

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1903.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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FLOODS IN KANSAS.

An Immense Area of Country Under Water and the Destruction Widespread.

A LARGE NUMBER OF DEATHS REPORTED FROM TOPEKA.

The Work of Rescue and Relief was Prompt—President Roosevelt's Sympathy.

Kansas City, Mo., May 31.—With the waters of the Kansas and Missouri rivers nearly four feet above the disastrous level of 1881, and their swollen tide spread over twelve square miles of the city and its suburbs, Kansas City to-night is in the worst flood of its history. In the valley of the Kaw or Kansas River, between this city and Kansas City, Kas., a number of lives have been lost. Twelve bodies were counted as they floated past during the day. In nearly every instance they were lying across pieces of wreckage. On the roof of a cabin that came swirling down could be seen the body of a woman and her child.

The heaviest financial loss is at Armourdale, where the losses to the packing industry, and others, are placed at \$2,500,000. Argentine, another suburb, has suffered losses estimated at \$500,000. When all the returns are in the total will be increased materially.

Armourdale, with a population of 16,000 people, is deserted and its site marked only by the tops of buildings and a number of fires.

The refugees from Armourdale for the most part are huddled together in the immense auditorium of the Convention Hall, although several hundred found refuge with friends in more fortunate parts of the city.

All bridges over the Kaw River are down, and the only communication with Armourdale is by boat.

DAMAGES IN KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City to-night is without a water supply, the flood having disabled the pumping station, and the utmost care is being taken that no fires shall break out. Even a small fire, it is feared, would start a conflagration. Only one street car line in the city is running to-night, owing to the disabling of the power plants by the floods. The railway yards are blocked with trains unable to get out. Not a train has gone out of the city except to the east to-day, and it is said there is little prospect of an improvement in the situation for several days.

The state of the river at six o'clock to-night was thirty feet seven inches. A previous high record was made in 1881, when the river rose to twenty-six feet three inches. By to-morrow morning, according to prediction of Mr. O'Connor, superintendent of the weather bureau, the level will be thirty-one feet. The Union passenger station, by the rise of the flood to-day, was rendered practically useless. At one end the water was three feet deep and at the other four feet. In the baggage room baggage was fastened to tackle and suspended in the air out of reach of the water.

A great body of water coming from the west swelled the Kansas River at Kansas City, Kansas, this morning, causing a most alarming rise. Waters rushing with terrific force over the outlying railway tracks, and the crowded wholesale districts of the West Bottoms, and finally into the Union Depot. At ten o'clock a mile of wholesale houses, elevators and freight depots were entirely surrounded, basements were waterlogged, and water was being poured over the roofs. Within fifteen minutes the tracks entering the western end of the Union Depot were entirely submerged, and at eleven o'clock the water had risen at such a rapid rate that the thousands of delayed passengers were making preparations to leave for the high ground.

Union avenue, on which the Blossom House, and numerous smaller hotels, restaurants, and stores are situated, is a running stream. The water rose so fast in the vicinity of the depot that many persons were forced to remove to second floors, and preparations were made hurriedly to remove the passengers up town. Trains that have been waiting in the depot for an opportunity to start south stand a foot in water. No trains have left Kansas City for the west or south since last night, and none will leave to-night, and, perhaps, not for several days. Trains from the east are also late, many apparently having met the flood now being caused by the rise in the Missouri river, east of here.

LOSSES IN THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT

will aggregate well into the millions, and the losses to the various packing houses nearer the river will be tremendous.

FIRES ADD TO HORROR.

At six o'clock this evening, eight distinct fires are burning in the flooded district between three blocks west of the Union Depot and Toad-a-Loup, the latter a settlement near Armourdale. It is impossible to reach any of the fires, as communication is cut off. The fires were viewed through a field glass from the top of a high building on the bluff. All the fires appear to be isolated, except one at 11th and Bluff streets, which started in a lime warehouse, and spread to a fruit warehouse. Close to the fruit house, which is still burning, is a shed containing oil. At Toad-a-Loup, three blocks of small buildings appear to be burning, while at another point a string of box cars is on fire.

AT TOPEKA.

Topeka, Kan., May 31.—There is ground for hope that the worst of the flood situation has passed. The treacherous Kansas river which rose during the day, is to-night slowly receding, and the five-mile wide stream is settling back into its original channel. The official gauge has fluctuated up and down all day. To-night, however, Engineer McCable issued a bulletin giving out the cheering intelligence that the waters had gone down

seven and a half inches. It may be some hours before another drop is noticed.

The arduous work of the heroic rescuers was not abandoned in the least by the conditions which confronted them. For long, dreary hours, knee deep in water, and some times up to their necks, they worked with might and main. To-night they can point to three hundred or more rescued persons, who otherwise might have been swept away in the current.

The known dead are: Carl Rupp, Ovile Rupp, two Rupp girls, G. R. Garrett's five-year-old son; twenty unidentified bodies.

Better results have characterized the efforts of the organized forces since four o'clock this afternoon than during all the preceding twenty-four hours. Two little steam launches are now puffing up and down the river picking up survivors. A large one is expected here by a special train on the Rock Island within twenty-four hours.

Large contributions have already been received for the benefit of the sufferers. The amount given by Topeka citizens alone will aggregate a hundred thousand dollars. To this is to be added an immense quantity of clothing, provisions, and general supplies. Outside towns have generously offered aid, notably Galveston, Texas.

To-night the portion of Topeka not affected by the flood is crowded with refugees, and people from the surrounding country who have come to witness the flood conditions. There is anxiety to-night as to what to-morrow will bring forth. If the river shall not receive any more flood water west of here, the improvement in the situation will be marked. If the water will rise at Manhattan and Wamego to-morrow will see a repetition of the worst of the flood scenes and the distress here will be really intensified. Either contingency is entirely within the range of possibility.

WENT DOWN WITH THE BRIDGE.

Kansas City, Mo., June 1.—A message from Kansas City, Kan., by way of Leavenworth, early to-day, says twenty-seven men were on the Union Pacific bridge, which spanned the Kansas River, when it went down, and all of them were drowned.

MANY BUILDINGS CONDEMNED.

Topeka, Kan., June 1.—It is feared that almost all the business buildings along Kansas avenue, in both north and south Topeka, will have to be condemned. Chief Wilmart, of the fire department, will not make any announcement as to the buildings at present. The flood is undermining many of them rapidly.

A patrolman named Hopkins, who early this morning returned from a trip near the buildings where the flood victims are housed, says their condition is now much more comfortable than at any time since the flood began. The situation is widely different from last night, when screams for help and the shooting of pistols could be heard at almost any hour.

RELIEF FOR MACCABEES.

Port Huron, Mich., June 1.—Owing to the fact that the Maccabees of the World has a large membership in Topeka, Mr. D. P. Markey, supreme commander, has wired the State Department of Kansas to draw on the general relief fund for all sums necessary to care for members of the order and their families in the flooded districts.

LOSS OF LIFE EXAGGERATED.

Topeka, Kan., June 1.—It is now believed that the total number of lives lost in the flood here will not exceed twenty. No lives were lost and only eight buildings were destroyed in the fires. Early reports were unavoidably exaggerated. The burning of lumber piles gave the impression that the whole of the north part of the city was going, and no one was found who placed his estimate of the loss of life under the hundreds. With the smoke cleared away, the Kaw river falling, and communication by boat less difficult, additional information was received this morning, and the reduction in the estimated loss of life followed. About two hundred people are still at North Topeka, a hundred and fifty of them being in the upper story of the woollen mill. They are well fed. The property loss from the best estimates now possible will amount to approximately \$1,000,000. Water in North Topeka is seven feet deep. While the two hundred people quartered in the second stories of various buildings have plenty of food they are in great need of good drinking water, which is being supplied as rapidly as possible in barrels and cans. The great fear at present is that some of the buildings in North Topeka may collapse and cause further loss of life.

SYMPATHY FROM THE PRESIDENT

Topeka, June 1.—President Roosevelt telegraphed to-day from Cheyenne to Governor Bailey as follows:—

"Am inexpressibly shocked at reports of dreadful calamity that has befallen Topeka. If there is anything the federal authorities can do, of course, let me know."

(Signed), THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

One railway line is open to Emporia to-day. Additional boats to aid in the work of rescue are at work.

VETERANS' OPPORTUNITIES.

Kingston, Ont., June 1.—The petitions of George Hunter and other veterans, of Massara, W. G. Craig &

Co., Mr. Neil C. Polson and other merchants and residents, forwarded by Mr. Joseph Bowden, were presented by the member for Kingston, and received a favorable reply from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. They asked that the free grant lands available for veterans be not restricted to New Ontario, but that government lands in Frontenac, Addington and Hastings be thrown open also for choice of locations. The Commissioner has declared them available for selections, and Kingston veterans may now make a trip up north a bit and choose a homestead in the good old midland district near their old homes. Mr. Bowden's labors for mining and colonization advancement of the townships back of Kingston are many and useful. His experimental park up north is but one of many evidences of his public spirit.

TRAGEDY AT ETON

Two College Boys Burned to Death in One of the Master's Houses.

London, June 1.—Two boys, each fourteen years old, were burned to death in a fire which gutted one of the masters' houses at Eton College, early this morning. There were thirty-three students in the house and the survivors, clad in their nightclothes, had great difficulty in escaping, many scrambling from the windows down the ivy-covered walls of the house. The work of rescue was considerably delayed owing to some of the windows of the house being barred. The death of the two students is attributed to this fact. The annual celebrations on June 4 have been abandoned. The King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, all of whom were at Windsor Castle, were greatly concerned and sent frequent inquiries about the boys.

PRINCIPAL CAVEN'S CONDITION.

Toronto, June 1.—The condition of the Rev. Principal Caven, who was taken ill a few days ago, became rather serious on Saturday, but last night he was reported to have improved considerably.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN

TOWN OF FRANK MAY BE MOVED FURTHER UP THE VALLEY.

Ottawa, June 1.—Messrs. R. G. McConnell and R. W. Brock, of the Geological Survey, who have been examining Turtle Mountain, have made their report to Sir William Mulock as to the cause of the great landslide and the condition of the mountain since the slide. The cause of the disaster, they say, was due to a combination of causes, the chief of which was the structure of the mountain, aided by exceptional atmospheric conditions. In all probability it was bound to fall away, but whether gradually or otherwise cannot be said. The fissures about the north peak render the tunnel and lower portion of the town unsafe. The safety of the town of Frank depends upon the stability of the shoulder from the north peak. Apparently it is still secure, but the fissures some distance back from the north peak may extend far enough north to weaken this shoulder. If these fissures show any sign of movement the town will at once be evacuated. A slight earthquake shock or the creeping in of the main tunnel of the mine may cause a jar that will dislodge this shoulder and start it on a career of destruction. Since this possibility may always overhang the town it would seem advisable to move it a short distance up the valley beyond the reach of danger.

SIR EDWARD HULSE SHOT

THE PRESS CENSOR DURING THE BOER WAR FOUND DEAD AT JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, May 30.—Captain Sir Edward Henry Hulse, who was press censor during the latter part of the South African war, was found shot dead in the bedroom of his residence here this morning.

Captain Hulse, whose sudden death in Johannesburg was announced to-day, was a friend of the King.

BOILER EXPLODED

AT THE IMPERIAL ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE—ONE MAN KILLED; ANOTHER INJURED.

A serious accident by which one man was killed and another badly injured occurred at the power house of the Imperial Electric Light Company at the corner of Water and St. Ignace streets, yesterday.

Napoleon Marion, a stoker, was standing near one of the large boilers when it exploded, enveloping him in scalding steam and burning him terribly.

John Schwab, another stoker, who was standing close by, was also badly burned.

The ambulance from the Notre Dame Hospital was sent for and Marion was taken to that institution, where, in spite of the efforts to save his life, he died at ten o'clock. The deceased lived at 33 Archambault lane.

The other injured man was taken to his home, 1238 Notre Dame street, and from there was conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital in the ambulance. Although he is not in a critical condition, his injuries are severe and he will be confined to the hospital for some weeks.

GERMANY BACKS DOWN

She will not impose a Further Surtax on Canadian Imports.

See also page 17.

Berlin, May 31.—In a semi-official statement the Cologne 'Gazette' intimates that the government has decided not to impose a further surtax on imports from Canada. This action is apparently due to the recent speeches of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

A CORRESPONDENT'S VIEW.

New York, May 31.—The London correspondent of the New York 'Herald' cables his views of the political situation as follows: The debate in the House of Commons on the motion for adjournment over the Whitstide holidays was by far the most important which has been held during the present session. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was significantly silent. The leader of the Opposition and his principal colleagues were unfortunately absent, but the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary, speaking in complete agreement, laid down a new financial policy which strikes at the root of the system that has prevailed in this country, if not since 1846, at least since 1860.

Mr. Chamberlain has completely succeeded in capturing Mr. Balfour. That is not surprising. The stronger will has conquered the keener and more cultivated intellect.

To the deputation which protested against repeal of the corn tax, the Premier spoke like a man arguing against his own opinions.

On Thursday afternoon he told the House of Commons what those opinions were. He thinks that the food of the people of the United Kingdom should be taxed in order that the produce of colonial may be specially exempted from the tax.

Mr. Balfour's economic arguments about the difficulty of a one-sided free trade and the necessity of retaliating against hostile tariffs are a repetition of the stale fallacies which, in the course of the last half century, have been refuted again and again. His one new argument is political, and shows that he must for once have read the newspapers, for it is taken bodily from Sir Robert Giffen's letter in the 'Times' of the previous day. Germany, it seems, has put a countervailing duty upon Canadian goods to make up for the preference accorded to British goods by Canada. Therefore, Great Britain must do something disagreeable to Germany or the fiscal union of the empire is destroyed. The answer is very simple. No such thing as a fiscal union of the empire exists, or has ever existed, since the establishment of self-government in the colonies. For the benefit of the colonies and for their benefit alone, they have been allowed to treat British manufacturers as if they were foreign, and to tax them as they pleased. Of that privilege, singular in the history of the world, they have made ample use.

If they want fiscal union they can have it by adopting free trade. That they should dictate a financial policy to the British House of Commons is a pretension so overbearing in its arrogance that it cannot be seriously intended.

Mr. Chamberlain followed up Mr. Balfour's speech by the crafty suggestion that the new duties of foreign corn might be employed to provide pensions for the aged poor. In other words, that the poor are to pension themselves out of their own pockets, and this is the government which has just taken off the duty on foreign corn imposed last year. Such, however, is the policy which the government will submit to the constituencies at the next general election.

The House was thunderstruck, as well it might be, but the opposition was not left to the Liberal party. Ominous warnings of trouble to come proceeded from Lord Hugh Cecil, the ablest of the younger Tories; from Mr. Winston Churchill, who represents the great manufacturing industry of Oldham, and from Mr. Pemberton, who represents the great shipping industry of Sunderland.

All these three gentlemen are ministers, and they do not stand alone.

A LIBERAL VIEW.

London, May 31.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, is apparently reserving public expression of his views of Mr. Chamberlain's imperial reciprocity scheme until the reassembling of parliament, when the finance bill will come up. In the meantime, Sir Henry's first lieutenant, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the chief Liberal whip, in an open letter to his constituents, warns the Liberals that no time must be lost in putting their house in order. 'The government is hopelessly discredited,' writes Mr. Gladstone, 'and it is impossible to assume that a general election will be long delayed.'

This impression, however, is not supported in Unionist circles, where it is said that the government has no intention of precipitating a dissolution of parliament until the whole subject of preferential trade is thoroughly thrashed out.

A TOPIC FOR MONTREAL CONGRESS.

The 'St. James's Gazette' says the belief is current in commercial circles in London that Mr. Chamberlain, knowing that the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was to be held in Montreal, decided to raise a live question for discussion. In conversation with a prominent member, Mr. Chamberlain said he was afraid he could not attend the congress, but he hoped to give them something to dwell upon.

ENDORSED BY MR. SEDDON. Wellington, N.Z., May 31.—Mr. Seddon, Prime Minister, entirely endorses Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for an Imperial Zollverein. He says they will

furnish a safe chart, and will strengthen Great Britain and her colonies.

MR. REID OPPOSES SCHEME.

Sydney, N.S.W., June 1.—Mr. Reid leader of the Opposition in the Commonwealth Parliament, regards Mr. Chamberlain's scheme as a dangerous experiment. He says that free trade means peace, but that preferential trade which includes protection, means universal conscription.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

AN EARLY GENERAL ELECTION PREDICTED BY MR. T. P. O'CONNOR.

Liverpool, May 30.—T. P. O'Connor, M.P., presided here to-day at the largest convention of the Irish National League ever held in Liverpool. He commented on the flourishing condition of its finances, at which the speaker rejoiced, because there were many signs that the general election was not far distant. Mr. O'Connor paid a warm tribute to the Irish Nationalists.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor was re-elected president, and Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P. for North Leitrim, vice-president of the league.

London was chosen as the meeting place of the convention in 1904.

Liverpool, May 31.—The convention of the Irish National League, which opened here yesterday, closed to-day with a demonstration by thirty thousand Irishmen. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who presided, referring to the fact that Irish votes saved the government from defeat over the London Education Bill, said: 'The English people must realize that Balfour is Premier by virtue of the Irish vote. If they are fit to rule England, they are also fit to rule Ireland.'

THOUSANDS KILLED

Terrible Earthquake in a Vilayet in Asiatic Turkey.

Constantinople, May 28.—Advice which reached here to-day from Asiatic Turkey show that a terrible earthquake occurred on April 29, at Meagher, in the Vilayet of Van, eighty miles southeast of Erzerum, on the Euphrates. The town was totally destroyed with its entire population, numbering two thousand souls, including seven hundred Armenians, as well as the troops forming the garrison of Meagher. In addition, over four hundred houses in neighboring villages collapsed.

A somewhat severe earth shock was felt here this morning, but no damage was done.

ONTARIO CROPS

RECENT HEAVY RAINS HAVE SAVED HAY AND GRAIN.

Toronto, May 30.—Despatches from correspondents of the 'Globe' throughout Ontario agree that the recent heavy rainfalls have saved the hay and grain crops of the province. Great anxiety had been caused by the long-continued drought, but the farmers are now rejoicing in the prospect of crops at least as heavy as those of last year, except perhaps in hay, which however, promises to be of excellent quality. On the whole the fruit crop prospect is excellent, though some alarm is felt lest late frosts should create havoc. The root crop is also promising. Reports from Durham and Waterloo counties make particular reference to the splendid outlook for the sugar beet crop. In Middlesex County the potato bug is doing much damage.

THE BALKANS TROUBLE

London, June 1.—Despatches from Constantinople to the 'Times' show that the Porte claims that the exile of a hundred Albanian chiefs has restored tranquillity, but the Usuk correspondent of the paper says he expects further fighting in Albania. The Turkish authorities propose to exile without trial a hundred and three leading Bulgarians from the whole of Macedonia. These exiles are mostly schoolmasters and merchants of high standing and have been selected as the most dangerous of the three hundred persons long suspected of being ringleaders, who were recently arrested there. There is a distinct recrudescence of activity on the part of the rebel bands and serious conflicts are reported from various directions. Large quantities of dynamite bombs are said to have been brought from Bulgaria.

DERBY DAY DINNER

London, May 27.—The result of the race for the Derby stakes (6,500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds, about one mile and a half) was that Sir J. Miller's 'Rock Sand' won, 'Vinicus' was second, and 'Flotsam' third. Seven horses started.

London, May 27.—The King to-night gave his customary Derby Day dinner to members of the Jockey Club at Buckingham Palace. After the dinner the King and his guests went to Devonshire House, where the Duchess of Devonshire had been giving a dinner in honor of the Queen. A crowd of titled personages were present. Dancing followed the dinner and their Majesties and Princess Victoria shared in the royal quartette.

CAUGHT IN AMBUSH

Governor of Algeria Taken Unawares by Roving Tribesmen.

THIRTEEN MEN OF FRENCH ESCORT INJURED.

Paris, May 31.—M. Jonnard, governor of Algeria, who was visiting the frontier to oversee measures to terminate the recent pillaging and raids by Moroccan tribesmen, has been ambushed and several of his escort wounded. He left Djennan Addar this morning to visit the fortress of Beniounif. Near Zenaga Pass he was met by the Amel of Figuig with a dozen horsemen, who accosted the governor and accompanied him until he was within two hundred yards of Figuig. It was then seen that the walls of the town were loopholed and strongly manned. The women in the town were uttering loud cries. After a few minutes' observation the governor and his party returned to Zenaga Pass. The Amel accompanied him. They had scarcely gone three hundred yards when a shot was fired from Figuig and shortly after a general fusillade began, which became incessant. The French escort, consisting of sharpshooters, thereupon opened fire and an exchange of volleys was kept up at a range of three hundred yards.

The governor reached the pass amid hissing bullets, and the Amel then returned to Figuig. The firing continued and as soon as the governor reached Beniounif reinforcements were sent at full gallop to the French escort. At the time the latest report was received thirteen of the French escort had been severely wounded. The governor remains at Beniounif. He apparently did not intend to go to Figuig, but was persuaded to do so by the Amel, whose invitation at the time was supposed to have been prompted by courtesy.

The Amel appeared to be surprised by the ambush. He professed to be willing to assist in stopping the raids, but admitted that it was difficult to enforce the obedience of the Beniounif tribesmen. He declared that the attack on the French was proof of this. In an interview, after the attack, the governor said he was convinced that the Moorish Government was powerless to restore order and security. The 'Temps' says it learns that the bombardment of Figuig and Zenaga is contemplated.

PANIC IN ST. PETERSBURG

TWENTY PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED AS THE RESULT OF A FOOL JOKE.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—The severe measures taken by the police sufficed to prevent the labor disturbances which were expected to occur on Friday or yesterday in connection with the celebration of the bi-centenary of the founding of St. Petersburg, and the fetes passed in an orderly manner with one exception. This, however, was not attributable to any foreseen cause. A special performance in connection with the festivities was being given in a resort called the People's Garden, when a practical joker shouted that the tigers in the Zoo had broken loose and called on the people to save themselves. A panic immediately broke out. Several thousand persons rushed for the exits, causing a dangerous crush. The people who attempted to calm the crowd were thrown down and trodden upon in the rush. The exits were insufficient and the crowd burst through the fences and surged out in every direction. It is known that twenty persons were severely and sixty slightly injured, but many of those who were hurt did not report their injuries, fearing that they would be arrested.

A HORRIBLE THREAT

MACEDONIAN LEADERS SAY THEY WILL SPREAD THE INDIAN PLAGUE OVER EUROPE.

London, June 1.—The Sofia correspondent of the 'Daily News' alleges that the Macedonian revolutionary leaders have obtained possession of a large quantity of Indian plague bacilli, which they threaten to use to cause an outbreak of the plague if their demands are not conceded. The correspondent quotes the leaders as saying that if, within eight days after their warning the great powers do not guarantee the abrogation of the Berlin treaty then 'we may die, but we will not die alone for there shall follow us into the grave myriads of the people of Europe, the continent which has robbed us of liberty.' It is stated that the determination of the leaders is to infect Constantinople, Salonica and even Berlin.

DASHED INTO THE SEA

SOUTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS PLUNGED DOWN AN EMBANKMENT—MANY INJURED.

Santa Barbara, Cal., May 31.—A Southern Pacific passenger train was derailed at a point about a mile south of Rincon last night. Four cars plunged down an embankment forty feet high, two of them being partly submerged in the sea. About forty people were injured, some of them seriously. A woman, whose name was given as Mrs. J. C. Smith, had both arms crushed so badly that they will have to be amputated at the shoulder. Those severely wounded have been brought here. Others were taken on a special train to Los Angeles.

WACOSTA:

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

(Written by Major Richardson, of the British Army, in 1822. The author was a graduate of Mr. Erskine, of the British Commissariat Department, who, when Fort Detroit was besieged by Pontiac, in 1763, volunteered to bring supplies from Albany to Buffalo and from there across the lake to Detroit, succeeding after long watching under cover of a dark and stormy night, in throwing into the fort the supplies of which the remnant of the Black Watch stood so greatly in need. Large tracts of land were granted to him in reward for this service and he finally settled on the Canadian shore, opposite Detroit. He had married the daughter of one of the earliest settlers from France, whose family was well known in history. It was from this old lady, his grandmother, that Major Richardson, when a boy, heard the detailed facts of the Pontiac plan for the capture of the two forts of Detroit and Michillimackinac, and longed to grow up that he might write a book about it. When Cooper's story, the "Last of the Mohicans," appeared and took the world by storm, these boyish longings revived and the romance of "Wacosta" was produced and published. It is thus founded on fact and is to some extent a contribution to history drawn from original sources, although the story itself is fictitious.)

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The scene is the English garrison of Detroit in the winter of 1763. The Indians are in the fort, and the British are in the hands of the Indians. A stranger enters the governor's (Colonel de Haldimar) apartments as he slept; search is made; the sentinels are questioned without result. At the rear of the fort, Sir Everard Valletot, dimly seeing a figure on the common, fires, and the shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. The governor's eldest son, Captain de Haldimar, is missing, the gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Holloway, is examined by the governor. Holloway declares he is a traitor. His trial is delayed until eight o'clock, when he promises if nothing occurs to vindicate his character, he will disclose the circumstances to which he alludes. The governor reproves Valletot for having fired in the first instance, and retires in his quarters. At dawn, Valletot claims that his shot must have taken effect, for he sees a dark form stretched on the common. To his dismay he recognizes the uniform of de Haldimar. Captain Erskine is despatched with a company of 30 men to bring in the body. As they raise it the hat falls off, disclosing a copious crown. At this moment Indians start out from behind the trees. A fierce encounter ensues; the company make good their retreat. The corpse is discovered to be Donellan dressed in the captain's uniform. Holloway states that he is a gentleman, that he saved Captain de Haldimar's life at Quebec when the leader of the Indians attacked him; and that the safety of the garrison was in question. He is found guilty of disobeying orders, and is sentenced to be shot. His wife pleads vainly for mercy. Half the garrison leave the fort with Holloway. At the further end of Detroit is a little inn; the soldiers search the inn, finding Donellan's hat, and take the Canadian into custody. The Indian slides pursue. The regiment proceeds towards Hog Island. Here Holloway is shot. At that moment a man approaches pursued by the warrior of the Fleur de Lys. Holloway's wife, who had fallen on the body of her husband, is borne off by the warrior. Two officers leave the Fleur de Lys, and is saved by his companion, who strikes down the savage. The Canadian returns with the canoe barely in time for them to escape a pursuing band of Indians. On the third day a party of Indians, led by Pontiac, appear in front of the fort showing a flag of truce. Pontiac proposes to make peace, and gives them news of the downfall of nine of the English forts. Pontiac is conducted to the council room. The pipe he offers is recognized by the governor as a pipe of war, and he bids the Ottawa come again. Pontiac agrees to come in six days, bringing his warriors unarmed, with the women and children, and in the meantime he allows the settlers to bring in food. Sooner than expected the Indians appear. A game of ball is started, and Pontiac enters the council with his chiefs. They are taken to the council room. A sudden cry without brings the chiefs to their feet with threatening tomahawks, but the curtain dropping shows soldiers with muskets raised. Rushing out the chiefs find everywhere the same hostile front. Crushed in the gateway the Indians were caught as in a trap. They are headed by a savage warrior, who tries to kill the governor and escapes. To the amazement of the Indians the governor sends them away unarmed. On the night of his disappearance Captain de Haldimar steals away from the fort accompanied by Donellan, his servant, with whom he had changed clothes; he follows Oucanasta to the camp of the Ottawa. Oucanasta and his friends are recalled in which it is decided to attempt the capture of the forts by the treacherous pretense of a desire for peace, and the game of ball which would enable them to enter the forts. Haldimar was for a time stunned by the danger of the forts. Then came sudden recollection of his sister Clara and his cousin and affianced

bride, who were in Michillimackinac with his uncle. The Indians' plan was to attack both forts at the same time. Oucanasta leads him toward the fort, but he pleads with her to go and save his bride. She consents. He is captured by Wacosta and from whom Holloway had saved him. Round to a tree he hears the notes of fighting at the fort. Haldimar escapes, gains the bridge. The fort of Michillimackinac stands on the shore of Lake Huron, the entrance toward the forest, a small door on the water side. The only vessel has with difficulty been saved from the Indians, the men deciding to hold out as long as possible. In an upper room Madeline and Clara Haldimar sit watching the water. A council is being held with the Indians. The war cry is heard and the Indians rush into the fort. Madeline is carried away by an Indian warrior. Clara, rescued by one of the officers, gains the long boat. Regaining consciousness in the ship Clara discovers her brother and his friend to be her rescuers. Haldimar's scheme of searching for Madeline is foiled by the escape of the Indian. Rescued by Oucanasta from the massacre, Madeline is returned to her friends on the vessel.

Attempting to pass through the St. Clair river the vessel is seized, the crew murdered, and Haldimar and the others again made prisoners. At the fort Charles Haldimar discovers his father examining the package left by Holloway, and sees that it contains letters written by his own mother, and her portrait. An Indian appears bearing a miniature. The schooner comes in sight with fifty canoes following. Wacosta tears down the ensign and secures a black flag in its place. A shot from the fort only scatters the canoes. A few remain on deck guarded by Indians. Five prisoners, two of them women, are taken from the ship in a canoe. Captain Blessington, dropping the miniature, it breaks, revealing an appeal for help from the prisoners who are doomed to die in a few hours. Colonel de Haldimar realises his mistake in condemning Holloway and the way his enemy was using the Indians against him. Bound to a tree in front of Wacosta's tent Sir Everard is forced to hear his threats to make Clara his wife. The terrified girl rushes to Sir Everard for protection, but he is killed and his torture affords amusement to the savages. Sir Everard Holloway reveals the fact that her husband was Reginald Morton, Wacosta's nephew. Wacosta warns Clara that from her mother's lover, her father's bitterest foe, she can expect no mercy. She tells her husband, and he tells her that he is her father's friend, both subalterns in one regiment quartered in Scotland. Out hunting he discovers a hidden glen, and then meets Clara de Haldimar, who lives secluded with her father. They meet again and again, and exchange vows. Wacosta paints a miniature of Clara which is seen by Haldimar, who offers to take his duty for him. At Clara's desire he gives it to her.

CHAPTER XXXI.

'Nearly a month passed away in this manner; and at each interview our affection seemed to increase. One day, while preparing to set out on my customary excursion, a report suddenly reached me that the route had arrived for the regiment, who were to march from— within three days. This intelligence I received with inconceivable delight; for it had been settled by your mother and myself, that this should be the moment chosen for her departure. With a glowing cheek and a countenance radiant with happiness, did your mother receive my proposal to prepare for departure on the following day. She was sufficiently aware, even through what I had myself stated, that there were certain ceremonies of the church to be performed, in order to give sanctity to our union, and ensure her own personal respectability in the world; and these, I told her, would be solemnized by the chaplain of the regiment. The only difficulty that now occurred was the manner of her flight. I had proposed, as the most feasible, and rational plan, that the colonel should be compelled to give us egress through the secret passage, when we might command the services of the old woman to guide us through the passes that led to the town; but to this your mother most urgently objected, declaring that she would rather encounter any personal peril that might attend her escape in a different manner, than appear to be a participator in an act of violence against her parent, whose obstinacy of character she moreover knew too well to leave a hope of his being intimidated into the accomplishment of our object, even by a threat of death itself. The plan I was therefore compelled to abandon; and as neither of us were able to discover the passage by which the deer always effected its entrance, I was obliged to fix upon one, which it was urged should be put into practice on the following day. On my return, I occupied myself with preparations for the reception of her who was so speedily to become my wife. Unwilling that she should be seen by any of my companions, until the ceremony was finally performed, I engaged apartments in a small, retired cottage distant about half a mile from the furthest extremity of the town, where I purposed she should remain until the regiment finally quitted the station. This point secured, I hastened to the quarters of the chaplain, to engage his services for the following evening; but he was from home at the time, and I repaired to my own rooms, to prepare the means of escape for my mother. These occupied me until a very late hour; and when at length I retired to rest, it was only to indulge in the fondest imaginings that ever filled the heart of a devoted lover. Alas! (and the dark warrior sighed heavily) the day-dream of my happiness was already fast drawing to a close. As half an hour before noon, I was again in the oasis; your mother was at the wonted spot; and although she received me with her sunniest smiles, there were traces of tears upon her cheek. She implored me to forgive her weakness; but it was the first time she was to be separated from her parent; and conscious as she was that it was to be for ever, she could not repress the feeling that rose, despite of herself, to her heart. She had, however, prepared a letter, at my suggestion, to be left on her favorite moss seat, where it was likely she would first be sought by her father, to assure him of her safety, and of her prospects of future happiness; and the consciousness that he would labor under no harrowing uncertainty in regard to her fate, seemed at length to soothe and satisfy her heart. 'I now led her to the aperture, where I had left the apparatus provided for my purpose: this consisted of a

close netting, about four feet in depth, with a board for a footstool at the bottom, and furnished at intervals with hoops, so as to keep it full and open. The top of this netting was provided with two handles, to which were attached the ends of a cord many fathoms in length; the whole of such durability, as to have borne weights equal to those of three ordinary sized men, with which I had proved it prior to my setting out. My first care was to bandage the eyes of your mother (who willingly and fearlessly submitted to all I proposed), that she might not see, and become faint with seeing the terrible chasm over which she was about to be suspended. I then placed her within the netting, which, fitted closely to her person, and reaching under her arms, completely secured her; and my next urgent request was, that she should not, on any account remove the bandage or make the slightest movement, when she found herself stationary below, until I had joined her. I then dropped her gently through the aperture, lowering fathom after fathom of the rope, the ends of which I had firmly secured round the trunk of a tree, as an additional safeguard, until she finally came on a level with that part of the cliff on which I had reposed when first she beheld me. As she still hung immediately over the abyss, it was necessary to give a gradual impetus to her weight, to enable her to gain the landing-place. I now, therefore, commenced swinging her to and fro, until she at length came so near the point desired, that I clearly saw the principal difficulty was surmounted. The necessary motion having been given to the balance, with one vigorous and final impulsion I dexterously contrived to deposit her several feet from the edge of the lower rock, when, slackening the rope on the instant, I had the inexpressible satisfaction to see that she remained firm and stationary. The waving of her hair immediately afterwards (a signal previously agreed upon), announced she had sustained no injury in this rather rude collision with the rock, and I in turn commenced my descent. 'Fearing to cast away the ends of the rope, lest their weight should by any chance affect the balance of the footing your mother had obtained, I now secured them around my loins, and accomplishing my descent in the customary manner, speedily found myself once more at the side of my heart's dearest treasure. I prepared to execute the remainder of my task; and again applied the bandage to her eyes, saying that, although the principal danger was over, still there was another I could not bear she should look upon.

'Disengaging the rope from the handles of the netting, I now applied to these a broad leather belt, and stooping with my back to the cherished burden with which I was about to charge myself, passed the centre of the belt across my chest, much in the manner in which as you are aware, Indian women carry their infant children. As an additional precaution, I had secured the netting round my waist by a strong lacing of cords, and then raising myself to my full height, and satisfying myself of the perfect freedom of the action of my limbs, seized a long balancing pole I had left suspended against the rock at my last visit, and commenced my descent of the sloping ridge. On approaching the horrible chasm, a feeling of faintness came over me, despite of the confidence with which I had previously armed myself. This, however, was but momentary. Sensible that every thing depended on rapidity of movement, I paused not in my course; but, quickening my pace as I gradually drew nearer, gave the necessary impetus to my motion, and cleared the gap with a facility far exceeding what had distinguished my first passage, and which was the fruit of constant practice alone. Here my balance was sustained by the pole; and at length I had the inexpressible satisfaction to find myself at the very extremity of the ridge, and immediately at the point where I had left my companions in my first memorable pursuit. In the deep transports of my joy, I once more threw myself on my knees in speechless thanksgiving to Providence for the complete success of my undertaking. Your mother, whom I had previously released from her confinement, did the same; and at that moment the union of our hearts seemed to be cemented by a divine influence, manifested in the fullness of gratitude of each. Throwing over her shoulders the mantle of a youth, which I had secreted near the spot, I enjoined her to follow me closely in the path I was about to pursue. 'I have not hitherto found it necessary to state,' continued Wacosta, his brow lowering with fierce and gloomy thought, 'that more than once, later on, on my return from the oasis, which was usually at started hour, I had observed a hunter hovering near the end of the ledge, yet quickly retreating as I advanced. There was something in the figure of this man that recalled to my recollection the form of your father; but ever, on my return to quarters, I found him in uniform, and exhibiting any thing but the appearance of one who had recently been threading his weary way among rocks and fastnesses. Besides, the improbability of this fact was so great, that it occupied not my attention beyond the passing moment. On the present occasion, however, I saw the same hunter, and was more forcibly than ever struck by the resemblance to my friend. Prior to my quitting the point where I had liberated your mother from the netting, I had, in addition to the disguise of the cloak, found it necessary to make some alteration in the arrangement of her hair; the redundancy of which, as it floated gracefully over her polished neck, was in itself sufficient to betray her sex. With this view I had removed her plumed bonnet. It was the first time I had seen her without it; and so deeply impressed was I by the angelic character of the extreme feminine beauty she, more than ever, exhibited, that I knelt in silent adoration for some moments at her feet, my eyes and countenance alone expressing the fervent and almost holy emotion of my enraptured soul. Immediately we pursued our course; and after an hour's rather laborious exertion, at length emerged from the succession of glens and rocks that lay in our way; when skirting the valley in which the town was situated, we

finally reached the cottage where I had secured my lodging. Previous to entering it, I had told your mother, that for the few hours that would intervene before the marriage ceremony could be performed, I should, by way of lulling the curiosity of her hostess, introduce her as a near relative of my own. This I did accordingly, and, having seen that everything was comfortably arranged for her convenience, and recommending her strongly to the care of the old woman, I set off once more in search of the chaplain of the regiment. Before I could reach his residence, however, I was met by a sergeant of my company, who came running towards me, evidently with some intelligence of moment. He stated that my presence was required without delay. The grenadiers, with the senior subalterns, were in orders for detachment for an important service, and considerable displeasure had been manifested by the colonel at my absence, especially as of late I had greatly neglected my military duties. He had been looking for me everywhere, he said, but without success, when Ensign de Haldimar had pointed out to him in what direction it was likely I might be found. 'With a beating heart did I assume a uniform, which appeared at that moment hideous in my eyes; yet I was not without a hope I might get off this ill-timed duty. Before I had completed my equipment your father entered my quarters, and when I first glanced my eye full upon his, I thought his countenance exhibited evidences of confusion. This immediately reminded me of the unknown hunter, and I asked him if he was not the person I described. His answer was not a positive denial, but a mixture of rallery and surprise, that lulled my doubts, enfeebled as they were by the restored calm of his features. I then told him that I had a particular favor to ask of him, which, in consideration of our friendship, I trusted he would not refuse; and that was to take my duty in the expedition about to set forth. His manner implied consent, and he asked, with a look that had much deliberate expression in it, "if I was aware that it was a duty in which blood was expected to be shed?" He could not suppose that any consideration would induce me to resign my duty to another officer, when apprised of this fact." All this was said with the air of one really interested in my honor; but in my increasing impatience I told him I wanted none of his cant; I simply asked him a favor, which he would grant or decline as he thought proper. This was a harshness of language I had never indulged in; but my mind was sore under the existing causes of my annoyance, and I could not bear to have my motives reflected on at a moment when my heart was torn with all the agonies attendant on the position in which I found myself placed. His cheek paled and flushed more than once before he replied, "that in spite of my unkindness his friendship might induce him to do much for me, even as he had hitherto done, but that on the present occasion it rested not with him. In order to justify himself he would no longer disguise the fact from me that the colonel had declared in the presence of the whole regiment I should take my duty regularly in future, and not be suffered to make a convenience of the service any longer. If, however, he could do anything for me during my absence, I had but to command him.

'While I was yet giving vent, in no measured terms, to the indignation I felt at being made the subject of public censure by the colonel, the same sergeant came into the room, announcing that the company were only waiting for me to march, and that the colonel desired my presence. In the agitation of my feelings I scarcely knew what I did, putting several portions of my regimental equipment on me so completely awry that your father noticed and rectified the errors I had committed, while again, in the presence of the sergeant, I expressed the deepest regret that he could not relieve me from a duty that was hateful to the last degree. Torn with agony at the thought of the uncertainty in which I was compelled to leave her whom I so fondly adored, I had no other alternative than to make a partial confidant of your father. I told him that in the cottage which I pointed out he would find the original of the portrait he had seen me painting on a former occasion—the Cornish cousin whose beauty he professed to hold so cheaply. More he should know of her on my return; but at present I confided her to his honor, and begged he would prove his friendship to me by rendering her whatever attention she might require in her humble abode. With these hurried injunctions he complied; and it has often occurred to me since, although I did not remark it at the time, that while his voice and manner were calm, there was a burning glow upon his handsome cheek, and a suppressed exultation in his eye, that I had never observed on either before. I then quitted the room, and, hastening to my company with a gloom on my brow that indicated the wretchedness of my inward spirit, was soon afterwards on the march from—

CHAPTER XXXII.

'If, hitherto, Clara de Haldimar, I have been minute in the detail of all that attended my connection with your mother, how deeply I have been injured; but I have now arrived at a part of my history when to linger on the past would load me into madness, and render me unfit for the purpose to which I have devoted myself. 'Will you credit the monstrous truth,' he added, in a fierce but composed whisper, while he bent eagerly upon the form of the trembling yet attentive girl, 'when I tell you that on my return from the fatal expedition, during my continuance on which her image had never once been absent from my mind, I found Clara Beverley the wife of de Haldimar? To what satanic arts so calculating a villain could have recourse to effect his object I know not, but it is not the less true that she, from whom my previous history must have taught you to expect the purity of intention and conduct of an angel, became my wife—and I, a being accursed among men.' Here the agitation of Wacosta became terrific. The laboring of his chest was like that of one convulsed with some racking agony; and the swollen veins and arteries of his head seemed to threaten the extinction of life in some fearful paroxysm. At length he burst into a violent fit of tears, more appalling in one of its iron natures than the fury which had preceded it, and it was many

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minutes before he could so far compose himself as to resume. 'Think not, Clara de Haldimar, I speak without the proof. Her own words confessed, her own lips avowed it, and yet I neither slew her nor myself. On my return to the regiment I had flown to the cottage on the wings of the most impatient and tender love that ever filled the bosom of man for woman. To inquire into the landlady replied that my cousin had been married two days previously, by the military chaplain, to a handsome young officer, who had visited her soon after my departure, and was constantly with her from that moment; and that immediately after the ceremony they had left, but she knew not whither. Wild, desperate, almost bereft of reason, and with a heart-bounding against my bosom, as if each agonizing throb were to be its last, I ran like a maniac back into the town, nor paused till I found myself in the presence of your father. My mind was a volcano, but still I attempted to be calm, even while I charged him in the most outrageous terms with his villainy. Deny it he could not; but, far from excusing it, he boldly avowed and justified the step he had taken, intimating, with a smile full of meaning, there was nothing in a connection with the family of de Haldimar to reflect disgrace on the cousin of Sir Reginald Morton, and that the highest compliment he could pay his friend was to attach himself to one whom that friend had declared to be so near a relative of his own. There was a coldness of taunt in these remarks that implied his sense of the deception I had practiced on him in regard to the true nature of the relationship, and for a moment, while my hand firmly grasped the hilt of my sword, I hesitated whether I should not cut him down at my feet; but I had self-command, however, to abstain from the outrage. 'For weeks I was insensible to anything but the dreadful shock my soul had sustained. A heavy stupor weighed me down, and for a period it was supposed my reason was overthrown; no such remedy was reserved for me. The regiment had quitted the Highlands, and were now stationary in— whither I had accompanied it in arrest. The restoration of my faculties was the signal for new persecutions. Scarcely had the medical officers reported me fit to sustain the ordeal, when a court-martial was assembled to try me on a variety of charges. Who was my prosecutor? Listen, Clara, and he shook her violently by the arm. 'He who had robbed me of all that gave value to life and incentive to honor—he who, under the guise of friendship, had stolen into the Eden of my love and left it barren of affection. In a word, you detested governor, to whose inhuman cruelty even the son of my brother has, by some strange fatality of coincidence, so recently fallen a second sacrifice. 'What were the charges preferred against me?' he continued, with a violence that almost petrified the unhappy girl. 'Hear them, and judge whether I have not cause for the inextinguishable hate that rankles at my heart. Every trifling disobedience of orders—every partial neglect of duty that could be raked up—was tortured into a specific charge, and, as I have already admitted, I had latterly transgressed not a little in this respect, these were numerous enough. Yet these were preparatory to others of greater magnitude. Will you, can you believe anything half so atrocious, as that your father should have called on a petty officer not only to prove some violent and insubordinate language I had used in reference to the commanding officer in my own rooms, but also to substantiate a charge of cowardice, grounded on the unwillingness I had expressed to accompany the expedition, and the extraordinary trepidation I had evinced while preparing for the duty, manifested, as it was stated to be, by the various errors he had rectified in my equipment with his own hand? Yes, even this pitiful charge was one of the many preferred; but the severest was that which he had the unblushing effrontery to make the subject of public investigation, rather than of private redress—the blow I had struck him in his own apartments. And who was his witness in this monstrous charge—your mother, Clara. Yes, I stood as a criminal in her presence; and yet she came forward to tender an evidence that was to consign me to a disgraceful sentence. My vile prosecutor had, moreover, the encouragement and sanction of his colonel throughout, and by him he was upheld in every contemptible charge his ingenuity could devise. Do you not anticipate the result? I was found guilty and dismissed the service. 'What agonies of mind I endured, what burning tears I nightly shed upon a pillow I was destined to press in freezing loneliness, what hours of solitude I passed, far from the haunts of my fellow-men, and forming plans of vengeance—it would take much longer time to relate than I have actually bestowed on my unhappy history. To comprehend their extent and force you must understand the heart of fire in which the deep sense of injury had taken root; but the night wears away, and briefly told must be the remainder of my tale. The rebelkin of Forty-five saw me in arms in the Scottish ranks, and in one instance opposed to the regiment from which I had been so

ignominiously expelled. Never did revenge glow like a living fire in the heart of a man as it did in mine. Every blow that I dealt, every life that I sacrificed, was an insult washed away from my tainted honor; but him whom I most sought in the melee I never could reach. At length the corps to which I had attached myself was repulsed, and I saw, with rage in my heart, that my enemy still lived to triumph in the fruit of his villainy. 'Although I was grown considerably in stature at this period, and was otherwise greatly altered in appearance, I had been recognized in the action by numbers of the regiment, and indeed more than once I had in the intoxication of my rage accompanied the blow that slew or maimed one of my former associates with a declaration of the name of him who inflicted it. The consequence was, I was denounced as a rebel and an outlaw, and a price was put upon my head. Accustomed, however, as I had ever been to rocks and fastnesses, I had no difficulty in eluding the vigilance of those who were sent in pursuit of me; and thus compelled to live wholly apart from my species, I at length learned to hate them, and to know that man is the only enemy of man upon earth. 'A change now came over the spirit of my vengeance, for about this period your mother died. She was the only being I had ever looked upon with fondness; and deeply even as I had been injured by her, I wept her memory with many a scalding tear. This, however, only increased my hatred for him who had supplanted me in her devotedness. I had the means of learning, occasionally, all that passed in the regiment, and the same account that brought me the news of your mother's death, also gave me the intelligence that three children had been the fruit of her union with de Haldimar. I heard moreover, (and this gave me pleasure) that their father doted on them; and from that moment I resolved to turn his cup of joy into bitterness, even as he had turned mine. I no longer sought his life; for the jealousy that had half-impelled that thirst existed no longer; but, deeming his cold nature at least accessible through his parental affection, I was resolved that in his children he should suffer a portion of the agonies he had inflicted on me. I waited, however, until they should be grown up to an age when the heart of the parent would be more likely to mourn their loss; and then I was determined my vengeance should be complete. 'Circumstances singularly favored my design. Many years afterwards, the regiment formed one of the expeditions against Quebec under General Wolfe. They were commanded by your father, who, in the course of promotion, had obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy; and I observed by the army list, that a subaltern of the same name, whom I presumed to be his eldest son, was in the corps. Here was a field for my vengeance beyond any I could have hoped for. I contrived to pass over into Cornwall, the ban of outlawry being still unrepelled; and having procured from my brother a sum sufficient for my necessities, and bade him an eternal farewell, embarked in a fishing-boat for the coast of France, when I subsequently took a passage to this country. At Montreal I found the French general, who gladly received my allegiance as a subject of France, and gave me a commission in one of the provincial corps that usually served in concert with our Indian allies. With the general I soon became a favorite; and, as a mark of his confidence, at the attack on Quebec, he entrusted me with the command of a detached irregular force, consisting partly of Canadians and partly of Indians, intended to harass the flanks of the British army. This gave me an opportunity of being at whatever point of the field I might think most favorable to my design; and I was too familiar with the detested uniform of the regiment not to be able to distinguish it from afar. In a word, Clara, for I am weary of my own tale, in that engagement I had an opportunity of recognizing your brother. He struck me by his martial appearance as he encouraged his grenadiers to the attack of the French columns; and as I turned my eyes on him in admiration, I was stung to the soul by his resemblance to his father. Vengeance thrilled throughout every fibre of my frame at that moment. The opportunity I had long sought was at length arrived; and ready in anticipation, I enjoyed the conquest his fall would occasion to my enemy. I rushed within a few feet of my victim; but the bullet aimed at his heart was received in the breast of a faithful soldier, who had flown to intercept it. How I cursed the meddler for his officiousness!

(To be Continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

WORKINGMEN IN BRITAIN.

Mr. Hall Caine, the perfervid, some months ago took up the gauntlet for the workingman as against public opinion represented by the press and the churches. If his attack did no other good, it at least evoked a brilliant counter-utterance from one whose acquaintance with the problems in question is not merely a theoretical one. Mr. Ambrose Shepherd lived as a factory lad through a time of strenuous political effort on the part of the working classes, and gives an expert opinion in matters where neither the mere theorist nor the modern practical man can be generally trusted. His little book, 'The Gospel and Social Questions' (Hodder and Stoughton) is in the form of a series of lectures, containing, as well as certain definite views of his own, some remarkable statements of fact. For one thing, he says that the legislation of the past half century in favor of the working classes was brought about mainly by the agency of religious men.

'What did the church do?' asks Mr. Hall Caine, 'for the enlargement of representative government?' My answer, not evolved out of my consciousness, but out of my experience is—they did everything. Had it not been for the ministers of the Free Churches of England, with their members and adherents, to all human seeming, the working classes would have been as far from the franchise at the end of last century as they were at the beginning.

Another observation is that poverty was worse in the old days than now, the poor are not getting poorer. Though wretchedly housed and early worn out by the mechanical nature of their work, laboring men do not live as near the edge of starvation as they once did. A curious corollary to this is that they are not so ambitious as they were. They 'cannot be bothered' to rise by their own efforts.

I have seen scores of young men in the factory who, by a little thought, a little sacrifice of time given to worthless pursuits, might have fitted themselves for another class of industry, which would have changed their rank from unskilled to skilled workers, and they shrank from it as from physical torture. Every real friend of the workers knows how much defeat is wrapped up in the blunt, but expressive formula: 'We can't be bothered.'

Going into the general question, of how far those who have moral and material advantages are responsible for those who have not, Mr. Shepherd spares neither rich man nor poor in his keen analysis of things as he finds them. For the middle-aged toiler, exhausted by the demands of the present factory system, he has the deepest sympathy.

But I am made angry, and I do well to be angry, with our young men who should be the hope and are become all but the despair of our democratic aspirations and ideals. . . . Thoughtlessness and indifference

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ference far surpass economic wrongs in the production of bad social conditions.

The apathetic temper of those who, as long as they can drink and bet care little to improve themselves or their condition, Mr. Shepherd ascribes partly to the prevalence of the pseudo-scientific conviction that man is what his circumstances make him. There is also an indifference arising from weariness, a pagan state of mind that sees nothing worth caring about in this world or the next. An observer of life saw it among fashionable people some time since.

And if this were true of what was called society twenty years ago, it is said to be more true to-day. I am in no position to pronounce an opinion. If indeed this weariness were confined to the leisure classes alone, either then or now—to those who exist but to reap where they have not sown, and gather where they have not sown—I should not unduly lament.

The opportunities are great at present, greater, perhaps, Mr. Shepherd suggests, than they will be soon again, for the whole order of workingmen to rise to a higher level in material wealth. But the spirit of effort and self-denial that might accomplish this is lacking. Character is the crux of the situation. 'And the time is upon us to say this with no bated breath and with no whispered humbleness. I am from the workers, and their hurt is my hurt when they are encouraged to put the blame of their own self-defeat either upon the churches or upon social conditions.'

But if the workingmen fail to take their opportunity seriously enough what shall be said of the churches? The conventional inadequacy of their usual methods, the scarcity of the sort of self-denial that effects real changes, are shown up against a dark background of the nation's needs, and naughtiness. 'It is no longer worth our while to denounce evils we are not prepared to fight.' But fighting means taking a great deal of trouble and the churches have not been aroused to that yet. Several methods are suggested by which the church could help the workingman to help himself, if she would only take the trouble.

If we had faith, and the courage of our faith, conditions and institutions which now defy individual attack, could be made to yield to collective assault. . . . Our difficulty is not the way to do it, but the will to do it.

THE YOUNG MAN AND HIS MONEY.

(A sermon by the Rev. Robert R. White, pastor of Faith Presbyterian Church, New York.)

For the love of money is the root of all evil; which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.—I. Tim. vi., 10.

The miser, the man who loves money for itself alone, is in this age and land a negligible quantity; but the man who loves and seeks money for what it can do for him is much in evidence. It is in this form of covetousness that Paul's clear eye saw the source of so many sorrows. Money is good—a necessary blessing. But the way in which very many love and seek and use money is a curse to themselves and to everybody else.

Man loves power. Money confers power. The possession of enough of it confers the power to acquire and enjoy almost anything, except personal worth, which the heart many desire. Here lies its danger. It gives the power to furnish the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life, not only, but to indulge every appetite and passion with the natural consequences. The small gambler goes to Sing Sing, while the rich gambler goes to London; which is but typical of a thousand other ways in which the possession of plenty of money, however acquired, appears to confer power and pleasure. How, then, shall a young man, with a life to make or mar, regard the getting and the using of this wonderful medium of power?

1. He ought to have some of it. Young man, the world does not owe you a living. The only thing it owes you is a fair chance to make something of yourself and make a living for yourself. On the other hand, you owe the world something. If you think it owes you something, remember that it owes the same to every other man, and thus a part of the debt is yours. You owe to the world, first, a contribution of personal worth and character. Pay it. And you owe to the world also your own support. That means you must have money in some form. You do not need to be rich, though you may be, without shame, but you ought—with a great big ought—to acquire enough good money to support yourself and those naturally dependent upon you.

2. How shall you get it? Not dishonestly. Honesty is not only good policy, but it is infinitely more. Honesty is right. He who departs from honesty for money sells himself for the money sought—usually a pitifully small price. He has proved how base he is, and has still further debased himself besides. Get your money honorably, or do not get it at all.

Work for it. The world has not outgrown the curse (or blessing) pronounced in Eden. You have no right to expect money, you do not deserve money, you are not fit to use money, until you have earned it by brain or brawn, or both.

3. How shall you use it? Do not drift into any way of using it. You may drift along fairly well for some time, but there is a shore somewhere, and drifting almost invariably ends in stranding. The world is strewn with the wrecks of stranded drifters. Without being miserly, determine definitely how, when and where your money shall go, and insist that it shall produce results for you. It is most important that you should recog-

nize the religious obligation in its possession. You are God-kept, and all you get is in a sense God-given. Thus you are responsible to God for its use. This obligation, which should be of first importance to you, agrees with and is reinforced by the ordinary considerations of wisdom and morals and the fundamental requisites of business success.

By this, and by all of these, wasting money is vicious. Debt is often of doubtful morality, if not worse, and generally dangerous. Gambling in any form, is wrong, demoralizing, abominable. Money spent for intoxicants of any sort to vice itself adds worse than waste. Money spent on vanity makes return in impoverished character and lessened chance of future success. Dress according to your income, never as some other fellow does. Thousands of young men are worth to the world little more than lay figures for the display of haberdashery. They are saving no money, are letting slip their life chance and grow ever more shallow in character. Don't.

Under the same principle, recognize your responsibility to others. 'No man liveth unto himself alone.' Money is not only power for yourself, but power for the world, and I think I am not wrong when I assure you that those who have made, not the most money, but the most out of money, are those who have truly blessed the world with their money. Be sure that, other things being equal, the most selfish are the most miserable. Figure that into your expense account. 4. The limit of its power. There is one thing which money, even the best money, cannot buy—peace with God and eternal life. No amount of money or of good works done with money can secure this. The only legal tender here is faith in Jesus, the Christ, which includes by virtue of its nature, its open acknowledgment, and a sincere effort to live by his principles. With all your getting of money, wisdom, honor, power and pleasure do not provide the final and eternal failure of your life by permitting yourself to enter the presence of God not having Christ as your Friend. You may leave behind you more millions than you ever heard of and yet go before the bar of God in poverty more pitiable and hopeless than that of the poorest tramp who ever walked the streets. 'With all thy getting get understanding,' and provide for the most important issues of life first.

SCIENCE AND THE SEA-SERPENT.

The number of persons who treat sea-serpent stories seriously is small. Yet, in spite of the comic paragraphs, there are zoologists who believe that there may exist one or more species of huge marine animals whose long necks or tails, seen at a distance, have been mistaken for swimming serpents. A few years ago a Dutch naturalist, M. Oudemans, in a book on the subject, asserted that it is possible, from the fragmentary accounts of those who say that they have seen the creature, to construct a description of it that will enable us to classify it more or less exactly. At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society of France, M. Racovitza, the naturalist of the 'Belgica' expedition, declared frankly that he believed in the existence of the 'Great Sea-Serpent,' and recapitulated M. Oudemans' arguments, which have received additional force from the experience of a French naval officer in Chinese waters. Says the 'Revue Scientifique,' in a report of Racovitza's paper:

'We must not conclude too precipitately that all the persons who affirm that they have seen this marine creature have been the playthings of optical illusion or have been abusing the credulity of the public. The number of animals whose existence has been long denied or unknown, and which have recently taken legitimate rank in science, is now so considerable that the most skeptical naturalists should show great reserve in such matters.

'It is sufficient to recall the history of the giant octopi which not many years ago were ranked with the sea-serpent as fabulous. . . . Among land animals, notwithstanding their greater ease of discovery, we have the very recent case of the okapi, the ruminant of the size of a horse, a near relative of the fossil Helladotherium, which, inhabiting the most remote regions of Central Africa, remained completely unknown to naturalists until the first years of the twentieth century. Must we be surprised then if the vast oceans yet conceal little-known monsters, which flee before our ships, appearing only rarely and then to persons who have too slight a knowledge of Zoology to observe them properly?

'To return to the sea-serpent, M. Oudemans' opinion regarding its nature is as follows:

'In the first place, it is not a serpent, nor even a reptile, but a mammal, belonging probably to the order of Pinnipeds, which includes the seals. Its general form is that of the Plesiosaurs of prehistoric seas, but with a much longer tail, which takes up half the total length of the body. The neck is also very long, bearing a relatively small head, with short snout, and truncated like that of a seal. The body is spindle-shaped and furnished with two pairs of flippers like those of other pinnipeds. This elongated form and long flexible tail, which is the chief organ of propulsion, together with the appearance of the thin, long neck, have contributed to give the creature the aspect of a serpent when it swims on the surface, showing only a small part of its back, the rest of its body being hidden under water. . . . In short, this animal must be to other marine mammals what the giraffe is to land animals. The total length would be about 80 metres (262 feet), of which the head and the neck would occupy one-fourth, and the tail one-half; the head would be from two to three metres (about from seven to ten feet) long. . . . This great pinniped has exclusively pelagic habits, its great speed and huge dimensions enabling it to cover a vast extent of sea without appreciable fatigue. It never comes to land, but rests easily on the surface in parts of the ocean where great depths makes the sea more calm. It travels always in pairs—male and female—and probably approaches the coast only when in pursuit of the fish on which it feeds. Its presence has been reported in all oceans, and it must therefore be cosmopolitan.

Among fossil mammals we know none that resembles this closely. The Zeuglodonts had a longer head and a shorter

body. On the contrary we know several reptiles that had, like the so-called sea-serpent, a very long neck. We have already mentioned the Plesiosaurs; we might also cite the Brontosaurus of the Jurassic era, which was a land animal, or at least a dweller by shores and streams like the modern crocodile.

'Since the appearance of M. Oudemans' book, new observations of the "Great Sea-Serpent" in various parts of the ocean have been added to those already recorded. M. Racovitza cites particularly the serious and circumstantial report of one of our naval officers who, when in command of a torpedo-boat in the China seas, chased a pair of these creatures and tried unsuccessfully to stop them by firing several shells at them. The elongated form and rapid movements of the animal enabled it to avoid the projectiles easily. Nevertheless, the admiral commanding the station has become interested in this question, which is of so much moment to zoologists. In a circular letter addressed to his officers he has given instructions that no opportunity shall be neglected to get possession of the whole or part of one of these great animals. The head alone . . . would be a magnificent trophy. Nowadays, when apparatus for instantaneous photography is in all hands, it would be easy to take a snapshot of the creature while resting on the surface, which would convince the most incredulous. We may justly hope that in a few years the great sea-serpent, if it really exists, will be no longer a myth.'—Translation made for the 'Literary Digest.'

BRITISH RULE IN EGYPT.

Dr. Theodor Herzl, the Zionist advocate, in a feuilleton appearing in a Vienna paper this week, giving his recent impressions of Egypt, pays a flattering testimony to the British administration there. Writing from the hotel terrace at Cairo, and describing the wonderful crowd, all bustle and color, childishness, and Oriental dirt below, he remarks: 'Constables stand, stern, watchful, transformed by Englishmen almost into London policemen. A smart detachment in Highland dress marches past to the music of a stirring Scotch air. English officers wearing the high tarboosh move hither and thither. It is marvellous how these Englishmen understood the art of maintaining order, without brutality, without tropical passion. The Egyptians have been accustomed from time immemorial to be ruled by strangers, but here a stranger has arrived who appears more fabulous than all the previous conquerors, the plundering princes and despots of former times, a tyrant who neither tramples upon their nor drains them dry, but who raises and frees and elevates them. This enigmatical intruder spreads light, enforces cleanliness, and protects health; regulates the finances, allows each man to be happy in his own way, makes the roads safe for travellers, builds embankments, and so utilizes the water of their Nile, as no ruler in all the centuries before him.'—London 'Telegraph,' April 18.

KITCHENER'S DIPLOMACY.

I have often written that I regard Lord Kitchener as one of the ablest diplomatists of his time. Nobody who watched events at the time can ever forget the mastery tactics by which Kitchener got his own country and France out of an extremely tight place at Fashoda. Poor Marchand and his gallant French comrades were half dead with fever and hunger when they arrived at Fashoda, and Kitchener, grasping the situation, sent them doctors, drugs and wine; and in this exchange of courtesies passed one of the most perilous crises in the relations of two great nations that ever occurred.

Talking to a high officer who had been in South Africa, the other day, I was amused to find how Kitchener repeated something of his Fashoda performance at Vereeniging with the Boer leaders. Knowing how the gallant fellows had been starved of both food and drink during their long days and nights for months on the veldt, Kitchener resolved to let them know some of the comforts of civilization, and orders were quietly given that when the Boer officers came in they were to be given plenty of the best. The Boers naturally enjoyed to the full this feast after a famine—the soldier always does let himself go when there is an interval between starving and dying and the ordinary enjoyment of life—human nature demands these records, and the Boers were acting according to the inviolable history of warriors in not sparing either the food or the liquor. So there were junketings, and even an exchange of friendly toasts, and, in short, the way was prepared for an approach to the great debate on peace or war in a spirit more benign and more Christian than would otherwise have been the case. And so Kitchener won by the wily arts of diplomacy as much as by the sterner methods of the sword. Perhaps that is one of the many reasons why the Boers always liked him.—M. A. P.

THE NAPLES TRAINMAN'S WAY.

'I saw an English nobleman get the worst of an argument in Naples not long ago,' said George F. Washer, of New York. 'The funny part of it was that my lord thought he had carried his point. He had taken passage on a railway train bound for Rome, and carried with him into the first class carriage one of the fiercest looking bulldogs I ever saw. One of the train officials politely told the owner of the brute that it was against regulations for animals to ride in the passenger coaches. 'Very good, my man; take him out, then,' said the Englishman, grinning, and dead sure the man would not make the attempt. He didn't either, but he played a trick worth two of that, for in less than no time the coach in which the aristocrat from Albion was seated was detached, another was put in its place, and the train steamed off, leaving Mr. Englishman and his bulldog in the car all to themselves, the owner not getting on to the real situation until the train was well on its way to Rome.'—Washington 'Post.'

The Final Stages of Locomotor Ataxia Are Absolute Helplessness, Loss of all Power and Complete Paralysis—Prevented and Cured by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Locomotor ataxia is a form of paralysis which is becoming frightfully common these days, because of the nerve-exhausting habits of the present age.

Probably you have seen victims of this ailment, walking with a jerking motion, and putting their feet down in an awkward manner, and wondered what ailed them. It was locomotor ataxia, or paralysis of the nerves and muscles which control motion.

There is a peculiar numbness of the feet and legs, an uncertain feeling when you start to walk, when you go up or down stairs or around corners. The limbs no longer obey the commands of the brain, the soles of the feet seem to have lost their feeling, and you feel as though you might topple over or move backwards instead of going ahead.

The final stages of locomotor ataxia are absolute helplessness, loss of all power, and complete paralysis of the nervous system.

The time to begin treatment is when the first symptoms of nervous exhaustion become apparent. When you find that you do not sleep well, start up suddenly, have difficulty in concentrating your thoughts, suffer from headache, indigestion, and irritability, it is time to take prompt action to restore the vitality of the blood and nerves. For this purpose there is no more satisfactory treatment than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Nervous diseases never get well of themselves, nor can they be cured in a few days, but Dr. Chase's Nerve Food assists nature in restoring vitality to wasted nerves, acts in accordance with nature's laws, and is certain to do you good, because it forms new, rich blood, and nerve cells. Fifty cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

[For the 'Witness'] A GOOD DAY'S FISHING.

AN IDYLL OF THE RIVER ROUGE. Blow softly, sweetly scented southern wind, Raise not one ripple of her golden hair, Breathe balm, and peace, gentle and fair and kind, For she is young and gentle, sweet and fair. Musing, she sits beside the river shore, A granite boulder is her queenly throne, The seething waterfalls above her roar, Down here the river sleeps, she is alone. Her rosy feet now kiss the waters' edge, Her rod and line lie useless by her side, She thinks of him to whom she gave a pledge That one day haply she might be his bride. But he is far away—list to the sound! A line and hooks lie tangled in her hair— I was beside her at a single bound, She stood erect, a queen surpassing fair.

I was her captive from that happy hour, My heart entangled in that golden hair, Now she is mine, the very richest dower, Above my fondest wish, beyond compare. R. L.

[For the 'Witness'] THE POET'S RESOURCES.

A.L.O.O. Oh, prithee, tell me if you can What would the poet do, Without the brooks, and sunny nooks, And roses washed in dew? Without the shade and forest glade, The dingle and the dell, The heathy hill, the rippling rill, The bucket and the well? Where were the poet's music, Pray, tell me if you can, Without his flute, and chanting lute, And all the pipes of Pan? Or could his song its strains prolong Without the nightingale, The harp, the lyre, the organ choir, The pibroch's sounding wall?

Oh, prithee, tell me if you can What were the poet's sea, Without a sail, and freshening gale, Or mermaid's minstrelsy? Without the roar of ocean's shore, Its tempest's crash, and shocks, Its pearls and caves and sparkling waves, Its wild and jagged rocks?

Oh, prithee, tell me if you can What were the poet's sky Without Aurora's gilded car, And Phoebus' beaming eye, Orion and the Pleiades, And Cynthia's silver light, Fair Venus and her glowing train, And all the stars of night?

What would the poet's peace do Without alliteration; Without his well-turned metaphor, His dreamy contemplation, Without synecdoche and trope, Hyperbaton reflective, And when his glorious sunsets cloy, If he were not subjective?

To fame the poet may attain Without the brooks and rills; Without the shade and forest glade, The lone and heathy hills; But vain, all vain, his highest flights, Each throbbing pulse's stir; His laurels wait. Ah, cruel fate, Without a Publisher.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE STIMULUS OF COMPETITION. 'It is a great mistake, Mabel, to trifle with the affections of a man who loves you by encouraging some one else.' 'Well, he's a little slow, Auntie. I think he needs a pacemaker.'—'Puck.'

The perfection of a pure, rich, unswartened, condensed milk is Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream. It is always available for every use to which raw milk or cream is devoted, and is far superior to the average quality of either. Prepared by Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

'Your uncle, the Bishop,' remarked the caller, 'is becoming famous, isn't he?' 'Yes,' said Mrs. Lapsling, affably. 'He's getting to be quite a celebrity.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

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

Father—'Now, Maud, in selecting a husband, look, before all things, for intelligence and integrity. Your mother, I am sorry to say, looked only for money.'

There are so many cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold, or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it, as it is as pleasant as syrup.

'It seems to me,' remarked the customer as she watched the man at the market trim the slice of ham she had bought, 'you are wasting a good deal of that meat.' 'Not at all, madam,' he said, genially; 'I weighed it first.'

Its Power Grows with Age.—How many medicines loudly blazoned as panaceas for all human ills have come and gone since Dr. Thomas's Electric 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 in a larger circle every year. It is the medicine of the masses.

Mrs. Bargain—'Oh, Ethel! I have just talked Edward into giving me the money for a new hat.' Mr. Bargain—'Which I shall enter into my accounts as "hush money."—"Town and Country.'

A Clear, Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin, and the blotches which blemish beauty, are the result of impure blood, caused by unhealthy action of the Liver and Kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action, and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

A Boston firm advertises: 'Beautiful things in shirt-waists.' It is a little too soon for the spring shirt-waists to say this, but we have just as beautiful things to put in 'em when they do come as sassy old Boston has.—Denver 'Post.'

Be there a Will, Wisdom Points the Way.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously, and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

The superiority of Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

A HAPPY FACULTY. Young Tutter (to hostess)—I have had a very pleasant evening. But then I always manage to enjoy myself no matter where I am.—'Life.'

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it, and see what amount of pain is saved.

'Helen is very clever, isn't she?' 'Do you want my opinion, or Helen's?'—Harper's Bazar.'

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

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

'What's the latest thing out in shoes?' asked one woman of another at the club. 'My husband,' was the prompt reply.—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

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

The Boys' Page.

Only Rocks and Stones

(C. H. Birney, in the 'Examiner'.)

'My Dear Mrs. Ellis.—It is, I assure you, with great pain that I find myself obliged to ask you to withdraw Robert from school. He either cannot or will not learn, and is simply wasting his time.

Yours truly,
MARY LEACH.

This was the note which Robbie Ellis brought home from school one day, and, evidently ignorant of its contents, handed it to his mother, and then went out to drive up the cows.

'What does this mean, Robert?' asked his father that evening, after reading aloud the note his wife gave him. The boy he addressed was not very attractive in appearance. Small of stature, with thin legs and arms, an unusually large head and a sallow complexion, it was no wonder he was so often told that he would never be hung for his beauty.

And yet, to any one who cared to notice it, there was a pathos in the blue eyes and a sweetness in the smile which so often wreathed his large mouth, that told of something better than beauty behind the defects that were so prominent.

Robbie looked up from the corn he was shelling, and answered his father timidly: 'I don't know, sir; I try to learn my lessons, but I cannot seem to understand them, and when I go up to recite, I can hardly ever remember anything about them.'

'That is because you don't pay attention. Your mind is taken up with something else; I suppose with those nonsensical stones with which you are forever filling your pockets. I have no money to throw away on your education, I can tell you, sir, and if you won't learn you will have to get along the best way you can by being an ignoramus all your life. Carry that corn out now; give the cows a little more feed, see that the horses are well bedded, lock the stable, look to the chicken-house and the pigsty, and then go and see what Ralph has for you to do. It is discouraging,' continued Mr. Ellis, after Robbie was gone; 'that boy will never amount to anything—a lazy, good-for-nothing.'

'Oh! no; don't say that, father,' interrupted Mrs. Ellis a little warmly, 'Robbie is neither lazy nor good-for-nothing. I am sure I do not know what any of us would do without him. He is everybody's right-hand man, and certainly earns his living. Besides, he writes a beautiful hand and draws well.'

'That may be,' answered Mr. Ellis pettishly. 'I dare say he is useful enough in his way, and so is a donkey. But look at the other boys, bright, spritely fellows, sure to whip right through college without a stumble, and get on well in the world.'

Mrs. Ellis sighed, and said, after a pause: 'I do not think Robbie has ever recovered from the effects of the fever he had when he was six years old, when he came so near dying, and did not know us for so long. You remember, before that, we thought him the smartest of our children, but for years after it he was dull, and complained so much of his head hurting him. He has never been strong since, and we must have patience with him.'

'Well,' answered her husband, 'you may have patience with him if you choose. As for me, I am done with him as far as sending him to school is concerned. I shall not spend another dollar on his books until I see a change for the better'—and Mr. Ellis took up his newspaper, showing that he considered the conversation at an end.

It was 8 o'clock, and Mrs. Ellis arose and stepped into the next room, where a party of young people, four of her own and several from neighboring houses, were enjoying themselves together.

'Where is Robbie?' she asked; but, receiving no answer, she went on to the kitchen, where she found the boy busy by the light of a small lamp cleaning a gun. Mrs. Ellis went up to him, laid the brown curly head against her bosom, and with eyes full of tears, bent down and kissed his forehead. 'Isn't it time you were going to bed, Robbie?' she asked.

'Yes, mamma; but Ralph is going shooting early in the morning, and I must finish this gun for him.'

'I should think Ralph could clean his own gun,' remarked his mother.

'O yes, mamma!' answered the boy with a bright smile, and unkindful of the implied censure in his mother's tone; 'of course he could, but he wanted to talk to the girls, and so asked me to do it for him.'

'Robbie! go out to the pump and get a pitcher of water, and bring it here with some glasses,' called his sister Lucy, opening the sitting-room door.

'I must wash this black off my hands first,' said Robbie, preparing to rise.

'Sit still, Robbie,' said his mother, 'I will get the water!'

'Indeed you sha'n't, mother!' answered the boy, quickly jumping up. 'Do you think I would let you go out to the pump when I am around?'—and, seizing a pitcher from the table, he darted out of the door, while Mrs. Ellis got some glasses ready on a waiter.

'Well, Rob, you are a sight!' exclaimed Lucy, as he entered the room with the water. 'Before I would come before a company looking that way.'

'Rob thinks his beauty can't be spoiled,' said Harry.

ing. I want that kitchen fire burning when I come down, so that I can have a cup of coffee before starting out.'

'All right!' answered Robbie, and he went to work again at the gun until it was as clean and bright as new. Then, standing in a corner, he took the lamp and went up to his little room, away up under the steep roof. It was his own wish to have this room off from the other apartments, and he had stipulated that he would take care of it himself, and he would not trouble his sisters; a wise provision, for certainly either of the girls would have been in despair if called upon to create order out of the chaos into which Robbie now entered. But the boy glanced around with pleasure as he locked the door and placed his lamp on the small table. This table, on which were writing and drawing materials and a number of small boxes, stood in the middle of the room. An iron bedstead, a dressing-bureau with half the glass gone, and two rickety chairs completed the furnishing. But the decorations were more elaborate. Under the table, under the bed, under the chairs, piled up in the corners, choking up the sill of the one window, were what Robbie called his specimens, his treasures, stones, pebbles, quartz, lumps of clay, fossils of every shape, bits of lead and iron ore, coal and slate, and numerous little boxes containing sand of different colors; these to the uninitiated made up a heterogeneous mass of rubbish, but no king was ever prouder of his crown jewels than was Robbie of this collection, which spoke to him a language intelligent and most dear. Many of the articles were neatly labelled with bits of paper gummed upon them, and each one meant something to Robbie, representing either some new fact gained, or the promise of knowledge which to him, at least, seemed important. They represented, too, many a long tramp over the wide prairie and across the hills on the other side of the river, many an hour's hard work with pick and shovel, and also many a scolding from his father, many a scoffing laugh from his brothers and sisters. But he loved them every one, and, seated at his table with a cheap microscope, he would patiently examine them, making notes of their peculiarities, admiring the beauty of many of them, and drawing conclusions which were afterwards carefully written out for future reference.

Night after night, for he had little time during the day, he spent an hour or more, as long, in fact as his light lasted, studying out the secrets which Nature hides so jealously in the bosom of mother Earth. To his family his tastes appeared foolish to the last degree, and from no one but his mother did he receive aught but ridicule and scolding. She, wise woman, believed that Nature would not have given to the boy such a decided taste, if she had not intended him to make use of it and profit by it. Therefore, while she encouraged Robbie to do all he could in his school studies, she did not discourage what seemed to her at the worst a harmless fancy, and gave the delicate boy inducements for out-of-door pursuits which he would not otherwise have had. For, except to attend to innumerable small chores, he was of not much use on the farm, his strength soon failing under any continuous labor. So, when not at school, he had generally been left to help about the house or barnyard, having everything given him to do that was especially disagreeable to the others. But in his amiable simplicity of heart he thought it was all right, and was never known to grumble or show any impatience over all that was required of him.

The Ellises lived on a large farm in one of the Western States, to which they had retired at the end of the war, when Mr. Ellis found his once flourishing business broken up by his four years' absence in the service of his country, and his health impaired by the fatigues and exposures to which he had been subjected. He had thought it would be an easy matter to run a farm successfully, even though he had not an atom of experience to help him. But a five years' trial convinced him that it was up-hill work indeed to one not to the manner born, and profitable farming was impossible to one like himself, trammelled not only with a large family, but with tastes and refinements entirely incompatible with the kind of life it was evident a western farmer must lead in order to be successful. In those five years he had ploughed under and buried in various ways on that farm all that he was worth in the world except the farm itself and a few hundred head of stock, and the boys were growing up and must be educated, must go through college—that the father, a Yale graduate himself, was determined upon—and the girls needed some advantages of refined society; and at the time our story opens, it had begun to be a serious question how all this was to be accomplished. The girls were the oldest; then came Ralph and Harry, two fine boys of sixteen and eighteen, hating the farm, though they tried to perform cheerfully their share of its duties, while they yearned for better educational advantages than the district or town schools afforded; and then fourteen-year-old Robbie, whose teacher had just written that it was of no use to send him to school. Mr. Ellis was much worried, and had many a talk with his wife over their gloomy prospects, and his inability to see his way to anything better.

'Harry must go to college the coming fall,' he said; 'I have provided for his first year's expenses by the sale of War Eagle, poor fellow!—he carried me safely through many a battle, and I would like to keep him, but he could not be sacrificed to a better cause. But where the money for the next year is to come from, and how I am to put Ralph through and give the girls any advantages, I do not see. As to Robbie, there is no hurry about him. He will never amount to anything, anyhow!'

'Dear child!' said Mrs. Ellis, 'he is the most affectionate and dutiful of my children, and I do not fear for him. Only give him time!'

But time was precisely what none of the family seemed willing to accord to the quiet boy, now that he was out of school. It was: 'Robbie, do this,' and 'Robbie, fetch that,' and 'Robbie, run here,' or there from morning until night, making it a mystery how the household machinery had been worked an hour without him, and his mother wondered if his sisters thought it possible for him to get tired.

'I say, Rob,' said Ralph one afternoon, entering the kitchen and throwing down half a dozen mallard ducks, 'I left a lot more of those fellows in the ravine between the two chestnut trees over the ridge. I couldn't bring all with my gun and other traps. I wish you would saddle the pony and go after them before night.'

Robbie had been doing chores all day, and had besides just returned from an errand a mile away for one of his sisters; but he sprang up with alacrity, and his face shone with pleasure as he took down his coat and hat, and prepared to do his brother's bidding.

'What's the matter with Rob?' said Fanny, 'I never saw him move so quick and look so glad to be disturbed.'

'It's the chance for the ride; he doesn't often have that, you know,' answered Lucy.

'Yes, I suppose that is it,' rejoined her sister, as she watched Robbie galloping off over the prairie.

A Puzzle Department

How many of the Boys' Page readers would like to have a Puzzle Department regularly. If all who would like it will write notes to the Editor of the Boys' Page, enclosing the best puzzle, riddle or problem they know, we will open the department as soon as we have heard from a sufficient number.

THE FIRST TO SEND THE ANSWER.

In the Boys' Page of April 28 we printed a problem sent by one of our readers. He asked: What number of two figures is that which, being multiplied by 3, 6 and 9 respectively, the three products together, include every digit from 1 to 9 inclusive, each being only once employed.

The first answer came from Isa Archibald, of Riviere du Loup, who gives 73 as the number. Norman Cumming, of Hamilton, Ontario, sends the same answer, but C. A. Smith sends the three numbers, 64, 73 and 91, which all fulfill the conditions. This last is the full and correct answer.

CATCH QUESTIONS.

It is always a delight to a schoolboy to propound to his teacher 'catch questions' in mathematics that the teacher cannot answer. Usually these catch questions, or propositions, are of little importance, and the object of them is simply to elicit absurd replies from those to whom they are put. 'Temple Bar' gives several such questions, a few of which are new, and the others as 'old as the hills,' but new, probably to some schoolboys and girls.

If a goose weighs ten pounds and a half its own weight, what is the weight of the goose? Who has not been tempted to reply on the instant, fifteen pounds?—the correct answer being, of course, twenty pounds. Indeed, it is astonishing what a very simple query will sometimes catch a wise man napping; even the following have been known to succeed:

How many days would it take to cut up a piece of cloth fifty yards long, one yard being cut off every day?
A snail climbing up a post twenty feet high, ascends five feet every day, and slips down four feet every night. How long will the snail take to reach the top of the post?
A wise man having a window one yard high and one yard wide, and requiring more light, enlarged his window to twice its former size; yet the window was still only one yard high and one yard wide. How was this done?

This is a 'catch question in geometry, as the preceding were catch questions in arithmetic. The window was diamond shaped at first, and was afterwards made square.

The Art of Fly-casting

Beyond all question, a knowledge of the art of fly-casting is a most important essential to fishing. On clear days it enables a man to stand beyond the vision of his quarry, from thirty to fifty feet from the brook, and drop his fly upon the selected pool, when and where he may desire, and with a degree of delicacy that will attract the wariest trout that ever broke water. The more expert the caster the more cleverly will he avoid the swaying grasses and the overhanging bushes and branches in the shadow of which the trout love to lie; for, as the season advances and the waters of the lakes become warm under the rays of the summer sun, the fish seek the cooler pools of the tributary streams and feed and rest in the shaded nooks that are supplied from the springs and cascades of the mountains.

Casting down stream is a comparatively easy trick, as the rushing waters carry the floating line with them, and the work of paying out is attended with little difficulty. Upstream casting, however, with the line being constantly swept toward the caster, requires both skill and patience which only the experienced fisherman can appreciate. The ability to cast long distances with accuracy is perhaps most valuable when coming to the outlet of a stream. Here one can stand, or tie up a projecting limb, and drop his fly sixty, eighty or one hundred feet away, to the surface of the most inviting pools within sight. Should the banks be heavily wooded, and no room be available for a back cast, the roll or switch cast may be employed. In this cast the line is simply pushed ahead of the caster in a series of rolls or loops, until the desired spot is reached. This style of cast is not nearly so popular as it should be, many fishermen regarding it as too difficult. It is really easy, however, if good judgment is exercised as to the proper amount of line paid out.

The fisherman who has acquired delicacy in casting enjoys a decided advantage. Particularly is this true in bait-casting; for continued and awkward whipping of the water will quickly wear out one's bait, while a reasonable degree of delicacy will permit the use of the same bait for hours.

The art of casting is in itself simple, and may be readily acquired by any painstaking fisherman. The rod passes only through a quadrant; it starts parallel with the water, and, coming to the perpendicular, stops. The motion is a quick, rigid jerk, as fast as it can be made, and—the rod does the rest. The motion forward is, at the beginning, a gradual feeling for the tension of the line; that is, when it is about to straighten; once this is assured, the movement increases in rapidity from butt to tip, the result being much the same as driving at a peg with a long-handled hammer—slow at the start and quick at the finish, the bend of the rod being first at the butt and gradually ascending to the tip. In casting, nothing is left to chance by the expert caster. He knows exactly where he wants to put his fly, within a foot or two, and puts it there, the feathered barb traveling past him at from six inches to four feet above the water as he may elect, although it may go above the shoulder if desired. In some long casts, one may see the fly pass below the hip. Indeed, the degree of command one can gradually acquire is really wonderful.

The American tapered 'D' oiled silk line is the best, perhaps, for all-round casting. The 'E' grade is too light. As for rods, probably the stiffest Leonard rod, for the weight, will answer. Light rods are obviously the most agreeable to handle and are less trying to the arms. One point must never be forgotten in casting; that is to keep the bend of the rod as near the butt as possible. Never let the strain approach the tip, and if your fish has struck well you will neither lose him nor break your rod.

A single cast where fish are found is, as a rule, sufficient. They will rise at once, and if the fisherman is an expert at dropping his fly he can bring fish to the spot from some distance. One may frequently see fish attracted from a point so far from the fly that they break water two or three times before taking the hook. One the other hand, a fly awkwardly dropped will be taken with a leisurely grab, the fish simply sucking it in, and the exhilaration of a spirited rise is lost. The more expert a fisherman is at fly-casting, the more thoroughly he enjoys the sport.—'Collier's Weekly.'

WALTZING BALLS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

Here is a little toy which is easily made and which will afford much amusement to old and young. It is made of two wooden balls, such as are fastened to elastic cords for children to play with. In each ball, with the aid of a gimlet, insert a brass screw-eye and through these eyes string a long and strong rubber band. Now, holding one ball still, turn the other until you have twisted the band very tightly, then lay the balls on the floor and await developments. They begin a wild dance, waltzing about each other, going faster and faster, then slowing up until they come to rest. This is the moment when some one comes along who thinks he understands how the balls work. As he stoops to pick them up they come to life again, and waltz away from him. They stop again and after a moment's rest renew the waltz, which they finish in three or four instalments. The explanation is simple enough. When the band has completely untwisted the first time the balls are going so fast that they cannot stop, so they go on and twist the band in the opposite direction, until its resistance brings them to rest. Then, of course, the band untwists again and so the dance is repeated several times, with gradually diminishing liveliness, until the whole motion is destroyed by friction.

But it is a funny little whirling and deserves to be better known than it is. There are a number of simple tricks to play with them, which you can easily contrive for yourself.—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

ADVISING THE 'GREENHORN.'

In one of the large railway offices in this country is a comparatively young man, who is at the head of a large department. When he entered the service of the company five years ago he was green and awkward. He was given the poorest paid work in the department. The very first day of his employment by the company, a man who had been at work in the same room for six years approached him and gave him good advice.

'Young fellow, I want to put a few words in your ear that will help you. This company is a soulless corporation, that regards its employees as so many machines. It makes no difference how hard you work or how well. So you want to do just as little as possible and retain your job. That's my advice. This is a slave-pen, and the man who works overtime or does any specially fine work wastes his strength. Don't you do it.'

The young man thought over the 'advice' and after a quiet little struggle with himself he decided to do the best and the most he knew how, whether he received any more pay from the company or not.

At the end of a year the company raised his wages and advanced him to a more responsible position. In three years he was getting a third more salary than when he began, and in five years he was head clerk in the department; and the man who had condescended to give the 'greenhorn' advice' was working under him at the same figure that represented his salary eleven years before.

This is not a story of a goody-goody boy who died early, but of a five young man who exists in flesh and blood today.—'Sacred Heart Review.'

A parrot and a log were left in a room together. The parrot, out of mischief, said to the log, 'Sit him.'

The log seeing nothing else went for the parrot and tore out about half his tail feathers before he escaped to his perch. The parrot, after looking himself over and reflecting a little, said: 'Poll, you talk too much.'

There are many people, old and young, who would do well to remember this story.—'Our Dumb Animals.'

OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Bird Cities.

(Commercial Advertiser.)

'The greatest bird tenement house in the world,' said Frank Chapman, assistant curator in the ornithological department of the American Museum of Natural History, 'is Bird Rock, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. No one knows how many centuries it has been a breeding place for birds. Henry Bryant, of Boston, the first naturalist to reach the top of the rock, estimated that 50,000 pairs of gannets were nesting there.'

'But Bird Rock is directly in the path of commerce. In 1868 the Canadian Government built a lighthouse there and added a cannon, which on foggy days is fired every twenty minutes. The bright and destruction of the birds was very great, and they left by thousands. None now live on the top of the rock, but they still nest all up and down the steep sides, tier after tier of them. The sides of the island are veritable precipices, seamed across with ledges of rock, and these ledges, one above another, all full of birds from top to bottom of the enormous cliff, are one of the most remarkable sights in the world. In fact, it is not a tenement house, but a cliff dwelling.'

'The rock is perfectly beachless. There is only one spot where a boat can land, and one has to go up in a crate, drawn to the top by a rope. A head sticks over the top of the ledge and asks if you are ready. It looks four or five hundred feet to the top, though really it is only a hundred. You give the signal and the crate starts. You are prepared to swing through the air at the end of a rope, but you are not prepared for the peculiar whirling motion by which you advance toward the top. However, this has its advantages, as you can get a good view of the birds without troubling yourself to turn your head. At one moment you find yourself face to face with an enormous gannet, and the next you are staring into the extraordinary countenance of the sedate puffin, sitting up straight as a grenadier. The number of birds is almost stupefying, and they are no wild, shy creatures to be pacified and approached with caution. They survey you with some curiosity, but no alarm.'

'This same crate is an excellent point of vantage from which to photograph the birds. Swung slowly downward and stopped by a signal when one catches sight of a likely group, one can sit at ease and snapshot scenes from seabird life all up and down the face of the cliff. The gannets are beautiful, great, snowy birds, three feet long, with powerful wings and a strong rushing flight. Before the days of the lighthouse the fishermen used to go to Bird Rock to get gannet for cod bait. But they were uncommonly careful not to cause a stampede on the top of the rock, because the frightened flock of gannets would carry a man off the cliff with their rush. The bird flies to a great distance from the rock, keeping at an elevation of about a hundred feet above the water. From this height it locates the fish with its splendid sight, stops instantaneously, and with wings half extended shoots downward. Within a yard or so of the surface it claps its wings to its sides and plunges into the water like a bolt out of a catapult.'

'Here and there above the cliff one will hear the peculiar, elfin caw of the stormy petrel, Mother Carey's chicken. This bird has both the diurnal and nocturnal habit, spending sometimes a day at sea and sometimes a night. In fact, he has a night on and a night off. For this reason the sailors believe it never goes to land. Ask a true old salt where Mother Carey's chicken builds its nest and he will tell you it never builds any nest.'

'But,' said I to one of them once, 'where does it hatch its eggs?'

'Under its wing,' said he.

In the Indian River, which isn't a river at all, but an arm of the sea on the east coast of Florida, is the pelican metropolis, the breeding place of all the pelicans on the Florida coast. Nowhere else in the world can one get quite the same idea of bird life as on Pelican Island. One can walk up to the nests in the low bushes and inspect the young birds as if they were in cages in zoological gardens. If one talks to a young pelican, he will always answer. His remarks are somewhat unintelligible, but they undoubtedly express with vigor whatever he has in mind. A young pelican is never backward in conversation, his gentle voice, resembling the whine of a young puppy, is heard before he is out of the egg. After he has emerged from seclusion his voice resembles that of a child undergoing correction at the hand of a justly enraged parent.

'His loquacity is equalled only by his pugnacity. Before he is able to leave the nest he longs to fight, and his first excursion from the parental rooftop is to the nearest nest for the purpose of wreaking vengeance on some other interesting infant who has been squawking defiance at him for days.'

'The agreeable child keeps up these pleasing habits until he begins to learn to fly. Having a heavy body this is a matter of time and difficulty. He feels strange impulses to try those ineffectual wings at his sides, and spends most of his time wabbling along the sand, making desperate attempts to raise himself from the earth. Having much to occupy his mind at this time he forgets to fight, and he sails away into the blue ether; and from that day, so far as I know, he never utters another sound. From the most awkward and disagreeable of youngsters, he becomes a bird of singular dignity of demeanor and grace of flight.'

'Some time ago pelican quills unfortunately became a fashionable millinery garniture. Fearing the species would be exterminated, we tried to buy Pelican Island. But we found this three or four acres of sand belongs to the United States and was so wrapped around with red tape that its purchase was impossible. But we succeeded in bringing the matter to the attention of President Roosevelt, himself a lover of bird life, and I am happy to say that he has signed an order setting aside Pelican Island as a breeding place for birds, under the protection of

the government. Wherever a simple notice is posted, announcing that the birds are under the protection of the United States, which will prosecute any person interfering with them, it proves an efficient protection. But in addition the American Ornithological Union pays a warden to live at the pelican metropolis and protect the inhabitants.'

Cobb's Island, off the Virginia coast, is the tern metropolis. Knowing that one species had been exterminated there for millinery purpose, Mr. Chapman went there last summer to get photographs and specimens of the others. He built a blind of grass and sand, and lived in it for several days to get the views of home life among the terns from which the magnificent tern group in the museum, called the finest bird group in the world, was made. The older ornithologists asserted that the skimmer never visited her nest, or at least only on cloudy days, but Mr. Chapman photographed a skimmer on its nest, the first time Mrs. Skinner was ever caught at home by the camera. The lanky skimmer is the most exquisite little ball of grey down in the world, like grains of sand converted into wings and feathers, silent as the sand itself when danger approaches, the only signs of life its tiny, needle-like bill and eyes like black pin points. Most of these birds simply drop their eggs in a depression in the sand, but around the nest of the gull-billed tern, a link between the gulls and the terns, can be seen a quantity of shells, which the bird has collected in an attempt at nest construction. Mr. Chapman's boatman confessed that in company with two others he had killed 2,800 terns in three days, and seemed to think it a poor catch. They were packed in ice and shipped to New York by millions until the Virginia legislature passed a bill for their protection. The American Ornithological Union provides a warden, and the birds are now increasing to such an extent that it is hoped they may sometime equal their former numbers.'

That jewel of the tropics, the flamingo, five feet of living ruby, is rare, but so rare as well and shy. So skillfully has it hidden its metropolis from the eye of man that it was not until last summer that Mr. Chapman, with the aid of a resident correspondent of the museum, succeeded in finding Flamingo City, the headquarters of the race. Where this is he does not tell. He chartered a steamer at Nassau, in the Bahamas, and voyaged for two days. Then he took small boats, and for two days longer threaded his way among little tropical islands, till at last he found a city of two thousand little adobe houses, built about 12 inches high of dried mud, with a hollow in the top for the eggs. This was the last year's city, weatherbeaten and old, and the city of two years before, more weatherbeaten, was falling into ruins close by. The flamingoes were just building the city of 1902, for this industrious beauty believes in a new house every spring.

The appearance and habits of the baby flamingoes nobody in the world yet knows. But Mr. Chapman is going back this year to the hidden metropolis of the flamingo race, just in time to see and photograph the little crimson babies in all their glory.

LEAF-PRINTING.

Any boy or girl may readily take a perfect impression of a leaf, or even of a cluster of leaves, with very little trouble, and it will look about as nice as an engraving.

Take a piece of fine writing paper, and oil it well with either lard or sweet oil. Let it stand long enough for the oil to soak through, and then, having wiped off the superfluous oil with a bit of paper, hang the oiled piece in the air to dry.

When the oil is well dried in, move the paper slowly over a lighted candle horizontally so as to touch the flame, and keep this up until the paper is perfectly black with the soot.

Lay the blackened paper on a table, and on it the leaf of which you wish an impression. Put a piece of clean paper over the leaf and rub it with your finger equally in all parts for half a minute. This will transfer the soot to the leaf, just as a printer puts ink on type.

Take the leaf up very carefully, and just as carefully lay it, blackened side down, on the paper on which you wish to have the impression; then place a piece of blotting paper over the leaf, and rub it with your finger for a few moments, when you will have an impression that will look about as well printed as an engraving.

The blackened paper will serve for quite a number of impressions, and a very pretty collection of leaves may thus be made.

A STORY ABOUT A RAVEN.

A female raven, known at that time to be sixty years of age, and who had passed much of her early and middle life with a strange companion, a blind porcupine, was given, in the year 1854, by Mr. J. H. Gurney, the well-known ornithologist, to the rector of Bluntisham in Huntingdonshire. She seemed so disconsolate at the loss of her surroundings that her new owner, failing to get another raven, managed to secure a seagull as her companion. A warm friendship soon sprang up between the birds. They followed one another about everywhere, and the raven used often to treat her companion to pieces of putrid meat which she had buried for her own consumption in the shrubberies. These were delicacies in the eyes of the raven, but they were not so good for the gull. In course of time, whether from indigestion or not, the gull fell ill and the raven became more assiduous than ever in her attentions, never leaving him and plying him with her most nauseous tit-bits. The gull grew worse, as was, perhaps, natural under the treatment, and less companionable; and, one day, when he positively refused to touch a morsel more savory than usual, which the raven had denied to herself and doubtless thought to be a panacea, the raven, in a fit of fury at the ingratitude of her patient, fell upon her friend, killed it, tore it to pieces, and, burying half of it for future consumption, devoured the rest.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

LOVE.
'Shall I give your love to your mother?'
He said to the maid of three;
For her mother had gone to a country
Far off across the sea.

What calm in the eyes of a sure,
What snow on the innocent brow,
How sweet was the voice of slow music,
'My mother has my love now!'
—Mayflower.

Two men were passing a distillery in
Strathguy when one of them, pointing to
the high chimney-stalk, which forms an
essential feature of such buildings, said:—
'Man, Davut, what a lot that could kill if
it fell.' 'Am thinkin' it'll kill a guy when
mair if it stands,' was the reply.

'Yes,' said the eminent merchant, as he
swallowed a tabloid beefsteak, 'our ancestors
were an improvised set.'

'They certainly were,' assented the other,
gulping down a pill containing two
fried eggs and a cup of coffee. 'Why,
Ruggles's "Customs of the Ancients," says
that during the period of 1302-35 a busy
merchant frequently spent ten minutes in
eating one meal.'

Mrs. Suddenrich (a smart woman)—'Did
ye write to the Highbury Engraving
Company for specimens of all their latest vis-
iting cards?'
Daughter—'Yes, ma'am, an' they just sent
'em—bout a hundred of 'em, all sorts an'
kinds.'

'What names is on 'em?'
'Names of all the big-wigs in the coun-
ty.'

'Put 'em on th' parlor table.'—London pa-
per.

Employer (turning over leaves of ledger
to clerk)—'John, you are very careless;
see how this writing is blotted.'

John (nervously)—'That—that was a fly,
sir; it walked across the page, and—'

Employer (turning over to another page)—
'But what is this blot—surely a fly could
not do that?'
John—'That is the fly, sir; I killed it!'

Lady—'You look ill.'
Shop Girl—'I have been, but am better
now. The doctor said it was nervous pros-
tration, from trying so hard to smile, and
look pleasant when I did not feel like it.'

Lady—'I can sympathize with you. I
know all about it.'

Shop Girl—'Have you ever worked in a
shop?'
Lady—'Worse; I've moved in society.'

THE PART OMITTED!
A clergyman, who wrote his sermons with
the utmost care and logical coherence, once
found it desirable while preaching to omit
a small portion of his discourse.

Towards the close of the sermon there
was a reference to the omitted passage—a
fact the speaker had forgot for the moment.

Advertisements.

SUFFERED
FOR THREE YEARS.

HEADACHES
AND RUSHING OF BLOOD
TO THE HEAD.

APPETITE WAS GONE.

TRIED MANY DIFFERENT REMEDIES BUT

BURDOCK
BLOOD BITTERS
CURED

MRS. WALTER WINTHROP,
BROOKLYN, N.S.

She says: "I suffered for three years
with terrible headaches and rushing of
blood to my head. I lost my appetite and
became very thin and weak. I tried many
different remedies and consulted doctors,
but all in vain until I started to use Bur-
dock Blood Bitters. I had not taken more
than two bottles when I began to feel
better, my appetite improved wonderfully
and I increased rapidly in weight. I took
altogether four bottles and am now as well
as can be, for which I owe my thanks to
Burdock Blood Bitters. I can recommend
it to all those suffering as I did."

'World Wide'
Every week for one
year regular price
\$1.00.
'NORTHERN
MESSENGER'
Also published
once a week
75 Cents, 30c.

and then, suddenly remembering it, he ex-
triated himself from the difficulty in this
way:
'As I have before remarked—in a
part—er—which I have omitted.'

They paused on the brink of the abyss
opened by the latest subway explosion.
'Do you not find New York picturesque?'
they asked.
'As a whole, yes,' replied their guest,
with fine courtesy.—'Puck.'

LAUNCHED ON HIS LITERARY CA-
REER.

'I understand your son has decided to go
in for literature.'

'Yes, and he's made a splendid start al-
ready.'

'You don't say?'
'Yes; he went to auction this morning,
and bought a second-hand writing desk for
only \$4.88.'—Catholic Standard and Times.

'I see that a New York woman shot her
husband because she mistook him for a
burglar.'

'Say, ain't it wonderful how all those
New Yorkers get to look alike?'—Cleveland
'Plain Dealer.'

Neighbor—'Weren't you surprised at the
way the election went in this ward?'
Indignant Wife (of defeated candidate for
alderman)—'Not after seeing that portrait
the papers printed of my husband!'—Chi-
cago 'Tribune.'

Miss Ann Teek—'One of my greatest
treasures is a five cent piece which was
given to me brand new from the mint on
my fifth birthday.'

Miss Spelts—'I suppose rare old coins like
that do become very valuable.'—Philadel-
phia 'Press.'

DEFINITIONS.
Prosperity—'When the undigested securi-
ties are on the stomach of another.'—J.
P. M.

Liberalism—'When you make up only two-
thirds of what you give away by increasing
the price of the necessary of life which you
monopolize.'—New York 'Evening Post.'

Horticulturist (on his travels)—'Are you
having any trouble in this part of the coun-
try with the San Jose scale?' Stage Driver—
'I can't say for certain, but I think I
heard some of the boys say the bosses had
refused to sign it.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Mr. Cribbs—'Mrs. C., I have borne with
resignation, nay, even cheerfulness, antique
chairs that wobbled, antique clocks that
were always thirteen hours behind time,
antique rugs that some prehistoric Turk
wove, antique china, antique bowls, pans
and kettles. All this I have smiled at;
but when you give me antique eggs for
breakfast, I draw the line, madam—I draw
the line.'

'Now, Johnny, say your proverb,' sweetly
asked the schoolmistress at the annual
exhibition.

'Please, ma'am, I forget, hisped Johnny.
'I will refresh your memory. "People
who live in glass houses—' Now, finish it.'

'People who live in glass houses must
pull down the blinds.'

A story is told of a judge who had a
notorious scoundrel brought before him.
In the course of his examination his hon-
or asked:

'What has become of your associates in
your early life of crime?'
'They are all hanged,' said the prisoner,
'except your honor and myself'

'What,' inquired the psychological stu-
dent, 'do you regard as the chief end of
man?'

'Well,' answered Mr. Blykins, 'it depends
on what you want the man for. If you
want him to do brain work it's his head,
but if you want him to run errands it's his
'feet.'

NO GOOD.
Teacher—'Next time you're late you must
bring an excuse. Don't you forget that.'

Tommy—'Who from?'
Teacher—'Your father.'

Tommy—'Oh, he ain't no good at excu-
ses. Mother finds him out every time!'

WANTED THE BEST GOING.
A Bengali gentleman of means very much
wanted his daughter's wedding to
be something of a military pagant. Being
a man of business, he wrote this letter to
the general commanding the station:—

'Sir,—I beg most respectfully to
draw your kind attention, that if you
would let me know at your earliest
convenience, the rate of charge for
the following for wedding purposes:—

- Three dozen English cavalry.
One military band.
Three dozen native (Sikh) cavalry.
One military band (Sikh).
Three dozen English infantry.
—London 'Daily Express.'

HOW PHOTOGRAPHERS GUESS
THE TIME.

The photographer was about to
make the picture of a young woman
lying in bed. 'It is so dark here,' he
said, 'that I guess I'll give you about
thirty seconds,' and drawing out the
slide and removing the cap, he began
to count in a measured and mechani-
cal tone: 'One, two, three, four, five,'
and so on. When the exposure was
finished the sitters said: 'You gave
more than thirty seconds to that plate.
You counted very slow—I'm sure it
took you a full minute to count
thirty.' The photographer handed his
watch to the young woman. He said:

'I'll count thirty again. Time me.'
And he made the count exactly as be-
fore, and he was just twenty-nine sec-
onds making it. 'One second off—not so
bad. Near my old record, in fact,'
said the photographer. 'Ten years
ago, when I made more pictures than
I do to-day, I could, by counting,
make exposures up to five minutes
without being more than one second
off. Usually I'd be a second under,
but, over or under, it was only by
one second that I'd be out of the
way. But,' he ended, 'this gift is not
remarkable. Nearly every photograph-
er has it. Nearly every one of us can
guess spaces of time running from a
half second to five or six minutes with
what is, for all practical purposes, per-
fect accuracy.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

PROF. PETRIE'S DISCOVERIES.

Professor Petrie has recently describ-
ed some of his discoveries at Hierakon-
polis, in Egypt, among the tombs of
the first predynastic kings, about 5,000
to 6,000 B.C. Among the finds are
paint palettes used by the royal ladies
for grinding face paints. The artistic
execution of the carving is excellent
and shows very high skill. Curiously
enough, the carvings are of interest to
zoologists, as they exhibit animals
long since extinct in Egypt—the harte-
beest, etc. The warriors are bearded
and are armed with bows, with arrows
feathered on two sides, with spears,
javelins, double-headed axes, and with
weapons like boomerangs. Two have
lassoes. That the race who made
these objects had very high artistic
taste and a knowledge of technique
which proves long practice, is appar-
ent from an inspection of the objects
themselves, which are eminently su-
perior to later Egyptian work.

AN AUTHENTICATED GHOST
STORY.

Here is an interesting, if somewhat
'creepy,' story which reaches us from a
correspondent upon whose good faith we
can rely. A certain young lady, whom
we will call 'Mary A.,' was recovering
from an illness. The doctor had declar-
ed her to be out of danger, and her
friends and relatives were rejoicing in
the fact. Nevertheless, Miss A., receiv-
ing a visit one day from a sister, gravely
assured her that she was going to die.
The sister, who had been nursing her,
treated it as an invalid's fancy. Miss
A., however, with the utmost calmness,
repeated her statement. She was cer-
tain that she would die that night, and
begged her sister to fetch her parents
and other relatives to see good-by. Think-
ing to humor her the sister complied. One
person was absent from this strange fam-
ily gathering—a brother, who was at sea
and was expected home in a week or
two. 'But it does not matter,' Miss A.
quietly observed, 'I saw him last night
in a dream and said good-by to him in
his cabin.' Before the sun rose again
Miss A.'s prediction had come true; she
was dead. That, however, is not the
strangest part of this rather weird story.
When, in due time, the sailor brother
reached port he was met by his other
sister who began to tell him the sad
news. 'Ah,' he interrupted, 'you need
not tell me. Mary is dead. I knew it,
for she came to me one night in my
dreams and told me she was going to die
and wanted to say good-by.' On com-
paring dates it was found that the dreams
were dreamed on the self-same night.—
London 'Daily News.'

BRITISH TAXPAYERS IN GER-
MANY.

'A British Chaplain Abroad' writes
us the following note dated April 2:
'Now that the grievances of the tax-
payer are under discussion, may I draw
the attention of your readers to the
hard lot of the British subject resident
in Germany, who is compelled to pay
income tax in both countries? The
German Government, in order to raise
money for the fleet which will one
day be used against Great Britain, last
year imposed on all resident foreigners
an income tax of 6 1/2 percent, or 1s.
3 1/2 d. in the pound, on their aggregate
income both in Germany and in their
native countries. Thus, last year, I
had to pay 1s. 3d. to the British
Government and 1s. 3 1/2 d. to the Kaiser,
on every pound of my income, or
altogether 2s. 6 1/2 d. in the pound. The
result is that the foreign colonies in
Germany are rapidly diminishing, and
British and other residents are seeking
refuge in Switzerland. Even worse
than the pecuniary hardship is the
knowledge that I am involuntarily
contributing to the increase of the Teu-
tonic fleet, and thus rather more than
neutralizing the results of my contri-
bution to the British exchequer. One
day I may be placed between the
two navies, each of which I have thus
helped to support. Now the remedy is
in the hands of the British Govern-
ment. It wants money; it wants also
to relieve the British taxpayer. Let it
imitate the policy of our cousins Ger-

man, and impose a heavy tax on all
Germans in England, until the corre-
sponding impost on British subjects re-
siding in Germany be removed. The
Teuton, like some other races, under-
stands a firm policy of retaliation,
while he is apt to mistake conciliation
for weakness.'—London 'Chronicle.'

A PRINCE'S SELF-EFFACEMENT.

The world is beginning to realize the
king. It took some time to do so. There
were plenty of people who had grown so
accustomed to the self-effacement of
the King that they had concluded that
the King had practiced so long as Prince
of Wales during the lifetime of his moth-
er as to have come to the conclusion that
in all the serious affairs of his kingdom
the King would count for little. Mind
you, there were some grounds for this
assumption. It is not generally known
that this self-effacement was the result
not merely of the prince's own act and
respect for his mother, but also of delib-
erate ministerial act. Some time in the
seventies the question was raised wheth-
er, as the prince was practically perform-
ing all the ceremonial duties of royalty,
he should not also share in some of its
political responsibilities. One of the
first things to be done if this question
were decided in the affirmative was to
entrust to the prince a large amount of
secret official knowledge—important For-
eign Office despatches, for example—
which up to that time were submitted to
the eyes of the Queen alone. It is
scarcely credible, but I have every reason
to believe it is true, that the cabinet, af-
ter they had debated the question very
seriously and very thoroughly, came to
the conclusion that it would be a viola-
tion of constitutional usage to give the
Prince of Wales this information. The
King accepted the decision with the good
sense which he always displays—a good
sense typical of the nation to which he so
thoroughly belongs; and went on his
way, content to be a spectator of the
great drama going on immediately around
him, and to be left to his own resources
for the gaining of knowledge of the ge-
ret springs and unavowed motives of
great political events.—M. A. P.

THE PAINTER OF KINGS.

Franz von Lenbach, the great portrait
painter, who has just recovered from a
severe illness, has been described as a
'painter of kings, but not a king's paint-
er,' and, indeed, it is said of him that
many as are the commissions which he
has executed for royalty, he has refused
as many more. The son of a small
builder, Herr Lenbach, made his own way
in life, and at an early age achieved a
success that opened for him a way into
the heart of fashionable society. His
success, however, did not spoil him, and
he has always remained a hard and en-
thusiastic worker. 'My price for a por-
trait,' he once said, 'may be anything
from 50,000 marks, which I may ask
down to 5,000 marks, which I may pay
for the chance of painting an interesting
head.'—London 'Tit-Bits.'

THE DUKE'S 'THIRTEEN CLOCK.'

An ingenious timekeeping arrangement
exists to-day which was designed by that
famous Duke of Bridgewater who laced
South Lancashire with canals, and died a
hundred years ago. The Duke was a
great stickler for punctuality, and he
was annoyed that the workmen on his
estate at Worsley did not return to work
after dinner as promptly as they left off
when the clock struck twelve. When
he remonstrated he was told that while
the workmen always heard the clock
strike twelve, they often failed to hear

the single stroke of one. The Duke of
Bridgewater quickly found a remedy for
this difficulty. He had a clock made
that would strike thirteen times an hour
after noon, and that clock proclaims one
o'clock with a baker's dozen of sonorous
strokes to this day. The 'thirteen clock'
is one of the curiosities of Worsley Hall.
—'Westminster Gazette.'

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY MAN.

In an article entitled 'Mankind in
the Making' in the 'Fortnightly Re-
view,' Mr. H. G. Wells thus speaks of
the 'ordinary Oxford, Cambridge or
London B.A.': 'He has a useless smat-
tering of Greek, he cannot read Latin
with any comfort, much less write or
speak that tongue; he knows a few
undefining facts round and about the
classical literature; he cannot speak or
read French with any comfort; he has
an imperfect knowledge of the
English language, insufficient to write it
clearly, and none of German; he has
a queer old-fashioned and quite use-
less knowledge of certain rudimentary
sections of mathematics, and an odd
little bite out of history. He knows
practically nothing of the world of
thought embodied in English literature,
and absolutely nothing of contemporary
thought; he is totally ignorant of
modern political or social science. If
he knew anything of evolutionary
science and heredity it is probably
matter picked up in a casual way
from the magazines, and art is a
sealed book to him. Still, the inap-
plicability of his higher education to
any professional or practical need in

the world is sufficiently obvious, it
seems, to justify the claim that it
has put him on a footing of thought
and culture above the level of a
shopman. It is either that or nothing.

A bill, says the New York 'Observer,'
has been introduced into the New York
Legislature which has in view the pro-
tection of trees along rural highways.
The bill forbids all persons, without a
permit from the Highway Commissioner,
to cut down, girdle, mutilate, injure or
disfigure any tree in the highway. Such
a bill would at once stop the depreda-
tion of iconoclastic trolley men. A tree
has more value than many persons seem
to think. It certainly is not very easily
replaced when once cut down. The
song, 'Woodman, spare that tree,' needs
to be repeated with enthusiastic vim.
'Save the trees,' would be a good watch-
word to pass around the community just
now.

Advertisements.
The new Constitutional
Treatment cures cancers
and tumors without the
necessity of operation. It
is a purely vegetable re-
medy, harmless to the
system, but powerful in
destroying cancer germs,
and eliminating cancer poi-
sons from the system. We
have dozens of testimonials
from Canadians who have
been cured even after op-
erations failed. Send two
stamps for book and partic-
ulars to Stott & Jory,
Downsville, Ont.

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CURED
WITHOUT
CUTTING.

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certainly a splendid offer.

Home Department.

Economizing a Wife

(By Miss Elizabeth Robbins, in New York "Observer.")

Ira Edson looked down at his wife. The long suspense was ended, and his heart was filled with a deep thankfulness. "You have turned the corner, at last, little woman, and are going to get well, did you know?" he said, tenderly.

She gave him a startled glance, then closed her eyes, and he saw tears gather beneath the eyelids. "Poor girl," he thought, "she is very weak; I must not tire her. So he gave her the messages of the two children had sent from their grandfather's, where they were staying, and then went softly out of the room.

Her tears seemed quite natural under the circumstances, but when day followed day, and no signs of joy appeared, Ira was uneasy. The doctor and nurse were anxious, too. "If she would only take some interest in life she would gain so much faster," they said.

When she had become able to sit up for a while each day, Ira one morning asked her, with tender reproach, if she was sorry she was getting well.

Her lip quivered. "I can't help thinking it would have been better I had not-lived."

He gazed at her with a shocked expression. "Life is so hard, and I am so unequal to it," she explained. "If I could be strong and well—but always to feel tired, and to fall so miserably of coming up to my own ideals and other people's expectations—"

He gave her a relieved laugh. "Why, my dear, you are going to be as well and strong as you ever were, in a few weeks more," he exclaimed, cheerfully. "Because you feel tired now, you mustn't think you are always going to."

"You will never understand," she said, and sighed, wearily.

"For the simple reason that there is nothing to understand," he smiled. "You are morbid now, and no wonder, cooped up here. When the children come back, and you are able to have company, and go about, you will be amused at the way you feel now. Good-bye," and he started off to his day's occupation.

As he reached the end of the street, a woman in a buggy drew rein, and, leaning out, called to him. It was Mrs. Gregg, an old friend of his wife's mother. "I'm on my way to town, and if you are not in a hurry you can get in and ride with me," she told him when he came up.

Ordinarily he would have declined the invitation, but he saw his car disappearing in the distance, and it would be half an hour before the next one appeared, so he accepted.

"I hear that Emily is improving," Mrs. Gregg said, when the old horse was jogging on again.

"Yes, slowly."

"Well, I hope you have learned something, and are going to be a little more considerate of her after this," Mrs. Gregg commented bluntly.

"Haven't I been considerate?" he demanded, coloring. Mrs. Gregg always irritated him. "I know I do a good many things about the house that other men do not do. In the ten years we have been married, Emily has never once had to build a fire in the morning."

"And I dare say you make such a mess of ashes and chips and shavings around the stove that it takes longer to clean up after you than it would to build the fire herself in the first place," Mrs. Gregg interrupted dryly.

He ignored the interruption. "I carry up all the wood and coal, and since Emily took the notion that we could not afford to hire the washing done, I have helped about that."

"And turned the wringer so furiously that she had to strain every nerve to feed the clothes in, and when they were dry spend an hour sewing on buttons you had wrenched off, and you slopped water on the floor, and dropped this and that so she had to rinse it over, and hung things on the line all bunched up so they had to be taken off, and hung on again after you were gone. He?"

"No, Emily didn't tell me," she laughed, as he glanced at her suspiciously. "I've seen men help their women-folks before you were born, that is all. There is now and then a careful one, but they are scarce—almost as scarce as hens' teeth."

"Well, don't you honestly think women are over particular? What odds does it make how a garment is hung on the line, for instance?"

"It makes all the odds between good workmanship and poor workmanship," Mrs. Gregg was emphatic.

"A ten year old boy might try to help you do your work," she went on, "and call you an old fogey for being so fussy and particular, and would deny that there was any difference in the result, but I suspect you would see a difference. You know that if he is really going to help you he must do the work just as you want it done, and not according to his own ideas. It's the same way with a woman's work; housekeeping is her specialty, and in most cases she has studied and experimented and found best ways of doing it. If you don't do it as she wants it done your help doesn't amount to much, and maybe is not help at all, but hindrance."

"I never looked at the matter in that way before," Ira said thoughtfully.

"In most every kind of work," Mrs. Gregg continued, "the large motions, the part that makes the most show, seem to be the whole, and it appears ridiculously easy; a careless person looking on doesn't see the hardest part, the part that takes skill and experience. So with housekeeping; the

ordinary man thinks of it as little more than cooking, sweeping and dish-washing, and he wonders why so much fuss is made over anything so simple. Really these things are not the largest or the hardest part. The real work and strain is in planning and doing the hundreds of little things that most men take no account of, or, if they do, think of as foolish and unnecessary. It is the thorough doing of these despised little things that makes the difference between good housekeeping and poor housekeeping, between neatness and slatternliness, between economy and wastefulness, between a clean, sweet, cheerful, comfortable haven of rest—a real home, and the untidy, uncomfortable, unhappy place, mis-called a home, that a man hurries to get away from, and dreads coming back to."

"My wife, thank God, is one of the real home makers," her companion exclaimed, feelingly.

"Yes, she is," Mrs. Gregg agreed. "She loves neatness and order; she's a good manager, and a good worker; she likes to make people comfortable and happy, and she isn't one who frets and complains, or nags."

"True, every word."

"Then, why, in the name of common sense don't you take better care of her?" Mrs. Gregg scolded. "Do you think such a wife is easily replaced?"

"Don't I take good care of her?" he demanded a little resentfully. "It is the one thing above all others that I have intended to do, at any rate."

"Oh, I don't question your good intentions," Mrs. Gregg retorted. "It isn't your heart that is at fault—it is your head."

"Please explain."

"You have never been able to understand that your wife, in common with ninety-nine one-hundredths of womankind, is not strong, that is, she is not made of cast-iron. If she can get plenty of sleep, and favor herself a bit when she is tired, or not feeling quite up to the mark, and have no needless work and worry forced on her, or stumbling blocks put in her way, she can manage to do her own work and yet not lose her health. That means that she will keep the carpets swept, the rugs shaken, the bare floors wiped up, the house and furniture dusted, the paint spotless, the windows clean, the lamps filled and trimmed, and the chimneys swept, the stove blacked, the sink free from rust, the silverware polished, the table linen white and smooth, the dishes cleared off the table and washed and wiped and put away after each meal, and that she will contrive to plan and prepare and cook and serve three meals a day, so that they will be appetizing and nourishing without too much sameness, and at the same time be within your means, and so calculated that what is left over at one meal can be used for another and nothing wasted, and she will keep the pantry supplied with the raw material of cooking, and see that new is ordered before the old is quite gone; and that she will keep the rooms cool and free from flies and mosquitoes in summer, and regulate the heat in winter, and allow for ventilation and sudden changes of temperature, and economize the fuel; that she will lay open the beds to the sun and air each day, and then make them, keep combs and brushes clean; attend to the prompt disposing of food wastes and anything that would taint the air, do a large washing each week—with your valuable assistance—iron a good part of the clothes, and keep a good lookout for places in them where a stitch in time will save nine, keep buttons sewed on, and stockings darned, and everything mended, make over large things that wear out into smaller things, as tablecloths into napkins, and tray cloths, replace things as they wear out, make most of her own clothes, keep woollen things away from moths and buffalo bugs; in addition to all this, she will be anxiously careful of the souls and minds and bodies of two lively boys—keep them decently clothed, when they wear and tear and stain their clothes almost as fast as they are put on, see they don't kill themselves or anybody else, sympathize with them in their troubles, answer their questions, read to them, keep a strict oversight of their companions, nurse them when they are sick, make them learn their Sunday-school lessons, teach them to be truthful, honest, pure-minded, manly, unselfish; attend mothers' meetings, entertain callers, return calls, go to the door a dozen times a day, do some church, and some charitable work, and read enough to know what is going on in the world."

An expression of amazement had settled on Ira's features as she proceeded. "Good heavens!" he ejaculated, "I never before realized how much there was to it."

"Yes, there is a good deal to it; and yet, I think if she had a fair chance she might manage it, or the most of it, and not break down—but—"

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

TEA TABLE TALKS.

"Hurry up, somebody, and say something cheerful," said the Girl. "I'm so horribly depressed, I can't eat till you do."

"Bad news from the Boy?" inquired the Married Man, sympathetically.

"Both the Boy!" said the Girl, with a little pink flush on her cheeks. "I wasn't thinking about him."

"Why don't you then? I recommend it as an antidote for depression, melancholy—"

"Maude B has been here," interrupted the Girl, shortly.

"Oh! There was a world of comprehension in the Man's tone; while the Gentle Matron pushed the sugar bowl toward the Girl, saying, dryly—"

"You will need three more lumps of sugar in your tea, then, dear."

"No, I don't," answered the Girl. "I don't want to be sweetened until I've spoken my mind about that girl. She was here an hour. In all that time she has not said a civil word about a single person. She told me more disagreeable things than I could have thought of in a year. I don't care if they are true, I don't want to hear them. Let me keep my faith in a few friends, anyway. Try to switch her off by saying something nice about someone." "Oh, yes, my dear," she purred, "but have you heard?" and then comes some bit of unkind gossip manufactured and multiplied by idle tattlers like herself. Oh, yes, I know, but just keep the sugar bowl until I'm through, please.

"You can't mention a generous deed that she can't fish up a damaging 'but' and tack it to the doer's motives or character. She never cares to hear or to tell good of any one. Her sole idea of conversation is to criticize and gossip, and insinuate, 'damning with faint praise' when she doesn't care to speak outright. When she went away I felt as if she had torn all my friends to tatters, hung the ravelings up around the room, and left me desolate. I shall get over it, of course, but meanwhile—"

"Don't you think," interposed the Gentle Matron, "that persons who habitually view the world through a crack in their eyelids are, after all, to be pitied?"

"Oh, yes," the Girl answered, "provided they don't try to make everybody else squint, too. I guess you'd better give me the sugar now."—Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin."

HOW TO GET RID OF DRUDGERY.

Three things Ruskin considered necessary to that happiness in work which is the right as well as the privilege of every human being: 'They' (men and women), 'must be fit for it; they must not do too much of it, and they must have a sense of success in it,—not a doubtful sense, such as needs some testimony of other people for its confirmation, but a sure sense, or, rather, knowledge, that so much work has been done well, and fruitfully done, whatever the world may say or think about it.'

No man is original, prolific or strong, unless his heart gives full consent to what he is doing, and he feels a glow of content and satisfaction in every day's well-done work.

If you are in love with your work, and dead in earnest in your efforts to do it as well as it can be done; if you are so enthusiastic about it that you fairly begrudge the time taken from it for your meals and recreation, you will never be bored by it; the drudgery which others feel you will never know.

A fond mother feels no sense of drudgery in her household, in the infinite details of sweeping, dusting, cooking, mending, and making for her loved ones. The long days and nights of care and toil spent ministering to the crippled, deaf and dumb, or invalid child, have never a thought of unwilling labor in them.

What are years of waiting and hardship and disappointment, and incessant toil to an inspired artist? What cares the writer whose heart is in his work, for money or fame, compared with the joy of creation? What are long courses of seeming drudgery to the poor student working his way through college, if his heart is aflame with desire for knowledge, and his soul athirst for wisdom? What does it matter how long a man works if his work, even humble, is a credit to him?

In the production of the best work, the co-operation of heart and head is necessary. Its quantity as well as quality will be measured by the amount of love that is put into it.

"He loved labor for its own sake," said Macaulay of Frederick the Great. "His exertions were such as were hardly to be expected from a human body or a human mind."—O. S. Marden in "Success."

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE.

The world is growing better. There is no question about it. There is more respect paid to women nowadays and they are less subject to insult than they were on the streets a score of years ago. Men are more considerate to the members of the tender sex and even boys tip their hats in courtesy to the girls. Twenty years ago, if a lad in the Fifth Ward bowed to one of his girl friends he would have been hooted at or deemed a sure-enough candidate for the funny house. Now he is considered a boor if he fails in that gentle tribute of respect to woman-kind. A woman can go through the streets at any hour of the day or night without the slightest hesitancy, for if there is a ruffian here and there, there are scores of men who will be ready to champion the woman every time. And the ruffian rarely manifests his character on the streets. Women are employed in all walks of business life and they may be seen at any hour of the day or night going to and from their business. An example of the courtesy that is shown to them was given in a conversation between one of the women agents on the elevated road and a questioning friend:

"Are you never afraid to go home at 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning?" the agent was asked.

"No," was the reply. "Nobody troubles about me. I catch a train up soon after 1 o'clock and that takes me within two or three blocks of my home."

"But don't you feel creepy walking the two or three blocks?" asked the agent's questioner.

"No," came the ready reply again. "It's the strangest thing, but there's always a policeman around at the time I get off at

the elevated station. The police of the precinct have spotted me and I always get an escort home from the man who happens to be on that post. That has been going on for some months and in all that while none of them has ever spoken to me nor tried to exchange a word with me. It is all so respectful and nice. You have no idea how safe I feel. The policeman will meet me at the station, standing on the opposite side of the street and he will walk at a respectful distance behind me all the way home. When I get my key in the door, and not until then, will he turn and go back."

That's a sample of the inherent courtesy of this twentieth century. The woman who spoke was not particularly attractive, she was of middle age, spare, and a friendless little widow. But for all that she is full of gratitude to the big policemen who are her guardian angels. There is a plain man, a citizen, who nightly walks blocks to guard one of the night workers of the weaker sex to whom he has never spoken and who does not probably know of his existence. He does not intend that she shall, but, although she may not know it, she has a friendly champion at her elbow if she ever needs one. And the unknown friend has never seen his little ward accosted, nor in any way troubled in all the time that he has been guarding her.—Brooklyn "Daily Eagle."

The Gospel of Fresh Air

An old gospel, and an old theme, but one that ought to be preached, at least once a year from every pulpit, rostrum and tripod in the land. For who can deny that fresh air is the final basis of health, the primary condition for well oxygenated blood, sound lungs, vigorous appetite and refreshing sleep? We may make what claims we will for exercise indoors, pure and wholesome food, abundant sleep, frequent bathing, sensible clothing and right morals; the fact remains that none, or all, of these will avail us for good health, unless we breathe enough fresh air to properly oxygenate the blood. It is the blood that builds up the body, and it is oxygen that imparts the vital principle to the blood. Unless in some way we get our blood well reddened with oxygen, the best regulated diet, the most persistent indoor gymnastics, the most healthful clothing, the purest personal habits, will not serve to give us physical and mental vigor and long life.

It is time that the advocates of dietetics—an excellent and powerful army of crusaders—should freely confess and acknowledge in every practical way that there is something antecedent to right diet which is absolutely essential to the latter's efficacy. Nutritious food, without abundant fresh air, is like fuel without draught. It only serves to choke and clog the system, to overheat the blood and load the circulation with waste and impurity. Before any kind of dietetic gospel every true apostle of hygiene should preach the gospel of fresh air. That is like repentance before sanctification; you cannot possibly arrive at the latter before you have fulfilled the conditions of the former.

Spring is the best season of the year to preach this gospel of fresh air, because then the majority of people are in a mood and a condition to heed and accept it. They find themselves suffering from the results of a long period of more or less pent-up, re-breathed and impure air. All their bodily functions have grown sluggish in consequence—appetite has fallen off, liver and kidneys have grown lazy, circulation is slow, muscles are flabby, nerves are irritable, brains are fagged. Now comes the season when we naturally throw open our windows, and let in that blessed restorative of nature, the free, sweet air of heaven. We feel its invigorating effect at once, and gladly listen to all who extol its virtues.

Yes, spring is a good time to preach the Gospel of Fresh Air; but how long will the doctrine remain in operation with most people? Through the summer—that is all. As soon as the chill days of another fall come on most people will barter their birthright to the free air of heaven for a little stuffy, economized warmth. As fuel grows dearer, fresh air is ever less and less esteemed; and before long most of us will again be breathing pre-breathed air, heavy with impurities, and rank with gases that are poisonous to animal life.

However, knowledge of the subject grows and hygienists may at least congratulate themselves that few people can now breathe the deluded house-air in complacent ignorance of its effects.

We know that noxious, waste-laden, indoor air is one of the chief causes of disordered nerves, reduced brain power, and secondary heart trouble. Says Dr. John Hartley: "As women grow older they are apt to live too much indoors. I believe the fat, flabby woman, whether purple or pale, with feeble, irritable heart, is usually the victim of re-breathed air. It must, I think, sooner or later be recognized that many of the increasing ills which it has been the fashion to charge to the 'hurry and brain far' incidental to the high state of civilization and the large population, are in reality due to the greater contamination of the air we breathe by the waste products of that population, and that toxins excreted by the lungs will in time take high rank among these as most potent and insidious. If this should come to pass the present ideas about ventilation must be abandoned as utterly futile, and the need will be felt not of letting a little air in, but of letting waste products out."

We certainly know enough to be assured beyond question that, among all the es-

entials of good health, nothing outranks or exceeds in value pure, fresh air. But what good is all the knowledge in the world going to do us, unless we make it operative, uniformly and consistently—a part of the practical wisdom of life? Being theoretically convinced of the fresh air is not enough. Such knowledge must convict us of foolishness and insincerity if we do not put it into practice.

"Better to hunt in fields for health unbought Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught."

—James Buckham in "What to Eat."

Selected Recipes.

PLAIN CAKE THE BEST AS ACCOMPANIMENT FOR STRAWBERRIES AND ICE CREAM.

Cake seems a natural accompaniment to strawberries and ice cream, and the season for both these delicacies is now here, a few reliable recipes for good plain cakes will not be amiss.

LADY WHITE CAKE.

Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, and add gradually half a pound of fine granulated sugar. Cream one-half a cup of butter, add to it one-half a cup of milk; then add the eggs and sugar, and enough flour to make a soft batter; stir in one teaspoonful of baking powder. Flavor with lemon extract. Place in a shallow cake pan and bake one-half an hour. When cool cover with a white icing.

LADY FINGERS.

Beat the whites of four eggs in a stiff froth—then beat the yolks with three tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar. Stir these together carefully; then add gradually one and one-half cupfuls of sifted pastry flour. Place the mixture in a pastry bag and squeeze out into baking tins and bake in a moderate oven.

CARAMEL CAKE.

Beat to a cream one-half cup of butter and one and one-half cups of sugar; add one cup of milk, one and one-half cups of flour, one-half cup of corn starch, whites of four eggs, and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a shallow pan, in a moderate oven. When the cake is cool, cover with the following icing: Boil together one cup of brown sugar, one ounce of chocolate one-half cup of milk, butter the size of an egg, and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Cook to a syrup, and after spreading on the cake set in the oven to dry.

COCONUT DROPS.

Beat the whites of four eggs and one cup of powdered sugar until very light. Then add one teaspoonful of vanilla extract and enough coconut to make it stiff enough to stir with a spoon. Drop on sheets of white paper half an inch apart and bake in a quick oven until a light brown. Remove from the paper when cold.

Strawberry Meringue Pie.—For one large pie make a rich paste, using only the best of butter for shortening. Stir half a pound of flour into a bowl, add a very little salt, wash six ounces of butter in ice water and squeeze it as dry as possible, then stand it on the ice for half an hour. After that put the butter on a pastry board well dusted with flour, dust the rolling pin with flour and roll the butter out in a long strip about half an inch thick, then with a silver knife cut the butter in little dice and put it in the centre of the flour in the bowl, and quickly cut it through the flour with the knife used in cutting it in dice. When the flour and butter are well mingled stir in enough ice water to make a very stiff paste by stirring the whole together. With a knife put the paste on the board, roll it out lengthways, then fold it and roll it out again, each time spreading it lightly with butter. Repeat the rolling three times; then fold the paste, lay it on a plate and stand it on the ice for an hour. At the end of that time roll out the paste quite thin; line a large deep pie tin with it, filling it about half full of dry peas to keep it in place. Cut some narrow strips of the paste and make a border round the edge, stand it in a quick oven and bake the paste a delicate brown; then remove, and when cool turn out the peas. Fill the pie with slightly crushed strawberries, sweetened palatially. Make a meringue of the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, add four heaping tablespoonfuls of confectioner's sugar and whip it well through the eggs; cover the top of the strawberries with this; stand the pie in the oven, and let it remain until the meringue is just slightly browned; then remove it from the oven and stand in a cool place. Just before serving cut the surface of the pie over with fine ripe strawberries.



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.

WESTMOUNT BRANCH.

Requests have been received for a wheel-chair and colored pictures.

Miss Matley, Metcalfe avenue, and Mrs. Greene, kindly offer to send school books to the farmer's family living in the Parry Sound district.

Two barrels of books and magazines are being sent to a lumber camp at Rainy River.

Colored pictures and books are being sent to the Sunshine president in Alaska by a Westmount Sunshine Society member, who is going to live in Alaska.

Contributions of literature have been received from Mrs. James Rowland, Miss Howard, Lawrenceville, Que., Mrs. Russell, Mrs. E. King, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Usher, Mrs. E. A. Kitson, Miss E. Greene, and \$1 from a 'Little Girl' for Sunshine; \$1 from a friend, and 25 cents in stamps from M.M.

Letters should be addressed to the secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4576 Sherbrooke street, Westmount, Que. Literature should be sent to Victoria Hall, Westmount.

It is easy enough to be pleasant When life flows by like a song, But the man worth while is the one who will smile.

When everything goes wrong, For the test of the heart is trouble,

Baby's Own Tablets Make Children Well and Keep Them Well.

Emergencies come quickly in the lives of little ones, and the wise mother will always keep at hand a reliable medicine to cope with them. Delay may mean the loss of a precious little life. There is no medicine can take the place of Baby's Own Tablets in relieving, curing and preventing the minor ailments of children. "If you could see my baby now," writes Mrs. James Boviah, of French River, Ont., "and compare him with his condition before I began giving him Baby's Own Tablets, you would not know it was the same child. From the age of four up to twenty-one months he was constantly ill, and was wasted away to a skeleton. I gave him a great many medicines, but always without result, until I heard of Baby's Own Tablets and began giving them to him. Almost at once they helped him and he is now a fine, fat, healthy child. I now always keep the Tablets in the house."

The Tablets contain none of the poisonous drugs found in "soothing" medicines, and can be given with absolute safety to a new-born babe. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

And it always comes with the years, And the smile that is worth the praises of earth Is the smile that shines through tears. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Miss Casey, writing to the secretary, about the New York celebration last week says: "Fully 800 delegates from all parts of the United States were present. State presidents from twenty-four States were also present and most of them had their state banners hung from the front of their boxes in the evening. Fully 1,000 people were present at the concert and dance. The musical part of the programme was delightful also. Mr. Joseph Fairchild Knapp arranged that part and the artists were of great ability. Great credit should be given to the Payton's orchestra of ladies. They played beautifully and deserve great praise."

MONTREAL BRANCH.

The president, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, wishes to acknowledge the receipt from the Huntington branch, per Mrs. Mitchell, of the box containing magazines, articles of clothing, and several jars of preserves, which was sent down to the Home at Longue Pointe, as desired.

A parcel of Tracts from a Friend has been received.

ST. ANDREWS, QUE.

Officers were elected at a meeting of the St. Andrews Sunshine Society held on May 16, as follows: President, Miss Hattie McEwen; secretary, Miss Alice Todd; treasurer, Miss Kate Bradley.

ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY.

A circular issued by the International Sunshine Society headquarters, New York, says: "To the questions so often asked, 'How did the Sunshine Society originate?' 'What is its object?' 'What has it accomplished?' and 'How do you do the work?' the following answers are made: During the holidays several years ago, the President-General was the recipient of a number of cards from her co-workers on the New York 'Recorder,' as well as from outside friends. On Christmas Day she protested, and said that, while she enjoyed the gifts, she would have had infinitely more pleasure in their receipt if the donors had not written their names on them. This statement horrified her audience, who with one accord exclaimed: 'What! You wouldn't give our presents away, would you?' 'Why not?' was the answer. 'What do you do with yours?' A laughing investigation soon developed the fact that the waste-basket was the ultimate destination of most of the cards received. Some spent a few months tucked away in a drawer, some were used as bookmarks until lost; others were used as throw-away without having given an additional ray of sunshine to any one beyond the immediate recipient. 'Suppose you take the history of one pretty ten-cent card that came to me a year ago,' said the President-General. 'It had an exquisite little poem on it, and I enjoyed it so much that I thought at once of an old uncle who would appreciate it, and forwarded it to him. He, as I thought he would, did enjoy it, and so much that he immediately recalled another old friend to whom it would appeal with special force. So he copied the poem and sent the card on. This recipient found the sentiment so sweet that she, too, felt called upon to pass it on, and before the seven-days' holiday was over the card had carried its Christmas message to six different people. Of course, this is an exception, but still it is an example of the infinite possibilities of a gift if accepted in the true spirit and then passed on, giving each one the double delight of receiving and giving.' The cards which had afforded the text for the little sermon were then spread out and their possibilities discussed. Here was a dainty one with a great cluster of royal purple pansies. Mrs. So-and-so loves pansies, and it might have been sent to her if it hadn't been marked all over. Again, a group of cunning little pussies that 'would have been just the thing for a little invalid child who needed amusing,' but that, too, was carefully marked with the name of the sender, and thus spoiled for passing on. Inspired with this idea of sending out remembrances that might be multiplied forty-fold a new set of cards was given by the staff to the President-General, who immediately sent them all out again. The thanks received for these cards were so pretty that an item was made of it in the paper. This caused further correspondence, and resulted in a club for the exchange of friendly greetings. The name of 'Chat' was at first chosen for the column, but in time the membership grew so large that a club badge and the motto 'Good Cheer' were selected, and the name 'Shut-In' given to the society. On Jan. 15, 1886, the name of the society was changed to Sunshine Society. This change was made because of conflict with a shut-in society organized in 1884. Changing the word Shut-In to Sunshine did not interfere with the club motto or plan.

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

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

A JAPANESE WELCOME TO AN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN.

(Rev. J. H. DeForest, D.D., in 'Congregationalist and Christian World'.)

A missionary of the American Board describes a tribute paid to Mr. Charles Outhbert Hall, president, while lecturing in India lately.

Everywhere else he was welcomed by missionaries and Japanese Christians, and most warmly welcomed, too, but this necessitated his working under the auspices of Christians. The non-Christian people were invited to the lectures by Christians, and of course the desire to hear this celebrated scholar drew many outsiders into church buildings and Christian halls.

At Sendai, however, the methods were just the reverse. Although we have the largest missionary community of any interior city and over a thousand Christians, the missionaries and pastors felt that it would be far better to give the prominent non-Christian citizens a chance to get into personal and responsible relations with the lecturer. And no sooner was this suggested to the mayor than he enthusiastically said he would count it a great honor to be permitted to take charge of Dr. Hall's work through a committee of citizens.

These three societies issued 2,000 tickets of invitation, and five lectures were delivered in the spacious hall of the government college, in which electric lights were fitted for the occasion, at an expense of 300 yen. Missionaries, pastors and other prominent Christians received the same graceful letter of invitation as did others. Or, to bring out the contrast more vividly, the non-Christian citizens invited the native and foreign Christian representatives to hear these Christian lectures.

On the arrival of Dr. Hall he was met at the station by over a hundred ladies and gentlemen of the city, including missionaries and representative Christians. The mayor conducted him to the large waiting room, where he introduced the people individually to their distinguished guest, and an invitation was extended to him to dine the next day at the mayor's house, at which feast were present the lineal descendant of the Prince Date family, the governor, the vice-governor, the director of the college and the vice-mayor.

At the close of the last lecture, this joint committee of ladies and gentlemen held a reception at which over two hundred were present, and the governor sat at Dr. Hall's right. His most valuable interpreter, Prof. M. Hino, of the Doshisha, sat at his left. The mayor sincerely thanked the lecturer for the warm sympathetic message he had given them. Then in behalf of prominent citizens he presented Dr. Hall with a superb suit of ancient Japanese armor of the kind worn by a general.

The dean of the college, though calling himself a Buddhist, was especially enthusiastic in preparing the buildings for these meetings, and he was so impressed with the moral value of these lectures that he presented Dr. Hall with a rare Japanese painting on silk of two life-sized tigers. One of the leading Buddhist priests brought him a damask scarf that he himself had received as a reward from the head of the Zen sect, and asked the doctor to carry it home as an expression of his gratitude. This priest recently publicly said that Christianity has been an immense blessing to Buddhism.

When the great railway station was filled with ladies and gentlemen, including the highest officials, to bid Dr. Hall farewell on the midnight train, he said to me, 'My heart is broken with this wonderful exhibition of kindness. As the train started the mayor called for 'Banrai,' and the ladies also joined in the farewell 'ten thousand ages' to the departing guest.

Dr. Hall writes just as he sails for home:—'Nothing in Japan has approached the result at Sendai. I am amazed, as I think it all over, by the splendid open-mindedness towards Christianity exhibited by the Sendai officials and army officers. And I love to remember the presence of the Japanese ladies in everything, and the grace and dignity of their demeanor. I thank God for this experience.'

Sendai, Japan, April 9.

MISS HELEN KELLER.

AT THE DEDICATION OF AN EAR AND EYE INFIRMARY.

Miss Helen Keller, who is deaf and blind, made a pathetic picture at the dedication of the new Schermerhorn addition to the New York Ear and Eye Infirmary on May 11. Near her sat many distinguished persons in religious, political and social circles, but the young woman from Radcliffe college, whose advance in knowledge and life conquering the affliction which prevented speech was a marvel to them all was a central figure. When she began to speak in a faint treble, pausing while her friend and interpreter, Miss Sullivan, repeated in more audible tones the words of Miss Keller's address, many women present pressed their handkerchiefs to their eyes. Miss Keller said in part: 'All that I heard this afternoon about the work this institution is doing fills me with gratitude for the generous-spirited citizen who has extended his usefulness. In spite of the hard words that are spoken against this great city, I find here a wide human sympathy. There would be no need of eloquent appeals in behalf of the New York Ear and Eye Infirmary if you could look into the darkness which the blind see and listen to the stillness which the deaf hear. There is no greater deprivation than blindness and no sharper anguish than deafness. I know these limitations as you cannot know them, and yet I have not known the suffering which this

institution is meant to alleviate. Those who come here tremble lest they should become blind or deaf and be unfitted for life's duties. My own difficulties are vastly increased, because I cannot see or hear. So how they must be redoubled when one has seen and heard for many years and been engaged in pursuits that require all the faculties and then suffers this, unutterable loss. Ask yourself what it is to see and try to understand what it would be not to see and perhaps you would realize the blessedness of sight. You may put your soul into your lips, but you can grasp only as much of the world as you can take into your hand.'—'Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

THINGS AS THEY ARE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

In her new book on mission work in Southern India, Miss Wilson-Carmichael occupies a standpoint that is by no means usual or commonplace. Some write of what has been done in the name of Christ in our great Eastern dependency; but here we read of what has not been done. Some write on hopeful tendencies and prospects such as are born of faith, and assured in the unfulfilled promises of God; but here we read of persistent paganism and of wickedness in forms that cannot be described, of cruelties that have prevailed among India's millions from time immemorial. We are not to conclude that the Hindus are Christians because their land has come under British rule; nor that its population bows at the name of Jesus because native churches have grown up in many quarters. Those who have labored under such misapprehensions as these, will assuredly be disillusioned by the perusal of Miss Wilson-Carmichael's remarkable volume.

The author is widely known as the adopted daughter of Mr. Robert Wilson, the much-respected chairman of the Keswick Convention. After laboring for a time in Japan, she went to Tinnevely, where for several years she has been on the staff of the Church of England Zenana Society, and has worked in association with the Rev. T. Walker, the highly-esteemed C. M. S. missionary. Her book is not a narrative, but a panorama; and its pages are delineations of life, vivid sketches of things as they are. This is what Mr. Eugene Stock says of them in his commendatory preface:—

'I do not think the realities of Hindu life have ever been portrayed with greater vividness than in this book, and I know that the authoress's accuracy can be fully relied upon. The picture is drawn without prejudice, with all sympathy, with full recognition of what is good, and yet with an unswerving determination to tell the truth and let the facts be known—that is, so far as she dares to tell them. What she says is the truth, and nothing but the truth; but it is not the whole truth—that she could not tell. If she wrote it, it could not be printed. If it were printed, it could not be read. But if we read between the lines, we do just catch glimpses of what she calls "the Actual."'

For the most part the book deals with Hindu life as blighted by the accursed caste system. The depravity of men and women, not only sanctioned but cultivated in the name of religion; the sorrows and sufferings of girlhood, particularly through the child marriage custom—these form the terrible text of many sad but informing pages. The author has also something to say about the native Christians. From beginning to end she writes with a purpose; she not only wishes to reveal the 'Actual' of Hinduism and caste, but also to excite followers of Christ to prayer and self-denial for the evangelization of India. She asks those who are staying at home to consider whether God is calling them to witness for him in lands where his glory is being given to another.

To read this book is a solemnizing exercise. The pages are loaded with facts, many of which will occasion surprise. In India there is 'much land to be possessed,' and this truth is driven home with awful force. The pictures, thirty-nine in number, and highly finished, are part of the message of the book; and that message is one for which we bespeak earnest prayer that by God's grace 'the things of Christ' may soon reign throughout dark and needy India.—'Christian.'

BEGINNING WORK IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

(Rev. DeWitt C. Snyder, M.D., in the 'Missionary Review'.)

Our long journey of ten thousand miles was ended. The last vestige of civilization had disappeared, and we stood in the midst of the heathen people of Africa.

We established our station just outside of the village of Kasenga, and about a mile from the Lufulu River. The village consisted of two long streets, along which the houses had been put up in every conceivable way, at various angles, and very few in line. Here and there in the centre of the streets were open sheds, where the 'council' met for their palavers. Under the trees, in out of the way places, were small houses devoted to special fetiches, while here and there were sheds containing looms for weaving cloth, or smithies for making spears, hoes, arrows and other articles of iron.

In order to ascertain whether our people had any notion whatever of a God, I entered into conversation with one of the most intelligent of the natives.

'Who made the house you are living in?'

'Why,' he answered, 'I made it, of course.'

'Yes; and who made your spear?'

'Kasonga' (a blacksmith chief), he replied.

'And the cloth you wear, who made it?'

'A friend of mine whose name is Mudimba.'

'Very well, then; but who made these beautiful big palm trees, and the woods with their vines and flowers, and the animals, and the men? What is his name?'

'Oh,' he said, 'Njambi made all those.'

In the country around our mission, growing alone and widely separated from each other, are a few lordly palms, differing greatly from the more common oil-giving palm, which always grows in groves. To this palm they give the

name 'dibu di Njambi.' Among the cowrie shells used as money is sometimes found a small, beautifully striped shell, somewhat similar to a snake to the cowrie; it is highly prized, and is named the 'Njambi' shell. Often, when interesting and amazing the natives with some chemical experiment, I have heard the word 'Njambi' spoken in a low, awesome tone. Evidently the word 'Njambi' corresponds to our word God, but the poor native knows nothing at all of a kind, forgiving Father. They know of 'Njambi' merely as a power greater than any other known among them. To this power they ascribe no attributes; indeed, they look upon it more as a power that has been than as one continually exercising its influence in their lives.

We have found but few traditions among them, and though there is plenty of proof of their having come from a higher state of civilization down to the very low level on which they now live, all memory of better times is a long-forgotten dream. These two instances of folk-lore are the most interesting of all we have heard:

A long time ago our king grew sick of a desire to know what there was above in the 'sky country.' So he called together all his people and told them of his desire, and commanded them to meet together again in two moons, prepared to solve this problem. At the end of that time all the chiefs with all the people re-assembled at the place appointed, a large plain, each chief bringing with him a long bamboo pole and a quantity of native rope. A hole was dug, and one of the poles firmly planted in the ground. Around this pole as many as possible of the people gathered. Those nearest the pole grasped it firmly, while others braced the people who held the pole. Then two of the chiefs climbed up to the top, carrying with them another length of bamboo, to be tied to the end of the one planted in the ground. Other chiefs were to continue this plan, and in this way they hoped to ascend to the 'sky country.' But, alas, the whole thing toppled over, killing many, and the plan was dropped.

The other legend is:— Many, many years ago there suddenly appeared in the sky a man with bright raiment, who cried out in tones loud enough to be heard by all the people in all the country around: 'Muoya! muoya! muoya!' (Life! life! life!) But the people, with one accord, answered: 'We do not accept!' And then the man disappeared. In a few days he returned in the sky, and this time called out:— 'Lufus! lufus! lufus!' (Death! death! death!). And all the people answered, 'Tuwatubush,' (we accept), and so death came into the world.

On this triangular foundation (resting, of course, on the true Foundation) the missionaries have sought to build. First, the word 'Njambi,' meaning an unknown God, was used to teach them of the true God. Second, their tradition of the king, and his desire to know the 'sky country,' opened the way to tell them of heaven, and to show them that no man had ascended up on high to bring knowledge of that place, but that Jesus the Son of God had come to reveal it. And, third, from their tradition of life and death we showed them that an opportunity still remained of choosing life through Jesus Christ, who now offered it to them.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERIANS.

Presbyterian churches of New York omitted their usual midweek prayer meeting recently, at the request of the Presbytery, to unite in a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, in the interest of church extension, with the aim of starting a fund which it is hoped to make \$750,000. The meeting resulted in a collection of pledges and contributions to the amount of about \$100,000, and the managers were so well pleased with this beginning that they led the meeting in the singing of the doxology twice. The Church Extension Committee, which called the meeting, made these terse, if not arithmetically accurate, statements in its appeal:—'In the face of rapidly increasing population, the Presbyterian Church has remained for the last ten years stationary. In 1890 there were fifty-six Presbyterian churches in Manhattan and The Bronx. In 1900 there were fifty-two. During these ten years the population increased 33 per cent.' All the Protestant gains in buildings were balanced by losses during this period, the appeal said. The committee desired to raise \$750,000 to start the church on a forward movement, \$395,000 of the sum to pay off old debts, and the rest for new work. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, said that the Presbyterian Church property in the city was valued at \$10,500,000, or \$420 for each church member, but that the present generation had given practically nothing toward the acquisition of this property.

EVERYDAY EVENTS IN INDIA.

(George N. Thomassen, in 'Standard'.)

India during the past months has witnessed a show of earthly splendor such as this land of gorgeous hues has never before seen. Not only in Delhi, but in every town of any size throughout the length and breadth of this bright country, have there been triumphal arches, illuminations, processions, fireworks and feasts in honor of Edward VII., emperor of India, defender of the faith, etc. Of what faith? The faith in Jesus Christ, before whom in reverence this mighty monarch bows. We missionaries are seeing the glorious day dawning when King Jesus shall be honored in India as Lord of All.

Yesterday the following petition was handed me. I copy it verbatim:—

'God you bless us. 'Sir,—I am teacher of this village. I read second form only. I am a poor man. So I must take a book present from you. Please give me a Dictionary english to telugu and a telugu Bial. I must teach that baibil to students. My birthplace is oleru. I must give many thanks to you. Yours faithful, 'KORRAPATI VENKATA LAKSLUNI NARASIMHARU.' To us missionaries such a letter speaks

volumes. Here is a student of one of the government schools, who never has been under Christian influence. He is driven by poverty to teach in an out-of-the-way village. He is too poor to even buy a small dictionary that will help him to learn English. He asks for that, but especially for a Bible in order to teach the Bible to the heathen boys in his school.

Some time ago there was a heathen feast, and some of the Bapatia Brahmin boys attending the Ongole college came home. They would not join in idol worship, but walked out of the town and had a prayer-meeting, singing the popular Telugu hymn, 'Rakahakundu Dainchenu,' 'Christ has given salvation to men!' Then they bowed in reverence and worshipped Jesus! Does not that speak volumes? One of our Christian boys was near and reported to us the singing and praying of those heathen boys.

Last month in Bapatia at the procession of the people in honor of King Edward the dancing girls were permitted to take part. The next day the students had a meeting of protest, the heathen students of the government high school, and earnest words were spoken, principally on purity and social reform. Then a public meeting was called and there even the debauched dancing people prayed to be set free from their bondage of sin. There is something new under the sun in India. When will some millionaire give his millions—better still—when will the millions give their dollars—for the regeneration of the world? The great need of the world is to push the great evangelistic campaign begun in America. We have no time for theorizing, but must be filled with the Spirit of God and win the world for Jesus. Who will do it? Who will help?

THE BEDOUIN MISSION.

Mr. Archibald Forder leaves England early in May on his return to Jerusalem and Arabia. He has held meetings in many parts of the country, and received much encouragement. One instance is deserving of mention, as being an example worthy of being copied. Mr. Forder spoke at a meeting of the Emmans Mission at Halifax on Easter Tuesday, and the friends present agreed to be responsible for the building of the proposed caravansary at Jerusalem, giving their weekly offerings for that purpose until the whole sum shall have been paid. Mr. Forder is to get the estimate of cost when he returns, but it is not likely to be less than £300. One friend who was present at the meeting, but who desires to remain unknown, has since sent £30 towards the purchase of the site for the mission buildings. Already some £800 has been received in promises and gifts, apart from the cost of the caravansary mentioned above, and it is hoped, says the 'Christian,' that the remaining £2,000 required will be sent in before Mr. Forder returns to Jerusalem.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

As the deputation of the American Board, Drs. E. E. and Sydney Strong, are on their way to South Africa, a deputation of Scotch Presbyterians are preparing their report on their recent visit to Presbyterian missions in South Africa. They are Dr. Scott, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Ross Taylor, of Glasgow. It would be fruitful of good results if these two deputations could meet next autumn and compare notes.—'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

The Rev. Samuel Levermore, Rouen, Normandy, writes:—'Passing from village to village, satchel and pockets filled with Gospels and tracts, I leave scarcely a home in any village I enter without the Word of Life. The eagerness with which the people receive the Word of God is delightful, as well as surprising to an Englishman. Seated at their looms, their attention is riveted whilst I read John iii., or Luke xv., and then add a few words. And when I sing, "Tell me the old, old story" in their own tongue, their joy is unbounded. One day, in entering a cottage, I ran into the arms of the curé, robed in the picturesque dress of his order. I offered him at once a copy of the Epistles of St. Peter. He was astounded! Right under the very shadow of his own church, and right here in the very midst of his flock! Explanations followed. Then the good man embraced me, with tears in his eyes, and made me take a seat, reading Luke xv. with me, in alternate verses. Afterwards he besought his flock to treasure the Gospels.'

At the last meeting of the Free Church Council at Blackwood, Mon., the Rev. A. S. Evans, Baptist minister, gave a very succinct account of the work which the Free Church Council is intended to perform in the land. He pointed out that the idea of the Free Church Council is to consolidate and to unify the efforts of the churches in dealing with such questions as national intemperance and social impurity. He urged that the immediate work of the local council should be to use all efforts in making the present disastrous Education Act unworkable, being, as it is, a direct violation of the principles which are summed up in the Nonconformist conscience.—'The British Weekly.'

A new story of Lord Kitchener is being told by a Methodist chaplain, who served in the South African war. When peace was concluded at Vereeniging, he says, Lord Kitchener called together the chaplains of the various denominations and said that he was desirous of celebrating the peace in some form or another. He did not want anything that would appear like a triumph over a fallen enemy, and therefore proposed that a thanksgiving service should be held, in which both Boers and Britons could join. The soldiers would attend with their bands, and the meeting would be thrown open to all comers. To this the chaplains unanimously agreed. Lord Kitchener then proceeded to suggest the hymns that should be sung:—'O God, our help in ages past,' the 'Te Deum,' and 'Kipling's "Recessional" were the three chosen at his suggestion. These arrangements were duly carried out, and Boers and Britons united together in thanksgiving for the declaration of peace.—'Christian Herald.'

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 14.

PAUL AT ROME.

(Acts. xviii., 16-24, 30, 31.)

Golden Text.—I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. For it is the power of God unto salvation; to every one that believeth. (Romans i., 16.)

Paul in Malta.—The journey from Malta to Rome. Paul a prisoner. Later years.

THE LESSON. Paul in Malta.—Cold and tired, the shipwrecked people escaped to Melita, now called Malta. The islanders were kind and kindled a bonfire. A chilly rain was falling. Paul had gathered sticks and laid them on the fire when a poisonous reptile called a viper fastened on his hand. This may have been an asp or a venomous viper; it is evident that the islanders expected Paul to die. All vipers are not deadly, but in places still infested with them in southern Europe they are found so.

The reasoning of the natives that Paul was an object of vengeance whose escape from the sea could not save his life, shows the deep seat that the idea of retribution has in the mind of man. Jesus Christ plainly taught that suffering is due to other causes than punishment. (Luke xiii., 1-5.)

Paul shook off the viper and was not any the worse. (See Luke x., 19; Mark xvi., 18.) The people of Malta now changed their minds about his being a murderer and thought him a god; that is a man with divine power not necessarily good. These events gave Paul influence. A man named Publius who owned much land in that side of Malta entertained Paul's company courteously. (See Hebrews xiii., 2.) Hospitality is a sacred duty when it is shown to those who really need it. If we entertain any one who carries into our home God's holy spirit we receive much more than we give. If we receive strangers and helpless ones God himself will repay us. Paul healed the father of Publius who was ill with dysentery, a scourge of malarious places. Missionaries learn to boil the water they drink to escape dysentery and other diseases due to organisms of disease. Christ had not sent out his missionaries upon their own resources, but endowed them with resistance to disease and power to heal it. (See Mark xvi., 18.)

The cure of this man brought others to be healed which was done in the nature and name of our Lord Jesus Christ. (See Philip. i., 20.) Many honors and gifts were given to Paul's company by grateful natives before they embarked for Rome. These gifts were necessary to their impoverished visitors. God thus supplied his servants' needs from grateful hearts through the healing of the sick. The word barbarian in verse 2 may be translated foreigner. The people of this island were not savages. Paul's Journey to Rome.—Three months of diligent service for Christ having passed Paul's company re-embarked upon a ship of Alexandria, named after the twin brothers, Castor and Pollux, who have a sign in the sky, called after them. Sailing to Syracuse, in Sicily, they were there three days, making a circuit to Rhegium thence to Puteoli, a seaport south of Rome, one hundred and eighty miles from Rhegium, eight miles from Naples. At Puteoli they left the ship and went by land to Rome, one hundred and forty miles. At Apoll forum, and the three taverns, the brethren from Rome met Paul. This was a cause of great comfort and encouraged the travellers very much.

Paul's later life is not very clearly given. It is thought that he was released and made long and difficult journeys into Asia Minor, Greece, Crete and Spain. Paul's second imprisonment was far more severe. The Mamertine prison is given by tradition as the place. It was a prison below a prison, but there was a well of pure water there. Paul wrote the second letter to Timothy at this time and was finally beheaded. A Roman citizen would escape crucifixion.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, June 8.—Acts xviii., 16-31. Tuesday, June 9.—Acts xxviii., 1-15. Wednesday, June 10.—Rom. i., 13-25. Thursday, June 11.—Matt. xiii., 10-17. Friday, June 12.—Is. v., 39-47. Saturday, June 13.—II. Cor. iii., 9-15. Sunday, June 14.—Luke xxiv., 15-27.

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

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

JUNE, 1903

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1903.

New Zealand is trying another experiment in socialism by having its government take up the dead-meat business. The government is to buy up the exportable meat in New Zealand and to open agencies in Great Britain for the sale of it at prices to cover cost.

Cuba celebrated the first anniversary of its existence as a republic on the twentieth of last month, and the people of the island have some satisfaction in the progress it has made.

It is held that the experience of the year has vindicated the Cubans, and set at rest the doubts expressed concerning their fitness for self-government.

A recrudescence of racial troubles has occurred in Austria-Hungary. Croatia, where riots are reported to have taken place within the last few days, forms a part of the kingdom of Hungary.

An attempt is to be made in Boston to solve the everlasting servant girl question on an entirely new plan. The Woman's Education Association of that city will open an establishment on the first of August next, where young girls will be trained for a month or six weeks in the various duties pertaining to household service.

tion, for, while the Croats mostly belong to the Greek Church, the Magyars are Roman Catholics, as also are the German Austrians, though these have lately been stamped from the Roman into the Lutheran Church.

In so far as the public administration of a country is swayed by bribery it is only fooling the people to put them through the form of electing their rulers.

Contributing to it, and by making the calling more independent, it should stimulate their ambition to excel in the arts of housekeeping. A new name has been selected for them. They will be called 'kida,' and will be provided with pleasant, comfortable quarters and meals when not at work.

As we understand it from our own 'preferentialists' all the foodstuffs in the world that enter Great Britain are to be taxed, but in the case of the colonies the whole of this tax is to be remitted.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRADE PROPOSALS.

Judging by the discussion at Westminster last week, the nebulous vaticinations of Lord Salisbury and Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain concerning Zollvereine, imperial preferential trade, free trade within the empire, protection at home and mutual preference with the colonies, and so on and so forth, are about to consolidate into a policy of which the chief ingredient will be a tax on breadstuffs.

As we understand it from our own 'preferentialists' all the foodstuffs in the world that enter Great Britain are to be taxed, but in the case of the colonies the whole of this tax is to be remitted.

proposals to effect their intended purpose, and that is that the colonies will give little or nothing in return for any favors Great Britain might grant, if the colonial manufacturers can help it.

FROM CANADA'S POINT OF VIEW.

As towards Canada, Mr. Chamberlain's attitude as representing the British people is generous in the extreme. He has apparently won over the Conservative leaders to his ideas of imperial protection, a task probably associated with little difficulty, as the landed classes have always been deeply attached to the corn laws and only the settled opposition of the nation has at any time hindered them from recurring to them.

duction into Britain of the principle of free trade the whole mercantile body of Montreal signed an annexation manifesto. We are far more likely to increase in loyalty by what we do for the Empire than by what it does for us.

KAISER AND POPE.

While Sir Henry Irving is devoting his mature powers to a melodramatic revival of Dante's 'Inferno,' to the leading part in which his saturnine features lend themselves well, the Emperor of Germany, who has in his day performed quite as many leading roles, is for the present devoting his attention to a revival of the play of 'The Holy Roman Empire,' so solemnly performed by the German emperors from Charlemagne down to Charles the Fifth.

To this infusion of the German element into the problems of the near east, Britain, once so tenacious of the land route to India, has manifested no objection. Rather has it been welcomed as a buffer force against the aggressions of Russia.

servd by the selection of a cardinal not in sympathy with the democratic movement. The policy thus outlined does not affect Britain so much as it does France, and, taken in relation to the action of the French Government towards the congregations, its effect will be to strengthen the reactionary party in the church.

END OF THE STRIKE.

The Montreal Street Railway strike is happily over, many of the men have repudiated the International Union altogether, and that union may be said to be dead so far as the Street Railway employees are concerned. It has been proved up to the hilt, indeed, that the majority of the older servants of the company, the fathers of families, never approved of the strike, regretted to leave their work and never would have done so if it were not for that dreadful word—'scab!' To show what a mighty force that small but exceedingly disagreeable word is in the hands of the strikers, an incident that occurred in the Mayor's parlors may be taken as a specimen. Among the strikers that waited upon the Mayor was one who said: 'I am the father of a family, Mr. Mayor, and I don't want to be called a "scab." I am the oldest here, and I want to work, but I can't bear to be called that name. I have a boy who told me if ever he heard people calling me a "scab" he would run and pull me off the ear himself.' An incident such as this opens many illustrated pages of the book of the mind. It explains the power that a few wild spirits may exercise in any community by an appeal to caste feelings and accusations of disloyalty. The strike, however, was a failure before it commenced, because it was founded upon unreason and the repudiation of a solemn contract. The new National Union of Montreal Street Railway Employees now recognizes that such was the case in the resolution it passed at its recent inauguration: 'Whereas, the international committee has not performed its duties and has placed the employees of the Montreal Street Railway Company in a most difficult and embarrassing position, and as the public and press did not sympathize with the movement; it is therefore resolved, that the international committee be dismissed from its functions and that it be replaced by a committee representing the true interests of the employees.' Such a local or national union or benevolent society as this the company has agreed to recognize, and even to assist it with a considerable contribution, and the men who have formed it must be heartily glad to see the last of the International Union. Ever since this union has been formed it has been restless and dictatorial, and the effect of it has been not to encourage honor and true independence, but insolence and broken faith. During the 'longshoremen's strike the International Union of Street Railway Men was a good deal too much in evidence along the wharves, as every one observed, and any pretext was good enough to bring on a strike on their own account. The fight had to take place and the men have learned a salutary lesson. They have found out that they are not indispensable, but that there are thousands of men scattered about the country ready and willing and able to take their jobs under the conditions which they repudiated. It is the irresistible law of supply and demand seen in its application. The city has happily found out, too, that it needs no militia to maintain law and order, but that our admirable police force only needs proper guidance and instructions to do all that is necessary. The lesson of Sunday was a salutary one, and the police, from the chief to the newest constable, deserve much commendation for the way they have performed their duties ever since they allowed the wild burst of insensate rage on the part of the strikers to get the better of them. We trust that our city will now be free from these disastrous strikes for a long time to come.

NO MORE LAND GRANTS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stated definitely in the House of Commons that there will be no land grants given to any new transcontinental line. The country will be highly gratified to receive this assurance, as it not only means that in future our land heritage will escape the grasp of the promoter, but it also means the end of a fruitful source of corruption. Otherwise, the government appears to have decided upon nothing, except that there is immediate necessity for another railway in the Saskatchewan district, which is taken to mean that the Dominion Parliament will be asked to give further aid to the Canadian Northern, either in money or guarantees. As we are constantly being told that railways in the fruitful west will pay from the very beginning, any aid given by the government should be in such a form as to return to the treasury when the proceeds of it are realized. A commission is to be appointed to study the whole question of Canadian transportation, consisting of

Sir William Van Horne, Mr. John Bertram, of Toronto, and probably Mr. Fry, of Quebec. This is because the government deems it advisable to have a comprehensive plan upon which to act and which the commission will help to supply. The new Saskatchewan Railway will not wait for the commission, however, as proposals relating to it will be brought before parliament within a fortnight, but Sir Wilfrid did not say whether it will have anything to do with the transcontinental line. Sir Wilfrid Laurier says the government is not committed to the scheme of the Grand Trunk or any other company, and has only decided that the line must be over Canadian territory, from tide-water to tide-water, with Quebec as a summer terminus and St. John or Halifax, or both, as winter ports. If it is insisted that a new line must be built between Quebec and Halifax or St. John, it will be solely because of political pressure. Common sense and economy would point to the use of the Intercolonial from Montreal and Quebec to the sea. An independent line over this section of the new transcontinental railway, if assisted by the government, as it would have to be, would only be a waste of public money. Not only that, but it would irreparably injure the Intercolonial, which is even now a charge upon the people. The scheme to extend the Intercolonial to Winnipeg is much more attractive, giving the proposed new continental line the usual running privileges. Everybody is agreed that the Intercolonial must sooner or later be extended to the east of the Great Lakes, to compete for the increasing traffic from Fort William and the Western States, and it would solve one of the problems if it were extended to the prairie city. The eight hundred miles or so along the north shore of Lake Superior is the strong card in the game of subsidy, but if a line were built that all could use on equal terms, subsidies of any kind could hardly be considered in future. So far as this section is concerned, the government is undecided between various proposals, which include 'the building and operation of a line by the government itself to the west, the building of a road to be used by other companies, and the subsidizing of a road owned by a company.' The race is not always to the swift, as we learn in the fable of the hare and the tortoise, and we quite agree that this is a matter of such immense importance that it is well not to be too precipitate. At the same time, the country is awaiting the decision of the government with great anxiety.

THE PRICE OF LABOR.

We have been insisting that the public's interest in wilful attempts to dislocate business is the paramount interest. We find this to be admitted by implication in the utterances both of the employers and of the employees in connection with the recent strike. In the resolution by which the strike was practically wound up it was declared as a reason for returning to work that the leaders whom that resolution repudiated had created a situation with which the public and the press were not in sympathy. But the interest of the public, however it may be recognized as a factor in determining the success or the failure of a hold-up of business, is not represented in the councils of either party, and is not considered at all as it affects the public, but only as it affects the combatants. This is evidently a great wrong, and people are everywhere wondering by what process the greatest interest of all shall have in all such disputes the first consideration. Our correspondent, 'R. C. F.,' proposes with regard to certain services that the enlistment of men be on the same basis as that of the police or the military, in which case to leave the service would be desertion, and to plot to do so would be mutiny. This is not a new idea by any means. Indeed, it is the natural and unavoidable corollary of the transference that is being attempted of the control over business from the hands of the proprietors of that business to the hands of any public authority whatsoever.

The transference of the control of a business such as the street railway, or, indeed, any other, to a self-constituted union, which, as in the case before us, may repudiate itself and all its contracts and agreements, and turn itself inside out twice in three months, is so preposterous a demand that it is beyond belief that any but the extremely ignorant and reckless could be consenting parties to it. If unionism is ever to rule businesses it will have to be brought about either through the union owning the business or by means of laws determining on what terms men shall be allowed to do business with each other. We always experience a thrill of pleasure when we see the former honest way of getting control of business seriously attempted, as we understand the sash makers are just now doing in Montreal. So long as the craftsmen unite to take the risks of the business in which they work, no one can do other than wish them well. There are inherent weaknesses in co-operative

methods, as there are in government methods relating chiefly to the principles upon which managers and other employees are selected, engaged and dismissed. But all would rejoice in seeing these obvious difficulties overcome. In managing business by law some of the Australasian states have been making experiments, which must be admitted to be still experiments that have not yet vindicated their aim. Yet it seems as though it were necessary that the law should step in, at least to prevent the wilful dislocation of business in order to enforce demands for more money than men can get in the open market. When properly understood this is a crime analogous to holding up a railway train until the goods of the passengers have paid toll to the brigands, a thing which in these days only governments are allowed to do.

How to introduce government regulation without undue trespass on personal liberty is not obvious. This proposal of military enlistment is one that naturally occurs. In advocating it 'R. C. F.' finds an essential distinction between the public's interest in those services which are ordinarily classed as public franchises and those which are private enterprises. We admit that there is an essential difference between services which enjoy public privileges and those which are carried on by His Majesty's subjects without asking any favors; but we do not see that the possession of one class of exceptional privileges, often combined with exceptional profits, constitutes a claim for further exceptional privileges. The first thing to be considered is the public's interest in the continuity of a service and this as between one service and another is one of degree. It is difficult for instance to see the essential difference between a public service like that of the street railway and private service like that rendered by the 'longshoremen.' It would be a calamity for Montreal to find itself in darkness; it is perhaps really a greater calamity for the millions of Chicago to have their due milk supply cut off by the fiat of the Milkmen's Union. It is no use, however, raising theoretic difficulties. If the proposed remedy can be applied with good effect to one class of services the fact that it is inapplicable under some other circumstances is no reason against it. The proposal is an interesting one; but we are in no position to say how it would work nor do we know that the employees would be willing parties to it. As to the men, some of them would not like it and would not accept it; others would probably prefer its stable conditions to the present uncertainties of life. Whether it would be better or worse liked could only be known after some years trial of it. The payment would have to be fixed by law for the term of service, but would be determined by the desirability of the service. If there were too many applicants it would have to be lowered; if there were too few it would have to be raised.

'MAX O'RELL.'

By the death of Paul Blouet, widely known on two continents by his nom de plume of 'Max O'Rell,' a kindly influence has been removed from current newspaper literature. He first came into prominence as the author of 'John Bull and His Island,' which at once captured the popular taste by its frank good nature and the genial wit with which he hit off the peculiarities of the British people. He had the faculty of seeing things from their humorous side, and presenting them with an affection of gravity, free from any tincture of sarcasm, with the result that even the people whose foibles he described enjoyed his descriptions as much as if they were not themselves concerned. Indeed, there is this to be said for the Englishman that he positively enjoys being squarely told his faults and likes the man who does it—so he do it good-naturedly—in a way that with some other people would make mortal enemies. In exaggerated colors Max O'Rell introduced Englishmen to Frenchmen, Frenchmen to Englishmen, Americans to both, and all to each other and to themselves turn about, in a way which made it impossible for any of them who read his writings to regard each other otherwise than with good-natured toleration for their evident unconscious absurdities and forgivable eccentricities. The general effect was to put the people of the three nations in good humor with themselves and with each other, and thereby to promote a better understanding and a truer appreciation among them. This, which is by no means an extravagant estimate of his accomplishment as a writer, is high praise. To soften international asperities, break down racial prejudices and lead separated communities to see one another through the perfectly frank yet kindly vision of an ambitious observer, were objects worthy of the most ambitious pen, and if the pictures were wilfully fantastic so much the easier was it to accept them with a smile. For this reason his contributions to the newspapers will be sadly missed, and it will be long before the unique place he created for himself, both in the English and in

the French press, will be filled. That he had no inconsiderable share, indeed, of the better understanding that now exists between Great Britain and France is generally acknowledged, and it will perhaps add most to his permanent fame and glory. During the Dreyfus episode and the Boer war calamities he left no means untried to diminish the recrimination and bitterness, and he was most insistent in his declaration that the newspapers were most at fault. He wrote to both the French and the English newspapers at the different periods imploring them to refrain from using their bitter pens, and warning them that they were exciting to an almost fratricidal war. He showed what a great mission was theirs if they would only work for friendship instead of enmity, and how true was his summing-up we have seen recently in the good work for friendship accomplished by the newspapers of Paris and London.

RECIPROCITY.

The National Reciprocity League of the United States is growing in influence, and is carrying on a very educative campaign. Recently the Minneapolis branch of the league has made a report bearing upon the past and present commercial relations of Canada and the United States and the prospects of securing a reciprocity treaty. Mr. Eugene G. Hay, of Minneapolis, counsel of the Minneapolis branch of the league, prepared this report, and he believes that the prospects for the negotiations of a reciprocity treaty are good, but he is not hopeful that the United States Senate would ratify such a treaty. Mr. Hay found while at Washington that many Senators and Representatives were disposed to favor reciprocity treaties, but that when a treaty was proposed 'the interests that would be benefited by it' made little exertion in its behalf, while those opposed made very strenuous and 'effective efforts against it.' In a similar way in Canada those who would benefit by lower tariff duties and whose every interest is against the raising of the tariff do not put up nearly the fight that they should, but remain more or less passive, while the manufacturers and others to whom high duties mean millions, never cease making the most selfish representations to the government. As these are with evident honesty under the impression that their interests are those of the country, they leave the same impression on the public mind.

Mr. Hay found in his travels that the Newfoundland treaty was held up by the United States Senate because the fishing interest of a small section of Massachusetts was opposed to it, and had influenced Senator Lodge to vote against it, while 'of all the varied interests that would have been favorably affected by the treaty, not one was working effectively for it.' In spite of the genius of the Senate for procrastination and postponement, however, Mr. Hay believes firmly that if the business interests that are in favor of and will be benefited by a reciprocity treaty with Canada will use to the full measure the influence which they have, in intelligently directed effort, a satisfactory treaty may be in operation before the beginning of the year 1908. Mr. Hay reports that he found the Laurier Government at Ottawa and the Roosevelt administration at Washington strongly in favor of a reciprocity treaty, and we know that Mr. Dingley before he died was in favor of such a treaty, while the advocacy of reciprocity treaties was the last work that the late President McKinley was fated to do. Mr. Hay gathered from both United States and Canadian official sources that a session of the Joint High Commission will probably take place about September 1, and he is convinced from what he learned in Canada that if the commission should fail at this meeting to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, it would end all prospects of such a treaty for years, and that the Liberals would then go in for high protection. The latter, of course, does not follow, although the government, it cannot be denied, would, as in the case of Germany, have a good deal of support in a policy of revenge, or, in other words, the noble game or pleasant pastime of 'cutting off your nose to spite your face.'

In any reciprocity treaty Mr. Hay believes that Canada will insist upon free fish, free lumber, free ore, free coal, free salt and free wheat, and to this she will probably desire to add a considerable list of the products of the farm, the quarry, the mine and the woods, as well as live animals, poultry and dairy products. If this is given, Mr. Hay feels confident from 'information he has secured from high sources' that the United States can get a very material reduction on a large list of manufactures, and 'the abolition of the present British preferential tariff.' As to the latter, we simply do not believe a word of it. If Britain were a foreign power such a bargain with another power would be denounced by all the world as unseemly, crazy and unjust. Still more is it so towards the country which protects us. To make such a change for such a

cause would create such just indignation between two sections of the Empire as to endanger its existence. Moreover, as a matter between two parts of the Empire it is no concern of our neighbors, whether the United States or Germany. To interfere in such a matter is as great an impertinence on their part as though we should stipulate against the free trade which exists between Wisconsin and New York. The Canadian Government that should make any such bargain might more decently open straightforward negotiations for the transfer of Canadian allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. It is probable that what is meant is that if, in accordance with the offer made when the present tariff was fixed the United States shall give us equivalent advantages, it will have the same preference which has been accorded to Great Britain. If it should be put upon as good terms as Great Britain in our market it ought to be well satisfied. As the tariff incidence works out even now the United States would seem, according to figures, to get the best of it; but the figures are fallacious, because of the large quantities of raw material from the United States which enter Canada free. If the present government can arrange a satisfactory reciprocity treaty it will be a big feather in its cap, as it will be a great thing for Canada to add to its forty odd million customers in Great Britain eighty millions in the United States to which it may sell many things unhampered by a blighting tariff.

JEW BAITING AND LYNCHING.

In reply to the strictures of the United States press on the massacre of Jews at Kishineff, Russian journals retort by citing the lynching of negroes, the slaughter of Italians, and the killing of Chinamen in the United States, as proofs that Americans are as barbarous, unchristian and brutalized as the press of the republic charge the people of Russia with being. This tu quoque argument has enough force in it to give serious cause for reflection, for, as boldly proclaimed by the Rev. Dr. McArthur, of New York, the spirit which prompted these atrocities was the same in the republic as in the despotism. It is inevitable that we should see events at a distance in a very exaggerated light. Those who read about Montreal from a distance to-day will think of us all as in the midst of a rain of deadly missiles. He who has only heard of some town in the west in connection 'with some fiendish lynching cannot believe his eyes when he sees the place full of all the amenities of civilization and finds the people to be to all appearance just as nice as people can be. It is, therefore, imperative that each people that wishes to judge others truly should make large allowances for this illusion. While this is so, however, it would imply great ignorance not to see a wide difference between the two countries. In the United States women were not outraged nor little children dismembered before the eyes of their mothers, nor did ladies applaud murder and outrage, and share in the plunder of the victims' homes. All these, and even worse, unspeakable atrocities were perpetrated at Kishineff.

Humiliation for Americans lies in the fact that Russian apologists for the Jewish massacre could find seeming precedents in excuse for Russian barbarities. But the difference between human culture and public opinion in the United States and in Russia is most clearly shown by the manner in which the press of the two nations treats these atrocities. In the United States there is, in the newspapers, those of national standing at least, nothing but condemnation for mob violence, while in Russia the papers which reported and condemned the Kishineff massacre, have been suppressed by the government, and those which excused and condoned it are encouraged. The Russian retort, however, fails completely in the lurid light cast by Michael Davitt's report to the New York 'Journal.' He was sent to Kishineff by that paper to investigate the facts, and what volumes of horror are contained in the figures he has telegraphed:—Dead and injured, 825; houses wrecked, 700; shops looted, 600; families homeless, 2,000; poor people ruined, 10,000. Kishineff is a city of 150,000 inhabitants, with all the material adjuncts of modern progress, yet for three days, in the presence of a strong military garrison and a powerful police, a brutal mob was permitted to inflict the most horrible and infamous outrages on defenceless people, who were forbidden by the government to defend themselves.

One effect of the Russian retort has been to open the eyes of the people of the United States to the true character of Russia, its government and its people, and to show that there can be no real sympathy between the two nations. Much used to be made of the alleged friendliness of Russia for the United States, but our neighbors are beginning to see that Russia's friendship arose more from hatred of Britain than from love of the republic. There is nothing in common between the two countries, except in so far as the people of the republic may

sympathize with the Russian movement for the establishment of free institutions. The conduct of the Czar's Government in Manchuria, and more recently in relation to the Kishineff horror, has had the effect of disillusionizing even the most rabid of the United States press concerning Russia. In speaking of the Russian Government, however, and the diabolical spirit it has manifested in the present episode, we must always except the Czar, who, in so far as he is a free agent, has shown himself true to the good opinion the world has formed of him. In spite of Pobiedonosteff, the amiable and the pious, and in spite of Plehve he has dismissed the governor of the province in which the riot was permitted, and he has apparently managed to inspire the police of Kishineff with such a sense of their duty as to secure their active interference with the Jew baiters. In this he would appear to have been aided by his Finance Minister, De Witte, who saw Russian finances doomed to ruin if the Jewish race should be further exasperated, who had probably, indeed, intimations to this effect.

'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. The Relations of Great Britain with Russia.—'The Spectator,' London. Russia Near a Revolt.—By Abraham Cahen, in the 'Commercial Advertiser,' New York. Legislation Against Strikes.—The Manchester 'Guardian.' Coercion in Finland.—London papers. Goldwin Smith on Union.—'The Evening Post,' New York. Emerson's Ideals of Democracy.—By Edwin Wiley, in the 'Booklovers Magazine,' Abridged. The Science of Begging.—The Manchester 'Guardian.' The Decay of Discipline.—By F. T. Bullen, in the 'Booklovers Magazine,' Philadelphia. 'Dante' at Drury Lane.—By W. H. H., in 'SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.' 'The Pilot,' London. The Administration of the Chantry Bequest.—By D. S. MacColl, in the 'Saturday Review,' London. An Interview with an American Sculptor.—By Vincent Van Marter Beede, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.' CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. 'And Only Man is Vile.'—A Holiday Excursion.—Poem, by J. E. Ball, in the 'Spectator,' London. A Dedication.—Robert Buchanan to his Mother. A Dirge for Papers Dead.—Poem, by Roy L. McCardell, in 'The Criterion,' London. The Literary Life—Its Strain and Its Requirements.—By John O'London, in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London. The Mildness of the Journalist.—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London. Emerson.—'The Commercial Advertiser,' New York. The Memory of Emerson.—The New York 'Times Saturday Review.' Thomas Carlyle on Emerson. The Personality of Emerson.—By Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in 'The Outlook,' Abridged. Reading Emerson on the Street Cars.—By Charles Battell Loomis, in the 'Saturday Evening Post.' The Temptation to Lose Heart.—By A. P., in the 'Christian World.' Oxford.—By John Corbin, in the New York 'Times Saturday Review.' HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. What is the Time?—A. L., in 'T.P.'s Weekly.' Cancer and Its Cure.—'The Speaker,' London. Good Roads.—The Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.' The Cult of the Child.—By Mrs. F. A. Steel, in the 'Saturday Review,' London. The Need for Rest.—'The Westminster Budget,' London. The Extinction of Tuberculosis.—'American Medicine.' One dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

THE 'BANNOCKBURN.'

WRECKAGE FOUND OF STEAMER WHICH FOUNDERED IN LAKE SUPERIOR LAST FALL.

Kingston, Ont., June 1.—A correspondent at Michipicoten Harbor reports that wreckage from the ill-fated steamer 'Bannockburn,' which foundered in Lake Superior last fall, is coming ashore at Gouley's Bay. He saw the vessel's name board and other parts of her on the shore.


ENGLISH CENSUS

London, June 1.—England's census returns, issued on Saturday, show that the population has increased nearly fourfold in the century, from nine million to thirty-two million. England more than ever is the predominant partner in the United Kingdom. Persons of independent means have increased since 1861 from thirty thousand to eight hundred thousand, or out of all proportion to the growth of population; yet the London County Council returns show that the London marriage rate has fallen in the same period from 20.6 to 17.6, and the birthrate has fallen from 35.5 in the decade ending 1880 to 29 in 1901. The census also shows that the villages are losing ground year by year.

NEW ZEALAND SCHEME

Wellington, N.Z., June 1.—Mr. Seddon's meat selling scheme requires parliamentary sanction. His idea is that the emporiums, after creating a demand, would be acquired by local tradesmen, and fresh centres could then be exploited by the government.

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ENGLISH EDUCATION

The Voluntary School as Efficient as the Board School.

MR. OWEN SAYS THAT DISSENTERS WILL NOT BECOME MERGED IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. Thomas Owen, of Christ Church Vicarage, Wellington, Eng., has been manager of both the voluntary and the school board school, and he thoroughly understands the value of each. He is a great admirer of the Ontario system of education, which he has studied rather closely, having a son who has taught in several of the high schools in that province. Mr. Owen is in the city at present, stopping at the Windsor Hotel.

In discussing the Education Bill on Tuesday he said it must be understood that what the demonstration in London meant was, not as regards the Education Bill, which applied to the whole country, but the bill which would apply only to London—a bill which dealt with six million people—a bill which applied the principles of the Education Bill to London under another form. He did not know just what the second clause meant which the government had withdrawn, but he thought it must be with regard to the constitution of the education board—that is to say, whether the council should be elected from the City Council or whether another body would carry out the provisions of the act.

The Education Bill, however, which had been applied to the whole of England, should, he thought, satisfy everybody. There were certain persons with tender consciences, and these might feel hurt, but reasonable people accepted the bill as it went into operation. It must not be supposed that the voluntary school was in any way lessened in its usefulness. The voluntary school and the board school were both upon a parity, as far as public grants were concerned. Of course, there was the same standard of education in each. There were certain things which they must teach, and certain subjects which they must avoid. In his own district the same inspector inspected both the public and the voluntary schools. In regard to the amount of religious teaching, of course, in the voluntary schools, which had been built and maintained by the church, you had a certain amount of religious teaching—not enough, indeed, for after ten o'clock in the day you might teach Jupiter or Diana of the Ephesians, but you must not mention God Almighty. That was legal, but he wanted more—he had a craving for more than legality. As to the public schools in this regard, while the standard of education was one, the general administration would be left to each County Council, which in turn would co-opt a number of specialists who would be responsible for the education. There had been no general formulation of the amount of religious teaching which would be given in the public schools. Under the old regime, in some places the Bible was excluded altogether; in other places, it was read. It was a question of the men who were elected.

Mr. Owen was asked if the education in the voluntary school in any way emasculated the mind; if, on the other hand, the system of the public school board produced the sense of independence, the feeling of ambition, and hurried many to towns and cities where they displaced men already making their living by clerical work, men who had to emigrate in consequence.

'Both statements are rot—pure rot,' was the emphatic reply of Mr. Owen. As to the suggestion which had recently been made by a gentleman from England that the Prayer Book of the Church of England was responsible for the poverty which one might see in England—responsible, that is, by the teaching which it offered—teaching which led to subservience and a sort of forced content with unlovely conditions, Mr. Owen indignantly denied that the Prayer Book taught anything of the sort, or was responsible in the faintest degree for any poverty which might exist. The Prayer Book never told people to be content with the station in which they were placed; it told them to be content with the state to which they might be called by the providence of God—which was a totally different thing.

As to the possibility of the Dissenters of England becoming merged with the Church of England, Mr. Owen said there was nothing whatever which would indicate such possibility. There were too many political considerations involved as far as the Dissenters were concerned.

'There are no Dissenters in this country, of course,' said Mr. Owen, smiling.

'Stay, though, all the Protestants in this province are, properly speaking, Dissenters, seeing that the Church of Rome is a state church here. In all the other provinces, of course, all the churches are on a parity.'

THE SHANSI UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Timothy Richard has sent home a report of the progress of the recently-founded Shansi University. This institution was the outcome of the massacres, the Protestant Missions preferring to establish a college of Western learning in Tai Yuen Fu rather than accept a large money indemnity for this purpose 50,000 taels (£8,000) annually for ten years was placed at the disposal of Dr. Richard. The Rev.

Moir Duncan, M.A., was appointed principal, with professors from Europe and America to help him. Of course, suspicion was excited, and prejudices were raised. A rival institution to teach Chinese learning was mooted, but Dr. Richard met the situation by suggesting an amalgamation. The suggestion was adopted and an arrangement was made to the entire satisfaction of both parties. The religious difficulty sprang up, and great care was required in treating it. But this was overcome, so much so that the Grand Viceroy said to Dr. Richard: 'If you do not force our people to become Christians, we will not force them not to become Christians if they wish to.' Until the new buildings are erected the Governor has lent the residence of the Imperial Examiner for the Chinese M.A. degree. Since the Foreign Department was formally opened by the Governor two more European professors have been added to the staff. The translation of suitable textbooks is now being carried on with energy in Shanghai. Mrs. Duncan is hoping soon to start a school for higher-class Chinese ladies. Two similar universities have been started—one in Shantung and the other in Chihli.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN ENGLAND.

There are those among us who live in a fool's paradise and think that the time is coming when home rule will be granted to the church. They picture to themselves a church still established and endowed, entirely controlled by her own clergy and laity, with the House of Commons standing aside to respectfully register their decisions. Now the church public in the House of Commons has no more intention of conceding anything of the kind than has Mr. Lloyd George himself. In England there seems to be only one practicable mode of escaping from the control of the House of Commons, and that is by disestablishment.

If this is a just forecast; if disestablishment is in truth the necessary preliminary of spiritual freedom, an obvious conclusion follows. It is that disestablishment is inevitable, and that the only question before us is the question whether it shall be sooner or later. In principle spiritual control by parliament as it is now constituted is a thing intolerable. The date upon which its intolerable character will first assume such a concrete form as will necessitate revolt is, as men speak, a pure matter of accident. And this being so, may it not be well for churchmen to look ahead, and rather to choose their own time for disestablishment than to have it forced upon them at a time which suits the convenience of their opponents?—O. D. Watkins, in the 'Contemporary Review.'

PLAGUE IN CENTRAL INDIA.

The Rev. J. Fraser Campbell writes that for several years the precautions taken by the government to prevent the spread of bubonic plague into Central India were successful, but at last the plague reached Rutlam, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, where two railways cross each other, each of which connects it with an infected district. Large numbers of people quickly fled to the jungle or elsewhere, but though the population was thus greatly reduced, the death rate is said to have reached eighty or ninety a day, and from four thousand to six thousand are supposed to have died in four months. By last accounts the plague had disappeared from Rutlam. This was probably due to the hot, dry season which begins in March and which is generally found to diminish the plague. Several of the native Christian children had died, including some of the brightest and best, who gave promise of soon becoming useful as teachers.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TRANSPLANTED.

(N. A. W. Roe, in 'Zion's Herald.')
'Father, you know when I was a little boy you said I might have the further corner of the yard for my own, to do just what I liked with. I had my sand heap, and my old pails, and my broken dishes, and my chopping-block, and my out-of-door playthings there. Now I have grown beyond all those things, and gradually, year after year, some of them have been thrown away, until there is no trace of any of the good old times I used to have. That corner is just as neat as any part of the grounds.'

The boy stopped and seemed to be trying to decide how he could best continue. 'Well, want to start it up again, that busy corner? Like to begin business once more? If you would only bring back my five-year-old toad-head to play there.'

'No, I don't want exactly to do that, but I want to know whether that corner is still mine—that is, if the permission to decorate that place still holds good?'

'Why, yes, I guess so. What do you want to do? Set up a tent?'

'No, a cure for homesickness.'

Mr. Grant repeated the words in a tone of wonderment: 'A cure for homesickness? Who's homesick around this place?'

'Grandma.'

'Mother homesick? She hasn't said anything to me.'

'She won't say anything to you. She realizes that she cannot stay up country all alone since grandpa died. She knows you cannot go there to live with her, and leave your business here. She is satisfied to spend her last days here, but she tells me every day about the lilac-bush in the corner of the yard—just the old-fashioned sweet lilacs—and the bees, and the old-maid pinks which straggle through the gate, and the violets which grow by the fence, and how she fears the folks who live there will root them up, because it's the fashion now to have a fine green lawn all around the house.'

'Yes, I remember the lilac-bush, I smell the violets, and I'd like this minute to have a bunch of those pinks. No flowers like them nowadays.'

Advertisements.

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ing, I would make a grandma corner out of my pinky. I'd get a lilac root, and some pinks and violets, and we could have a bed of peppermint and catnip, which would grow up close to the fence. We could have the red-rose in the very corner, and the white bride rose next to it. She says there are five kinds of violets.'

'What does your mamma say? Have you consulted with her?'

'No, but I will. He flew out, and in less than half an hour was back again, breathlessly announcing: 'Mamma says she will set up a wire screen and plant more flowers, which will cover it in a few weeks, and we can have that corner for our country corner. She thinks it a splendid plan—those are her very words. She's been noticing that grandma seems sober, and she wants her to be happy.'

'That settles it. The corner is yours. There was a suspicious redness about Mr. Grant's eyes as he turned away.'

'Then we can fix it Memorial Day?'

'What is your plan?'

'I'll go up country Saturday and get the stuff—the roots and everything. The man there will probably take them up for me. I should have to go—unless you would?'

'Oh, you may go. I shouldn't know what to do after I was on the ground.'

'Then I'll go, for grandma has told me all about the place, and where everything grows. I've got it all down on paper, so I sha'n't miss a thing. She doesn't know what I am going to do yet, and I guess I won't tell her. I'll say I'm going up country, and ask if she wants to send, but I sha'n't tell her what I am going to bring back. You see that corner is on the other side of the house, and she may not see all we are doing until we get it done. I just wish I could surprise her. But would it be better to tell her, so she can have the pleasure of saying just how she wants the bushes set?'

'Yes, I think I should tell her, because she may have some plan which will be of service.'

'Well, I wondered if it wouldn't be better. You see we could buy all the things, but I want them to come right from the old home, and I shall have some of the soil with them.'

The thirtieth of May dawned bright and clear. The birds gave their morning concert, and then repeated it. Not satisfied with the early work, they kept rehearsing the trills and calls till the world was full of music. The corner was the scene of an interested company. Joe was there with the baskets of violet roots, and a big lilac-bush tied up in as small space as possible. The coachman,

who was also the gardener for the family, held a handful of tools—a shovel, a hoe, a pronged fork and big shears. Mr. Grant was eagerly arguing the merits of the different places where the bushes might be planted. Mrs. Grant field a package of seeds and waved a trowel. Best of all, grandma, with her woeen shawl about her shoulders and a knit veil over her head, was walking about with a happy smile on her face, now and then wiping away a tear which would trickled down at the thought of the old home.

'Now, mother,' said Mr. Grant, 'you tell us just how you want the fixin's, and we'll put them in; and he laughed, as if half-ashamed of himself that he had not thought before to transplant a part of the old home.'

'We must have the lilac right here, mustn't we, grandma? It stood in the corner in Vermont, and I suspect it would be homesick anywhere else.'

'We must have the white rose-bush here,' said Mrs. Grant. 'I remember the great bunch of roses I found in my room that night when, as a bride, I came, tired and dusty, into a strange house. You made it so like a home that it wasn't strange for a great while, and she kissed the old lady.'

'Could I have the white rose under my window? I could always see it then, and the sun shines so there I know it will live. Then I would like the lilac in the corner, and the red rose to climb somewhere.'

'Over the fence; or we'll have a trellis after it gets started,' said Mr. Grant. 'Yes, and the violets under the cherry-trees close up to the wall; and the herbs—the catnip and peppermint, the sage and lovage, and sweet clover—have you them all? and she turned to Joe's basket.'

'Yes, indeed, I have. I've a root of every single old-fashioned thing there was on the place, and we're going to have 'em scattered round here, but specially we're going to decorate this corner. You'll see!'

'We'll have a chair on purpose for you, and we'll have a screen covered with moonflowers so nobody can see you from the street.'

They worked and planned, set roots and planted seeds. The sun rose higher and higher. Mrs. Grant ran and brought a parasol for grandma, and an easy chair, so she could be comfortable, as the shadow of the trees had not yet reached this part of the yard. Flushed and excited, the old lady talked and entered into all the plans with a spirit which no one had seen her exhibit since she came to this home. Evidently her homesickness had departed, and Joe looked and laughed, and privately told his father that his grandma was prettier than any of the other boys' grandmas.

World Wide.

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

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

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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A TIGER YARN

A TALE EVEN STRANGER THAN THAT ABOUT A CERTAIN TOMMY.

(London Tatler.)

There is no tiger story in India more hallowed by custom and unstayed by variety than that of the tommy who hung on to the tiger's tail till it came off. I suppose it is to be reckoned among the beneficent effects of our education of the native, that this fine old chestnut has recently been appropriated and served up by the baboo in his native papers. We are told how the animal, 'infuriated' at having the door of the baboo's sitting-room shut in his face, tried to get in through the roof. He pushed up the thatch with his head and just got well in, when down came the thatch upon him, preventing him from moving either way. Master Stripes was now an object of derision to the assembled villagers. One brave youth got hold of his tail and there was a regular tug-of-war between man and tiger. But a still stranger thing happened. The tail gave way under severe tension and a considerable portion of it was left in the hands of the plucky youth, to the delight of the bystanders.

After this sort of thing a plain, unvarnished fact is what you begin to think refreshing. But the plain, unvarnished fact which has just taken place in Rangoon is really more astonishing. A man-eating tigress which had recently been reported in the vicinity of Rangoon was suddenly discovered early the other morning to be lying fast asleep on the platform of the famous Schwe Dagon pagoda, which stands almost in the centre of Rangoon and is the chief place of Buddhist worship in lower Burma. The pagoda is thronged night and day with monks and devotees, and it would be almost incredible if it were not true that a tigress should choose such a place for a night's rest. Perhaps the monks will explain that she was in a former existence a wicked nun who had now come to do penance before the shrine of Buddha, or perhaps she remembered the spot

as one where she might easily pick out a fat devotee for dinner. At any rate, there on the gilded platform she was seen to be sleeping in the early morning sunshine, and the excitement and panic of the holy men may be imagined. They rushed across to the arsenal just below and called upon the sahibs to save them. Some of the officers and 'the sons of the military' came to their aid.

It is rumored that a firing party was drawn up which shot at the tigress by sections and half sections; but the tigress wisely refused to be frightened—she was, of course, secure from being hit—by the British army. At any rate in the end Major Jennings climbed on to the roof of a pyramat and Mr. Christopher on to the scaffolding of one of the small pagodas. Taence they fired. The tigress was hit, but did not move. After another shot to make sure Major Jennings, followed by some Burmans armed with spears, gave the beast the coup de grace. It proved to be a tigress in fine condition measuring between seven and eight feet.

DR. TORREY AND THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

The crippling influence of the drink traffic upon the life of Great Britain is being forced on Dr. Torrey, who is anxious to do every wise thing to break its benumbing power. He recently expressed his deep desire that Dr. Henry might follow his evangelistic and soul-winning work in every city, with a Christian Temperance campaign to stimulate the conscience of God's people concerning this monstrous iniquity, and so help to protect the new converts from the persistent perils of the public house. In introducing Dr. Henry to one of the great audiences in Glasgow, he said he hoped that city would soon inaugurate such a campaign under the leadership of Dr. Henry and his colleague, Mr. T. Armon Jones; and added that if half he had heard about the drink in Glasgow was true, he did not know of a city that needed such a campaign more than the second city of the Empire. These sentiments were heartily applauded.

NORMAL SCHOOL

WINNERS OF THE DIPLOMAS AND PRIZES.

Following is the list of teachers-in-training of the McGill Normal School who have won diplomas and prizes: (Model School class, in order of standing.)

- 1. Ruby R. Smiley, of St. Lambert, Prince of Wales's medal, honorable mention in arithmetic, English grammar, geography, algebra, geometry, Latin, agriculture, chemistry, penmanship and bookkeeping, intermediate and second grade staff certificates of the Tonic Sol-Fa College.
2. Elsie M. Fenwick, of Montreal, the Honorable the Superintendent's medal, honorable mention in geography, French, Latin, agriculture, chemistry, penmanship and bookkeeping, intermediate certificate, passed in cardboard work.
3. Annie Feiglson, of Montreal, the Honorable the Superintendent's prize in French, honorable mention in history, Latin and elocution.
4. Winnifred I. Tait, of St. Laurent, honorable mention in practical teaching, French, penmanship and bookkeeping, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
5. Ermia Carpenter, of Lachute Mills, honorable mention in practical teaching, history, English literature, Latin, agriculture, chemistry, singing and intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
6. Elsie A. Muir, of Huntingdon, honorable mention in English grammar, geography, orthography and orthoepy, geometry, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
7. Alice M. Kneen, of Montreal, honorable mention in orthography and orthoepy, algebra, Latin, agriculture, chemistry and gymnastics, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
8. Hazel MacCallum, of Montreal, honorable mention in singing and gymnastics, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
9. Janet Fleming, of Dewittville, honorable mention in English grammar and geography.
10. Mary B. MacFarlane, of St. Henri, honorable mention in English grammar, elocution and gymnastics, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
11. Winnifred Alice Taylor, of Montreal, honorable mention in drawing, elocution, intermediate certificate.
12. W. G. Arthur Wilson, of Shawville, honorable mention in geography, algebra, agriculture and penmanship and bookkeeping.
13. Ella Hensehel, of Montreal, honorable mention in practical teaching and history, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
14. Grace A. Snowden, of Mount Royal Vale, honorable mention in agriculture, drawing and gymnastics.
15. A. Ethel James, of Montreal, honorable mention in history, elocution and gymnastics.
16. Florence Upton, of Westmount, honorable mention in penmanship and bookkeeping, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
17. Mary E. Barrington, of Montreal, honorable mention in orthography and orthoepy, and practical teaching, intermediate certificate.
18. Edna M. Edey, of Aylmer East, honorable mention in agriculture, chemistry, elocution and singing, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
19. Christina B. Dickson, of Montreal, honorable mention in agriculture, drawing, singing, and gymnastics, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
20. Ethel G. Booth, of Montreal, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
21. Ethel L. Moe, of Sherbrooke, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
22. Margaret Morison, of Howick, honorable mention in orthography and orthoepy.
23. Margaret Weir, of St. Henri.
24. Marguerite Haskell, of Westmount, honorable mention in agriculture.
25. Edith Ward, of Coaticook, honorable mention in agriculture.
26. Lizzie H. McArthur, of Dewittville, honorable mention in chemistry.
27. Phyllis Smith, of Montreal.
28. Edith E. Smith, of Lachute.
29. Selma E. Dennis, of Scotstown, honorable mention in history.
30. Jessie M. Wilson, of Montreal, honorable mention in penmanship and bookkeeping, elocution and gymnastics, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
31. Anna M. Douglas, of Farnham, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
32. Clara M. Crawford, of Montreal, honorable mention in practical teaching, orthography and orthoepy and chemistry.
33. Florence J. Purdy, of Leeds Village.
34. Ethel J. Kempffer, of New Carlisle.
35. Carrie Trenholme, of Coaticook.
36. Eleanor Welch, of Quebec, honorable mention in orthography and orthoepy.
37. Edna P. Brown, of Moe's River.
38. Maa C. Brims, of Montreal.
39. Olive Mead, of Montreal.
40. Ellen E. Webster, of Sherbrooke.
41. Luvia M. Willard, of East Angus, honorable mention in drawing.
UNRANKED.
Harriet Barr, of Wotton.
KINDERGARTEN CLASS.
1. Gertrude Jane Boudreau, of Grenville, honorable mention in French, kindergarten gifts, occupations, mother play and singing; intermediate and second grade staff notation certificates of the Tonic Sol-Fa College.

- 2. Ruth H. O'Connor, of Montreal, honorable mention in gifts and handwork, intermediate and second grade staff certificates, passed in cardboard work.
3. Gwendolyn E. S. Dyer, of Westmount, honorable mention in kindergarten history, intermediate certificate.
4. Bessie M. Thomas, of Montreal, honorable mention in cardboard work, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
5. Jean Johnstone, of Montreal, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
6. Florence A. Robinson, of Lacolle, honorable mention in handwork and cardboard work, intermediate and second grade staff certificates.
7. Hilda G. Webster, of Westmount.
Advanced Elementary Class, in order of standing:
1. Elizabeth V. Gotto, of Montreal, the J. C. Wilson prize, honorable mention in mensuration, history, English literature, English grammar, French, Latin, arithmetic, penmanship and bookkeeping, passed in cardboard work.
2. Annie E. Bos, of Montreal, the G. W. Parmelee prize, honorable mention in mensuration, penmanship and bookkeeping, singing and physics, elementary and first grade staff certificates of the Tonic Sol-Fa College.
3. Lena S. Runk, of Westmount, honorable mention in history, geography, English literature, English grammar, French, algebra, Latin, arithmetic, gymnastics, drawing and singing, elementary and first grade staff certificates, passed in cardboard work.
4. Grace B. Fraser, of Chatham, honorable mention in mensuration, history and physiology and hygiene, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
5. Hattie H. Lawrence, of Westmount, honorable mention in history, orthography and orthoepy, physics, elocution and singing, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
6. Adella Mabe, of Corner of the Beach, honorable mention in English literature, orthography and orthoepy, penmanship and bookkeeping and physics.
7. Irene B. Cooper, of Montreal, honorable mention in geography and drawing, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
8. F. Pearl Fizzell, of Montreal, honorable mention in gymnastics and singing, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
9. Beatrice L. Armitage, of Sherbrooke, honorable mention in French, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
10. Isabel S. Clarke, of Westmount, honorable mention in English literature.
11. M. Louise C. Harrigan, of Huntingdon, honorable mention in penmanship and bookkeeping and physics.
12. Elizabeth A. Black, of Scotstown, honorable mention in English literature, English grammar, orthography and orthoepy and Latin, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
13. Bessie M. Hymdman, of Sherbrooke, honorable mention in Latin, elementary and first grade staff certificates and cardboard work.
14. Maud M. Gage, of Hatley, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
15. Lila M. Wainman, of Shawville.
16. Carrie M. Patterson, of Gaspé, honorable mention in English literature, orthography and orthoepy and physics.
17. Ellen M. Bogan, of Montreal.
18. Ethel J. Alexander, of Howick, honorable mention in mensuration, geometry, English grammar, penmanship and bookkeeping and physics.
19. Cornelia E. Boyce, of Rawdon, honorable mention in cardboard work, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
20. Naomi Salter, of Montreal, honorable mention in penmanship and bookkeeping, physics and singing, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
21. Bernice C. Chester, of Westbury, honorable mention in history, passed in cardboard work.
22. Alice J. Robinson, of St. Johns, honorable mention in geography, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
23. Mabel S. Stark, of Huntingdon, honorable mention in geography.
24. Laura E. Ronsan, of Ste. Elizabeth, honorable mention in history, passed in cardboard work.
25. Margaret B. Harrison, of Windsor Mills, honorable mention in cardboard work.
26. Georgina O. R. Bottoms, of Cookshire.
27. Margaret B. Elliot, of Ormetown, honorable mention in singing, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
28. Katherine M. Allen, of East Farnham.
29. Alexina M. Ross, of Montreal, honorable mention in singing, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
30. Rachel L. Fraser, of Dundee.
31. Jessie A. McMillan, of Gould.
32. Amelia K. Thomas, of Montreal, elementary certificate.
33. Edna L. Edey, of Billerica, honorable mention in penmanship and bookkeeping, and.
34. Edna A. Journeau, of Port Daniel, equal.
35. Agnes J. Whiteford, of Ormetown, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
36. Mima M. M. Morrow, of Bourg Louis.
37. Grace Brown, of Montreal, elementary and first grade staff certificates, passed in cardboard work.
38. Julia M. Osgood, of Sawyerville, passed in cardboard work.
39. Nellie M. Dodds, of Westmount, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
40. Bertha M. Grant, of Portage du Fort.
41. Helen A. Rothney, of Leeds Village, elementary and first grade staff certificates, passed in cardboard work.
42. Mary M. Wait, of Dewittville, honorable mention in physiology and hygiene.
43. Catherine M. Macintyre, of Montreal, honorable mention in orthography and orthoepy and elocution.
44. Bertha L. McLeod, of Black Cape, honorable mention in English grammar.
45. Barbara B. Cross, of Allan's Corners.
46. Annie G. Beatty, of St. Lambert.
47. Gladys C. Cowan, of Gould, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
48. Nellie J. Molson, of Sorel, honorable mention in drawing, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
49. Olive P. Holiday, of Dewittville.
50. Ethel M. Cox, of Montreal, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
51. Emma J. Bartlett, of Grande Greve.

- 52. Mary E. Armstrong, of Aylmer East.
53. Emma E. Pehlemann, of Bury, equal.
54. Gertrude M. Stewart, of Aylmer.
55. Edith Thompson, of Montreal, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
56. Mariel E. Osborne, of Montreal, elementary and first grade staff certificates, passed in cardboard work.
57. Myrtle S. Riddle, of Arundel.
58. Mary E. McDonald, of Capelton, elementary and first grade staff certificates.
59. Mary A. Lyons, of Compton.
60. Annie L. McKenzie, of New Richmond.
61. Isabella R. MacNaughton, of Ormetown.
UNRANKED—IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.
Edith I. McDuffee, of Stanstead.
Hope M. Glass, of Quebec.
Minnie C. Heath, of Westbury, hon. men. in cardboard work.
Eva S. Tomkins, of Beebe Plain.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS.
(In order of merit.)
1. Caroline Blaupin, of South Roxton, the Governor-General's prize for art of teaching, honorable mention in preparation of lessons, teaching English, and gymnastics; passed in French, elocution, physiology and hygiene.
2. Ethel E. Fosburgh, of Lacolle, honorable mention in gymnastics, passed in French, botany and drawing, elementary certificate of the Tonic Sol-Fa College.
3. C. L. Theresa Metcalfe, of Halifax, Quebec, honorable mention in gymnastics and physics, passed in drawing, elocution, and physiology and hygiene.
4. Cora E. Goff, of Cookshire, honorable mention in teaching, arithmetic, singing, passed in French, drawing, singing, elocution, elementary certificate.
5. Jennie Wallace, of Powarscourt, elementary certificate; passed in singing, elocution, physiology and hygiene, gymnastics and physics.
6. Edna E. S. Rand, of Randboro, honorable mention in teaching arithmetic, passed in drawing and elocution.
7. Ruby M. Bissell, of Clarencville, passed in algebra, geometry, French, Latin, drawing, elocution, physiology and hygiene and physics.
8. Winifred Ellerton, of Halletton, honorable mention in teaching arithmetic, gymnastics, passed in French and drawing.
9. Daisy C. Threaston, of Sutton, elementary certificate, passed in drawing, singing, elocution, physiology and hygiene, physics and gymnastics.
10. Mary E. Larrab, of Cookshire, honorable mention in gymnastics, passed in drawing, elocution and physics.
11. Mary L. Dawson, of Millie Ises, passed in drawing, elocution, physiology and hygiene, and Bertha C. Prouty, of Knowlton, passed in French, elocution, physiology and hygiene, equal.
12. Gladys A. McGovern, of Cote St. Paul, passed in drawing and elocution.
13. Jennie M. Farquhar, of South Durham, passed in drawing, elocution, and gymnastics.
14. Grace E. McKay, of North Hatley, passed in botany, drawing, singing, elocution and physiology and hygiene.
15. Helen I. Greer, of North Hatley, passed in botany, drawing, singing, elocution and physiology and hygiene.
16. Mabel H. Ellicott, of Danford Lake.
17. Stella A. Mayhew, of Scotstown, passed in drawing, elocution and physiology and hygiene.
18. Katie M. Miles, of Maple Hill, passed in drawing, elocution, physiology and hygiene and gymnastics.
19. Annie A. Akley, of Leeds, passed in drawing, elocution and physiology and hygiene.
20. Katie M. Barrie, of Kelso, elementary certificate, passed in singing, elocution, physiology and hygiene, and physics.
21. Isabella M. Seale, of Flanders, elementary certificate, passed in drawing, singing and elocution.
(Miss Barrie and Miss Seale were equal.)
22. Florence M. Swett, of North Sheford, passed in elocution, physiology and hygiene and physics.
23. Evelyn P. Flaws, of Flanders, passed in French, drawing and elocution.
24. Margaret M. Dunn, of Kinnear's Mills, elementary certificate, passed in singing.
25. Pearl M. Bridgette, of Birehton, passed in drawing and gymnastics.
26. Barbara C. Graham, of Inverness, passed in elocution.
27. Callie M. Powers, of Sutton, passed in elocution.
(Miss Graham and Miss Powers were equal.)
28. Sarah S. Morey, of East Farnham, passed in drawing and elocution.
29. Alma M. Patrick, of South Durham, passed in singing, elocution and physiology and hygiene.
30. Nellie A. Lefebvre, of Robinson, Bury, passed in French, Latin, drawing and elocution.
31. Margaret L. Cooke, of Beech Ridge, passed in elocution and gymnastics.
32. Grace H. Whitehead, of Waterloo, passed in drawing, elocution and physiology and hygiene.
33. Martin J. Porter, of Clapham, passed in gymnastics.
34. Elizabeth A. Duff, of Danby, passed in French and gymnastics.
35. Lena J. Smith, of Aylmer, passed in algebra, geometry, French, Latin, botany, drawing, elocution and physics.
36. Laura A. Cogland, of Herman's, passed in elocution and gymnastics, and Maud McKenna, of Waterloo, passed in French and elocution, equal.
37. Agnes McGrandel, of Arundel, passed in drawing and elocution.
38. Sarah M. Ewing, of Powarscourt, passed in drawing, elocution and physiology and hygiene.
39. Laura B. Coates, of Ascot Corner, elementary certificate, passed in drawing and singing.
40. Mary A. Chambers, of St. Philippe.
UNRANKED.
(In alphabetical order.)
Margaret E. Bailey, of Kinnear's Mills.
Gordon Churchill, of Covey Hill, elementary certificate, hon. mention in woodwork.
Emma W. Cooke, of New Carlisle.
Lily Donnelly, of New Carlisle.
Blanche Lindop, of Cookshire.
Margaret D. Nugent, of Leeds Village, passed in cardboard work.
Laura M. Porter, Clapham.
Eleanor J. Sandys, of Lewistville.
Edith Travers, of Shigawake, elementary certificate and first grade staff.

FAMINE IN KWANG SI, CHINA.
(Mrs. John E. Fee, Kwai ping, in 'Christian Missionary and Alliance,' May 16.)
The people in this part of Kwangsi province under the best circumstances, have to work hard and continuously to make a meagre living. When, therefore, in the fall of 1901, on account of the previous drought, many of them had no harvest, they were much reduced. In the early spring of 902 they again sowed their fields in hope of having a good crop in the sixth month, only to be disappointed. A third time the seed was sown, this time in many cases at the sacrifice of household necessities and even of children who were sold to procure the seed grain. Drought again followed and no harvest rewarded their labors. When they saw that the loss of the second harvest was inevitable, many whose land lay along the river courses went more extensively into the cultivation of vegetables, for which water could be carried by hand, but in the fifth month, too late to benefit scorched land and dried-up grain, copious rains fell, rivers overflowed their banks and all low-lying ground was covered with water for days until most of the gardens were ruined.
In this district the unrest and so-called rebellion of the past months has been caused not so much by rebels as by bands of these impoverished people setting out in desperation to plunder. The familiar sentence, 'starving men will do anything for food,' has been verified before our eyes even to their going out to the execution grounds and eating the flesh of their fellow sufferers who did not escape the hand of the law, but were arrested and beheaded for marauding.
The thin faces of those coming into our chapel, growing thinner and more yellow every day, and the frequency with which parents brought their children, pleading with us to buy them, proved to us that these days of famine were before us, and we prayed much that God would prepare us to be used of him in whatever way he chose, to relieve the suffering, and that he would lay it upon the hearts of his own who had means, to send to us for this work. It is estimated that from this prefecture alone thousands of children have been sold, the greater number to the Kwangtung provinces. Day after day long rows of women and girls are on the markets, many of these girls sold to lives of misery and shame, and others to become wives of men who have already two, three or more.
People who ordinarily are considered well-to-do are reduced to poverty, their produce is all gone, there is no sale for land and they know not how to get the seed grain which ought to be sown this month in order to have a harvest four months hence. Many are subsisting on roots and herbs they gather on the mountains, but it is not long before this causes sickness that carries them off.
Over two months ago a man from a neighboring village having sold one child brought his youngest son, twelve years of age, to us, saying that if we would take the boy he would rather give him to us than sell to others. We were impressed to take in all children offered to us in this way, and trust the Lord to support them. Already fourteen are under our care. One is a little girl six years old. The others are all boys, from nine to fourteen. Three are cripples who will need a lot of care, but their souls are just as precious to God as the others. We can save more of these children as the Lord sends in the means.
Will all who read these lines please pray for these boys and for Mr. and Mrs. Fee, who are in charge of them? These dear people have been an inspiration to us in these days as we have seen the loving way they have taken in these dirty children, bathed and combed them, washed what could again be used of their ragged clothing, and cared for them as their own.
Our dear native helpers have entered so earnestly with us in all efforts to relieve the suffering, and turn in to help in the daily distribution of food. When first we made special preparation for this, a few potsful of rice gruel morning and afternoon sufficed to give a good portion to each as they came to our back door, but we soon saw that a more systematic arrangement was necessary. An hour was appointed, and tickets prepared. Several large fireplaces were erected in our school kitchen, for after giving out both raw and cooked rice we were convinced that the hot rice gruel, made very thick, met the need of starving people best, and it could not be exchanged for cash or opium as raw grain could.
A little before the time the chapel doors were opened and tickets given out, when these poor hungry people each with a vessel of some kind, pressed into the chapel and squatted in rows on the floor. The doors were closed and an effort made to give them a Gospel message. Such a crowd is not easily handled, people in this condition are not eager for the 'doctrine,' and as we were without either evangelist or Bible-woman until a few days ago, not as much has been accomplished in this line as we hoped for.
After the message a side door was opened and as they passed out each exchanged his ticket for a measure (nearly a quart) of gruel. When on Monday evening, March 9, the number had increased to three hundred and fifty, we saw we must seek larger quarters and the mandarin granted the use of the temple for the worship of

the Emperor, which has large grounds next door to our school, and we began giving out only one meal a day, at noon. To-day (March 12) one thousand and twenty-three were gathered, over two piculs (133 pounds equal 1 picul) of rice was boiled into gruel, and when that was all given the remainder got five ounces of rich each.
A poor emaciated little woman with a small child tied on her back reached the door too late to be admitted. The hungry child seeing those who had come out, eating rice, began to cry, and the disappointed mother, unable to comfort him, burst into tears. The doorkeeper called her and gave her a measure of gruel. Just as they had finished it Mr. Fee went down near the door and the pitiful picture attracted him. He took her inside, giving her two tickets which she quickly exchanged for more gruel, and after this was eaten said they were still hungry, and were given another measure.
These crowds bear all description; such destitution and tatters I have never seen before, gray haired men and women, staff in hand, some with faces hardened by the long battle for existence, and others with thin pinched faces nursing helpless infants whose piteous cries ring in our ears day and night, young men that some might say ought to work, but where are they to get anything to do? Blind parents led by little children, and others finding their way alone, licking the vessel after the contents had been greedily devoured, men, women and children crippled and deformed in almost every way.
THE WAKE OF THE MUSKRAT.
It is a memory of fifty years ago. The scene is the bank of an old canal that after the advent of the Boston and Providence Railway had fallen into a state of neglected desuetude. It was a glorious October evening; not a breath of air stirred the tinted tops of the tall maples already coloring from the early frosts. Overhead, riding high in the heavens, the full orbed queen of night cast its soft radiance over the landscape, save where the thick pines that crowded closely to the side of the towpath threw their dark shadows over it to the water's edge.
Beneath one of the largest trees that commanded a long reach of the canal stood a boy with a gun and a black dog with complicated pedigree. All around him was the silence of the desert. Rather more than a mile away on the banks of the Blackstone lay the quiet little village from whence he had come, but no sound of industry or revelry reached his ears. Half an hour passed. The silence oppressed the boy and he stooped and patted the dog by his side, whose only response was a grateful look upward and a gentle wag of the tail. A faint sound like a footfall reached their ears, and startled by it in this lonely spot the boy and dog shrank further back into the shadow. Along the towpath came a tall, spare, gray-haired man with a long, single-barrel gun on his shoulder, a veritable Natty Bumppo, whom the boy instantly recognized as old Sol Rogers, known throughout all the neighboring villages for his success in shooting and trapping muskrats. Just below the boy he stooped over the low bank and drew to the surface a wire trap about three feet square by one foot in depth, and finding it empty carefully replaced it and went on down the path. Rather discouraged at the appearance of so formidable a competitor, the boy stood a few moments contemplating a quest of other fields, when a short distance above him and a few feet from the opposite bank a black spot suddenly emerged from beneath the mirror-like surface of the water. So silently had it appeared that not a ripple was visible. For a moment it remained perfectly still, and then began moving slowly across the stream towards him, leaving behind a large diverging wake that sparkled in the soft moonlight like strings of pearls. The boy's heart began to beat furiously; the black dog stood as if carved in ebony, and the eyes of both were fixed upon the apex of that V-shaped ripple. Many years have passed since then, but the exquisitely fascinating suspense, the ecstasy of that moment, will never be forgotten.
Slowly, almost imperceptibly, the little 83 gun, that had never before been pointed at any game larger than a red squirrel, was brought to the cheek long before the point of that ripple came within its limited range. Would he see it? Would he take the alarm? dive? were the agonizing thoughts that coursed their way like lightning through the boy's brain and still the wake grew wider and wider as the black point came steadily towards him.
The trigger was pressed and the report, light as it was, seemed startlingly loud to the boy in that silent valley. The shot had hardly left the barrel when the black dog sprang with his full strength from the low bank into the water, and a moment later laid at the boy's feet a muskrat that measured full two feet from tip to tip.
Since then the boy has sought and found the elk and the grizzly in their strongholds of the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada; the antelope and buffalo, when 'in miles and in millions' they crowded the plains of Montana and Wyoming, often heard the sound of his rifle. And one still moonlight night such as he has attempted to describe he wandered alone along the banks of the Galatin and watched a pair of beavers swimming about in a still bend in the river; the black spot

Advertisements.
What made your linens coarse? Common soap! Sunlight Soap saves linen.
SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE
Ask for the Octagon Mark.
was much larger, the wake far more imposing, and all the accessories seemed much the same; but it failed utterly to bring back the keenly thrilling sensations that filled the boy's breast on the banks of that old canal.
Perhaps it was because the black dog with the complicated pedigree was absent. Perhaps the change was in the boy himself. Who can tell?—'Forest and Stream.'
HIS NICKEL IN A CAR SLOT
WASHINGTON NEWSBOY TRIES TO GET IT WITH A WIRE, WITH STARTLING EFFECTS.
Nicolo Tambrascia, a six-year-old Italian newsboy, dropped one of his scanty nickels at B street and Delaware avenue North-east. Nicolo was running for a customer at the time, but when he had made his sale he returned and set about recovering his lost property.
'It's no use, son,' said a passer-by. 'I saw it roll into the car slot,' and he went on his way.
The boy peered anxiously into the narrow opening and fancied he saw his precious coin glimmering in the darkness. He sat on the curbstone and pondered for a few minutes, and then a bright idea came to him. He remembered that on a vacant lot in the neighborhood he had seen a bit of stout wire. He hurried to the spot, and there, half buried in the spring growth of grass, he found the wire. Nicolo's idea was to make a loop at the end, slip the loop under the coin, and so raise his lost nickel. It was a tough mechanical problem, but it did not daunt Nicolo.
Nicolo waited till a car had passed, and then set to work to fish out his five-cent piece. In just about three seconds his wire came in contact with the conductor rail. Then something happened. Nicolo did not know what it was, for it was too quick for him to realize anything. There was a blinding flash of light, of which Nicolo was the centre, and a hissing sound. Then the contact was broken and Nicolo lay back limp.
When the boy reached the Casualty Hospital, to which he was taken hurriedly, it was found that he had escaped serious injury. All he had to show for his exciting experience was a badly burned face, where the electric flames had struck him. The hand in which he held the wire was not injured, whether because the coating of dirt on it was so thick as to act as a non-conductor or not no one could say. The physicians are at a loss to account for his escape from serious injury. His nickel is still in the conduit.—'Washington Post.'
PRESBYTERIAN SUMMER SCHOOL.
Many Ontario readers will be glad to know that a summer school of Sunday-school and missionary methods is to be held in Knox College, Toronto, from July 6 to 16. Prof. Ballantyne, of Knox College, has general charge of the arrangements, and the teachers and speakers include: Principal Caven, Prof. Walter C. Murray, Dalhousie University, Halifax; Dr. Tracy Toronto University; Prof. Beattie, Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, Home Mission Secretary; the Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Foreign Mission Secretary; the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, L.L.B., the Rev. Dr. Johnston, of London; the Rev. J. A. MacDonald, of the 'Globe'; Miss Readman, Toronto, Primary specialist; Miss Adair, Philadelphia Normal College (probably), and a number of others equally well known. The cost is nominal—\$1 registration fee. For those out of town, whether ladies or gentlemen, \$5 will cover entire cost of board and lodging in the college. An early application is advised, to the Rev. R. M. Hamilton, secretary, Weston, Ont.
[For the 'Witness']
THE ANGLO-CELTIC RECONCILIATION.
The gulf for ages known to yawn
The Saxon and the Celt between,
Is bridged at last—at last the dawn
Of better days for both is seen.
O let them be but friends indeed,
By nationhood's pure instincts swayed,
And all the world in arms, if need,
Encounter may they undismayed.
Both, both superlatively share
Brain, brawn and nerve, tact, pluck and skill,
Genius to plan, courage to dare—
Parts that distinguish heroes still.
If mastery thus far they've won
On land and sea when rent apart,
What, what, pray, might they not have done,
Had they been one in hand and heart.
But whilst our muse this love-feast sings,
Two honor'd names she sees appear—
One, Edward Seventh's, our noble King's,
And Wyndham's, scarcely now less dear.
On Britain's roll of fame will blaze
These worthy names for aye undimmed,
Winning enlightened statesmen's praise,
By men of peace and good-will hymned.
Then, Celt and Saxon, let us see
Unite despite the sores of yore,
And they'll be, as now on the sea,
Omnipotent upon the shore.
W. O. FARMER.
Montreal, May, 1902.

Swelling of the Feet.
Hot, Swollen, Aching Feet Relieved by Foot Eim.
Many people suffer a great deal from feet that get hot and swollen, so that they can hardly remove their shoes at night. A free use of Foot Eim in the shoes for a few days will soon bring about a salutary change. The feet will feel cool and comfortable, and the swelling gradually disappear. Foot Eim is 25 cents a box, at druggists, or by mail. STOTT & BURT, Bowmansville, Ont.

GRIZZLIES

THE ONLY GAME WORTH SHOOTING.

(New York 'Commercial Advertiser.')

The old big game hunter was amusing himself throwing peanuts into the mouth of Bruno, the Central Park Menagerie grizzly bear.

'Have I shot many? Bless your heart, I've spent ten years along every foot of the Big Horn and the Shoshone and the Wind and the Stinking Water rivers.

'What's the best way to hunt him?' was asked. 'The best way and the easiest and most exciting way is to "drag" your bear.

'You time your "drag" so you will reach the end of the trail about night-fall, and if you have chosen a moonlight night a wonderful sight awaits you.

Advertisements. Was Unable to do any Work for Four or Five Months.

Was Weak and Miserable. Thought She Would Die.

Doctor Could Do No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effected a Complete Cure in the Case of MRS. CAROLINE HUTT, Morrisburg, Ont.

She says: "It affords me great pleasure to speak about what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

hugh!"—the deep bass of the real game, and at sight and sound of the grizzly there are yelps and squeals of anger and the crowd disperses to make room for the king.

'The feast begins and you have plenty of time to look on. The scent of the deer is so strong in the old fellow's nose that he doesn't suspect human hunters near and leisurely he tears the carcass to pieces.

'Few persons will believe a grizzly will attack a man unless he himself is first attacked. I took hunters at their word one time I was up in Crazy Mountain and came near paying for it with my life.

'It was strange how they singled us out and neglected the elk and even the horses. We had not time to mount our terror-stricken beasts, the bears came down on us so quickly, and all that remained was to fight at close quarters for our lives.

'I guess more lies are believed about the grizzly than about any other animal. We hear about them weighing 1,600 and 1,800 and even 2,000 pounds, but the biggest grizzly I ever saw didn't weigh more than 700 or 800 pounds.

'A grizzly will eat about everything that can be eaten. It makes no difference whether the food is flesh, fish, fowl, berries, bees or worms—anything down to roots and herbs goes with his highness.

The Emperor William recently told a number of ladies that his wife, the kaiserin, believed woman's vocation to be the four K's. The ladies were Americans and did not understand, and the Emperor explained that the four K's stood for kinder, kirche, kueche and kleider, or, in English, children, church, cookery and clothes.

ROYALTY AT HOLYROOD

(Agnes Marchbank, in 'The Scottish Nationalist.')

The kings of Scotland very frequently resided at the Abbey of Holyrood, but up to the reign of James IV. there was no palace. James IV. founded the first Palace of Holyrood, and his marriage to the English Princess Margaret took place at Holyrood, and was celebrated by the poet, Dunbar, in his fine allegory, 'The Thistle and the Rose.'

They were married in France, and came home to Holyrood. Forty days after her arrival the young queen was buried in the Abbey Church of Holyrood, and all Scotland lamented the untimely death of the pretty and sweet-faced bride.

The second queen of James V. was Mary of Guise, who resided but seldom at Holyrood, preferring the Palace of Linlithgow.

Five years after the marriage, the Earl of Hertford's Army came north and burnt the abbey called Holyrood House, and the palace adjoining the same.

Holyrood Palace was fully restored when the daughter of this Mary of Guise came from France as Mary, Queen of Scots, and unlike her mother, she made Holyrood her home.

'Save my life, madam! save my life!' In the little passage at the head of the narrow stair there is shown a dark stain on the wood, and there he was pierced by fifty-six desperate wounds, while his queen listened to his cries, and said—

'I shall study revenge!' A few months later she came here after a visit paid to Darnley, who was lying sick up at Kirk-in-the-Field, and that night the king was slain. Hearing of his death, the queen went to the castle for security, and the king's body was brought to Holyrood.

A short time after, Queen Mary did the most foolish action of her wayward life, for at four in the morning of the 15th of May she was married to Bothwell, whom every one believed to be the murderer of Darnley. Then came evil days when she wept more bitterly because of this masterful Bothwell than she had at the plain speaking of Master John Knox.

Queen Mary's son, James VI., made his first public entry into Edinburgh when he was in his fourteenth year, and went at once to Holyrood. Later on, he brought his Queen, Anne of Denmark, to Holyrood, and made it his home till he went south to claim the crown of England. The Coronation of Charles I. took place at Holyrood. After the battle of Dunbar, Cromwell quartered a part of his forces in the palace, and then, either by accident or design, the palace went on fire, and the greater part destroyed. The palace was rebuilt in the reign of Charles II., and in 1679 the Duke of York, afterwards James II., occupied the palace.

The Duke's Walk was the name one of the royal parks got at that time.

Prince Charles arrived at the palace on the 17th of September, 1745, and once more Holyrood Palace was gay and festive. Bonnie Prince Charlie, however, lingered rather long there, and at last went off hopeful of victory, only to find defeat and disaster.

From that time to 1795 the palace was silent and deserted. Then the exiled royal family from France came there for refuge.

But in 1822 the palace was as gay as in the '45. George IV. came to Scotland—to Dalkeith Palace. When he visited Edinburgh the people gave him a royal welcome. One small boy went about with heather sticking out all over his hat, and pushing past an old dignified dandy, said:

'Hoot, man, dinna be angry the day, we are a' mad.'

No one was madder than Sir Walter Scott. On the royal progress to the castle, Sir Walter was dressed in Windsor uniform, that is, a blue coat, scarlet collar and cuffs, and a cocked hat. An old account of it says, 'At Holyrood was every description of costume, national, military and official, of the gayest colors, and of the most various shapes. Plumes were waving in every direction, and velvet trains were sweeping the ground. At the castle, the king, on seeing the view from the lofty situation, exclaimed, 'This is wonderful! Well as the day was he refused an umbrella, and even uncovered his head and waved his hat.'

At the love there were eight hundred ladies—many of them most beautiful—and His Majesty was said to have especially noted the daughters of a Highland chief—McDonald of the Isles. The people were quite charmed with King George IV., and his devotional manner at church pleased the strictest sect of the Presbyterians. He entered with a psalm-book in his hand, open at the hundredth Psalm. Dr. Lamont, the minister, preached from the text, 'For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God.' The sermon had pleased the king, 'whose good sense, correct taste, and right religious feelings combine to make him reject every attempt at misplaced praise.'

service, and used a brown-colored silk handkerchief with a rich border.'

We are told that 'the king, on leaving Holyrood on the following day, where he had gone to inspect Queen Mary's rooms, rewarded the housekeeper with ten sovereigns.

When the king 'honored' the theatre he commanded 'Rob Roy' to be performed. There was a terrible crush. The king was very attentive. At several of Baillie Nicol Jarvie's jokes he smiled, but when the Baillie said, 'Ye'll ne'er want Highlanders, when there's men wi' purses in their pockets, and breaks on their hinder ends, and also where the Baillie says to the boy, 'Thank ye, my braw fellow, ye'll be a man afore your mother.' His Majesty was convulsed with laughter, and on these occasions it was delightful to observe the joy which animated the audience at seeing the king amused with the same language and sentiments which had so often made themselves laugh.'

It is said that the king was specially charmed with the Scottish tunes, and beat time to 'I'll gang nae mair to you toon.'

Queen Victoria, on her first visit to Scotland, went to Dalkeith Palace, and said of it, 'a large house, constructed of reddish stone, the greater part built by the Duchess of Monmouth.' On going into Edinburgh the queen passed 'Holyrood Chapel, which is very old and full of interest, and Holyrood Palace, a royal looking old place.'

But Holyrood Palace was never much in favor with Queen Victoria. It lies low, and is shut in by streets and public works, except where are the royal parks. Therefore, when royalty comes to Edinburgh, it is not the royal Holyrood that is the headquarters.

The glory seems to have departed when Bonnie Prince Charlie rode south, for since then Holyrood is no longer the home of our kings and queens. Very little money is spent on it by the government, only enough to keep it from falling into a ruin. The Scottish nation are content to look on it as a museum. And year by year the narrow streets come closer to it, and the smoke, and dust, and steam fall on the grey, grim relic of the brave days of old.

QUEER CHANGES IN NAMES

MR. FEUERSTEIN BECOMES 'FLINTSTONE' IN INDIANA, PIERRE DE FUSIL' IN NEW ORLEANS, AND 'PETER GUN' IN BOSTON.

The queer things that can happen to a name were brought forcibly to the attention of Prof. Learned, of the University of Pennsylvania, last summer, when he went into the mountain regions of Pennsylvania to study the people in what has been the first 'ethnological survey' undertaken in this country. Such enterprises are exceedingly popular in Europe, especially in England and France, but they are new in America, and the professor's recent lectures here stimulated interest that may result in the more general undertaking of similar movements in this country.

Prof. Learned said that one of the most remarkable things that came to his attention in his first and experimental survey of Pennsylvania, was the peculiar manner in which family names had changed since the first settlement of that state. The mountain region of Pennsylvania had, he said, been settled by Germans, whose descendants still form the bulk of the population in those parts, and who still speak the German tongue. Later a sprinkling of Scotch-Irish emigrants established themselves among the German settlements. When he first went among the people he was at a loss to understand their misfit names. He found people of the name of McDonald and Ferguson who were quite positive that they were of German descent, and who, moreover, spoke German, and others still of the name of Schmidt and Schneider, proud of their Scotch ancestry. But the most peculiar case of all were certain Scotch-Irish names had undergone a process of Teutonization. When the ancestors of certain Scotch-Irish settlers of the name of Brodie, Colquhoun and Gillespie came among these Germans, the latter, unable to pronounce their broad Celtic names, changed them around so that to-day the descendants of such settlers are known as Brodt, Kuhlhund and Gellenstein.

An amusing true story is told as an illustration of the difficulties sometimes experienced in getting at the origin of family names by Prof. H. Carrington Bolton, apropos of Prof. Learned's work. In the early forties a young Pennsylvanian of the name of Feuerstein emigrated to Indiana, then the far west, in the hope of bettering his condition. Finding his name rather awkward and difficult to pronounce, he changed it to its English equivalent of Flintstone. Finding the country and people little to his liking and being of a wandering and adventurous disposition, he left Indiana and travelled south by water to New Orleans. There he eventually settled in one of the Creole parishes to the west of that city, where the people, unable to pronounce the name of Flintstone, took to calling him 'Pierre de Fusil,' so that after a time every one took it for granted that such, in reality, was his forename and surname. During his residence in Louisiana he fell in with parties who had business connections in Massachusetts and was prospering in their employ, went to Boston to act as the agent and representative of the Louisiana house. By this time he had rather fallen in love with the name of Pierre de Fusil. To his thinking it had a very aristocratic ring, and when the people of Boston, in jest, took to calling him Peter Gun, he rather resented it. However, the name, Peter Gun, first applied in fun to him, was such a handy designation that it stuck, despite his protest, so that after a time he succumbed to the inevitable and died Peter Gun.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell relates another somewhat similar story: 'I spend my summers in Nova Scotia,' he said, 'which, as you know, was settled in 1766 by Scotch Highlanders. A peculiarity there is the wonderful, not to say fearful, manner in which the Scotch settlers Anglicized the names which the French had given to bays, streams, mountains,

and other natural features of the country. Near my summer residence there is a very beautiful bay which the early French settlers named 'Bras d'Or,' which in English means, of course, 'the Golden Arm; or, the Arm of Gold.' To-day the bay is known as 'The Brass Door.' The people living about this bay told me they could easily understand why the former French residents called it a 'door,' because, they said, the bay does, without doubt, bear a striking resemblance to a door opening out upon the ocean, but why the French should have dubbed it a brass door, they added, was something quite beyond their comprehension.

There is another peculiarity about names in Nova Scotia. In settling the country the Scotch Highlanders obeyed a rule which from time immemorial had obtained in Scotland, and that was that certain families or clans (people of the same family name) gathered together in certain spots and valleys, so that to-day you will find valleys in which the people, sometimes to the number of several hundred, answer to the name of McPherson, Cameron, Calisholm, Macquarrie or McKenzie, as the case may be. Now, if you were to send a letter from here to Alexander Campbell, residing in a certain valley in Nova Scotia, the chances are that he would either never get it or, if he did, it would be a year or so afterward. The reason of this is that in the valley where Alexander Campbell lives there are perhaps a hundred or more Alexander Campbells, all of whom receive their mail at the same post-office, so that the postmaster would be at a loss to know what particular Alexander Campbell you had in mind. As a result of all this, the ancient practice of designating people of the same name by some physical peculiarity or by their mother or father's name prevails in Nova Scotia just as it does among the Indian tribes and has always obtained in northern Scotland. Without it the merchants could not collect their bills, and so it has become legalized as a proper means of identification. If you send the letter to Alexander Campbell, dhu (the Gaelic for black or dark complexion), or Red Alexander Campbell, or Marjorie's Will's Alexander Campbell then the letter goes straightway to the proper person for whom it was intended.—Washington Post.

DOVER TO CALAIS IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

The new turbine steamer, the 'Queen,' which was recently launched at Dumbarton, will cross the English Channel from Dover to Calais in forty-five minutes. She is 310 feet long and 40 feet wide. Her chief feature is a very large promenade deck and the absence of the usual bulky machinery gives her unusual cabin room. She has five screws.

MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA

THE SPINSTER HAS AN UNPLEASANT PROSPECT IN THAT LAND.

As a daughter the Russian woman is under absolute sway of her parents the coming of age makes no alteration in her position. Until the day of her death, if she remains unmarried, the place she occupies in the family life is a place of dependence upon the will of her parents. When a woman marries she changes the authority of parents for the no less unqualified authority of husband. As the Russian statute suggestively puts it, 'one person cannot reasonably be expected to fully satisfy two such unlimited powers as that of husband and parent.' Therefore, is withdrawn and that of her husband substituted. She cannot leave him even to visit a neighboring town without a 'pass' from him. He names the time she is to stay, and at the expiration of the term she is bound to return or get it renewed. A husband may appear in a court of law as a witness against his wife, but a wife is not permitted to appear against her husband. A woman's evidence is regarded also as of less weight than that of a man. 'When two witnesses do not agree,' the code runs, 'the testimony of an adult outweighs that of a child, and the testimony of a man that of a woman.'

According to the tenets of the Russian Church, marriage is a sacrament, and is theoretically indissoluble. There is no such thing as a civil marriage, and divorce, except in one case, is practically unobtainable by a woman. The exception is the deprivation of civil rights and banishment of the husband. If the wife chooses she can follow her husband into exile, and Russian literature is full of pathetic stories of women, tenderly nurtured, braving the terrors of the long Siberian march. All children, however, born in exile are regarded as belonging to the lowest class of society. If, on the other hand, the wife seeks, on the plea of her husband's banishment, divorce, the Church in this case relaxes her discipline and grants the plea. Although the statute recognizes adultery and desertion on the part of the husband as grounds for divorce, the law is beset with such difficulties that it is never resorted to except by the wealthy, who can always make the tardy wheels remove more swiftly.

While divorce is difficult to obtain, there are other means resorted to which reach the same destination, only by a different route. Laws in Russia are made not to be broken, but to be evaded, and both the civil and ecclesiastical authorities have learned the art of evasion to perfection. Marriages may be annulled if any informality has occurred in them, and if parties are willing, the rest is only a question of money. In some parts of the empire the marriage service is enacted with this contingency in view. The certificate may be left undated, or the age of the contracting parties omitted. In some parts of Little Russia a relative, during the ceremony, gives the bride a slap, to prove in case of need that she has married under compulsion. Women who succeed in obtaining a separa-

tion from their husbands on the ground of informality are received into society, are allowed to marry again and may even be separated again without loss of position. There is, however, a more healthy public spirit arising, which tends strongly in favor of an adjustment of the present laws.—Westminster Review.

ROBINS EARN THE CHERRIES THEY EAT.

An orchardist at Fulton makes complaint against the robins or 'Jack robins' as he calls them. He says they are nipping all the blossoms off his cherry trees. They just strip the trees, and the ground beneath them is white with blossoms. He says the wicked birds tear the hearts out of the blossoms and then bite the stems in two and let them fall, and fears that his cherry crop will be ruined. A member of the John Burroughs Society who was applied to for information on this subject, says the orchardist is mistaken. If the robins do cut off any blossoms it is only defective ones, or such as have insects in them, and that the birds are doing good instead of harm. He says he puts up nest boxes among his trees to enable birds of any kind, even sparrows, to make their homes on his grounds. He says the birds help themselves to a few cherries when ripe, but they are welcome to them, as they have earned them by destroying insect pests. It is hoped that this information will satisfy the orchardist. It is doubtless correct, for if the robins were as destructive as he imagines there would long ago have ceased to be any cherries produced in Oregon, while the fact is that the cherry crop is large almost every year, and of great value. The birds must not be condemned on false or mistaken testimony.—Portland 'Oregonian.'

Advertisements. SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



'I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial.'

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address, The Samaria Remedy Co., 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNPARALLELED ONE.

Prepared only by J.C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J.C. ENO'S Patent. Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Keeps all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Matter How Bad they are—Send to Dr. R. H. Kline, Co., 601 Arch Street, Philadelphia for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada, J. A. HARTE, Montreal

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA

Kept by K.D.C.—THE NIGHT CURE

HAMLETS OF ENGLAND THE UNLETTERED FOLK IN ENGLISH VILLAGES — THEIR WAQES AND PERQUISITES.

News from the great, troublous world without takes a long while to reach our hamlet, or, at any rate, to impress itself on the inhabitants. Hence the bulk of them know naught of the new Education act and the county rate, and so forth. I doubt, indeed, whether it will affect us much. All told, the inhabitants, including the folk at the little beer-house up the winding lane and the Scotchman and his family at the sixteenth century farm, number about a hundred. Of these we can count just under forty adults, of whom eight cannot write or read their own names.

The shepherd, for instance, cannot, though he is only thirty-six, and does not therefore belong to a dark age in education matters. The hamlet is, I should say, on the whole set in a fairly happy valley. There is nobody out of work with us, and some calculations we have been making tend to show that the folk are not so ill-off. I believe that the weekly wage of the men; taking the year through, and making allowance for the perquisites and presents they get, is equal to about nineteen or twenty shillings.

They pay the farmer or the squire a shilling a week for their cottages, whereas the rent would be half a crown if their landlords were small and eager capitalists. The head dairyman gets sixteen shillings a week, with a quart of milk every day, the under-dairymen get a shilling or so less, and also their quart of milk.

The shepherd has 16s., with 6d. for every lamb he kills—he has been very fortunate with his lambs this season, which, I hear, is not a universal experience. The carter has 15s., with 'waggon money,' i. e., so much for every waggon of farm produce that he takes to the nearest railway station, whence it is despatched to the junction, and thence to the great city, of which he himself has only 'heard tell.'

Then there is the hiring money at Michaelmas, as much as £4, paid in a lump. At Christmas one of the farmers gave a couple of rabbits to every man who worked on the place; another always gives a joint of beef—the people look on a supper of beef and ham combined as the greatest treat possible, so far as eatables are concerned. Of course, we must not forget that there are certain considerable expenses.

There is beer. Some of the men say that they could drink four and a half gallons 'of a hot day.' That is exaggeration. But ten or twelve glasses of beer are not out of the way, and sixteen not by any means out of the question.

By about the tenth glass they often get talkative, so an expert in the trade tells me. After, say, the twelfth they are apt to be rude in language. So, now that the licensing laws are becoming very strict, the sixteenth glass of beer is not often to be reached, save by a man of proved capacity to drink it and not be drunk.—Correspondence of London 'Express.'

INDIAN ENTHUSIASM FOR LA-CROSSE.

The present game, modified and reduced to a science, is intense enough, but the old lacrosse, as played by the magnificent aboriginal warriors of a century ago, was more akin to warfare than to friendly sport. Months before a tribal match was due the players would be selected, and weeks before they would prepare by fasting—in fact, by going into rigorous training. On the night before the day of the match all the players would assemble round a great fire, and there would begin a wild, fierce dance, with mad music ever rising louder and faster, the dancers leaping, screaming, shaking their cross sticks, as

Advertisements. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

AN INVOCATION TO THE GREAT SPIRIT FOR VICTORY.

On the next day, on the playing ground, a great crowd would assemble—ancient warriors, squaws, and children—and the young braves who were to play would gather in the woods in two parties, indulging in the wildest warwhoops, while they fastened and painted themselves. Then at a signal, when the goals were set, and all was made ready, out from the trees they would pour, shouting, leaping, and somersaulting, while their lady loves ran forward to greet and cheer them. The game director would count the sides, make a long speech, and give the signal to play.

VICTIMS OF THE PIANO

THE PERFORMERS ARE NOT THE ONLY ONES TO BE PITIED.

(From the Housekeeper.) A Berlin physician of renown, believing that excessive practice at the piano is responsible in a measure for the alarming spread of nervous diseases, has instituted a campaign against beginning the musical education of children at the early age now customary both in this country and in Europe. In his opinion no girl should be permitted to enter upon the study of music before the age of sixteen, and even then the hours of drumming upon the keyboard should be restricted to two a day. Of 1,000 girls who undertook piano practice before the age of twelve 600 later became afflicted with some form of nervous disease, but of 1,000 whose musical education was neglected only 100 ever suffered in this manner. From these statistics the doctor deduces the theory that fewer 'finger exercises' and more exercise out of doors are the needs of girls nowadays, and though deductions from statistics are generally to be looked upon with suspicion, many of the laity will approve his common-sense views.

But the German savant might well have gone a step further in his investigations and considered the sad cases of those who are compelled to listen to the efforts of the beginners upon the piano. The sufferings of the player are nothing compared to those of the involuntary auditor who is trying to work, perhaps, while an embryo Beethoven in the next room is practicing scales with one finger. Too many girls without a particle of talent begin the study of music, and especially the piano, because their parents believe it is 'the proper thing' to do. After ruining the nerves of the neighbors and lowering the value of the adjacent property, these girls finally abandon music as ignorant as when they began and take up some other fad. Few girls dabble in painting or drawing without at least a modicum of artistic taste or talent, but many, apparently, regard piano playing as a purely mechanical accomplishment. If this Berlin physician can induce such girls to forsake the piano in favor of the golf stick, the lawn mower or the carpet sweeper, his efforts in behalf of suffering humanity will not have been in vain.

FROM JOHANNESBURG

THE CITY AS IT IS IN PEACE TIMES—A MONTREAL TRIO.

Letters from Johannesburg up to April 10, speak of a boom in the near future over South Africa, and the town is having a new club house, to cost \$200,000. Mr. W. P. Burns, of Montreal, who has been in Johannesburg since the war, writes in a very interesting vein about going to attend a gold rush for a syndicate, to peg out mining claims near Heidelberg. Mr. Walter Webb and Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Montreal men, were at Johannesburg when Mr. Burns wrote. Speaking of lodging difficulties for young men, Mr. Burns says most young men own their own bed or mattress, a table, and perhaps a chair or two, rent a room at £2 to £5 per month, send their washing to a Kaffir woman, have a Kaffir scrub out the room once a week, and take their meals wherever they happen to be at meal time. The tea rooms and restaurants give meals at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. A cup of coffee is 6d., and rolls or buns 3d. each. 'Fancy paying 6 cents for a cake you would buy in Montreal for 10 cents a dozen,' writes Mr. Burns. Washing is 4s. 6d. per dozen, or 10 cents each piece. A five-roomed wood and iron house rents from £15 to £17 10s. per month, and if in a nice place, £20 per month.

When workmen go away any distance from the city to build a new house, they take a pair of blankets, and camp out until the job is done, getting a Kaffir to cook for them—no easy matter, as they do not even know how to boil water properly. While business is described as a little slow, the impression of Mr. Burns is that when the duties and railway rates are fixed there will be a great boom in South Africa.

A PRAIRIE JAIL

DESCRIPTION OF A VISIT TO THE MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

It was a lovely morning in early October, with a bright sun and just a twang of impending frost in the air, says 'Chambers's Journal.' On the prairie the surface water left by the late rains was evaporating rapidly, and the sere hay stubble spread crisp and yellow from the outskirts of the town to the distant sky line. The day was unusually clear, and we could distinguish the outline of the buildings of the penitentiary on the top of a far away hillock to the northwest, the only bit of rising ground on endless miles of prairie.

The prison stands on the crest of the 'mountain,' inclosed on two sides and part of a third by a high stone wall, the work of the convicts themselves, who appear rather to enjoy building their own cage. About halfway up are the residences of the officials, and yet a little higher up the stables and farm buildings of the institution. As we drove to the warden's house we saw a long line of prisoners marching in single file from the potato field. A couple of guards were in charge, and a mounted man was riding behind. A convict came to take charge of the horses; for a good deal of the outdoor work is done, under careful supervision, by men whose term of imprisonment has nearly expired, and who can therefore be trusted not to attempt to escape.

A large proportion of the outdoor work in this agricultural region consists, of course, in farming operations; therefore, the convicts raise crops of barley, oats and wheat. Besides this, they grow vegetables, raise pigs, rear cattle and generally are beginning to realize the ideal of the warden in charge that ultimately the penitentiary shall become the great model farm of the province. The returns from this labor largely help to make the prison self-supporting, and the privilege of exercise in the open air is an inducement to good behavior. There is, also, the usual indoor work—tailoring, bootmaking, etc., all the clothing worn by the convicts being manufactured by them, and even part of that worn by the officials in charge. As a result, some prisoners, anxious to reform, who entered the institution unlettered and ignorant of any kind of honest labor, have on liberation been able to read and write and have possessed a good knowledge of some trade. These men now look back on their term of incarceration as a blessing in disguise.

The whole place seems to be as clean, tidy and well swept as the deck of a man-of-war. The air is extraordinarily fresh and pure, blowing straight off the prairie, and the inmates, though somewhat pale, owing to the confinement, present generally an appearance of robust health.

The prisoners generally are a motley crowd. One file I particularly noticed was led by a tall, stout and apparently eminently respectable man, looking like a prosperous banker; but he was a cattle thief. Behind him was a Blackfoot Indian, and a little further down the line was a villainous negro, who should have been hanged for his facial angle alone, the rear being brought up by an Equimino murderer, who waddled about like a duck in his efforts to keep step. The poor creature could not speak English, but it would have been interesting to know his ideas of his surroundings. Imagine being dragged off from your peaceful home in a snowdrip, and carried a couple of thousand miles or so to a building made of material you had never seen before; and being locked up with strange black and white and red goblins and having to wash! It would have been more merciful to hang him, for if he ever does return to his own people he will certainly be killed as a liar. There was a really delightful old gentleman, with white hair and clean cut, clean shaven face, who was engaged in laying a flower bed. He looked like a pere noble, and was serving his third term for being what an old English chronicler calls 'a coiner of naughty crowns.' On the occasion of his last discharge the Roman Catholic Archbishop, out of charity, engaged him to look after the furnace used for heating the archiepiscopal palace, which was just the kind of job he wanted to enable him to carry on his operations comfortably. His vacation was a short one, however, and to-day he is honestly bent on making the approach to the prison the most picturesque and best kept in Manitoba. I was surprised to hear that Indians rarely attempt to get away. As confinement must be so much more irksome to them than to white men, we might expect that they would quickly become desperate, but they seem to be dazed by their surroundings, and cowed by the distance which separates them from their tribe.

QUAY AND THE CIGARETTE BILL.

A member of the Legislature tells a good story concerning the passage of the Anti-Cigarette Bill, the enactment of which has caused the American Tobacco Company to ask explanations of Senator Quay. According to this authority, Quay promised the Tobacco Trust that no legislation affecting it should be passed by the present Legislature, and the latter, therefore, did not concern itself about certain measures pending in the Senate and House, believing that 'Old Man' would see that all bills at variance with their interests would be duly killed.

It had been an old dodge to see that a similar measure was introduced session after session, with the result of squeezing the Tobacco Trust to a handsome extent, when the bill was afterwards killed. Familiar with these facts, and believing that the purpose of the Cigarette Bill, unknown to the member who introduced it, was to 'squeeze' the Trust again, the member who understood the 'grafter's' game thought it would be a good joke to pass the bill and thereby spoil his scheme. Before Quay knew what had happened the measure had reached the governor and received his signature. When the 'Old Man' was informed it is said that he made the wires hot between Washington and Harrisburg, but the Tobacco Trust cannot be convinced that it was not given or sold a gold brick.—Correspondence Philadelphia Record.

GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN

Thank Pe-ru-na for Their Health and Beauty.



ROSE FOWLER

MISS L. F. AKER How a Handsome Detroit Belle Regained Health and Beauty.

Facial Blemishes—How to Remove Them Permanently.

MISS L. F. AKER, 303 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich., writes: 'Peruna is a decided beautifier, better than any paint or powder for it gives you that clear, smooth complexion and the glow of health, which no cosmetic can ever imitate. I was troubled for several years with humor of the blood which inflamed the skin and at times covered my face with pimples and blotches. I had pains in my head, back and limbs, and was constipated. I took Peruna and in a short time all was changed. All the impurities of the blood were cleaned, the pains relieved, and I was restored to perfect health. My complexion is fine and clear, and I do not need any powder to cover up the imperfections.'—Miss L. F. Aker.

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People generally think that pimples are a sign that the blood is out of order.

There is a sense in which the blood is out of order when pimples appear. That is to say the blood contains too much nutritive material. Blood is the product of digestion. Digestion may be deranged or it may be in excess of the needs of the body. Deranged digestion will lead to pimples, skin affections and the like. Excessive digestion leads to thickened blood, coated tongue and the like. There can be no doubt of it that a cleansing of the system is necessary.

The question arises 'What is the remedy that will best accomplish this purpose?' Something that will cleanse and stimulate the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and lungs. Peruna is exactly such a remedy as hundreds of women can truthfully testify.

Catching Cold the Bane of Women During the First Warm Weather.

The Change From Warm Flannels to the Thin Muslin Underwear of Summer is the Cause of Many Lingering Colds.

Miss Rose Fowler, Bussey, Iowa, writes: 'As I owe my health and strength entirely to Peruna, it is only just that I should write you this letter. About six months ago I contracted a severe cold which I neglected and which went from bad to worse. My head was stopped up, my throat and lungs sore and I was in a pretty bad way. I then consulted a doctor, but after

taking his medicines for over a week and deriving no benefit from them I determined to try Peruna, although I do not take patent medicines often. However, Peruna cured me in a short time and I bless the day when I first started to use it. I did not have to wait long before I noticed an improvement and in two weeks I was well.'—Rose Fowler.

To catch cold in May is often more dangerous than to catch cold in January. The first warm days of May are depressing and tend to exaggerate the enervating influences of the cold.

If a person catches cold in January he is braced up by the invigorating weather, but to catch cold in May is unfortunate as the weather tends to depress rather than invigorate. In this way it frequently happens that to take cold in May is far worse than a winter cold. The May cold hangs on week after week. The usual remedies seem to do no good. It produces a complete lassitude of the whole body. Red, puffy eyes, sneezing and fullness of the nose, raw, red sore throat, hoarseness, want of appetite—these are a few of the symptoms of a May cold.

But should a cold make its appearance in spite of precautions don't wait for it to get settled. Begin to take Peruna at the appearance of the first symptoms. A few doses of Peruna in the beginning will do wonders. Don't take any quinine. It will only make you more liable to take cold again. Peruna cures a cold without damage to the system.

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.

Send for a free copy of Health and Beauty. For women only. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Louis Klopsch, head of the 'Christian Herald' Famine Relief Work in Finland, Sweden and Norway, had an audience lasting an hour, on April 11, with King Christian, Queen Alexandra, and the Dowager Empress of Russia, at the Royal Palace at Copenhagen, in Denmark. The Queen was the first to engage in conversation with Dr. Klopsch, and she expressed profound appreciation of the good work done by Americans for India. Her Majesty said that she had read and heard of its magnitude with ever-increasing amazement and admiration. Queen Alexandra begged Dr. Klopsch to thank American people for their great good work among the orphans of India, adding, 'America has done much for the poor people of India, and we are all profoundly grateful. The generous people of America may be assured of England's sincerest gratitude.' Both Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress were touched to tears by Dr. Klopsch's description of the suffering in Finland. He showed their

Majesties a large piece of 'hunger bread,' which has been the only food of the people of Finland since last October to the present time. There is no meat and no vegetables. The bread is made of chopped straw, pine bark, and a little rye flour. The people give that bread, dipped in salt water, to babies. They have no milk, because the cows have to be killed for food. King Christian asked Dr. Klopsch to convey his greetings to Danes in America, from whom he has recently received many tokens of loyalty and affection. The journey through Finland and Sweden by Dr. Klopsch was marked by extraordinary popular demonstrations, the people welcoming Dr. Klopsch with song, oratory, and poetry, and tributes of flowers, to express their heartfelt appreciation of his generosity in helping Finland in her time of need. In three weeks Dr. Klopsch has traversed the greater part of Northern Finland by sledges, and practically every important centre of distress north and east of Helsingfors. Notwithstanding official pretence that there is no starvation (for which rea-

son the Czar has stopped subscriptions for Finland), Dr. Klopsch reports that the famine throughout Finland is gradually increasing in intensity and extent. The most appalling conditions prevail. Hundreds of children are begging bread from house to house. Scarlet fever and measles are epidemic. Thousands of deaths have occurred. A single parish reports that five thousand are absolutely destitute, and have been subsisting solely on 'hunger bread' since October. Meat, milk and potatoes are utterly lacking throughout the whole famine area. Thousands are barefooted and clothed in rags, while the ground is covered by deep snow. The suffering and want are beyond description. One hundred thousand Finlanders are wholly dependent on relief at the present moment. The worst will come in May, when the spring thaws will render many sufferers inaccessible.—London 'Christian Herald.'

In Japan ninety-three percent of silk-spinners are women.

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.

ORCHARD-SPRAYING

Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is just now giving a series of orchard demonstrations in Ontario and Quebec, to illustrate the great advantages which follow the use of the power sprayer. During the past week work has been carried on in the vicinity of Woodstock and Ingersoll, Ont. by Messrs. P. J. Carey, Dominion Fruit Inspector, and J. C. Harris, West Oxford, both practical farmers, who have made a success of fruit growing, and who give careful attention to all the details of their spraying operations. The chief object is to show that a dozen or more farmers may profitably combine to purchase a power sprayer, place it in charge of some such man as usually does the spraying, who can easily make himself thoroughly conversant with the best methods of spraying, and engage him to make regular visits to their orchards. At each farm the expert sprayer will only require the assistance of a teamster, and thus the regular work of the farm need not be interrupted. Under present methods every farmer in the fruit districts requires a spraying outfit of his own, and the spraying, if done at all is done in a careless, half-hearted way by men who do not know just when or how the work should be performed. Farmers are very busy at the season when spraying should be done, consequently it is often neglected entirely or postponed until too late to be effective.

Farmers have reason to feel indebted to Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, chief of the fruit division, for bringing to their attention the merits of the power sprayer. If the old methods of spraying were valuable, and it is generally admitted that they were, this new plan must prove infinitely better. It is thorough and rapid and is accomplished with little or no exertion or inconvenience. The pressure is supplied by a small gasoline engine on the wagon, and the spraying done while the horses are driven up and down between the rows of trees. The liquid is forced from a tank on the wagon, through two lines of small rubber hose. By the use of bamboo rods, with a cluster of six small nozzles at the end, it is possible to reach the topmost parts of the trees, and the spray, which is as fine as a cloud of vapor, falls lightly upon the trees and adheres much better than if applied in a coarse spray as is sometimes done. The pressure of 80 to 100 pounds to the inch ensures a spray so fine that it penetrates to all parts of the trees. This is one of the chief advantages of the new sprayer. The difficulty has been to reach the tops of trees without a waste of the preparation used, which has been the invariable result when a heavy stream was turned on. Again the appliances used by most farmers have only one nozzle, while this, as has been stated, has six on each line of hose, and the force is much greater and the mist finer, which is all important.

Under favorable conditions the operators of this machine could probably spray from six hundred to eight hundred trees per day. Forty trees, some of them difficult to get at, were sprayed in about twenty-five minutes; after making several moves a day, some of them long ones, the operators have been averaging between four hundred and five hundred trees a day. The trees sprayed will be given a regular course—four sprayings at least.

It is hoped by the Department of Agriculture that these tests will bring about the general adoption of the power sprayer. A similar spraying apparatus is being used by private owners in the Niagara district and is said to give excellent results. The efficiency of the machine will

BLACK HEAD OF TURKEYS.

This is a serious disease and is very often fatal. The immediate cause is a small parasite that works on the bowels and liver. Many young birds die from this disease during July and August. The symptoms are diarrhoea and dull rough feathers. The head of the bird turns a dark purplish color, hence the name—Black Head.

Disinfectants are recommended usually, but unless the conditions that have produced the parasite are changed the work of the disinfectants will not be permanent. The parasite is not the first cause of the disease, but only appears when impure blood and weakness have made the conditions favorable for the support of parasitic life. These conditions are often brought about by improper food, food that is lacking in those aromatic qualities that are essential to thorough assimilation. Herbage contains these qualities, and if fed regularly to turkeys will so change the conditions that parasitic life will be impossible.

This matter is worthy of a test by any turkey raiser who had Black Head in his flock, as the life of one bird saved will fully repay him for the cash outlay.

shortly be increased, as it is the intention to use either nine or twelve nozzles instead of six on each line. Mr. MacKinnon is this week attending a public competition of power sprayers in the famous Hittings orchard, near South Onondaga, N.Y., in order to familiarize himself with the merits and demerits of the various machines now on the market.

It is contended that if farmers will only unite to carry out a systematic campaign of spraying according to the latest methods, a great deal may be done towards eradicating the enemies of fruit. Exporters who are familiar with the results of spraying and the systematic care of orchards, strongly endorse spraying, claiming that it is certain to improve the quality of the fruit, and in support of their claim they refer to orchards where the system has been carried out, the fruit of which always commands the highest price.

SHORT-WOOL SHEEP

The influence which the Leicester under Bakewell exercised in forming the long-wool breeds, the Southdown in scarcely a less degree (in the hands of John Ellman of Glynde) also exercised in development the short-wool breeds, writes Mr. R. H. Rew, a British authority, in the 'Country Gentleman'. Probably the Southdown is of purer descent than any other breed in Great Britain, as it has been very little indebted to outside crossing. It is stated that a cross with the Dishley Leicester was tried but proved a failure, and that the Merino was also tried with still less success. Consequently the breed may claim to have been improved by pure selection, unaided by crossing. It is undoubtedly indigenous to the range of Sussex hills whence it takes its name, although little is known of its ancient history.

Mr. Ellman began his experiments as a breeder about 1780—a little later than Bakewell—and for over fifty years devoted his energies to the work of improving the Southdown sheep. In some respects his aim differed from Bakewell's, as we have seen, endeavored to obtain the maximum of fat with the minimum of bone, and neglected the fleece almost entirely. Ellman, on the other hand, would not force his young stock, and was mainly anxious to secure strength of constitution; and although at first he had to resort to inbreeding, from the difficulty in obtaining animals good enough for his purpose from other flocks, yet as soon as he was able he availed himself of fresh strains of blood. Arthur Young, writing in 1794, described Ellman's flock as the finest in the country.

The Southdowns have since spread widely over the country, and have been much used for crossing. In Norfolk and Cambridge they have formed a colony, so to speak, and a larger type of sheep has been there developed. Formerly twelve to fourteen pounds per quarter was considered a fair weight for a two-year-old wether, and the finished sheep was often four or five years old, when it weighed perhaps eighteen or twenty pounds per quarter. Now Southdowns are fit for the butcher at thirteen to fifteen months old, and up to the weight formerly attained by old sheep; while the two-shear wethers make twenty to twenty-two and up to thirty pounds per quarter. The fleece averages about four and a half pounds, the wool being very fine, close and curly. The following are the points of the Southdown as given in the 'Flock Book' of the breed:

In a good Southdown we look for a head wide and level between the ears, with no sign of slug or dark poll, eyes large, bright and prominent; ears of medium size, covered with short wool; face dull, not too long from eyes to nose, and of one even mouse color, not approaching black or speckled with white; under jaw light; neck wide at base, strong and good; shoulders well put in, the top level with the back; chest wide and deep, thick through the heart; fore flanks fully developed; ribs wide sprung and well ribbed up; back level, with wide and flat loin, the whole covered with firm flesh; flanks deep and full, rump wide, long and well turned; tail large and set on almost level with chine; thighs full and well let down, with deep, wide twist, ensuring a good leg of mutton; legs a mouse color, and "outside the body" the whole of which should be covered with a fine, close and even fleece down to hocks and knees, and right up to the cheeks, with full fore top; but there should be no wool under the eyes or across the bridge of the nose. The skin should be of a delicate and bright pink, the carriage gentlemanly, and the walk that of a thoroughbred.

There is no breed which 'looks larger' in the public eye than the Shropshires, which, thanks mainly to the wise enterprise of their breeders, have spread widely over England in a comparatively short time, and have secured a big slice of the export trade. Yet its history is practically comprised in the last half century. It is generally assumed to have been of mixed origin, the chief ingredient being the old Morfe Common breed, but other local varieties, such as the Clun Forest, the Longwynd and the Cabnock Chase, contributed their share. There was probably also some infusion of Southdown, Leicester and Cotswold blood, while it is also said there was a Merino cross. At any rate, some excellent materials went to the making of the breed which has now for many years been permanently established and kept strictly pure.

The Shropshire breeders were the first in Great Britain to start a flock book for the registration of pedigree flocks. The prominent feature of a Shropshire is the closely-covered head, the wool coming over the space between and in front of the ears and even down the face. The head is well developed, with muscular neck well set on, and good shoulders; the barrel is deep and symmetrical, placed as squarely as possible on short legs. The skin should be cherry color, the face and legs a soft black, not sooty or a rusty brown, and free from white spots. Shropshire ewes are prolific and good mothers. Wethers with good farming will come to market at 11 to 14 months old, weighing 20 to 25 pounds per quarter, and in some cases greater weights. The average weight of fleece for a fair flock is seven pounds, but many average seven and a half pounds, and greater weights are common for individual sheep.

The mutton is of good quality, carrying a large proportion of lean meat.

About sixty years ago the breed now known as Oxford Downs was first established by crossing Long-wools, such as Leicesters and Cotswolds, upon Short-wools, such as Southdowns and Hampshire. The aim of the few skillful and enterprising men who undertook this was to combine the weight and wool of the Long-wool with the quality of the Down, and the result of their efforts was markedly successful. It took, of course, some patience and perseverance to fix the type, but once this was done, the breed made wonderful progress, and has now become very popular. It possesses, along with uniformity of character, great hardiness of constitution and adaptability to situation, a large frame, aptitude to fatten, mutton of good quality and a heavy fleece of thickly set wool. An Oxford Down ram is thus described in 'Flock Book' of the breed:

'He has a bold, masculine head, well set on a strong neck; the poll is well covered with wool and adorned by a top-knot; the ears are self-colored and of good length; the face is a uniform dark-brown color; the legs are short, dark-colored (not spotted), and placed well outside him; the barrel is deep, thick and long, with straight underline; the chest wide; the back level; ribs well sprung; tail broad and well set on; the mutton is firm, lean and of excellent quality; the fleece is heavy and thick on the skin.'

There is a resemblance between the Oxford Down and the Shropshire, or rather there was, for there is less of late years since the fashion of breeding has led the latter to become finer and smaller than they used to be. Prof. Wroughton notes this resemblance and states the characteristic difference of the two breeds very clearly. The Oxford Down head is longer and the profile is bolder and slightly more Roman and fine; the Oxford Down ear is long and thin, whereas the Shropshire ear is shorter and rounder. The former carries himself a little more gaily and sprightly, and his wool is rather longer and looser. The wool on the head of the Oxford Down is longer and more like a forelock than that of the Shropshire, which is closer, fitting like a cap or helmet.

UNITED STATES CROPS

The 'Country Gentleman' of May 28, says:—The past week, with higher temperatures and moderately generous rainfall in the middle and western states, furnished meteorological conditions that made it the most favorable crop period of the season. The warmer weather stimulated rapid plant growth, and showers, both well distributed and timely, supplied moisture where it was needed.

There was heavy rainfall west of the Missouri River, and while locally there was some excess accompanied by severe storms, it places the small grain crops in a position where they are almost secure. Between the Missouri and the Mississippi the precipitation was smaller, but in Missouri especially it was welcome, putting an end for the time being to complaints of drought injury.

The close of the week brought well distributed rains, ranging from showers to heavy downpours, in central and southern Illinois and over the greater part of the Ohio Valley. This was especially needed, as the surface of the ground was becoming dry enough to interfere with corn planting, though there is no evidence of any crop deterioration.

Rapid progress was made with corn planting, though the ground was dry from Ohio to Illinois during the early part of the period. Another week of favorable weather will see the bulk of the crop in, and while the seed belt is not in the best of tilth, the soil is warm and the present supply of surface moisture will insure prompt germination and good early growth. There is abundant moisture in the sub-soil, and the plant should secure deep and strong rooting.

The appearance of the oat crop does not improve as it should. The seed bed was not good as a rule, and the period of moderately dry weather just closed has prevented the strong, thrifty growth that is desirable for any grain crop in its early history. Recent rains will improve the situation, but the chances are that the condition of the crop when reported on June 1 will be below the normal for a series of years.

The wheat prospect is decidedly changed for the better, rainfall having checked deterioration in southern Missouri, Illinois and western Tennessee, where there has been a sharp decline in condition during the past month. Continued lack of rain in northern and central California is reducing the promise in that state, and it is now probable that in spite of some increase in acreage, the crop will be no larger than last year. Here the area of barley has been heavily increased, and the best posted observers believe that the crop will be larger than that of wheat.

Aside from Michigan, where the crop has hardly held its own, the rest of the winter wheat belt almost, if not quite, maintains its previous high promise, and the average condition for the crop as a whole is not likely to be much more than five points lower than a month ago.

Spring wheat seeding is finished, and the present appearance of the crop is little short of perfect. In the Red River Valley there is ample current moisture, occasionally too much for some low land, but farther west, especially in North Dakota, there has been a shortage in rainfall this spring, and while the crop now looks all right, the possibilities of drought damage are present.

Data as to the western apple crop

are very conflicting, local estimates ranging from failure up to half, two-thirds and rarely three-fourths of a crop. It is evident now that in some of the most important commercial districts the crop must be short. The bloom has been only moderate and fruit is not setting well.

THE USE OF THE WEEDER.

The year before last we had ample opportunity to observe the results of weeder cultivation. Owing to the wet weather in the early spring months, farmers were late getting their crops in, and as a consequence the drought came on before they were of a sufficient size to endure it. As soon as the dry weather set in the weeder was started on our place, in some cases after the first cultivation, and in one field the cultivators had not been used at all. The acreage was large and there was only one weeder on the place, but it was kept at work all the time. It covered each field twice a week with greater ease for both team and man than once a week over the same ground with cultivators would have done. As a result, the ground was left clear of weeds and well levelled, which was not the case where cultivators alone were used. Although crab grass sprang up in some parts of the field after the corn and other crops were laid by, the usual crop of noxious weed seeds was considerably lessened. The weeder formed a dust mulch by finely pulverizing the soil on the surface, and this was renewed each time after a shower by running the weeder over the field. This prevented evaporation and enabled the crops to withstand the drought better. The yield was increased at least twenty-five per cent and we think we would be safe in claiming the increase near fifty per cent. The appearance of the fields was very much improved, for the weeds were strangled before reaching any considerable size and not a weed was to be seen in the long corn rows.

We see no object in having a ridge thrown up over the seed, as many advocate, and then harrowing it down level before the potatoes come up. We would just as soon have the ground level at one time as another.

However, the ground should be harrowed over several times before the tops appear so as to kill all weeds and keep the ground moist and fine. As soon as the potatoes are four or five inches high cultivate deep and close to the vines. When we say deep, we mean down so the horse has hard work. This will leave a loose place for the roots to run in and the tubers to set. After this, work shallow and often, and as soon after every rain as the ground will work well. Continue the cultivation until the vines nearly cover the ground. If the vines cover the ground well there will be no sunburned tubers. After the vines begin to die and expose the potatoes at the top of the dirt, it would be well to throw some dirt over them with a winged shovel plough. Do not hill till you must in order to protect the potatoes from the sun. Keep the ground level as long as you can, and it will hold moisture better, a thing that is very necessary while the tubers are growing.—The 'Epitomist.'

LIME AS A FERTILIZER

Lime is usually classed as an indirect manure more because its value as a fertilizer is usually of an indirect nature than from its adding any lacking element of plant food to the soil. There are some soils, however, that lack sufficient lime for the proper development of plant life, but in a majority of cases there is sufficient lime for the use of the growing crops. Lime has the effect to render clay soils more friable, the adhesive property of the soil, its tendency to puddle, greatly lessened. It has a tendency to flocculate the soil grains and thus render the soil more porous. This property of lime may be illustrated by adding to some muddy water a little lime water, the result being that the muddy water will speedily become clear, the fine clay particles having come together at the bottom of the vessel. Another illustration of the effect of lime on clay soil may be performed by mixing clay with water so as to make a mortar. To a part of it add some lime and dry both; that which had the lime added will crumble easily, but that without the lime will be quite hard and will resist crumbling. The effect of lime upon a sandy soil is quite the reverse to that of clay. It has a binding effect upon the sand. It also increases the water holding power of a sandy soil. Lime is a most important agent in unlocking the latent fertility of the soil, and rendering it available. It does this by decomposing the different minerals and setting free the potash they contain. The caustic form is most powerful in this respect. It has the power to decompose vegetable matter and render the nitrogen it contains available. It neutralizes acidity and thus corrects sour lands. This property may be illustrated by taking a piece of blue litmus paper and first dipping it into a glass of vinegar, when the acidity of the vinegar will immediately cause the litmus paper to turn red; then dipping it into a glass of lime water when it will as quickly return to its original color, showing that the effect of the vinegar is overcome by that of lime water. By neutralizing the acidity in soured lands, lime promotes the growth of all crops, most especially those of the leguminous class, which it greatly aids by putting the soil in a condition to develop the bacteria which attach themselves to the roots of the plants and supply them with the power to take nitrogen from the air. These microscopic organisms that are attached to the roots of leguminous plants cannot thrive in a soured soil, and this correction of the soil may often enable the farmer to grow a leguminous crop where it could not be done without the lime.

WHERE TO INVEST SAVINGS

A business man who makes money in his business generally uses it to extend and increase his business. He finds that capitalists are ever ready to furnish means for the advancement of a successful business, while they avoid the scheme of the promoters of enterprises that are untried and which offer great profits as-

Advertisement for U.S. Separator. Includes image of a woman and text: 'DON'T WORRY Don't lie awake nights worrying for fear your wife or children will get caught in the gears of your cream separator, but be on the safe side, BUY A U. S. SEPARATOR and sleep well. The U. S. is the kind that has the gears all enclosed in an iron casing, so that it is absolutely impossible for any one to get caught and injured in them. Read the following item clipped from the St. Charles, Minn., Union, of Feb. 19, 1903: Mrs. Gustave Melcher, of Oak Ridge, had her arm caught in the gearing of a cream separator and torn off last Sunday morning. Dr. Bear was called and amputated the injured member below the elbow. REMEMBER with the U. S. Separator such accidents are impossible, which is only one of the many advantages derived from having an Improved U. S. Cream Separator. For further information, write for illustrated catalogues. For Manitoba and the West we transfer our separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for the Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and Hamilton. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 399 Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Advertisement for Page Woven Wire Fence. Includes image of a fence and text: 'Page Woven Wire Fence with its continuous coil (not crimped) is the best stock-holding fence made. Page No. 7 wire stands a 3,000 pounds strain—common No. 7 wire only 1,700 pounds. Common wire will not coil—it straightens out again—it hasn't a spring temper—Page wire has. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 11

associated with still greater risks. But the farmer who has made some money in his farming seems too often to be the easy prey of the get-rich-quick-man. If you have made some money at farming, why not use it to increase your ability to make more in the same way, and keep your means under your own control? Not in every case by buying more land, for nine farmers out of ten have already land enough for their purposes, but in making the land you have more productive. One of the most successful farmers we know has never cultivated but thirty-six acres of land, and has raised a large family and educated his children, and still sticks to the thirty-six acres, and is mainly concerned in increasing the crops on the little farm, investing there all he makes. He lives in a cotton country, but only plants six acres in cotton and gets a bale and a half per acre while his neighbors think they are doing fairly well to get half a bale. And on that little farm he raises nearly everything in the way of food for man and beast that is needed and that the climate will produce. If a farmer has capital enough to work profitably a large farm and to do it as thoroughly as he would a smaller one, the large farm is the better for him. It is simply a matter of administrative capacity and capital, and the farmer, like other men in business, should use his surplus to extend his business, and of all things should avoid the glittering promises of the promoters of risky schemes away from home, where his money will be intrusted to men of whom he knows nothing. Your farm is your best savings bank. Increase your deposits there and get big dividends.—'Practical Farmer.'

DAIRY DOTS

Considering that cleanliness has a market value, there must be many dairymen who are not living up to their opportunities.

A novel method of dairy instruction, which has been very successfully carried out the past two summers in Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, says the 'Ohio Farmer,' is that of a travelling dairy, combining lectures and actual practice with modern, up-to-date apparatus properly used. Miss Laura Rose conducted this travelling dairy school, and during the past season held 171 meetings, addressing over 6,000 people, travelling 723 miles, testing 640 samples of milk, and making 903 pounds of butter. Three counties were covered this year, in addition to four last season in Cape Breton. Mr. Chipman, Secretary of Agriculture, says the work will continue till every county is reached. This is a great contrast to the remarkable indifference shown by many of the states in our commonwealth which boasts such progress.

The causes which tend to produce bitter milk may be first, advanced lactation; second, bacteria; third, impure drinking water or weedy pastures. For the first cause there is no remedy, and it is best in such a case to 'dry off' the animal; and should the tendency be chronic she had better be turned over to the butcher. The second cause is more easily dealt with. The skin of the cow is an active excretory agent, by which, or through which, impurities of the blood or system are eliminated or thrown off. Thus it follows that this excretion (in the form of scurf) should be removed daily by the aid of comb and brush. Failing to do this, the movement of milkers dislodges this scurf, and it finds its way into the milk-pail. Rank or obnoxious weeds should be allowed no place in meadows or pasture lands, nor should cows be allowed to drink from stagnant pools or mudholes. Dairymen should see to it that their cows have an abundant supply of drinking water of pure quality.

With the introduction of the creamery system of buttermaking the incentive for individual effort on the part of the dairyman, so far as quality is concerned, is in a great measure removed. The milk producer does not market the butter nor receive the criticisms of the market, as was the case when he made his own butter, but his milk is mixed in with all of his neighbors' milk, and the tendency of this is to make a good many of them indifferent and careless about the manner of producing and caring for their milk or cream. People who have had a reputation for being cleanly and have made butter that was sought after when running a private dairy, often degenerate into dirty and

Advertisement for Chatham Red Bird Incubator. Includes image of an incubator and text: 'For nearly half a century we have been making the Famous Fanning Mill. We stake our reputation on the Chatham Red Bird INCUBATOR. Make poultry raising a business. It pays. Keep the hens laying. The Red Bird will bear 30 setting hens for hatching. 3 Sizes. Write for Catalogue. St. George's Foundry Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont.

Advertisement for Permanent Work. Includes text: 'PERMANENT WORK —AT— GOOD WAGES. WORLD WIDE wishes to secure a representative in each county to do subscription work. Any one devoting a reasonable amount of time to the work each week can earn enough to warrant permanent application to it. Experience not necessary, as 'WORLD WIDE' has prepared full instructions for those who wish to take up the work. This business will soon pay an energetic person better wages than can be earned at many lines of trade that take years to master. When making application give references and previous occupation. Address Subscription Department WORLD WIDE, Witness' Office, Montreal.

careless creamery patrons. In some cases this is because they are the kind of people that have been cleanly and particular because it paid them to be so and not from a natural inclination, and in a good many cases it is because the work of straining milk, washing of strainer and cans and cooling of the milk which was done by the women of the family when butter was made, is left to the men folks when the milk is sent to the creamery.

CAUSES OF TAINTED MILK. A rusty old milk can. Milking with dirty hands. Using wooden pails for milk. Not straining at once after milking. Not wiping cows' flanks, udders and teats before milking. Feeding rye, rape, turnip tops, ragweed, leeks or apples. Allowing the cows to drink impure water from dirty watering troughs, stagnant ponds, soakage from barnyards. Stirring or aerating (exposing to the air), close to a swill barrel, hog pen, hog trough, hogs, barnyard or milking yard. Pouring the milk into the milk can and leaving it over night without either straining, aerating or cooling.

NOTES AND NOTICES. New School for Girls.—Toronto has been favored with first-class schools for young ladies during the past years, but one which promises to fill a unique place is to be opened in September next. Miss Scott, late principal of the girls' department of the Provincial Model School, Toronto, is at its head. Not scholarship alone, but modern teaching of the highest type, is assured by this. Miss Scott's many years experience in training teachers eminently qualifies her for the head of a college. In addition to this she has examined the working of educational systems abroad. Miss Scott is opening a school of her own at Branksome Hall, 102 Bloor street East, residence of the late Sir Frank Smith.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

When the curd has stood for about twenty minutes, I cut it into pieces about the size of a mouthful. After it is cut I hang the curd to drain. When the bits of curd have all joined together, cut it again. I repeat this until the whey drains from it in drops; then I hang it in a cool place. The next day I make another curd just like the first, and then take both curds and cut them into cubes of one-half inch. I salt in proportion of one pound of salt to forty pounds of well drained curd, mixing thoroughly. After salting I let it stand twenty minutes, and then put it into the hoop and then into the press. I keep it in the press until the next day, then turn it, and keep it in the press another day, when I take it out and bandage it tightly with a cheese-cloth band and oil it all over with nice, sweet, hot dripping. The next day I turn the cheese and rub it, and the next day also, and so on till the cheese is about four months' old; after that, not so often as every day, but yet it has to be looked after, until it is a year old. The size of the hoop will depend on the quantity of curd, but will probably be from ten to twelve inches.

GENERAL

VERSES WANTED.

Q.—Please ask your readers for the words of 'Leadville Jim,' one verse of which begins: 'Me came to town the other day And walked from Leadville— All the way.'

Teacher, Madoc, Ont., would like to get the complete words of the poems in which the following stanzas occur:

Well for youth to seek the strong, Beautiful and brave; We, the old, who march along Gently to the grave, Only pay our court to Thee, Child of All Eternity.

Strangers yet! After the strife for common ends, After title of old friends, After passions fierce and tender, After cheerful self-surrender, Hearts may beat and eyes be met, And the souls be strangers yet.

L.M. asks for the words of 'Grace Darling' and 'The Chimes of Trinity.'

M.K.M. would be glad if some reader would give the words of the poem entitled 'Lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine.'

Neery asks for the poem containing these lines:

'Can she baste? Can she brew? Can she work? Can she sew?'

M.T. wants to get the poem containing the lines:

'Laugh and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone, For this old world must borrow the mirth, It has troubles enough of its own.'

A.H. asks for the hymn or verses containing these lines:

'And dies, if one be gone; Strange that a harp of thousand strings, Should keep its tune so long.'

Mrs. M. F. would like the words of a poem the first lines of which are:

'We live in a hut on a vacant lot, My father and mother and I, It's away out of town on a dreary spot And the heart-stone quarry near by.'

J. B. is anxious to get the words of a Scotch song, 'That crony o' mine.'

E.M.B., a young lady reader in Ontario, would be glad if some correspondent would send her the words of 'Curfew shall not ring to-night' and 'Adrift on the plain.'

MR. JOHNSTON'S NATIONALITY.

Midwest.—What is the nationality of Mr. Johnston, the lawyer in the Gamey case? Ans.—Mr. Ebenezer Forsyth Blackie Johnston, K.C., was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, on Dec. 20, 1850. He came to Canada as a young man, and taught school before entering upon the practice of his profession, in which he has attained so prominent a position.

CANCELLED STAMPS.

J.N., E.R.B., April, and others, ask where cancelled stamps of current Canadian and United States issues can be disposed of. Ans.—The one and two cent stamps have no commercial value, and we know of no firm who will pay anything for them. There is a market for those of larger denominations.

ANALYST'S REPORT.

'Malta-Vita' would like to know to whom should be written to obtain the bulletin issued by the government analyst on the analysis of the prepared cereals, as reported in the Montreal 'Daily Witness' of Feb. 5 or 6, under heading, 'Prepared Cereals,' dated Ottawa, Feb. 5, 1903. Ans.—Write Dr. S. E. Dawson, King's printer, Ottawa.

HOME-MADE CHEESE.

Nellis.—Will you, through your valuable paper, give full directions for making cheese on a small scale, say, from six to eight cows? What coloring is generally used? How long is cheese left in press? What sized hoop should be used? Ans.—If you write to Professor Robertson, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, he will send you complete directions for making and curing cheese. The following directions are given by a lady who was noted for the excellent quality of her cheese, made from the milk of a few cows: 'I take the morning's milk, and warm it to 85 degrees. Then I add to it sufficient extract of rennet to curdle it in half an hour; it is then cut with a long wooden knife, and allowed to stand until the curd settles somewhat. When it is settled I dip the curd into a cheese-cloth strainer and let it stand for fifteen or twenty minutes, in order that it may toughen, as the curd, if handled much at this point, will run off with the whey.'

BONDS, SHARES AND DEBENTURES.

Enquirer.—Please explain the difference between railway bonds, shares and debentures. How the holder of railway shares can apply for the dividends, when due, if so, to what official in the company? Ans.—A bond is in the nature of a mortgage, and is an interest-bearing debt certificate. The Grand Trunk has 'Second Equipment Bonds,' 'Northern Third Mortgage Bonds,' at six percent; 'Northern Third Mortgage,' Midland Consolidated, Midland Sectional, Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie 5 percent bonds, and so forth. These are mortgages on sections of the road, but there are bonds or debentures, for a debenture is an instrument in the nature of a bond, given as an acknowledgment of debt, and providing for repayment out of a specified sum or source of income, acting as a mortgage over the whole line, such as Perpetual Grand Trunk Debenture Stocks at five percent, and Perpetual 'Great Western' Debenture Stocks at five percent. The total bond and debenture stocks of the Grand Trunk Railway amount to \$24,508,679, and are a first charge on the company's property, and the annual interest on the same amounts to \$1,079,697. A share of stock is specifically one of the equal parts into which the capital stock of the company or corporation is divided. Deferred shares are the stock of a corporate company which is to realize no dividend until some future contingent event, as when net earnings shall have amounted to more than enough to pay a dividend on the common stock. Ordinary shares are the common stock of a company, upon which a dividend is paid only after dividends have been paid on the bonds and debentures and preferred stock. Preferred

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

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stock, as the name implies, receives interest before or in preference to the common stock.

NEW ONTARIO.

James S. asks several questions regarding New Ontario. Ans.—Write to R. A. Burris, Government Immigration Office, Fort Arthur, Ont., for full information.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

AGENCY BUSINESS.

Subscriber, N.B.—A, an agent, agreed to sell cream separators for B (a manufacturing company). A is allotted a territory and furnished machines with instructions not to sell below a certain price. He canvassed the territory and sold some machines. C, another agent, is given the agency for the county. A's territory included. He places machines at reduced prices with parties whom A had canvassed and furnished machines on trial. C had sold several machines before A knew of his appointment. A now objects to work for B, claiming he has not been used right. Can A hold B liable for damages? What can he do? Ans.—The statement of case does not disclose any such right of action on A's part; but it may be that the terms of the agreement between A and B are such as to entitle him to damages. It depends almost entirely upon such agreement, and without seeing same or a copy we cannot advise.

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.]

GROWTH.

'Ascol' is forty-five years of age and in good health. Has noticed a tiny lump on the inner side of the thigh resembling a test or nipple. It is slowly growing larger, but is not painful or tender. Ans.—Much depends on the nature of the growth. If it is firm and looks like healthy skin, it is a common wart, it is probably what is known as a fibroma, and does not call for interference unless it becomes inconvenient or troublesome. Should it, however, grow rapidly, that is, if it is noticeably larger in a month or if it ulcerates you should consult a doctor and have it removed as it may be cancerous. In any case it is not wise to attempt to remove it by any drug or paste as this only irritates it. If it has to be removed it should be cut out.

CATARRH.

'Subscriber' has been troubled with catarrh in the head for many years. For the past month he has had pains in the head, and has noticed an unpleasant smell. His wife has also had the lower teeth extracted and since then has had little white spots in her mouth on both lower and upper gums. Ans.—For the catarrh it is difficult to advise you. It is usually a most obstinate affection and when it has lasted many years it is incurable. The most that can be done is to relieve it. When in one of the cities you might consult a specialist for the nose and throat. Some cases are dependent on growths which are in the nostrils, which may be removed by operation. In the meantime, you had better discontinue the salt and water as it will do no good. Neither will the other remedy you mention, in fact, it will rather make it worse. Get a spray atomizer if you can and some Sells's tablets. Dissolve one tablet in sufficient water to fill the bottle of the atomizer and spray the nostrils and the back of the throat. In doing so incline the head backwards so that the fluid runs through the nose into the throat. If you cannot get an atomizer, dissolve one tablet in a cupful of warm water and inhale it. Your wife will get relief by washing the mouth immediately after eating with borax and water.

INDIGESTION.

'R.M.C.' is a teacher. Is troubled somewhat with indigestion. After meals has a heavy drowsy feeling, and both hands are affected. Has frequently a bad taste in the mouth in the morning or after eating. Quite often he feels as if there were a weight in the stomach, and his eyes are dull and heavy; face is somewhat sallow. He takes plenty of exercise, such as bicycling, canoeing and walking. Ans.—It is possible that there is something wrong in the arrangement of your meals. The habit of taking a dry lunch at midday is a bad one and if possible you should get a light meal in comfort instead. At least five hours should intervene between meals. If you are not naturally robust it is possible that you are taking too much exercise and so taxing your physical strength unduly, and the stomach with the rest. Keep the bowels moving gently every day, and use plenty of water. Take a glassful every morning on rising, and drink one also two hours after eating, this helps the assimilation of the food. By experience you will be able to tell what foods or drinks disagree with you. Tea with dinner is to be avoided. Eat plain food and avoid much fat or pastry.

CATARRH AND IRREGULARITY OF BOWELS.

'An Old Subscriber' writes that she is seventy years of age, as a rule in good health, with good appetite and sleeps well. Has had catarrh for a long time. Feels it most at night. The bowels act as if she had taken physic. The discharge is often thin, pale and slimy, at other times thick and yellow like grease. The bowels are usually constipated, but she has sudden attacks of diarrhoea arising without known cause. Is very thin. Ans.—The trouble is probably due to lack of tone of the bowels. You should avoid all coarse and bulky foods, such as turnips, carrots, cabbage, pork. Use plain nutritious food, eggs, milk, butter, toasted bread, roasted and stewed meat, fruit, green vegetables, syrup and preserves. Do not take tea at dinner. Use plain water at dinner, and a small quantity an hour or two after meals. You had better discontinue the remedies you are taking. Get a fountain syringe and inject into the bowel every morning a quart of cold water. This will relieve the bowels and act also as a tonic.

POULTRY AND PETS.

PROBABLE POISONING.

A Subscriber for Twenty-four Years.—Can you give any information of what is the cause of my fowls dying. They seem well at feeding time in the morning, and are in a few hours sick and die. They seem, on being opened, to be full of dirty yellow water. They die in great pain. I feed them oats and boiled feed, mostly turnips. Ans.—It would appear that your fowls have had access to some poisonous substance, rough on rats, Paris green, etc.

AGRICULTURAL

A BAD HABIT.

Pontiac Subscriber.—My horse has a habit, while trotting, of shaking and ducking his head, which is not by any means natural. It does not appear except during hot weather and in daylight. To me, there seems to be something imaginary before him, of which he is afraid, and it seems to be before his right eye. He is about nine years old, and in the best of health otherwise. I sometimes fancy that the trouble is caused by a diseased nerve in the head. From this description I hope you will be able to tell me what is the matter with him, and if a cure can be effected. Ans.—When some part of the harness is irritating the horse, especially about the head, they learn to shake their head in the way you describe, and often when the cause of irritation has been removed the horse continues his former habit. You might have the horse's eye examined by a farrier.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

J.P.W.—Could you tell me the quickest and easiest way to fatten a calf? 2. How large a henhouse would I need to keep 75 hens, and how large a yard? 3. Can you tell me what is the matter with some of my hens now? Their crops puff out as if they were full, but are not. They will not eat, and only live a few days. 4. Is there any cure for a horse that has been calked for about a year or more? If so, how should it be treated? Ans.—1. Let the calf suck its mother three times daily. 2. Each hen should have five square feet of floor space in the house, and about twenty square feet of yard room. 3. The hens seem to have had access to some poisonous substance, rough on rats, Paris green, or some poisonous herbs. 4. Take the horse to a farrier, and let him cut away all the hard or horny substance above the calk. Probably the horse might require to be shod with a bar shoe.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by M. C. Baker, D. V. S.)

DIP FOR TICKS.

H. R.—What is the cheapest dip to clean lambs of ticks before going out on grass? Ans.—I think you will find a solution of creolin a most excellent remedy for getting rid of the ticks on lambs, and on perfectly dry wool. Dissolve two ounces of creolin in the gallon of tepid water, and give the lambs a good washing; select a warm, dry day, and rub the lambs dry after washing. You had better examine the ewes, and if they are likewise infected, treat in the same manner.

STEER WITH SORE LIP.

Ontario Farmer.—A yearling steer, apparently in the best of health, has a sore on the flat surface of the lower lip. It has been several months since we first noticed it. It keeps raw, but not very red. Do you think it anything of a cancerous nature? It seems inclined to grow larger, and underneath it is swollen. Can you tell me what it is, and the remedy? Would it do to hurry it up for beef? Ans.—It is not easy to say what is the nature of the sore on the steer's lip. But as it is possibly actinomycotic or cancerous, you should isolate the animal, as it may become communicable to other animals. If possible, have him examined by a veterinary surgeon. If it is non-malignant, it should be possible to heal it by dressing it twice daily with the following: Carbolic acid, two drachms; tincture of iodine, one-half ounce; olive or raw linseed oil, four ounces. Shake well together before using. If it is of malignant or cancerous nature, treatment is useless, and I would not advise you to try to fatten him, but to destroy him, and thoroughly clean and disinfect by lime-washing the stall where he has been kept. Add one-half pint of crude carbolic acid or creolin to the five gallons of lime-wash.

NERVOUS AFFECTION IN A LAMB.

C.L.C.—Lamb, about six weeks old, has been partly fed on cow's milk, because mother had not enough for both lambs, and they were both fed milk three times per day; when two weeks old went lame in hind legs; supposed he had been hurt by another sheep striking him with her head; he recovered from that and was turned into the pasture, and was apparently all right until about ten days ago, when he was weak on forelegs. They seem to be paralyzed; one is helpless. At times he can run about a little, and at others he falls down and rolls over on his side, and kicks out his legs and seems exhausted. Then he will make another attempt, going through the same staggering and falling. His appetite is good; he eats grass and drinks his milk with a relish, and he chews all right. I gave him salts two or three times, and once about half a pea-size saltpetre. He acts as if he had St. Vitus' dance. 1. Is it worth while doctoring him? 2. Could anything have been done for him if he had been treated sooner? He has only been had two days. Could anything be done for him yet? His growth has not been interfered with. I am asking more for what benefit it may be in the future than my expectation for this one. Ans.—I think there is some derangement of the nerve centres; probably the spinal cord; cause, rather obscure. May be an injury or exposure to cold or damp. I do not think the feeding on cow's milk can have anything to do with it. Treatment is sure to be very unsatisfactory. You might try giving him five grains of iodide of potash, and five of powdered nuxvomica, twice a day. See that his bowels act well, and keep him as comfortable as possible. The medicine can be given in a little sweetened water.

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.'

'This inland garden is so dear, So still, when drugged with dew, The green trees waving gently down, 'Neath skies of changeless blue.'

After an absence of some days, the garden seemed very unreal. It was a long time since I had seen our island mountain City in the gala dress of lilac time, and the slopes were crowned with hawthorns, and fragrant with purple lilacs. Once more at home, the shrubs had blossomed out into their old-time beauty, the entreatments of rich shrubbery. Tartarian honeysuckles, clothed in pink and white, seemed satisfied with life under any conditions; they are the most optimistic of shrubs, and make their little standing room gay while they last. Lily of the Valley had turned brown while still in short unrevealed spikes, blooming by

the second week of May, though it has been found years ago blossoming in cool, shaded places in the middle of June.

Lilacs here are at their best; the white and the double varieties seeming less affected by the unusual season than the common variety, both being on shorter spikes than in a moist spring.

The Siberian pea flower has its shrub of golden Laburnum-like blossoms in profusion. Flowering Almonds are gay with miniature rosy button roses. A clump of red Gesneria tulipa arrest the attention, and Columbine nod gracefully.

The night of the 24th frost came to the vineyard, and the young growth is crisped and worthless. Truly, I said: 'The spoiler is fallen upon the summer fruits, and upon the vintage.'

Such a brave fight as the pansies have made the past month. I have been apt to undervalue these everyday friends among my flowers, but after this season of trial they will have my enduring respect. For although not so fine in size and quality as during some seasons, and suffering as only thirsty souls and thirsty flowers can, for the sake of life, they have been steadfastly cheerful and true, in spite of unnatural conditions.

What heart's delight there is in such a friend or flower, full of truth and sincerity, faithful in adversity, and certainly worthy of confidence.

So we turn from the newer flowers, that have usurped the place of old favorites, and after this lesson in faithfulness, agree that they are 'best,' for they are true when we needed them most.

DANDELIONS. Never have dandelions seemed a pest until this last week of May. Generally speaking, we feel an indulgent tolerance for their golden disks, but the dry season has developed them with such alarming extent that the war of extermination had to begin, for they give a garden a very untidy appearance, and when going to seed seem a symbol of neglect. So they must be pulled up, and it astonishing how large a pile will collect when industrious hands are busy in this useful work. Cutting off weeds only makes them grow stronger; they are like sins, and must be taken up by the root.

Everywhere the fluffy down from thousands of globes of feathery fringe are in evidence to-day, and it floats off like thistle seed on the air.

The formal meaning of the flower is: 'Youthful recollections.' We could dispense with them, if possible, for they mean future mischief.

'Dandelion, with globe of down, The schoolboy's clock in every town.'

CHERRY TREE BLIGHT. S. Ashton.—There is not any doubt your trees have been injured by the conditions of the season. Last year there was an immense growth of wood, and early frost came on before it was matured. Then during the winter, if the sap becomes excited by mild weather, in this immature growth, the sudden depression of temperature will produce disastrous effects, even if the cold has not seemed severe.

This causes bursting of the bark, and the only way to prevent it is to check the growth of the trees early in the season, so that the terminal buds will be ripened before frost.

In our grounds a Japanese weeping cherry tree, that was much admired for many seasons, was found in such a poor condition that it was removed, the bark being burst, and the tree retaining very little life. Nothing could be done with or for it, and its place looks very vacant. So there is really nothing to do but to replant with hopes of better success.

The 'blight' is not thoroughly understood, even by those who study the subject, and it is difficult to decide whether it is occasioned by fungus disease or by frozen sap, when the bark turns brown, and becomes desiccated, so that the circulation is arrested.

The treatment for this malady is quite unsatisfactory. Some advise removing affected limbs, but it is not always a cure. Root pruning has been suggested too, but cannot be recommended as a sure remedy for reproduction of healthy branches.

All these diseases are less liable to exist in a garden or orchard that is sprayed regularly with Bordeaux mixture, as it has a tendency to keep the foliage healthy, and so enables it to resist the attacks of disease.

OLEANDER.

Laura.—Your oleander has been allowed to become root-dry, and it is doubtful if it can be brought to life from your description of its appearance. Set it in the shade and cut off the top, allowing it to sprout a new head. It is a native of the Levant, and found on the banks of the sacred Jordan, along water courses, and muddy bottom lands, where there is an accumulation of decayed vegetable matter. This, by the usual rule, of making artificial conditions approach as nearly as possible to natural surroundings, suggests the value of peat leaf mold and similar soil.

Water in abundance must be given, and liquid manure when the plant is in good growing condition. It would be a good plan to set your plant out of doors in good garden soil till autumn, as it will be more likely to recover than in a box or tub. There is no doubt your plant has been injured a while before showing it, as on account of the extra epidermis it might not appear earlier. This is a triple coat of mail, or threefold epidermis, that is common to but few other plants. The value of water can be observed from the fact that the scientific name, Nerium, is from the Greek neron, humid, because of its love for moisture.

FLOWER FOR NAME. E.S.—The primrose you sent is evidently Primula Obconica, of a rather larger type than the usual, which may be due to richer soil and extra care. It is a showy plant and will produce blossoms almost continuously, and would be valuable but for the fact that to some skins it is slightly poisonous. It requires the same treatment as the Chinese primrose, a cool, shaded place in summer, with a moderate supply of water. Planted out in the garden it often makes good growth and is ready for winter if flowers are allowed to form.

KEEPING QUALITY OF FRUIT.

Querist asks if it is true that apples grown on ploughed land will not keep so well as those in sod, and if the subject has been studied. Ans.—There is quite a difference in this respect, and those who know of it allow plenty to keep winter apples grown in grass land.

It has been discovered in the case of fruit from California that if grown in the valleys it has not the keeping qualities of that grown on the hillsides.

It puzzled dealers a good deal until some

investigations were made and these facts discovered. The quick growth made by cultivated trees has an effect upon their products, and is very marked in this respect for the fruit from trees in grass land has superior qualities to those in a cultivated area.

CATALPA FOR USE.

J.S.—The Department of Agriculture at Washington are urging upon farmers the economic value of planting groves of hardy Catalpas. The timber is almost indestructible, and its use is varied. You are quite right in thinking the trees will make good fence posts, and they are valuable as ties for a railway, enduring hard usage and proved to be sound even where the spikes proved to be sound, even where the 'nicks' pierced the tie, after twenty years wear. Hardy Catalpa is unequalled, and a grove planted of these trees can be cultivated with very little trouble or expense while the hewn wood is of such consistency that no insect or decay attacks it. There is a London park where an old Catalpa tree exists that was taken to England from Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh. This testifies to its longevity.

A CALLUS.

'Novice' asks what is meant by a Callus, as that term was used in a late number. Ans.—A callus (properly adj. Callose) is a hardened part; anything that has acquired unusual toughness and hardness, also used as meaning a wart. It is chiefly used to denote the callus of the hand, but also the cut end of a slip or cutting before the root appears, and heals the wound over.

It has a granular or warty appearance and from that has received the name.

ASPARAGUS AS A FOOD.

L.J.M.—There is a good deal of diversity of opinion regarding the virtue of asparagus, but in the vegetarian days of medicine it was highly esteemed as a plant of rare virtue, in gout, rheumatism, sciatism and toothache, while its properties as a diuretic have caused it to retain its place in modern practice, especially in dropsy. The worst of these food tests is that the patient will only take such a vegetable in small quantities, and as the properties depend upon a peculiar alkaloid principle called asparagin the root is the part that holds the strongest of this material. Throw away the water in which the asparagus is boiled, and the virtue goes with it. For the thin and emaciated a diet of raw eggs and properly cooked asparagus will act as a restorative, but the appetite of the invalid often requires that various dainty ways of preparation may be employed to induce the eating of a sufficient quantity to be of benefit.

PERIWINKLE.

Elise.—The plant sent for name is Vinca Minor, and it has, as you say, a fresh, cool appearance in a dry season. Yours must be planted in quite a shaded spot, for the leaves are such a tender green. You are right in the idea that it is called Myrtle, and often has given it the name of Periwinkle. The flowers are such a delicate blue and last so long that they are quite an acquisition to our trailing herbaceous plants, and do well in a rocky or shaded bank where there is plenty of room.

LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

Spavin Cure These Blemishes Cure Blisters, Hard or Soft Swellings, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blister, as it does not blister.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blister, as it does not blister.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 29, 1903. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of mine four years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg very badly several times; so that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only used the Kendall's Spavin in my bath, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very little treatment, and he did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never goes lame since.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1.50 per box. An instrument for family use has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, or write also 'A Treatise on the Horse,' the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The Jemaad 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 cure 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 medicine 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 shape 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 with 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 or one who has subscribed to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

STAMPELERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CAN. FOR THE treatment of all forms of PITCH, DEEP, and SHALLOW WOUNDS, TENDONS, WRETS, etc., not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE PUBLIC AND CERTAIN STRIKES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—As the Montreal public is now suffering from the economic revolt of the street railway wage-earners, which may at any moment blaze into local civil war, will you allow me to draw attention to the essential difference between the character of certain monopolistic services and those of an ordinary commercial concern.

large field which controls our industrial life so severely, our system of finance, and I think if we look well we will find poverty, crushing poverty, and hopelessness is the direct outcome of our industrial modes.

IS RUSSIA CIVILIZED?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' raises the question whether Russia, according to western notions of civilization, is to be regarded as a civilized country.

As a further proof to the continuance of massacres in Russia, it is well worth while to recall now a most brutal slaughter which took place some nine or ten years ago in a little town in the government of Kovno, where a number of Lithuanian peasants have surrounded a Catholic church enshrined to them to defend it against demolition ordered by the government.

Montreal, May, 1903. S. TALPIS.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE'S FLAG OF THE 'CANADIAN REPUBLIC.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—When the famous rebel above-named, fled from Toronto, in 1837, he went to Navy Island, in the middle of the Niagara river. Here is established his Republic of Canada.

ATTACKS EVERYBODY.

Dyspepsia no respecter of persons.—Proof that there is One Sure Cure—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Dyspepsia is no respecter of persons. It attacks rich and poor alike, and gradually, though painfully, reduces them all to the same stage of misery and despondency.

Sir Allan Macnab, another member, was on the other side. Occasionally during a 'bit of a tiff' between them, Mackenzie reminded him of the high value which the government once put on his head.

Woodbridge, Ont.

OUR SILLY FISCAL WAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In your editorial on the budget, in speaking of the retaliatory duties on Germany you say 'no appeal can be made to economic soundness.'

Germany, because we slightly lowered the lines on our people for buying British goods, imposed an extra heavy fine (import duty) on all her people who bought from Canada.

All this saving to Canada through a certain partial freedom of buying is to be thrown away for the unchristian pleasure of annoying and irritating an unfriendly neighbor.

HAROLD BURGESS.

Burgoyne, Ont., May, 1903.

THE INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I saw a piece in the 'Witness' recently, taken from a Boston paper, saying that the subject of individual communion cups was stirring up the Free Churches of Scotland, and that its introduction is stubbornly resisted.

We read in Matt. xxvii, 26, that Jesus took bread, and blessed, and brake, and gave to his disciples, and said, Take, eat, this is my body.

As for the sanitary part of it, is it not a wonder that man did not find out before this that God did not know that his people would contract diseases through keeping his commands.

PRISON REFORM LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, at the present moment is pressing for legislation whereby effect may be given to the probation system as a substitute for the imprisonment of comparatively innocent first offenders.

paratively innocent first offenders. The probation system, in its operation, is similar to the First Offenders' Act of Great Britain, and the Berenger law of France, and for a number of years has been working most satisfactorily—where in operation—in the diminution of crime and in preventing the stigma and contamination of jail association.

Toronto, May 20, 1903.

DEATH OF MOSES CASSELTON.

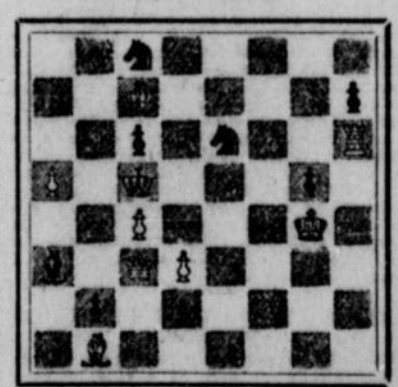
Mr. Moses Casseilton died at Thurso on May 21, aged 84 years. He was one of the veteran residents of our section, and had up to the time of his fatal illness, which first developed on May 11, enjoyed perfect health.



Tuesday, June 2, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 731.

(By H. W. Barry, Boston.) Composed for the 'Witness,' and most cordially inscribed to Dr. J. H. Graham, the editor of 'Checkmate.'



White 8 pieces. White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 732.

(By the Rev. R. J. Wright, Worthing, England.) Black 5 pieces.



White 8 pieces. White to play and mate in TWO moves.

Problem No. 732, above, is the first prize-winner in the 'Norwich Mercury' tourney, referred to recently. Mr. G. Heathcote's position, appended, was placed second, and

two of Mr. Mackenzie's efforts, which we published recently, were placed fifth and seventh. The second prize-winner was as follows:—

White—K at Q 7; Q at K R sq; R at Q K 2; B at Q K 2 sq; Kt at Q B 4 (6 pieces).

Black—K at Q R 8; R at K B 7; B at Q B 1; P at K B K 7; Q R 8 (6 pieces).

White to play and mate in two.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 725. Mackenzie. Two moves. Key: Q-B 6.

Correct from Pawn, H. W. Barry, 'the dropping of the leaves is artistically painted in the pawn variations, and there is an appropriate calm serenity in the whole artistic "block" conception'; Robinson, Mrs. F. J. Pentelov.

No. 726. Mackenzie. Two moves. Key: P-B 4.

Correct from Pawn, H. W. Barry, 'in trying to solve this from your diagram, I experienced the whole effect of winter chills for you evidently had mislaid the White R from Q B 4; Robinson (analysis perfectly correct), Mrs. F. J. Pentelov.

No. 727 to 734 from F. E. Stanbery.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. D. Keith, Leamington, Ont.—I. One of the very best books on checkers is 'Sturges' Guide to the Game of Draughts,' revised and enlarged by J. A. Kear, published by George Bell & Sons, London and New York, at three shillings and sixpence.

H. W. Barry—Many thanks for communications, to which will reply soon. Wrong about problem, as I expected; your solution requires three moves, two for White and one for Black.

C. H. Wheeler—Yours to hand, best thanks, especially for problems. Shall be pleased to send you 'Witness,' Saturday Daily or Weekly. Both contain column.

P.Q.C.A. TOURNEY.

The prospects of the tourney, which was to have begun last Saturday in the Westmount Club, were so seriously interfered with by the Street Car strike, which prevented several intending competitors from reaching the field of action, that it should be postponed to the event, until it should be possible for the players to meet without first having to exhaust themselves by wading unnumbered leagues, through the lagoons of dust and dirty paper which decorate our streets.

GAME NO. 660.

King's Knight's Gambit.

White. Black. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 4 4 P-K 5 4 P-Kt 4 5 P-K R 3 5 Kt-K R 3 6 P-Q 4 6 Kt-B 4 7 B-Q 3 7 Kt-Kt 6 8 R-R 2 8 P-K R 3 9 Q-Kt-Q 2 9 P-Q B 4 10 P x P 10 B x B P 11 Kt-Kt 3 11 Kt-B 3 12 P-B 3 12 Q-Kt 3 13 Kt x B 13 Q x Kt 14 Q-B 2 14 B-Q 2 15 B-Q 2 15 Kt x P 16 Castles 16 Kt x B ch 17 Q x Kt 17 Castles Q R 18 Kt-Q 4 18 K R-K sq 19 P-K R 4 19 R-K 5 20 K-Kt sq 20 B-Kt 5 21 R-Q B sq 21 K-Kt sq 22 P x P 22 P x P 23 B-K sq 23 R-K 6 24 Q-Q 2 24 Kt-B 8 Resigns.

GAME NO. 661.

(Muzio Gambit.)

White. Black. Marshall. Marozzy. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 4 4 P-K 5 4 P-Kt 4 5 P-K R 3 5 Kt-K R 3 6 P-Q 4 6 Kt-B 4 7 B-Q 3 7 Kt-Kt 6 8 R-R 2 8 P-K R 3 9 Q-Kt-Q 2 9 P-Q B 4 10 P x P 10 B x B P 11 Kt-Kt 3 11 Kt-B 3 12 P-B 3 12 Q-Kt 3 13 Kt x B 13 Q x Kt 14 Q-B 2 14 B-Q 2 15 B-Q 2 15 Kt x P 16 Castles 16 Kt x B ch 17 Q x Kt 17 Castles Q R 18 Kt-Q 4 18 K R-K sq 19 P-K R 4 19 R-K 5 20 K-Kt sq 20 B-Kt 5 21 R-Q B sq 21 K-Kt sq 22 P x P 22 P x P 23 B-K sq 23 R-K 6 24 Q-Q 2 24 Kt-B 8 Resigns.

GAME NO. 662.

(Bishop's Gambit. Pillsbury v. Swider ski.)

White. Black. Pillsbury v. Swider ski. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 4 4 P-K 5 4 P-Kt 4 5 P-K R 3 5 Kt-K R 3 6 P-Q 4 6 Kt-B 4 7 B-Q 3 7 Kt-Kt 6 8 R-R 2 8 P-K R 3 9 Q-Kt-Q 2 9 P-Q B 4 10 P x P 10 B x B P 11 Kt-Kt 3 11 Kt-B 3 12 P-B 3 12 Q-Kt 3 13 Kt x B 13 Q x Kt 14 Q-B 2 14 B-Q 2 15 B-Q 2 15 Kt x P 16 Castles 16 Kt x B ch 17 Q x Kt 17 Castles Q R 18 Kt-Q 4 18 K R-K sq 19 P-K R 4 19 R-K 5 20 K-Kt sq 20 B-Kt 5 21 R-Q B sq 21 K-Kt sq 22 P x P 22 P x P 23 B-K sq 23 R-K 6 24 Q-Q 2 24 Kt-B 8 Resigns.

GAME NO. 663.

Muzio Gambit.

White. Black. Marozzy. Tehigorin. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Kt 4 4 P-K 5 4 P-Kt 4 5 P-K R 3 5 Kt-K R 3 6 P-Q 4 6 Kt-B 4 7 B-Q 3 7 Kt-Kt 6 8 R-R 2 8 P-K R 3 9 Q-Kt-Q 2 9 P-Q B 4 10 P x P 10 B x B P 11 Kt-Kt 3 11 Kt-B 3 12 P-B 3 12 Q-Kt 3 13 Kt x B 13 Q x Kt 14 Q-B 2 14 B-Q 2 15 B-Q 2 15 Kt x P 16 Castles 16 Kt x B ch 17 Q x Kt 17 Castles Q R 18 Kt-Q 4 18 K R-K sq 19 P-K R 4 19 R-K 5 20 K-Kt sq 20 B-Kt 5 21 R-Q B sq 21 K-Kt sq 22 P x P 22 P x P 23 B-K sq 23 R-K 6 24 Q-Q 2 24 Kt-B 8 Resigns.

GAME NO. 664.

King's Knight's Gambit. Marco vs. Marshall.

White. Black. Marco vs. Marshall. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-K B 4 4 P x P 5 P-Q 4 5 B-Q 3 6 P-Q 3 6 Q-K R 2 ch 7 K-B 2 7 Kt-K B 3 8 R-K 1 8 Kt-K 5 ch 9 P-Kt 1 9 B x P 10 P-K 4 10 Castles

Advertisements.

THE WAY TO BE WELL.

The Blood Must be Kept Rich and Pure and the Nerves Strong.

Good health is the most precious treasure any man or woman can have. But good health can only be had by keeping the blood rich and pure, and the nerves strong. If the blood is allowed to become weak and watery, the whole system is weakened and falls an easy prey to disease.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not purge—they simply make pure, rich blood. That is why they cure such troubles as indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, anaemia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, scrofula, erysipelas, and the ailments so common to women, young and old.

- 11 P x P 11 Kt-Q 2 12 Q-B 2 12 Q R-K 1 13 Kt-B 3 13 Q Kt-B 3 14 B-Q 2 14 P-K R 3 15 R-K 2 15 P-Kt 4 16 Q R-K 1 16 P-Kt 5 17 Kt-K R 4 17 B-R 2 18 Kt x Kt 18 Kt x Kt 19 B x Kt 19 B x B 20 Q x B 20 P-B 6 21 Q x P ch 21 Q-Kt 4 22 Q x Q ch 22 Q x Kt 4 23 Kt x P 23 Resigns.

GAME NO. 660.

King's Knight's Gambit.

- White. Black. Pillsbury. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 4 4 P-K 5 4 P-Kt 4 5 P-K R 3 5 Kt-K R 3 6 P-Q 4 6 Kt-B 4 7 B-Q 3 7 Kt-Kt 6 8 R-R 2 8 P-K R 3 9 Q-Kt-Q 2 9 P-Q B 4 10 P x P 10 B x B P 11 Kt-Kt 3 11 Kt-B 3 12 P-B 3 12 Q-Kt 3 13 Kt x B 13 Q x Kt 14 Q-B 2 14 B-Q 2 15 B-Q 2 15 Kt x P 16 Castles 16 Kt x B ch 17 Q x Kt 17 Castles Q R 18 Kt-Q 4 18 K R-K sq 19 P-K R 4 19 R-K 5 20 K-Kt sq 20 B-Kt 5 21 R-Q B sq 21 K-Kt sq 22 P x P 22 P x P 23 B-K sq 23 R-K 6 24 Q-Q 2 24 Kt-B 8 Resigns.

GAME NO. 661.

(Muzio Gambit.)

- White. Black. Marshall. Marozzy. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 4 4 P-K 5 4 P-Kt 4 5 P-K R 3 5 Kt-K R 3 6 P-Q 4 6 Kt-B 4 7 B-Q 3 7 Kt-Kt 6 8 R-R 2 8 P-K R 3 9 Q-Kt-Q 2 9 P-Q B 4 10 P x P 10 B x B P 11 Kt-Kt 3 11 Kt-B 3 12 P-B 3 12 Q-Kt 3 13 Kt x B 13 Q x Kt 14 Q-B 2 14 B-Q 2 15 B-Q 2 15 Kt x P 16 Castles 16 Kt x B ch 17 Q x Kt 17 Castles Q R 18 Kt-Q 4 18 K R-K sq 19 P-K R 4 19 R-K 5 20 K-Kt sq 20 B-Kt 5 21 R-Q B sq 21 K-Kt sq 22 P x P 22 P x P 23 B-K sq 23 R-K 6 24 Q-Q 2 24 Kt-B 8 Resigns.

GAME NO. 662.

(Bishop's Gambit. Pillsbury v. Swider ski.)

- White. Black. Pillsbury v. Swider ski. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 4 4 P-K 5 4 P-Kt 4 5 P-K R 3 5 Kt-K R 3 6 P-Q 4 6 Kt-B 4 7 B-Q 3 7 Kt-Kt 6 8 R-R 2 8 P-K R 3 9 Q-Kt-Q 2 9 P-Q B 4 10 P x P 10 B x B P 11 Kt-Kt 3 11 Kt-B 3 12 P-B 3 12 Q-Kt 3 13 Kt x B 13 Q x Kt 14 Q-B 2 14 B-Q 2 15 B-Q 2 15 Kt x P 16 Castles 16 Kt x B ch 17 Q x Kt 17 Castles Q R 18 Kt-Q 4 18 K R-K sq 19 P-K R 4 19 R-K 5 20 K-Kt sq 20 B-Kt 5 21 R-Q B sq 21 K-Kt sq 22 P x P 22 P x P 23 B-K sq 23 R-K 6 24 Q-Q 2 24 Kt-B 8 Resigns.

GAME NO. 663.

Muzio Gambit.

- White. Black. Marozzy. Tehigorin. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Kt 4 4 P-K 5 4 P-Kt 4 5 P-K R 3 5 Kt-K R 3 6 P-Q 4 6 Kt-B 4 7 B-Q 3 7 Kt-Kt 6 8 R-R 2 8 P-K R 3 9 Q-Kt-Q 2 9 P-Q B 4 10 P x P 10 B x B P 11 Kt-Kt 3 11 Kt-B 3 12 P-B 3 12 Q-Kt 3 13 Kt x B 13 Q x Kt 14 Q-B 2 14 B-Q 2 15 B-Q 2 15 Kt x P 16 Castles 16 Kt x B ch 17 Q x Kt 17 Castles Q R 18 Kt-Q 4 18 K R-K sq 19 P-K R 4 19 R-K 5 20 K-Kt sq 20 B-Kt 5 21 R-Q B sq 21 K-Kt sq 22 P x P 22 P x P 23 B-K sq 23 R-K 6 24 Q-Q 2 24 Kt-B 8 Resigns.

GAME NO. 664.

King's Knight's Gambit. Marco vs. Marshall.

- White. Black. Marco vs. Marshall. 1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-K B 3 3 P-K B 4 4 P x P 5 P-Q 4 5 B-Q 3 6 P-Q 3 6 Q-K R 2 ch 7 K-B 2 7 Kt-K B 3 8 R-K 1 8 Kt-K 5 ch 9 P-Kt 1 9 B x P 10 P-K 4 10 Castles

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TO-DAY.

In the autumn of our life, With mellowed memories in our heart, We gaze around And sometimes pray for sheer forgetfulness: We all love spring's refreshing showers, Sweet Nature's emblem of our youth, When we scarce knew our opening powers, And wrongly thought all love was truth, Medly plunging in the strife, With worldlings eager to take part, Our place we found, And now look back with drear regretfulness.

To-day we live for, not to-morrow, Though Hope, that ever-guiding star, Bids us go on, beyond the days that are, Forget the yesterdays, and with them sorrow; Think of the joys to come, the bud, the bloom, And cheer us all our days—from youth to tomb.

To-morrow never comes; gone is the past; We have at least to-day; Shall we abuse it? No! Let us pray, That rightly we may use it; Raise high our standard; nail it to the mast, And let our future be one day, how short or long it last.

In youth, the springtime of our lives, when all is fresh and new, To-day is bright, why heap up sorrow By counting it worse than to-morrow? Fix on to-day, and let each quickening thought our lives imbue With seed for actions, strength for deeds that we shall never rue.

In summer of our lives, all bright around, If spring was clear; Why wish for autumn? Why, I pray, Yearn for to-morrow, when you have to-day? If spring is gone, indeed, and summer's glorious beauties here, Content thyself with things thou hast to-day, and never fear.

Behold autumn's falling days will bring a touch of sorrow, Don't wish for them, they're coming fast, And when they're here they will not last, They quickly go; your days are spent; and time you cannot borrow, Winter then becomes to-day, with no hope of to-morrow.

JEHRETT LAW.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.

Greenville, Que., May 26.—The annual meeting of this branch of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held Friday evening in St. Giles' Church, the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, one of the vice-presidents, presiding. In the absence of Mr. Alex. Pitham, the president. The Rev. John Fowkes, of the Methodist Church, led in prayer. All the officers of the society were re-elected; also the collectors, with the exception of three, whose places were filled by Mrs. J. T. Wilson, Mrs. A. McMillan and Miss A. Deschamps. The report submitted by Mr. T. H. Williamson, the secretary, was of a most encouraging nature, showing that the free contributions this year will be about the same as last year. Mr. Bennett greatly interested the large audience as he spoke on the subject, 'How we got our present Bible,' illustrating his remarks with splendid views of Bible scenes and characters. After the lecture the Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald briefly addressed the meeting and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Fowkes, who recited a touching poem.

BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.

Mr. Chamberlain's Speech Discussed in the House of Commons.

THE PREMIER AND COLONIAL SECRETARY IN ACCORD FOR A PRACTICABLE SCHEME.

London, May 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Charles Dilke, advanced Radical member for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, called attention to Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches in regard to a preferential tariff between the colonies and the Empire. Sir Charles said he would like to know if Mr. Chamberlain, in advocating something in the nature of a protective tariff spoke with the authority of the financial department of the whole cabinet.

Sir Charles went on to say that in regard to preferential duties with Canada the benefits that might accrue were still problematical. He had examined the speeches of the Colonial Secretary, and the policy that they foreshadowed. That policy, he declared, had not been thought out, and if presented to the country would be universally condemned, as it had been in the times of their grandfathers and fathers.

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY.

The Premier said, in reply, that he was not much in sympathy with the honorable baronet. He deprecated waving the somewhat ragged and moth-eaten flag either on the side of protection or of free trade in a controversy which was now removed, as far as the poles were asunder from that in which our fathers engaged forty or fifty years ago. Part of the speech of the hon. baronet, the Prime Minister said, had been devoted not to the fiscal policy of the country, but to the less elevating object of making mischief. The Colonial Secretary himself would fail to cheer that amiable effort of the hon. gentleman. The Premier, continuing, asserted that the position of the British Islands is entirely different from what it was in 1846 or 1847. It is different from what free-traders supposed it would be. They predicted that free trade would become universal, but they were wrong. This is the only free-trade country in the world and if the present condition of things continues, the Premier said, the time must come when the only neutral markets will be the Turkish Empire, our own protectorate Crown colonies and India. This country would then be in a position where it would be obliged to import an enormous proportion of food-stuffs and raw material and would have to pay for them by exports, which they would find it extremely difficult to dispose of in any but the countries he had described. The conditions which now prevailed, the Prime Minister said, were never anticipated and he would like to know whether they should be excluded from consideration by the leaders of thought in this country.

THE COLONIES.

With respect to tariff negotiations he would say that if foreign countries were to be allowed to treat our colonies as foreign nations we must be forced by patriotic motives and regard for our colonies to retaliate. Canada, New Zealand, Australia and India were parts of the empire, and it would be absurd for them to be treated as separate aggregations because they have been given self-government. If preference was to be given to imports for the benefit of the colonies they in exchange would mitigate the severity of their hostile tariffs against us. That could only be done by taxing the food of the people and raw material. The Premier said that he did not think it would be wise to tax raw material. He did not know whether a tax on food could be accepted, but unless something of the kind was accepted the scheme could not be carried out. He did feel sure that certain wealthy classes in this country would repudiate the suggestion. He did not know whether the working classes of the country or whether the colonies would accept the proposed tariff modifications, although he knew the traditional objections of the former to the taxation of food and of the latter to abandoning protection. If these objections could not be overcome this plan would have to go. It was not the case that the plan had been originated by Mr. Chamberlain as a policy of his own without consultation with his colleagues. He (Mr. Balfour) was in agreement with the Colonial Secretary, and if Mr. Chamberlain's scheme or some other scheme was not practicable the empire could not be brought to this stage of fruition that had occurred in the United States of America.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had been surprised at the exceptional attention that had been bestowed upon his Birmingham speech. In substance, matter and suggestion it did not differ from speeches that had been made at other times by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and himself. Although he had not suggested an entire reversal of the British fiscal system, yet undoubtedly a new mandate would have to be given to the government if the suggestions he had thrown out were to be carried into practical effect, and this new mandate would involve considerations of the utmost importance.

Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, asserted that unless there was closer fiscal relationship there could not be closer political union, and that the bonds of union and of a united empire would be beyond the bounds of attainment. He felt sure that the people of the country would answer the question that would be put to them in one way or another in no uncertain way. He would hold himself to be right until proved to be wrong. When the government got a mandate from the people then it would be time to produce a definite scheme. If there was to be a preference, it had been said that it must either be upon raw material or foodstuffs or both. He did not bind himself for all time to it, but he did not think there could be a tax on raw material. The tax on food was what he had to defend, and if he could show the workmen that in return for this tax they would get more than they paid, he might vindicate the suggested course. The working classes would pay one-quarter of a

food tax, and he would be prepared to devote, not the three-quarters, but the whole, to social and domestic reform, to old age pensions or to some corresponding object of a national character.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he would not deny that a tax on corn was incidentally of a protective nature. That would not be the intention, but the consequence of the tax. It would benefit agriculture and increase the British food supply.

The next point, said Mr. Chamberlain, was how the British empire was going to meet foreign countries, Germany, for example. On that point he would say that it was necessary for the government to have power to retaliate.

The Colonial Secretary said repeated representations had been made to Germany in regard to Canada; but he did not see what Germany had to do to meet the British views until Great Britain was in a position to touch the pockets of the German people. Was it not also conceivable, asked Mr. Chamberlain, that Great Britain would have to defend her trade against unjust competition, such as that of the trusts of America and the Continent. At present Great Britain was the one open market of the world, and, therefore, a general dumping ground.

UNJUST COMPETITION.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his speech, dealt with the possibility of Great Britain having to defend trade against the 'unjust competition' of trusts and combinations. Has the House, he asked, considered what is the practical working of the great trusts now being formed in America, Germany and elsewhere in Europe? The enormous aggregations of capital wielded by one man, which can be brought to bear in a way to destroy any particular industry in Great Britain without running any risk whatever on its own account. 'We,' he added, 'are the one open market in the world, the one dumping ground of the world. In America manufacturers are building up their works, and when there is a boom, as recently, their works are increased to meet the boom. So long as home trade consumes the output, so long no goods come to this country, but the moment trade is bad—for instance, if there were a depression in the iron trade to-morrow, it is perfectly certain that great quantities of iron would be put down in this country or in countries we supply at a price we could not possibly contend with. The consequence would be that, inasmuch as no manufacturer here could possibly stand a loss of that description for many years together, his business would be ruined and the whole of his capital lost. Of one thing I am certain, if there should be a depression in some of our greatest industries and the result I predict should follow, nothing on earth would prevent the people of this country from imposing a duty which would defend them against such unfair competition. I have indicated the lines on which my mind is moving, and have indicated the discussion on which I wish to raise and which I promise I will raise before the constituencies.'

Mr. Chamberlain's speech evoked loud cheers from the supporters of the ministry.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded with an emphatic assertion that he intended to press the matter on public attention, and said he was prepared to justify the taxing of food before the working classes of this country.

After some further discussion the motion for the Whitsonite adjournment was adopted, and the House adjourned until June 8.

NEAR GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Balfour's endorsement of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff ideas has at once removed the impression that the Colonial Secretary was playing a lone hand, and has lifted a question of a preferential tariff arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies to the very front of all current political controversies. Although the government speakers carefully avoided any indication that an appeal would be made to the country in the near future, their statements are very generally interpreted as foreshadowing a general election at a not distant date. The very fact that no definite policy was laid down, the ministers only asking the electorate to examine, discuss and determine the principle, is held to be likely to accelerate the dissolution of parliament.

CANADA AND GERMANY.

London, May 28.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, said that so far as the British Foreign Office was aware Germany alone had threatened reprisals on Canada in consequence of the latter granting preferential treatment to British goods.

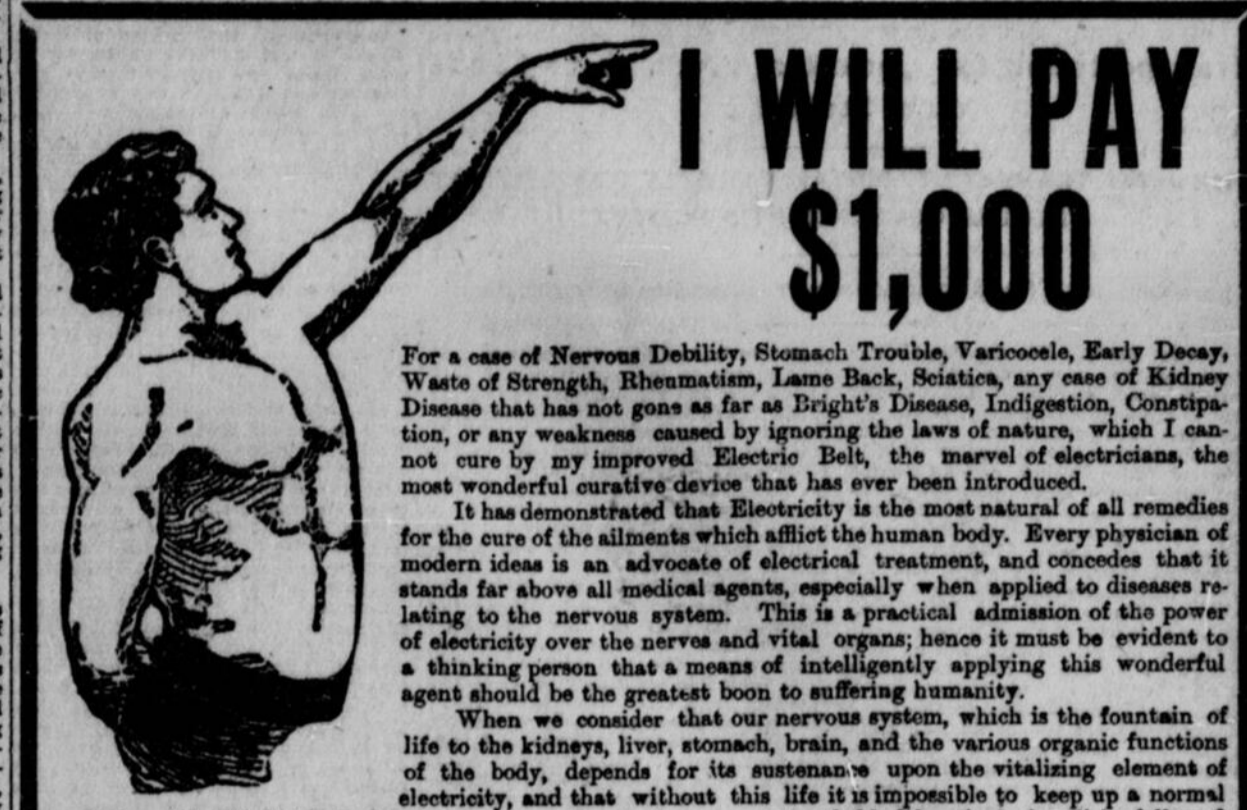
THE PRESS.

WHAT IS SAID CONCERNING THE TOPIC OF THE HOUR.

London, May 29.—Mr. Chamberlain's protectionist policy is the all prevailing topic of discussion here. His assertion that he would make reciprocal trade between the Mother Country and her colonies the question of the hour has been sensationally fulfilled. Columns of comment fill the afternoon newspapers, and every one is asking 'does it mean dissolution?' Some persons maintain that the government contemplates appealing to the country on preferential trade and old age pensions immediately after the close of the present session of Parliament, at the beginning of August, while others maintain that the government has not the slightest intention of giving up its unexpired term of office.

The 'Telegraph,' generally semi-inspired, says: 'The issue could not be voted on for at least eighteen months, but, in the meantime, the government will give the country and Parliament every opportunity to discuss it. A definite decision will probably be arrived at soon, and it will depend almost entirely on the result of the propaganda now undertaken by the press and the members of the House of Commons. If the indications show that Mr. Chamberlain is likely to have the country at his back, a general

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DR. M. K. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

election at the end of this year is extremely probable.

The Colonial Secretary himself, the Associated Press learns, is doubtful whether he could win just at present, but he is enthusiastically positive that with political agitation the constituencies can be brought to see the wisdom of his policy. Those who have discussed the preferential scheme with its author, say he never exhibited such keen interest in any topic. 'For the first time in his life,' said a friend of the Colonial Secretary, 'I can say that Mr. Chamberlain is really excited.'

In this crusade the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, is absolutely in harmony with Mr. Balfour, and harbors no designs on the premier-ship. If a general election occurred to-morrow and Mr. Chamberlain's programme was carried, Mr. Balfour would again take the reins of government. The only practical development likely to occur in the near future is a series of political speeches from the leaders on both sides. The Opposition is almost solidly opposed to a modification of free trade and will endeavor to arouse that public foment which was associated with the corn tax days. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, and such Unionists as agree with them, will try to extract from the public that degree of support which they may interpret as a popular mandate. All signs point to a lengthy campaign on the lines of protection versus free trade, which is likely to destroy party lines almost as much as did the Home Rule question. The opponents of the scheme point out that the comparative immunity of the American from taxation precludes his prosperity under protection being applicable to the Britisher, who, as even the government organs admit, is already so heavily taxed that the initial years of protection with higher-priced food, would be a severe strain on him and possibly create bitter dissatisfaction among the poorer classes.

The Sugar Convention Bill (enabling the British government to carry out the provisions of the Brussels sugar convention) which passed its second reading in the House of Commons on Thursday, is taken by the Liberal papers to be an important feature of Mr. Chamberlain's 'attack on free trade.'

The text of the bill, issued to-day, provides for the prohibition of the import of bounty-fed sugar, that the origin of imported sugar be proved,

and that there be supervision by the customs or inland revenue authorities of all British refineries, which must be worked only by persons authorized by the commissioners.

TARIFF PROPOSALS

Sir Edward Grey Opposes Mr. Chamberlain's Scheme

London, May 29.—Sir Edward Grey, formerly Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is the first of the Opposition leaders to publicly take up Mr. Chamberlain's challenge. He declared, in a speech before the Oxford University Liberal League to-day that the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff proposals would mean the ruin of Great Britain's prosperity, and after that the breaking up of the Empire. Sir Edward denounced Mr. Chamberlain's proposals on the ground that they meant protection. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, played on the big trumpet, while Mr. Balfour played the same tune on the small flute, but it must not be expected that there would be any separation of policy between the two; therefore, the Liberals must fight the proposals with the utmost vigor. He contended that the margin that Great Britain could gain by preferential trade with her colonies was comparatively small, and not worth the risk of dislocating three-fourths of her trade with the rest of the world.

Thus far the discussion on the question reveals no extreme enthusiasm on the part of the Unionists for Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, although the ventilation of the subject is eagerly welcomed. The Unionist 'Spectator' points out the coincidence that while Mr. Chamberlain is offering old-age pensions as the compensation to the workman for the loss he may sustain through the preferential tariff, the vast pension list of the United States was largely created in order to get an excuse for a high protective tariff.

In the 'Spectator's' opinion if the Colonial Secretary is foolish enough to force his proposals to an issue he will shatter his party as completely as Gladstone did the Liberal party with home rule. That such a rupture of the Conservative party will occur is admitted among the best informed members of the party. At least, four Cabinet Ministers are said to be strongly opposed to the scheme, while Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil, who are credited with the intention of organizing an opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's plans, claim to be able to count already thirty Conservative members of the House of Commons

in their following. At the Brooks Club, the headquarters of the Liberal-Unionist party, it was stated that Mr. Chamberlain was determined to stand or fall by his scheme, and that if he failed to obtain the country's support for it would retire from public life.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

Berlin, May 29.—The newspapers here treat the ascent of Mr. Balfour to Mr. Chamberlain's plan (for preferential tariff within the Empire), and Mr. Chamberlain's second speech on this subject, as serious matters, saying that anything which might irritate British feeling should be carefully avoided. They argue quietly that Great Britain's engaging in tariff hostilities with Germany over Canada would lead to a trade controversy with the rest of Europe, and the United States. The official attitude is to wait and see how Mr. Chamberlain's policy develops.

CREATED BY ADVERTISING.

In 1890 there was consumed in the United States 1,181,054 pounds of chocolate. Then an energetic establishment began to advertise this article, chiefly in the newspapers and magazines, and each year increased the amount of space used. In 1902 the consumption has so far been 48,785,988 pounds, or an increase of 4,090 percent. The growth of population during the period cited was 151 percent. There is no doubt that the advertising has been the main factor in the popularization of chocolate.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Horse Book—Free.—One of the most valuable books for any horse owner to have around the house is Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.'s book, 'A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases.' This valuable book is written from a scientific standpoint, yet in plain practical form, so that any one can apply its teachings. The horse and his handling are fully described and there is hardly a single trouble which is peculiar to the horse which is not ably discussed, symptoms and cause suggested and approved method of treatment given. The work is published by the proprietors of Kendall's Spavin Cure, that world-known remedy for the ill that horse flesh is heir to, and contains the gist of their many years' experience in dealing with all kinds of horse ailments. They send this practical book absolutely free of charge and we advise any of our readers who are interested in horses to write for it and mention the 'Witness.' Address: The Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

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THE RIVAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY PROPOSITIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

There Will Be No Land Grant to the Proposed Grand Trunk Pacific

Ottawa, May 27.—The Commons busied itself yesterday upon a discussion of the transportation problem. The matter was brought up by the leader of the Opposition, who wanted to know what the government had to say for itself in this connection, why it so long delayed the appointment of the promised transportation commission, and whether the government intended subsidizing the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The Prime Minister, in his reply, said the transportation commission is already appointed. The ministerial policy regarding the assistance of a new transcontinental line is not yet matured, and Sir Wilfrid claims the right of full consideration in view of the magnitude of the proposition. The Prime Minister promised that at any rate there will be no land grant for the new road if one is built, and intimated that a proposition will be laid before parliament at once for the assistance of the Canadian Northern extension toward Edmonton.

The leader of the Opposition rose on motion for committee of supply. He said that eleven weeks ago the government had promised in the Speech from the Throne the appointment of a commission of experts to make a thorough study of the transportation problem. The importance of the question was apparent to all in view of the growing commerce of the country. Several schemes were before the country. One of these was the Grand Trunk Pacific, the most important proposition since the C. P. R. charter.

Mr. Borden quoted a resolution of the Maritime Board of Trade protesting against the granting of government aid to the Grand Trunk Pacific unless that road is built to a Canadian port on the Atlantic seaboard. A similar expression had come from the St. John Board of Trade. Personally, the leader of the Opposition would like to see the Grand Trunk Railway taking its part in the solution of the transportation problem, but we have to deal with facts as they exist, and the truth is that the G. T. R. has made its winter shipping port the city of Portland.

The House was entitled to know whether the government had agreed upon a definite policy regarding the transportation problem. A national policy was needed in this matter, one consulting at once the interests of eastern and western Canada. Would the government grant assistance to a new transcontinental line? Did the government consider another line north of Lake Superior a necessity? He had heard that the present road north of Lake Superior did not get one-fifth or one-tenth of the business it could handle. What guarantee did the government deem advisable to keep Canadian trade within Canadian channels? Why did the government so long delay the formation of its transportation commission. The government should engage the best talent of the country for this inquiry. But if Liberal newspapers were to be credited, the government proposed leaping into the dark without awaiting the result of the transportation inquiry. He would ask the Prime Minister to take the country into his confidence and to state what is to be expected in the way of a government policy on the transportation question.

SIR WILFRID'S REPLY.
The Premier regretted that Mr. Borden had not given him notice of his intention to bring this matter up, but would endeavor on the spur of the moment to give members all the information to which they were entitled. In his judgment the transportation question resolved itself into three parts. First, there was the question of water transportation, chiefly connected with the terminals; then there was the transportation question for the rapidly growing settlements in the prairie sections; and, lastly, there was the question of transportation from the prairie to the seaboard.

It was the first of these that the government had chiefly in mind when at the opening of parliament it declared that it intended to appoint a commission. The government had been carrying on works of great magnitude at all points of our great water system in order to develop it and to make the transportation of products cheaper to producer and consumer. There were works at Port Arthur, Fort St. Francis and Port Colborne on the Great Lakes; at Montreal, Sorel, Three Rivers and Quebec on the St. Lawrence; and there were also extensive works at St. John, N.B.

Dealing with the general transportation question, Sir Wilfrid said that probably this week, certainly at an early day, it would be the duty of the government to table certain resolutions with regard to a railway to afford the settlers of the west an outlet for their products and the means of bringing in what they require from the east. Apart from that another scheme which had been engaging the attention of the House and country was that there must be another trunk line to connect the producing centres of the prairies with tidal water in the east. The government was not connected with any scheme which had been proposed, but were considering the matter, and while not prepared at the moment to state the conclusions at which they had arrived deemed that it would be their duty to do so before the session was over. If not prepared to table their conclusions now they could not be accused of dilatoriness for the scheme was a new one and had only recently been launched. The leader of the Opposition was in error in saying that Sir Wilfrid had referred to another transcontinental railway scheme last session.

Mr. Borden—I did not say with regard to this particular company, I said with regard to trans-continental railways.
The Prime Minister—I was not with

regard to trans-continental railways, but with regard to railways from the East to the new and rapidly settling districts of the North-West. Our policy in that respect is prepared, and we shall be ready to place it upon the table of the House this week or at any rate at an early day. The proposition for another trans-continental railway is a new idea, and it behooves the government not to launch too rapidly upon its consummation or to come too hastily to a conclusion with regard to it. But we are prepared to give at once to the House the said ideas which we think should be kept in view in carrying out this new proposition. The first idea is that it must be a line exclusively on Canadian territory from tidal water to tidal water; that is to say eventually to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic and that the first point at which it would reach tidal water in the east would be Quebec in summer and Halifax or St. John, or both, in winter. The government are not committed to any particular scheme on this point. My honorable friends rather assumed that the government were committed to the scheme of the Grand Trunk.

I may say that the government is not committed to the scheme of the Grand Trunk or to any other scheme, but we say that, if we are to have another trans-continental railway—and it may be that we shall have to take steps in this direction during this very session—the salient idea which ought to guide our minds and on which I believe we can command the support of the House is that that road must be built on Canadian territory and afford the cheapest possible route to the east for the products of the west.

We are asked what guarantee we have that the trade will not be diverted to American ports. This subject can be discussed with more propriety when we come before parliament with any proposition. Whenever we shall lay any such proposition before parliament we shall do the best we can by legislation to insure that object but I have very little hope that any legislation would insure the result which my honorable friend and myself have equally at heart if we had to rely on legislation alone. Another way of guiding railways so that every pound of traffic shall go through Canadian channels is to take advantage of our geographical position and make sure that such a line would be the cheapest and shortest between the Pacific and the Atlantic at Quebec. A line of that character should run from Quebec north of the mountains and on the west to the prairies. With such a line we shall have solved the problem.

I am not prepared to say, however, how that line is to be built. Three propositions have been made to us between which we shall have to choose—that the government should own and operate a railway itself just as it does the Intercolonial; that the government should build a railway and lease it or give it to any lines which would take charge of it; or that the government should subsidize and give assistance to any of the companies now seeking aid. There are three companies seeking aid, the Trans-Canada, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. The government has not made up their minds to any one of these schemes—whether they will be prepared to aid this one or that one or any one at all. The question is under consideration and requires a good deal of consideration before any conclusion is come to. The field is open to all. I may say this much, however, to dispel some anxiety which exists, that if the government makes up its mind to assist some company it cannot be in the form of land. The subsidy must be given in some other form. No conclusion will be come to before we shall have had an ample opportunity of discussing the matter with those who do the government the honor of giving it their support.

The Hon. John Haggart said that if any new transcontinental line was to be assisted it should be the Grand Trunk Pacific. He agreed with Sir Wilfrid that the location should be away north of Lake Superior toward the height of land through a new country which would one day be dotted with cities larger than Winnipeg, and through which a trade would one day pass larger than the C. P. R. now carries. The government was right in stipulating that any new line to be subsidized must be through Canadian territory all the way. This would bar out the Canadian Northern, which passed through the United States for a portion of its route. But Mr. Haggart's considered opinion was that neither the Grand Trunk Pacific nor any other all-rail line across Canada can ever expect to compete with the great lakes and the other waterways in the carriage of through grain. It was folly to talk about carrying grain over the G. T. P. from the west to Quebec, St. John and Halifax. You could never do it and make the venture pay. More railways were needed west of Lake Superior, but Mr. Haggart felt that the cheapest means of handling trade from Lake Superior east is by water transport. He advised the government to provide for the construction of a through waterway by way of Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa river to Montreal. A twenty-foot channel down the Ottawa valley would attract by its cheapness not only Canadian trade, but the immense commerce of the Western States.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier might well say that there can be no land grant to the Grand Trunk Pacific. The reason was clear. The government has no more land to give away unless you travel away up to the Arctic regions. It has all been given away already.

Mr. Davis—Who gave all this land away?
Mr. Haggart—I suppose the late gov-

ernment, but it was done at the request of the people in western Canada to make the west what it is to-day.

In conclusion, the Minister of Public Works advocated the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and said that the government should make up its mind without delay what is to be done in the matter of transportation.

The Hon. J. I. Tarte said the government would make a huge mistake if it put an end to the waterways improvements now in progress. The true policy was to spend more at Montreal, more at Quebec, and more upon the necessary improvements along the great lakes to make transportation by these channels as cheap as possible. The government should spend about five millions in the port of Montreal alone to provide it with up-to-date methods of handling the trade that is offering. The Ottawa river canal scheme was all right, but it would take too long to build, and now is the time to provide the necessary improvements to our waterways, whilst times are good.

Several members on the Opposition side joined in condemning the government for not formulating sooner its policy on transportation. Dr. Sproule declared that one more year was lost by its being postponed so long this spring.

Lieut.-Col. Sam. Hughes did not object to a reasonable subsidy toward the Grand Trunk Pacific to enable it to reach the prairies. But it was foolish to think that the Grand Trunk could be driven into abandoning Portland as its shipping port after spending so many millions on its terminals there. They could not be forced by legislation to abandon that route any more than legislation can force people out of drinking or smoking cigarettes.

Mr. John Charlton figured out that it would pay the Dominion Government to build and operate its own transcontinental railway from ocean to ocean. But it would have to be managed on business principles, and not to provide places for camp followers and the like. The new system should extend to Quebec, with a branch to the Maritime Provinces. He agreed with Mr. Haggart that the great lake route must continue to attract a considerable share of the traffic because of its cheapness. Wheat was now carried from Port Arthur to Buffalo for a cent and a half a bushel.

Mr. Oiler—Only occasionally.
Mr. Charlton—No, you may count upon a two-cent rate. The New York Central is carrying grain from Buffalo to New York for a cent and a sixth a bushel, so it is hopeless to expect the Grand Trunk Pacific to compete against rates like these, hauling cars across the continent.

If a new transcontinental line was built it should extend from Quebec north of the height of land and north of Lake Winnipeg, with a branch, if possible, to Hudson's Bay. He believed in making Quebec an ocean port so as to overcome the difficulties of the St. Lawrence between there and Montreal.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Casgrain, Bell, Pringle, Oliver and Clare, and ended without any resolution being submitted.

The House got into committee of supply at about half-past ten o'clock and devoted itself to consideration of the Justice estimates. A hundred and forty-five thousand dollars was voted for the administration of justice in the Yukon. There was loud complaint from the Opposition benches over the alleged appearance of Sheriff Eilbeck, of Dawson City, a Federal Government official, in the West Durham by-election. The same individual drew \$2,000 from the government for two weeks' work in auctioning off mining claims in the Yukon.

Mr. George Taylor, Conservative whip, criticized the way in which the binder twine output of the Kingston penitentiary was disposed of last season.

Before the adjournment the balance of the Justice Department votes had been passed with the exception of a single item on which opportunity will be afforded for general debate.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.
When the House went into committee on Mr. Blair's bill to consolidate the railway law of Canada and to provide for the establishment of a Railway Commission. Mr. W. F. Maclean once more urged upon the House that the operations of express companies should be brought under the control of the commission.

The Minister of Railways replied that his bill was large enough already and he would rather see it put through this session in its present form. Then if any improvements are required they can be made later on. The point raised by Mr. Maclean was most important, but it could much better be dealt with by a separate act. The present bill will in a general way cover all reasonable complaints regarding the carriage of express packages. But beyond that as he had said before, the regulation of express companies was a matter for a separate law.

SCOPE OF COMMISSION LIMITED.
The Hon. John Haggart endorsed Mr. Maclean's plea that express companies should be included within the scope of the proposed commission. He claimed also that only a small proportion of the railway mileage of Canada would be controlled by the commission.

Mr. Maclean proposed an amendment to extend the scope of the commission to cover the express business of the country and this proposition was still under consideration when six o'clock arrived and the order of business changed.

Ottawa, May 29.—The Commons always devotes one day in the session to a review of matters concerning the management of the Intercolonial Railway. Of late years the affair has been pretty much of a repetition. Mr. Blair claims credit for having converted the government railway system into a live concern, with good equipment and excellent business prospects. The Opposition, on the other hand, grumbles that millions of public money have been thrown away by the government on unnecessary improvements, and that it is only by cooking the accounts and improperly charging many items of ordinary expenditure to capital account that Mr. Blair's alleged surpluses are achieved.

Mr. Blair opened with a review of the operations of the last fiscal year. The receipts last year were \$5,671,285, including \$1,770,941 from passenger traffic and \$3,844,500 from freight. The receipts the year before had been \$4,972,235. All classes of trade had contributed to this showing, and if comparison were made with 1898 it would be found that both

passenger and freight receipts had doubled. The working expenses last year had been \$5,574,563, which left net earnings of \$96,822. If the increased mileage of the government system be taken into consideration it will be found that there was half a million dollars more paid out last year for the improvement of the road and for equipment than had been paid out in 1898.

THIS YEAR'S ACCOUNTS.
The accounts of the current year for the nine months down to the end of March showed gross earnings of \$4,745,000, as against \$4,184,000 in the corresponding months of 1902. So here was an increase in earnings of \$561,000. On the other hand, the working expenses in the nine months amounted to \$4,775,500, an increase of \$570,000. Mr. Blair's estimate was that the present year will close with a surplus of \$125,000 on the I. C. R., because the remaining months will show smaller expenses than the winter season. If it were not for the extra amount paid out of earnings for the improvement of the line, the surplus last year would have been \$596,000. The Intercolonial was never in as good condition as to-day. It was a credit to the government and the country, both as respects its roadway and its equipment, and in both of these he promised further improvement.

In conclusion, the minister expressed the obligation under which he stood to the staff of the government railway system for the results attained.

MR. HAGGART REPLIES.
Mr. Haggart told the minister that he had made a regular sinkhole of the Intercolonial. Twenty-three million dollars of the people's money had been wasted upon it in the last six years, and yet in a season of unexampled prosperity Mr. Blair could show only a nominal surplus of something under one hundred thousand dollars, and this was achieved by manipulation of the accounts. Was that the promise that this government made when the recent expenditures were undertaken? Mr. Haggart answered his own question with an emphatic 'No!' and drew from the whole matter this lesson, that Mr. Blair had turned the country against government ownership by the way in which he has managed the government system.

Messrs. Jabel Robinson and Mr. Northrup both spoke briefly and the House, after eleven o'clock entered upon the consideration of the railway estimates on which some progress was made.

THE PATENT LAW.
Mr. Fisher explained the provisions of his amendments to the patent law. A decision had been given recently by the Supreme Court in Power vs. Griffin, which threw doubt upon the acts of the deputy commissioner and acting deputy commissioner. The present bill would validate the acts of these officials in the past and confirm their full authority for the future to act on behalf of the commissioner of patents. At present Canadian patents expire when for any cause the same patents are voided in any foreign country. This was a relic of bygone patent legislation which had already been wiped out in Britain and in the United States. So the present bill would make the existence of a Canadian patent entirely independent of the life of the same patent elsewhere. Then, again, there were certain patents for whose use there might be no need for a period of years. Take, for instance, devices in connection with graving docks. It was scarcely fair that an inventor should lose all profit of his patent because there was no opportunity for its application. Therefore the present bill made provision for an extension of such patents under the British license system. Another feature of the bill is a reform in the administration of the patent office. At present all papers are by law open to public inspection, including applications for patent rights not yet granted. This opened the way, however, for unscrupulous persons to steal secrets from inventors and so the amended law will treat these applications as confidential till they are dealt with. The present act will give power for the revival of certain patents which there has never been any opportunity of using.

Ottawa, Ont., May 29.—From this on till the end of the session government business will have precedence from day to day so as to try to hurry through the estimates and other ministerial measures on the order paper. The afternoon sitting yesterday was spent on Mr. Blair's Railway Commission Bill, but without any progress being made.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.
The point once more cropped up whether the commission should extend its control to the business of express companies. Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, asked whether the bill in its present form would exercise any control over express companies.
Mr. Blair replied that it would supervise the carriage of all merchandise over railways, whether by freight or express, but would not be in a position to regulate the charges for collection and delivery of packages. He fully recognized that if express companies charged excessive rates it was proper that they should be brought under regulation. But that was something for a separate act.

After some debate, Mr. Maclean's amendment was defeated which aimed at bringing express traffic under the supervision of the commission the same as freight.

MR. BARKER LEADS AN ATTACK.
When this point was disposed of the Opposition pitched into the Minister for not including the government railways within the scope of the commission. Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, led this attack. He figured out that twenty-two percent of the railway mileage of Canada would be exempt from the commission's regulations and went on to move that the Intercolonial be included the same as other roads.

Mr. Blair replied that there was no reason for regulating the rates of the government road as there was no complaint against them. They were, on the whole, lower than the rates on the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific and it was other roads than the Intercolonial that made the appointment of a railway commission necessary. If the government owned all the railways there would be no railway commission necessary.

L. C. R. RATES LOW.
Mr. D. C. Fraser, of Gaysboro, said the rates on the Intercolonial were undoubtedly lower than on other roads. The road was built as one of the features of the Confederation compact. If it was

brought under the commission perhaps that body would be found raising the tariff. Ontario had its sixty million dollar canal system to cheapen transportation and there traffic was absolutely free. Why, then, should Ontario representatives grumble over the advantage the Maritime Provinces draw from the Intercolonial?

Mr. Hale, of Carleton, N.B., said the rates of the I. C. R. should be increased so as to give Maritime manufacturers and producers a chance of controlling their own legitimate market instead of being subjected to competition from Ontario and Quebec, which the low rates on the Intercolonial facilitated.

The Opposition leader thought the Maritime Provinces want such low rates on the government system as to impose a burden on the taxpayers in other parts of Canada.

Mr. Barker's amendment had not been put to a vote when six o'clock arrived, and the order of business changed.

Bills respecting the Alberta Railway and Coal Company and respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company passed their third reading.

THE VALLEYFIELD AFFAIR.
The Minister of Militia brought on his departmental estimates in the evening, and in response to a request, said that Lieut.-Col. Roy, on behalf of the Crown, entered suit on April 16, 1901, to recover \$4,400 from the town of Valleyfield for the expense involved in calling out the troops at the time of the strike in the Cotton Company's mills, two years ago. The town refused to pay the bill, but Col. Roy was ordered by the General to proceed with his suit.

Mr. Edgar C. Armstrong, a Montreal lawyer, had charge of the proceedings in behalf of Lieut.-Col. Roy. The Opposition thought the case was not being pushed very vigorously, but the minister explained that the delay was caused by a demurrer put in by the town of Valleyfield. It is expected that the merit of the case will be reached at the next term of the Supreme Court in Valleyfield.

CANADA'S DEFENCES.
The Opposition asked the minister to bring down the report recently prepared by Major-General Lord Dundonald on the question of defences. Sir Frederick could not publish this document, because it was confidential in its nature, but observed that it was very similar to the report of the defence committee in 1898, which had been accepted by this government and by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial War Office.

Lieut.-Col. Sam. Hughes did not take a great deal of stock in the defence scheme. This country's best defence was an army of men trained in the use of the rifle, who could make it warm for any invaders.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
In reply to a question, the minister stated that the membership of the rifle associations in Canada is now twenty thousand. These are furnished with a certain amount of free ammunition to encourage rifle practice. In the new militia bill this session he would take authority to furnish free ammunition to schools, that the pupils may learn how to use the rifle to advantage.

Dr. Sproule expressed the opinion that the government was going rather too far in its promotion of the military spirit among the youth of the country.

Lieut.-Col. Sam. Hughes intimated that he would shortly propose a resolution asking that the government do more to train our schoolboys in rifle practice.

TRIBUTE TO THE G. O. M.
Mention was made of the General Officer Commanding, and Lieut.-Col. Hughes paid Lord Dundonald the compliment of saying that he was the only general that ever came to this country on his merits.

All the militia votes were passed with the exception of one item on which a very wide range of discussion will be allowed. The House then passed into the consideration of some of the votes for the customs service.

NOTES.
The Minister of Inland Revenue has introduced a bill to permit the use of automatic grain-weighing machines. This step is taken at the request of western members.

It is the purpose of the Government of the Dominion of Canada to examine during the present session the currents in that part of the Atlantic Ocean washing the south shore of Newfoundland, between Cape Race and the French Islands, to ascertain the character and extent of the draught which is reported to set into the larger bays there.

For this purpose the Dominion Government steamer 'Gulnare' will be anchored in deep water on the steamship route at different points along the coast. Mariners are requested to give the 'Gulnare' a safe berth in passing, as she will be unable to manoeuvre and she may at times be stationed some miles off the coast; or in about the same offing as steamships usually keep in passing.

Senator Watson's bill to legalize the registration of the union label will come up for second reading on Tuesday next and will be sent in to the committee on Thursday when organized labor will have an opportunity of making its views known.

The Post-office Department has been notified that navigation on the Yukon River will open on June 6. The first boat will sail from White Horse for Dawson on that date.

The following appointments to the federal service are announced: Messrs. J. Albert Lamoureux and J. C. F. Blais, to be excise officers on probation in the Inland Revenue division of Montreal; Mr. James Barry, to be inspector of weights and measures for the district of St. John, N.B.

THE WINDSOR JUNCTION DISASTER.

The Minister of Railways brought down in the House yesterday the report of an enquiry into the collision on April 11, on the Intercolonial Railway, near Windsor Junction. The commissioners say that the responsibility for the accident and the killing of his fellow-employees rests chiefly upon Copeland, the engineer; that if Thorpe, the brakeman, had been fit for duty the accident would never have occurred; that while Hill, the fireman, from his position within the cab could not have seen the danger signals displayed, it is difficult to account, other than by the theory of sleep, for his failure to notice the engine passing the numerous switch points and junction buildings; that had Purcell, the hostler, notified the proper authorities as his duty

required him to do, of the incapable condition of Thorpe, the accident might have been avoided, there being no doubt that had a capable forward brakeman been furnished in Thorpe's place and at his proper post, the train could have been stopped in time; that Conductor Haines, of No. 75, should have noticed the condition of his train crew, before leaving Richmond yard, and being responsible therefor, is not free from blame.

Under good railway practice the commissioners think that Copeland, Haines and Purcell should be dismissed from the service.

THE SENATE

THE HON. JAMES D. MCGREGOR, OF NEW GLASGOW, INTRODUCED.

Ottawa, May 27.—The Senate resumed yesterday afternoon and sat for a few minutes. The Hon. James D. McGregor, of New Glasgow, was introduced by the Secretary of State, and the Hon. Mr. Lovitt.

Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, wanted to know whether the Canadian Government was working to secure this country preferential treatment in the South African customs union. The Secretary of State, in reply, said the preferential clause in our tariff spoke for itself. The Secretary of State introduced two minor government bills. One is to amend the Companies Act of last session in a couple of particulars, which the experience of the last twelvemonth has shown desirable. Another is respecting the naturalization of aliens and applies to the Yukon. Several bills received their final reading, among them that respecting the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway.

Ottawa, May 29.—The Senate yesterday went into committee on the bill to amend the Criminal Code regarding the presentation of immoral and obscene plays.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, in view of objections to the owner of a theatre being made liable, moved to amend the bill by striking out the words 'owner or lessor' and to make the clause read, 'lessee, agent, manager or any one in charge,' as the liable party in case of a prosecution. The amendment was agreed to.

The word theatre was also extended to include a tent or an enclosure, and the bill as amended was reported, and the amendments concurred in.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

PARLIAMENT WILL BE ASKED TO GUARANTEE BONDS TO THE EXTENT OF \$25,000 A MILE.

Ottawa, May 28.—The Prime Minister will probably announce to-morrow or within a day or two that the government proposes asking parliament to guarantee bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway to the amount of \$13,000 per mile in order to facilitate the construction of about five hundred miles from the Manitoba boundary to Edmonton, taking in return a first mortgage on the property of the company. This is a new departure on the part of the government and it will insure the construction of a most important stretch of railway without entailing one cent of cost to the country. The line to be thus aided is known as the 'Grandview-Edmonton section.' It will run through territory which is being rapidly settled. The new settlers, whose means are limited, will be able to secure employment on the new line while they are becoming acquainted with local conditions and given the necessary funds and experience to start farming operations. The settlers who are already settled will hail with satisfaction the advent of the outlet which they have been so earnestly seeking.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE

CANADIAN NORTHERN GIVEN POWER TO BUILD NUMEROUS BRANCHES.

Ottawa, May 26.—The Canadian Northern Railway was to-day vested by the House of Commons Railway Committee with power to build a number of branches in Western Canada. There was barely a quorum present when the meeting began and not a Manitoba or Territorial member.

The preamble of the bill passed without opposition. A clause passed without question, giving the company power to construct a branch from the company's line at Speerling to Morris and thence to a point on its line between St. Anne and the southern boundary of Manitoba. The committee approved also of branches from Hartney to Regina; from Swan River along the Swan River Valley westerly to a point where the company's authorized line crosses the Saskatchewan river; from Battleford to the Brayson River in Alberta; from Edmonton westerly and southerly to Rocky Mountain House, and from a point on the authorized lines of the Morden and North-Western Railway between Neepawa and the western boundary of Manitoba and thence north-westerly to a point in the company's authorized line between Grandview and Battleford. A clause was added giving the company power to build from the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific line between Strathcona and Edmonton, north-easterly sixty miles. A clause empowering the construction of a branch from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, one hundred miles, was withdrawn because of the existence of a charter over the same route. The C. P. R. claimed that the Swan river branch would parallel the Manitoba and North-Western's proposed situation, but to meet this objection a clause was added by the Minister of Railways specifying that, before any of these branches are begun the situations must be approved by order-in-council. The company was given five years to construct its authorized lines south of the Saskatchewan, and seven years for its lines north of the Saskatchewan. Power was also given to take over the Western Extension Railway Company in Manitoba. The Minister of Railways complained that, as this agreement was not yet made, parliament should know what it is doing before voting approval. The point was

raised that the company would have wide powers on construction by this agreement without any control of the Federal authorities, but the clause passed without change.

The bonding power of the new line is to be at the rate of twenty thousand dollars a mile for the line east of Edmonton and five thousand extra for special purposes such as the building of steamboats, hotels, elevators, etc.

The bill was then reported. The Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific Railway secured five years extension of time to build its system from Edmonton north.

The Nipissing & James Bay Railway was given four years to construct its line from North Bay to Lake Temagami and five years to complete to James Bay.

A bill was reported empowering the construction of the Nipissing & Pontiac Railway from New Liskeard, in Nipissing, north-easterly to the foot of Lake La Quince.

The Regina & Hudson's Bay Railway was chartered to run from the United States border via Regina, Craven, Long Laketon and Carrot River to Fort Churchill, with a branch from Craven through the Loon Lake and Touchwood Hills settlement northerly to Big Quill Lake.

The Ottawa Electric Railway bill, increasing its bonding powers to one million dollars, passed without opposition.

The Canada Atlantic Railway was given authority to construct a line three hundred miles to the 'Soo' from a point on the present main line between Whitney and Scotia Junction.

The minister further recommends that such commission be authorized to employ such scientific and professional assistance as its members may decide; that the duration of the commission shall be during pleasure.

The minister also recommends that an appropriation be made out of which the Minister of Public Works shall be authorized to pay expenses of all kinds incurred by the commission.

A company was chartered to build from Port Simpson across the northern portion of Hudson's Bay. It will be known as the Hudson's Bay and Western Railway.

RAILWAY COMMISSION TERMS OF ORDER-IN-COUNCIL REGARDING TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Ottawa, May 27.—Following are the terms of an order-in-council adopted on a report from the Minister of Public Works in connection with the appointment of a commission to investigate the transportation problem.

The Minister states that he has had under consideration question affecting the transportation of Canadian products to the markets of the world, through and by Canadian ports with the view of placing the Canadian producer in a position to compete, and to compete successfully, through all Canadian channels with the producers and exporters of other countries.

The Minister submits that it may be assumed that grain and other products will naturally seek their markets by the cheapest routes, and therefore the method of attaining the object desired should be to make the Canadian routes cheaper and more convenient than competing routes.

That the development of North-Western Canada has manifested the inability of existing Canadian transportation agencies to take care of Canadian products.

That our agricultural exports can only command the prices over seas to which their natural excellence entitles them when they cease to be confounded and confused with the inferior and often adulterated articles produced elsewhere; and to preserve their separate identity they must go through Canadian channels.

The Minister further states that the questions to be considered are complicated and involved, including among the objects to be sought the transportation of western products from place of production to the markets of the world.

This involves the consideration of their transportation: From place of production to Canadian seaports; from place of production to the western ports of Lake Superior; from western ports of Lake Superior to Canadian seaports; from Canadian seaports to Europe; from place of production through Canadian ports on the Pacific.

As it affects the produce of the eastern provinces of Canada, it involves their movement to the Canadian seaports, and from the seaports to Europe.

It is obvious that before any satisfactory conclusion can be reached upon these questions a thorough and comprehensive enquiry should be made regarding the conditions of original shipment and the possibilities of improvement in the conditions surrounding such shipments; the storage requirements of lake, river and ocean ports; the harbor facilities of the inland lakes, rivers and the Atlantic and Pacific ports; the conditions with regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence route and generally any improvement, enlargements, or other matters affecting the more economical and satisfactory uses of any Canadian channel of transportation by land or water.

The minister further states that in making such investigation attention should not be confined to routes and facilities which are at present utilized, but if necessary new surveys should be made to determine whether any more economical and satisfactory channels of transportation by land or water can be opened up.

The terms regarding against the establishment of all Canadian transport, namely, competition by United States vessels, competition by United States vessels from Lake Superior ports, diversion of Canadian products through eastern outlets to Boston, Portland and other United States ports, should also be investigated and the best and most economical methods used by our competitors should be carefully studied and reported upon.

The minister apprehends that in these circumstances it devolves upon the Dominion Government to consider and adopt the best possible means of promoting such measures as may enable Canada to control the transportation of its own products, and it is thought that the most efficient method of conducting such an inquiry and obtaining the required information is by means of a commission composed of competent and experienced experts who may be appointed and authorized under the provisions of Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

The minister recommends, therefore, that a commission be appointed consisting of Sir William Van Horne, Mr. John Bertram, and Mr. E. C. Fry, of which Sir William Van Horne shall be chairman and convenor, for the purpose of making such inquiry, obtaining such evidence and information and making such reports and recommendations as in their opinion (and subject to any further instructions which may be given by the Governor-General-in-Council), the exigencies of the reference may require.

The minister further recommends that such commission be authorized to employ such scientific and professional assistance as its members may decide; that the duration of the commission shall be during pleasure.

Mr. Frank Oliver resumes his address on the bill. Ottawa, Ont., May 28.—This was the fourth day on which the Grand Trunk Pacific bill had been under consideration before the Railway Committee. Nevertheless the interest was fully maintained.

Before the debate began Mr. Copp, of Digby, asked if it was true that the company was willing to undertake the construction of a maritime branch to Moncton. The answer was given on behalf of Mr. Wainwright that the company was willing to build this western line.

Mr. Frank Oliver then resumed his address on the bill where he had left off yesterday. The main question at issue in this matter, he said, was not one of terminals, or route or subsidy or government ownership. The most important point was the rates to be imposed on traffic.

Would the new line charge all that the traffic would stand or would the basis be the cost of haulage? That was the important point for Canadian shippers. In the United States there were so many lines from St. Paul east that competition kept the freight rates down to a reasonable profit on the cost of transport.

But this was not the principle on which our freight tariffs are prepared. The facts spoke for themselves. The C. P. R. charges more to ship goods from Toronto to Regina or to Edmonton than you could have them carried to Constantinople for.

The rate to Regina is higher than across the continent to Vancouver. Mr. Tarte—Are railway rates higher in Canada than in the United States? Mr. Oliver—There are cases where American rates are as high or higher, but I have already said that the rates from St. Paul east are much lower than from a parallel point in Canada.

We know that the rate from Windsor east is higher than from Chicago. Mr. Tarte—And want the new road play the very same game? Mr. Oliver—Yes, if it is allowed. It is our business to see that they are not allowed.

Mr. Tarte—The Intercolonial does the same thing, I fear. Mr. Blair—No, it does not. You know a great deal, but you don't know everything. Mr. Oliver went on to say that the people of Canada paid for eight hundred miles of railway from Winnipeg to Port Arthur and made this a present to the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern.

But in spite of this fact the companies charged three times as much for the haulage of freight over this stretch as the New York Central charged for freight from Buffalo to New York. Mr. Emmerson—Yes, and the United States railway pays dividends on stock watered five times.

Mr. Oliver concluded that there ought to be an absolute government control of rates. The committee then set about the passage of the opening clauses. Upon the clause fixing the capital stock at seventy-five million dollars, which may be divided into common and preferred stock, the Minister of Railways said that Parliament would make a mistake in granting the right to issue preferred and ordinary stock to such an amount, as it was well known that railways in these days were not built by the capital.

The stock, as a matter of fact, does not turn a cent into the treasury. The solicitor for the company, Mr. Chrysler, said that the C. P. R. and other stocks had been actually subscribed, and there was no reason why this should not be too.

Mr. Blair said he would not press his objection unless the committee took the same view, and so the company gets the right to issue its seventy-five millions stock of common and preferred. Clause 13, which outlines the route of the line, stood over to be reprinted, but in the meantime the promoter of the bill outlined certain changes which the company wished to make.

This provides for a line from Moncton to Quebec, from Quebec to a point within fifty miles of Lake Abitibi and thence north to Lake Nepegon, on to Winnipeg. There is no change in the proposed location of the western stretch, but branches are authorized from the main line to connect with the road to North Bay or Nipissing, to Fort William and Port Arthur, to Brandon, to Regina, Prince Albert, Calgary and Dawson.

Mr. Blair thought if it was desired to reach the nearest Maritime port it was a mistake to specify Moncton. It would be more convenient to use St. John for grain shipments than Halifax though the latter would continue to enjoy its passenger trade.

The clause passed empowering the company to issue bonds of thirty thousand dollars per mile in the section east of Winnipeg, twenty thousand across the prairies, and fifty thousand through the Rockies to the coast. There was some objection that the bonding power was rather high but this was not pressed.

The Minister of Railways said if the government determined to guarantee any bonds they would certainly take steps to control the issue. The company asked power to accept assistance in land or money and to issue land grant bonds to the extent of two dollars an acre upon any aid granted to the undertaking.

Mr. Blair claimed that the time had gone by for land grants and he did not see why the company should be authorized to traffic in them. The Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick could see no reason why the company should be prohibited from accepting land grants from the provinces, for instance, the Federal Parliament had quite enough to do to attend to its own business, without bothering about the provinces.

The clause by which the company asked power to accept assistance was withdrawn and Mr. D. C. Fraser moved to confine the land grant-bonds to the land owned by the company other than for the purposes of its undertaking. This was accepted by the promoters, and a division then took place on the clause as amended, which was carried by 58 to 32.

The company sought the right to develop water powers and to deal in electricity. There was some objection to this clause, and it accordingly stood over to be re-drafted. Power was asked to undertake irrigation and to enter into highways, etc., for the erection of poles, to enter into mining, lumbering and iron and steel manufacture, but these clauses were struck out.

The bulk of the clauses had been passed before the committee rose at one o'clock, and it is practically certain that the rest of the charter will get through when the committee meets again on June 2.

BETTING IN PUBLIC BILL FOR SUPPRESSION KILLED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A special cable to the New York Herald from London says: 'The Lords amused themselves on May 25 by throwing out the bill for the suppression of public betting. It is absurd to describe this measure, grounded on the report of a Lords committee as a crocheted or faded bill. The simple object of the bill which might no doubt, have been advantageously amended, was to prohibit betting in public places. To prevent betting altogether is no doubt impossible.

Lord Davey, who had charge of this betting bill, is one of the most eminent lawyers now living in England. An old-fashioned Liberal, he is averse like all his school, to unnecessary interference with the habits of the people. He was a member of the committee from which the report proceeded. To charge such a man with fussy and ignorant sentimentalism is plainly absurd.

Some Peers whose zeal for the welfare of the working classes has never been conspicuous, are not ashamed to talk about the bill favoring the rich at the expense of the poor. It has nothing to do with any distinction of class. The distinction which it draws is a plain, practical one, between public and private betting. Both are equally within the reach of all classes, but one is beyond the reach of the law, the other is not.

If bishops had taken the trouble to be in their places the second reading of the bill would have been averted. They showed their indifference to social reform by staying away, and the bill was lost by a majority of nine.

INDIAN DANCES DIFFICULTY FOUND IN SUPPRESSING THE FORBIDDEN REVELS ON PIAPOT'S RESERVE.

Regina, May 27.—Considerable annoyance to officials has been recently caused on the eight Indian reserves presided over by Mr. W. Graham, agent of the reserves comprised in the File Hills agency. Since the passing of the act, about two years ago, forbidding the 'sun' dances, 'give away' dances, and the like, there was no attempt to evade the law until last March, when a sort of agitator among the Indians arrived on Piapot's reserve and sought to defy the law by an audaciously chosen technical point.

He started 'circle' dances, at which nothing was given away but a supper. The first one was given on March 14, and was quickly followed by a series of others of a similar kind, at which the Indians appeared in all their finery. The matter was getting serious. Mr. Graham took alarm, and began proceedings against Etchesea, the man who had started the dances, charging him with a breach of the Indian Act. The magistrate decided to send the case for trial, and Etchesea was charged before Judge Richardson and a jury.

Mr. Fred. Jones put up an able defence on the point indicated. The accused, however, was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Another Indian named Shave Tail, who had followed the example set by Etchesea, and organized a dance so recently as May 16, was charged with enticing the Indians to dances, and was also found guilty, but recommended to mercy and liberated after a severe reprimand by the judge.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN. PRESIDENT LOUBET WILL VISIT THE POPE.

Rome, May 28.—Mgr. Lorenzelli, Papal Nuncio at Paris, reports improved relations between France and the Holy See. President Loubet is coming to Rome to pay a ceremonial visit to the Pope in order to bring about a better understanding concerning the nomination of bishops and the treatment of the friars. This change of attitude on the part of the Republic is believed to have resulted from the threat of hostile reference to France in the bull which Pope Leo is preparing for the Consistory to be held on June 15. It is now stated that such reference will be greatly modified or even suppressed.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES BANQUET TO LORD AND LADY MINTO AT KING EDWARD HOTEL, TORONTO.

Toronto, May 28.—The Governor-General and Lady Minto were to-night guests of the citizens of Toronto, at a banquet in the King Edward Hotel. About 200, including ladies, attended. Mayor Urquhart presided, and proposed the toast of the guests of the evening. The Hon. George W. Ross repined to the only other toast, that of the empire. After a eulogy of His Excellency and Lady Minto for the dignified and sympathetic manner in which they had performed the duties of their high office, the premier dealt with Imperial questions. He advocated a closer political unification of the empire, closer commercial unity, and union for defensive purposes. On the trade question he said Canada must be the judge of what is right for herself to do in matters of trade, but I contend that until Great Britain accepts a trade policy for her own people, that is, for the whole empire distinct from her trade policy for the rest of the world, imperial unity will be a dream and a fantasy of the imagination.

tion. She must consolidate her colonies commercially if she is to consolidate her empire. I believe, with Mr. Chamberlain, that Britain must reconsider the incidence of free trade as expounded by the Manchester school, and forthwith adopt the trade conditions to the commercial unification of the empire. On the defensive point, the premier said he saw more difficulty, but the problem must be faced. Greatness has its burdens, and the empire should be able to call on every one who shares in its protection to its defence.

FIRE AT MARIEVILLE LOSS ESTIMATED AT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Marieville, May 28.—A most disastrous fire broke out here to-night. Over sixty dwelling houses were consumed, at an estimated loss of \$50,000. The fire started in a hay barn, at the south side of the village, near the Central Vermont station. As the wind was high several wooden buildings were soon in flames. The people, who were fast asleep, fled from their homes, clad in night attire. Within half an hour, the fire had got a firm hold in three streets, and burned ferociously. A telegram was sent to Chief Benoit in Montreal for assistance, but as the town has no water supply, he decided it was no use to despatch fire engines.

Marieville has a population of sixteen hundred and the fire is the worst ever experienced in its history. At 2.30 it was announced the fire was under control. No accidents are reported, though many people had narrow escapes. The bucket brigade did good service, aided by the students of the college. The college was saved. Mr. Paul Roberts, lumber merchant, lost three houses, besides a quantity of lumber and wood.

THE OTTAWA FIRE. Ottawa, May 28.—Four firemen were injured by falling walls, two of them seriously, at a fire shortly after noon at the corner of Gladstone avenue and Concession street. The injured men are Thomas Green, Hugh Thompson, Stephen Starrs and William McKay, all of No. 2 fire station.

The house, which contained three dwellings, a candy store, and a Chinese laundry, was owned by Mr. J. Templeman, and was totally destroyed. The loss will be over four thousand dollars. The fire originated in a loft over the laundry, wherein was stored some hay, which took fire by a spark from the laundry stove pipe.

STILL AT LARGE A FIERCE HUNT IS BEING INSTITUTED FOR THE MURDERER OF LITTLE GLORY WHALEN.

Collingwood, Ont., May 28.—There is still no clue to the murderer of little Glory Whalen, the thirteen-years-old school girl, whose body was found near Collingwood on Thursday. The child had been blindfolded. A fierce man hunt is being engaged in by the people of this section, but so far without success. The post-mortem examination shows that death was caused by a bullet wound in the head. Both the outer clothing and under garments were found to be in perfect order, and there were no signs of any attempt to abuse the child. It was found that the bullet had entered behind the right ear, traversed the brain in a diagonal direction, pierced the skull in front and lodged just under the skin over the left eye. The bullet was extracted and was found to be of a thirty-eight calibre, retaining its original shape, but roughened on one side by its passage through the bones of the head. Directly on the top of the head an extravasation of blood and acum was found under the scalp, indicating a blow from some blunt instrument. The blow had not been severe enough to injure the skull and there was no external bruise, a fact probably explained by the theory that the blow had been delivered on top of the girl's flat straw hat. No other marks of violence were found on the body.

'PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.' DIOCESE OF CHICAGO MAY SUBSTITUTE ANOTHER TITLE.

Chicago, May 28.—The convention of the Diocese of Chicago Protestant Episcopal Church has voted in favor of resolutions advocating a correction of the name of the Church body, by dropping the words, 'Protestant Episcopal,' and the substitution of some more comprehensive title.

NEGRO SLAVERY SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS DISCLOSED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN ALABAMA.

Chicago, May 29.—A despatch from Montgomery, Ala., says:— Investigation into the enforced slavery of negroes in this state has developed one death from ill-treatment and the arrest of an agent, who is accused of plotting to sell negroes into peonage. Witnesses before the federal grand jury testified that death resulted from the punishment accorded a negro woman who was held in servitude on one of the farms. This woman was accused of being rebellious, and because she could not pile for burning the brush cut by a dozen men, was laid across a log and given one hundred lashes. Still showing a rebellious spirit, her hands were tied and the rope thrown over the limb of a tree and pulled up so as to leave it barely possible for her toes to reach the ground. The woman died two days later.

F. M. Pruett, a liveryman, of Good Water, was arrested, charged with conspiracy to sell Ed. Moody, a negro, to J. W. Pace.

A REMARKABLE ORDER 'TIMES' CORRESPONDENT GIVEN THREE DAYS TO PACK UP AND LEAVE ST. PETERSBURG.

London, May 29.—The 'Times' announces the receipt of a telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent stating that he has been ordered by the Russian Government to leave Russian territory. The order as originally signified to him was that he was to leave St. Petersburg on Thursday, but, by the good offices of the British ambassador, he has been allowed three days' grace to make domestic arrangements before leaving.

London, May 30.—Mr. Brahm, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times,' giving the details of his expulsion from Russia by order of the government, states that he was arrested by order of General Kleigells, the Chief of Police, and taken to a police station. After a long wait, during which he was forbidden to communicate with his wife, friends or ambassador, he was notified that he would be expelled from the country by order of General von Wahl, Assistant Minister of the Interior, on account of his hostility to the Russian Government and his invention of false news. He was informed that in the meantime he would be kept under arrest in the transit prison. Before he was taken there, however, a special order came that no further steps be taken pending fresh instructions and meanwhile he might write to the British Ambassador, who he did. Half an hour later he was told that he would be released if he signed a promise to leave Russia on the first train. Otherwise he would be expelled in the ordinary manner. He signed, as there was nothing else for him to do. When he was released he immediately visited the British Ambassador, who at once called on M. von Plehve, the Minister of the Interior. Mr. Brahm supposed at the time that his expulsion was owing to the publication by the 'Times' of the alleged letter of M. von Plehve, which first appeared in the 'Aventi,' of Rome, and which was interpreted as a covert intimation to the governor of Bessarabia not to check severe measures against the Jews.

Mr. Brahm had nothing to do with the publication of the letter which the 'Times' obtained from another source. When the Ambassador returned he said he was unable to obtain anything but an extension of time, namely, three days instead of eight hours, in which Mr. Brahm must leave the country.

The correspondent adds:—M. von Plehve assured the Ambassador that the step taken had been in preparation for some time and was not influenced by anything I had written in regard to Kishineff. No objection was entertained to me personally or anything in particular I had written. They, however, disliked what they called the hostile tone of my correspondence and of the 'Times.' They said that from the time I had occupied the post of correspondent at St. Petersburg the 'Times' had devoted itself to attacking Russia and the Russian policy. They did not know whether I was responsible for this attitude, but made up their minds that the correspondent of the 'Times' would no longer be tolerated in the Russian capital. They knew that this action would provoke an outburst against Russia in the British press, but they had well weighed the consequence of the step, and were resolved to read the 'Times' a lesson. Personally they were very sorry for the inconvenience they were causing me. Later a police officer visited me, and said he was instructed to make me sign a written promise to leave Russia forever, within three days, failing which I would be transported to the station in company with other prisoners, and eventually put across the frontier. The police officers behaved with the greatest consideration and courtesy throughout.

EXPULSION FROM GERMANY. 'Express' from Berlin says that William Stevens and John Meyers, Americans, have been arrested at Muelhauser and expelled from Germany 'in the public interest.' No details are given, but this phrase usually means that the persons expelled have committed some political offence. It is understood that the New York Herald's correspondent, Mr. Luchnow, has also been expelled for sending his paper reports which the German Government disapproved of.

The 'Neueste Nachrichten' suggests that the expulsion of the Berlin correspondent of the London 'Times' would be a public benefit.

THE OAKS 'OUR LASSIE' THE WINNER AT EPSOM.

London, May 29.—Apart from customary interest in ladies' day at Epsom, the open character of the race for the Oaks stakes (of 5,000 sovereigns, for three-year-old fillies, about one mile and a half) attracted an unusually large crowd. The difference in the composition of the Derby Day road procession and that of to-day was particularly marked this morning, four-in-hands, motors and carriages being almost wholly occupied by smartly dressed people, with a preponderance of women in the daintiest summer costumes. The trains carried their full quotas. The King and the Prince of Wales took a special train, but the Queen and the Princess of Wales did not go to Epsom. The field for the Oaks numbered eleven. 'Our Lassie' won, with 'Hammerkop' second and 'Sky Scrapper' third. 'Dazzling' fell during the race.



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RECIPROCITY

Trade Relations Between Canada and the United States.

REPORT OF MINNESOTA BRANCH OF RECIPROCITY LEAGUE.

Washington, May 27.—Mr. Eugene G. Hay, of Minneapolis, counsel of the Minnesota branch of the National Reciprocity League, at a meeting of the branch in January, was charged with the duty of making a study of the past and present commercial relations of Canada and the United States and the prospects of securing a reciprocity treaty that would be to the advantage of both countries.

Mr. Hay concludes that if a reciprocity treaty with Canada is to be secured the interests that will be favorably affected by it must not trust to Senators and Representatives carrying it through, simply because it is a good thing for the country.

Mr. Hay reported that he found the Roosevelt administration at Washington strongly in favor of a reciprocity treaty, and the information he gathered led him to believe that a session of the Joint High Commission would probably be convened at Ottawa about Sept. 1.

Mr. Hay observed, 'is not conducive to continued party triumph, and it is exceedingly doubtful if the Liberal party could survive another failure without changing front, and if the coming meeting of the Joint High Commission shall prove fruitless I should expect to see the Liberal party advocate higher duties.

Discussing the character of treaty that he believes could be negotiated, Mr. Hay says: 'I can only state what from my investigation at this time seem the probable basis of a treaty.

The products of the farm, and probably the quarry, the mine and the woods, as well as live animals, poultry and dairy products.

As to the first and second they will undoubtedly be quite urgent if not unalterably determined. To this they will undoubtedly desire to add a very large list of the products of the farm, and probably the quarry, the mine and the woods, as well as live animals, poultry and dairy products.

As to some of these items we would feel as great an interest in having all tariffs removed as would they; others would undoubtedly meet with opposition in certain sections of this country.

tentative, for much will undoubtedly depend upon the management and representations of those interested, and articles which it now seems would be easy to place in the treaty would in the course of the bargaining prove to be impossible, and that which now looks impossible may in the light of future developments prove easy to secure.'

DISMISSED.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA THROWN OUT OF OFFICE.

Victoria, B.C., June 1.—A new stage in the political situation was reached today when Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere formally dismissed Colonel Prior and his government from office. There were rumors last night that the Hon. Mr. Prior would be granted dissolution and would be allowed to appeal to the country, but they proved to be absolutely incorrect.

Mr. Richard McBride, barrister of New Westminster, representing Dewdney district, has been called upon by Lieut. Governor Joly de Lotbiniere to form a ministry.

Victoria, B.C., May 28.—The dismissal of two ministers, the resignation of a third, and the defeat of the Cabinet, is the record of British Columbia for the last twenty-four hours. Following closely on the events of Tuesday afternoon came the resignation yesterday of Mr. McInnes. Mr. McInnes, in a letter to the Premier, said he took this step to facilitate an appeal to the country on party lines, but admitted he would accord the Premier his support for the purpose of granting supply.

Subsequently the Premier moved that the House adjourn till two o'clock to-day. This was opposed by the Opposition, who defeated the government by 17 to 14. Col. Prior then rose and said, it having been demonstrated that he had lost control of the House, he would ask the Governor to come down to-day and dissolve the House.

During the afternoon the special committee reported unanimously. Briefly they found that the original transfer of lands to the C. & W. Railway was contrary to the public interest; that there were ample subsidy lands to satisfy the legitimate demands of the railway without appropriating these two blocks; that there were no conditions attached to the delivery of the grants; that the government gave answers in the House contrary to the facts; that letters from the C. P. R. to the government were not brought down with the return ordered by the House; that under bill 87 that company would have been given claim to the blocks, and, finally, that the railway company have no ground for complaint either in the rescinding order or in bill sixteen, both of which were in the public interest.

As a preliminary to these findings the committee reflect on the government, and particularly upon Messrs. Wells and Eberts.

SULTAN OF SOKOTO

HE IS CAUSING MORE TROUBLE IN NIGERIA.

London, May 27.—Lokoja, the Sultan of Sokoto, who died eastward when the British captured Sokoto, northern Nigeria, has stirred up a good following, and started guerrilla attacks on the British. In the most recent fights the British had two men killed and a large number wounded. The British finally drove off the Sultan's forces.

THE KING

HIS MAJESTY APPEARS TO BE IN THE BEST OF HEALTH.

New York, May 30.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says rumors that the King's health has caused uneasiness in the royal family have not been confirmed from any responsible source. He seems stouter when seen at the opera or in his carriage on the Mall than he was at the coronation, but his color is good, and there are no signs of weakness or weariness. He is reported to be taking great interest in and showing considerable anxiety respecting Mr. Chamberlain's new departure in economics. It is rumored that he intends to make the Duke of Buccleuch an English duke by removing the attainder on the dukedom of Monmouth.

MARCONI BETTER.

Rome, May 20.—Signor Marconi, who showed symptoms of a breakdown some days ago, and was ordered to take a rest, has completely recovered.

TORNADO IN ONTARIO

Township of Mornington Swept by Terrific Wind Storm.

Listowel, Ont., May 28.—A tornado accompanied by a severe thunderstorm last evening swept through the township of Mornington, leveling everything in its path, a strip four miles long by two hundred and fifty yards wide. The storm started at Carson's farm, on the seventh concession of Mornington, and after leveling the silo, destroyed every tree in Mr. Solomon Koepfer's bush. It then demolished Mr. Arthur Dowd's large barn, leaving not a board standing above the foundation. Their frame house was shifted eight feet. Dowd and his wife were inside, but were not seriously hurt. The bricks and timbers were hurled half a mile. The school janitor, James Hastings, and his little daughter, who were in the school, rushed to the basement. Mr. Levy Watson's bank barn and orchard were blown away. The storm wrecked everything between Mr. Johnston's house and the orchard. Mr. John Gamble and his wife and son ran for the fields, but only got a few feet away when they were caught. Mrs. Gamble was struck by a falling piece of timber and her spine was seriously injured, while the son received a scalp wound. Mrs. Gamble, it is feared, may not recover. Mr. Gamble's barn was unroofed and a buggy picked off the floor and hurled forty rods away, while part of the barn was carried over a mile. Damage was also done to the buildings of Messrs. Alf. Ewing and John Martin.

KISHINEFF OUTRAGES

ATTITUDE OF COUNT TOLSTOY ON THE JEWISH QUESTION.

New York, May 27.—Mandel Schulmeister, twenty years of age, and a native of Kishineff, was among the stowage passengers landed at Ellis's Island to-day, from the North German Lloyd steamer 'Grosser Kurfurst.' He left Kishineff the Monday after the massacre. He said: 'On the Jewish passover, the houses of the Jews were stoned and threats made to kill them and the next day, when the Christians came out of their church, the crowds armed with stones and iron bars attacked the Jews in the streets, and began to sack the houses, killing men, women and children.'

'I saw the mob enter the yard of the houses next to ours, where they stoned a shoemaker to death. While I was hid in the cellar with my family, I heard the mob enter our house, break the furniture, and smash the windows. I saw in the cemetery fifty bodies of men and women waiting to be buried. They were badly mutilated.' Schulmeister said that he left Kishineff, and was smuggled across the frontier when an agent helped him to get to Bremen.

London, May 26.—The full text of Count Tolstoy's letter on the Kishineff outrages, a brief extract of which has already been published, contains the following declaration of his attitude on the Jewish question:—'As regards my views on the Jews, and on the horrible doings at Kishineff, they ought to be clear to all who interest themselves in my conception of life. My attitude towards the Jews cannot be other than as towards brothers whom I love, not because they are Jews, but because, like ourselves and everybody else, they are sons of one God, the Father. Such love needs no effort on my part for I have met and know many excellent people among the Jews. What I felt most deeply was horror at the criminals who are really responsible for all that occurred at Kishineff, and horror at our government, with their clergy, who keep the people in a state of ignorance and fanaticism, with their bandit horde of officials. The outrages at Kishineff are but the direct result of the propaganda of falsehood and violence of our government towards these events, and is only one more proof of their brutal egotism, which does not flinch at any measure however cruel, when it is a question of suppressing a movement deemed dangerous to themselves. Their complete indifference is similar to the indifference of the Turkish Government toward the Armenian atrocities and toward the most terrible outrages which do not affect their interests.'

HUSSNER SENTENCED

GERMAN NAVAL ENSIGN WHO KILLED HIS FRIEND ON GOOD FRIDAY, MUST SUFFER.

Berlin, May 26.—The States Attorney to-day moved that a sentence of six years imprisonment in a penitentiary and expulsion from the navy be imposed on Hussner, the young naval ensign, who, at Esesen, on Good Friday, killed a friend and townsman, Hartmann, an artilleryman, by running the latter through the back with his sword, for not saluting him properly. Hussner was sentenced to four years and one week's imprisonment and to degradation.

The attention of Germany was centered on the court-martial of Hussner. Hussner's replies to the president's questions were straightforward. He said that while regretting that his sword strokes killed the artilleryman, he affirmed that he acted within the service instructions; and that he was obliged by honor to compel obedience. The impression made by the prolonged examination of Hussner on the spectators was that his action was the result of the system of training on material which was dull and passionate, and which affected a mind filled with exaggerated ideas of honor.

The court read a letter which Hussner wrote to his mother from prison, and in which he said: 'God Almighty will not desert me, because I only acted as I had to. If I am punished, I shall have the glad consciousness of having maintained my honor unimpaired. It is, after all, the highest gift that a man can possess. I trust in my Redeemer, Jesus Christ.'

My cell was opened this moment and my dinner was brought in. The food is quite good. My fellow prisoners look with envy upon it. It is said that they look upon a man preparing to be an officer.'

THE IRISH AUTO RACE

STATEMENT OF MR. WYNDHAM IN THE COMMONS.

London, May 27.—Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the international automobile race in Ireland in July would be run over a course to which nobody would be admitted except the stewards and officials. A large contingent of police and military would be present.

SENATOR O'BRIEN DEAD

THE END CAME ON FRIDAY AFTER A LONG ILLNESS.

The Hon. Jas. O'Brien died on Friday at his residence, Sherbrooke street, after a lengthy illness. His funeral to St. Patrick's Church yesterday morning was very largely attended.

The Hon. James O'Brien, Senator, was born at Aughnagar, County Tyrone, Ireland, on Aug. 3, 1836. He was educated there and came to Montreal in 1850, where he has since resided. He began his active business career in 1858 by entering the wholesale clothing and dry-



THE LATE HON. JAMES O'BRIEN.

goods trade. This business was continued with another jointly till 1862, when Mr. O'Brien assumed full control and thereafter conducted it on his own account. In his hands the business became widely developed and was ultimately extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

He retired from the active business with a handsome fortune in 1893, but remained interested in several industrial and financial institutions, including the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company and the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, of both of which he was a director. He was the sixth largest individual shareholder in the Bank of Montreal. In religion a Roman Catholic, he gave liberally to all deserving works and was a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, of the Western Hospital, and of the Notre Dame Hospital.

He was vice-president of the Board of Governors of Laval University; a trustee of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, a member of the Forest and Stream Club, a member of the Board of Trade, and vice-president of the Bel-Air Jockey Club. He was one of the founders of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association. Politically a Conservative, he was called to the Senate of Canada as the successor of the late Hon. Edward Murphy, by Lord Aberdeen, in December, 1895. He had been twice married, and died a widower.

STRIKE OVER

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY WON EASILY AFTER FIVE DAYS OF DIFFICULTY.

The foolishness of the Montreal Street Railway Company's workers in going on strike, as they did on May 23, was a sure warrant of their defeat. After annoying the public on a holiday, and inflicting incalculable inconvenience to that large population that depends upon the street railway to go from their homes to business—after having broken the law and earned for them and their union the title of lawless men—the strikers declared the strike off on Wednesday night. They were hopelessly beaten. On Thursday the cars were running nearly as usual. One would not know from appearances to-day that there had ever been any trouble.

The company, with Mr. W. G. Ross, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Robertson, superintendent, managing the arrangements for supplying new men with whom to defeat the strikers, had everything so arranged that they could put on fifty men per day. The police showed a firm hand on more than one occasion, and the authorities punished their prisoners with firmness for breaking the law. There was a good deal of inconvenience to the public, especially on Victoria Day. People were entirely in sympathy with efforts made to defeat the strikers, and put up with inconveniences without a murmur.

The strikers had broken their bargain of last February with the company. The latter has taken no unfair advantage of their success in defeating the strikers, and ordered their foremen and inspectors to make no reprisals, but to adhere to the bargain made in February, with the increase of wages then granted. That the strike is over is cause of thankfulness.

The striking foundry helpers at the

works of the Laurie Engine Company returned to work on Thursday afternoon, on the understanding that their request for increase of pay will be taken up at once by the directors of the company and the increase granted.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Sydney, N.S., May 30.—Mrs. William Smith was burned to death yesterday at her home at Barachois, on the north shore of Cape Breton. She wore light clothing which ignited and, being alone, the flames enveloped her before assistance arrived.

TILSONBURG'S DISASTER.

THE TOWN WAS SWEEPED BY FIRE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Tilsonburg, Ont., June 1.—The worst conflagration in the history of Tilsonburg occurred to-day, when 11 business places and twelve residences were razed to the ground and as many more considerably damaged. The fire started about noon at the rear of Buckberrough's blacksmith shop, being caused, it is supposed, by children playing with matches. It quickly spread to Darrow's foundry, then to the barns of W. Parker and E. J. House, and in a very short time the flames had crept to the residences of ex-Mayor Sinclair, Mrs. R. H. Armstrong, C. H. Denton, Mr. Fowle, Mrs. W. Harris, J. Hillman, and one new house just completed. By this time the rear of Mr. Parker's residence and butcher shop and the stores of J. M. Clark, J. E. Weston, P. P. Newell, residence and store of Thos. Fero, offices of Dr. Brady and Mr. Raynes, town clerk, were in flames. Inside of two hours the fine block of Mr. Sinclair and buildings covering over three acres were all burned to the ground.

The high wind carried great flakes of cinders to the west, and many dwellings were ignited from them. Four fine residences, owned by Mr. J. E. House, Mr. S. H. Betts, Mr. J. I. McMechan, and Mr. A. H. Robertson, on Washington avenue, were also destroyed.

The work of the citizens saved the homes of the Rev. Mr. Bosworth and Mr. Stinson, the G. T. R. agent.

Cinders were carried for miles into the country, and caused great havoc on the farms of Mr. F. Sanders, at least two miles away. His barns and sheds were destroyed and his house was only saved by hard work. The wide street, Broadway, saved the west side of the town from being wiped out also. Several places were on fire at different times. McDonald's and Low's blocks having had a very close call.

A GEORGIA CYCLONE.

CARRIED WITH IT DEATH AND DESTRUCTION YESTERDAY—MANY WERE KILLED.

Gainsville, Ga., June 1.—A cyclone of terrific force struck this city this afternoon, causing fearful loss of life in this city and New Holland and White Sulphur. As near as can be calculated the results are eighty-five men, women and children dead, and perhaps forty more fatally injured, with a property loss of something like \$300,000. The death list is yet imperfect, not all the bodies having been recovered, and identified. Many of them were mangled beyond recognition. The storm appeared a little before one o'clock, and within two minutes it had killed nearly a hundred persons, torn two stories from the five-floor brick factory of the Gainsville Cotton Mills, demolished almost two hundred cottages, razed two brick stores to the ground, and blown down innumerable outbuildings. By what resembles a miracle the cyclone's fury was confined to the outskirts of the city, the main business and residence portion not being touched. Torrents of rain accompanied the wind, but within five minutes after its first onslaught the sun was shining upon a scene of fearful desolation. A list of dead is confined to operatives of the Gainsville Cotton Mills and the Paolet Cotton Mills, and two-thirds of them were women and children.

CAPTAIN SULLIVAN

REACHES TORONTO, AND WILL EXPLAIN.

Toronto, June 1.—The celebrated 'Cap.' John Sullivan, who has been wanted to give evidence before the Public Accounts Committee of the legislature, and for whom the legislature itself issued a summons, arrived in the city this evening, and says he will be on hand when the committee meets in the morning. He is wanted to explain the transaction by which he purchased a timber limit from the government for \$250 and sold it for \$9,000.

PRINCIPAL HACKETT

HAD HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED YESTERDAY.

A special meeting of the board of governors of the Diocesan Theological College was held yesterday afternoon at four o'clock in the college, His Grace Archbishop Bond in the chair. The resignations of the Rev. Dr. Hackett as principal, and the Rev. John Duncan, professor of dogmatics, was read. It was resolved that they be accepted with deep regret, and that a committee be appointed to draw up a resolution to that effect.

LONDON CABLE NOTES.

'TIMES' SAYS BRITAIN MUST SHIELD CANADA FROM UNJUSTIFIABLE ATTACK.

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

London, May 28.—In a cable letter to the 'Times' from Melbourne, Mr. Reid, a member of the Commonwealth Parliament, says Mr. Chamberlain is endeavoring to make the British people forget the things which threatened the downfall of the Empire. ACTION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The Chambers of Commerce at Birmingham and Cardiff have passed resolutions in support of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for preferential tariffs for the colonies.

INVITE DISCUSSION.

Sir Robt. Griffen in a letter to the 'Times,' on the subject of preferential tariffs, says there is much less danger to the cause of free trade if there is an open discussion with the colonies than there will be if we should blindly refuse to discuss the matter. A number of letters appear in the 'Times' suggesting a free and full discussion of the subject.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT SCHEME.

The New Zealand government has decided to go into the meat shipping business. It is the intention of the government to buy meat in the colony and ship it direct to the United Kingdom, where depots are to be established in the great commercial centres. It will be disposed of at a price that will merely cover the cost. The first depots will be established at Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool and Cardiff, and will be run in the name of the New Zealand government, by a local superintendent.

In a speech delivered to-day, Lord Tweedmouth put himself on record as positively opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's proposed preference for the colonies. He said he hoped the electors would reject with contempt Mr. Chamberlain's preferential scheme.

At a meeting of the Quebec Central Railway, the chairman, Mr. Dent, said it was very doubtful if the proposed Trans-Canada Railway would benefit their company.

It is considered to be very doubtful if the letter on the way from Canadian members of Parliament will induce Mr. Chamberlain to visit Canada at the present time. The 'Evening Globe' in an editorial comment on Mr. Chamberlain's policy, says henceforth the British Empire in all negotiations for commercial treaties must be treated as a unit.

PRESENTED AT COURT.

London, May 29.—Dr. and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, Lord Strathcona's son-in-law and daughter, were presented at the last court held by their Majesties, the King and Queen.

London, May 27.—Sir Gilbert Parker, in an address before the Australian Chamber of Commerce in London, on the subject of Imperial defence, said that sooner or later Canada would recognize her duty to the Mother Country in some form of contribution to the funds for maintaining the defence of the Empire. It must be remembered, however, that Canada was a poor country by comparison with Australia.

He said the Monroe Doctrine might give a sense of protection to Canada, but if she relied on that she would be depending upon an enemy who, while hospitably giving protection, might some day wish to foreclose the mortgage and take Canada into the forty-eight states.

Commenting on the speech, the 'St. James Gazette' says the word enemy should never be used in reference to the United States even in its most Pickwickian sense.

THE 'CHRONICLE'S' VIEW.

The 'Daily Chronicle's' comments editorially on the debate in the Commonwealth Parliament, and points out that the Canadian political leaders are fearful of Quebec and the French-Canadian influence, and dread being drawn into what Sir Wilfrid Laurier calls the vortex of militant Imperialism. This is the reason Canada does not contribute towards the cost of the British navy.

CITY REFUSES TO PAY.

The city of Montreal yesterday, by a vote of the City Council, refused to pay the volunteers who turned out to protect the wharves during the strike of the longshoremen.

PALMA TROPHY

THE KING MANIFESTING MUCH INTEREST IN THE EVENT.

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

London, May 29.—It is now definitely decided that there will be six teams competing for the Palma trophy. The King has manifested much interest in the event, and may be present in person to witness the contest. The Prince of Wales has already expressed his intention of attending.

At a meeting of the National Rifle Association to-day Lord Chylesmore, who presided, announced that the competition would be shot off on July 11, the opening day of the Bisley meeting. The six teams entered will include teams from the United States and France.

The Liberals of York have accepted the candidature of Mr. Hamar Greenwood. Lord Strathcona says that nothing is yet definitely settled regarding Mr. Chamberlain's proposed visit to Canada.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Peterborough 'Review' of May 26 states that through the carelessness of campers, two fine cottages at Stony Lake were totally destroyed by fire on the previous Saturday. One belonged to Mr. W. Cox, of Lakefield, and the other to Mrs. Sheldrake.

The Galt Horse Show Association promise big attractions during the three days of the show, June 11, 12 and 13. Thursday, June 11 has been declared a public holiday by the Mayor. On Friday the 48th Highlanders' Band, of Toronto, will furnish the music.

St. Thomas is troubled over some cases of scarlet fever, and the Board of Health last Tuesday met and took measures to have houses quarantined in which the disease is found. No action was taken as to the setting up a hospital, as suggested in the meeting of the council.

The Paris Presbytery on May 26 learned that the call from Knox Church, Calgary, Alberta, to the Rev. James Skinner Scott, B.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Brantford, Ont., had been declined, and they set it aside. The reverend gentleman will remain in the east.

The Peterborough 'Review' of Wednesday tells that four men at the Cordova Gold Mines were being raised in the bucket, that morning, when something went wrong, and the men were thrown a distance of sixty feet. Eleazer Youmans was killed, and three other men were severely hurt.

Montrose, Ont., is suffering from scarlet fever, and the Separate and Public schools are said to have been closed last week in order to endeavor to check the disease. A correspondent in the Galt 'Reformer', of Wednesday, speaks with alarm as to the spread of the fever.

Capt. Gaskin, of Kingston, Ont., while driving on May 23, collided with a street car, was thrown to the ground, had three ribs broken, and was, it is feared, internally injured also. He was removed to his home, and was attended at once by Dr. Garrett. The buggy was badly smashed.

An attempt by burglars was made last night on the store of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Hobson, on Dundas street, Woodstock. There were two of them, but they were so clumsy at their work that Mr. Hobson was awakened, and he reached for his revolver, when the intruders fled. The police tried to arrest them, but the men escaped.

On Victoria Day there were unveiled three monuments erected to the memory of Canadian volunteers who died in South Africa. One was erected by the people of Scarborough township, another was dedicated at New-tonville, and the third and most pretentious memorial was unveiled at Brantford.

The accident to Mr. Fred. Benton, at the football match, in Durham, Ont., a few days since, was more severe than was thought. His elbow joint, it seems, is broken, and even if the arm is saved, it will be stiff. It is expected he will be off work for two months, which is a serious outlook to a young man with a wife and child.

Kingston people did not have a turnout of their own regiment, the 14th Regiment Prince of Wales Own Rifles, on Victoria Day, and the colonel, in a published letter, shows that there could have been no voluntary parade in the afternoon, as the soldiers wanted part of the holiday, and could not have it unless the parade had been ordered for the morning.

William E. Clark, arrested in Stratford last Tuesday, is not Charles Connors, alias Charles Clark, who is wanted in Detroit, for the murder of Horfon Warren, a hotelkeeper, on Oct. 28 last. Detective Palma, of Detroit, who visited the city, is satisfied that Clark is not the man wanted. Clark was held, however, until his record is further investigated.

On Sunday, May 24, the young boy child of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Kilmurray, of Yonge Mills, near the G.T.R. crossing, got hold of some matches while the father and mother were at the barn attending to the early morning milking. A little girl was sleeping in the bed, and the boy in some way set fire to it. The girl was fatally burned.

During a thunder storm last Tuesday evening, the barn of Mrs. K. Boyle, lot 15, 5th concession, some three miles from Guelph, was struck by lightning and burned down to the stone foundations. A tall ladder and a few pails of water could have put the fire out when it was first discovered, but the ladder was not available. The contents of the barn were saved, but it will cost \$1,000 to restore it.

During the thunderstorm on Saturday evening, May 23, lightning struck the residence of Mr. Peter Laporte, Tilbury West. The chimney was shattered and the floor and foundation damaged to some extent. Mr. Laporte and his daughter received a shock, the latter falling to the floor. A cat nestled under the stove was killed. Mr. Laporte's damage is covered by insurance.

Cardinal, Ont., had a shooting affair on Sunday, May 24, an Italian named Michael Monett, having put four bullets into Alexander Drake, while Drake put one into Monett's head. The men had quarrelled, it is alleged, because Drake was too frequently at Monett's house, from which he had been warned by Monett to stay away. Drake is minus one arm, and his attentions to Monett's wife had

bred trouble on previous occasions. Now Drake is in Brockville hospital, and Monett is in Brockville jail.

At the last meeting of the Berlin public school board the lady teachers requested an increase of 15 percent in salaries, and that the salary schedule be changed, fixing the minimum at \$300 and the maximum at \$450. The board passed a resolution stating that they were favorably impressed with the general term of the request, but were unable to change the schedule at present, owing to the estimates for the year having been fixed.

Ingersoll had some excitement from a vacant frame house on Metcalfe street, belonging to Mr. John Christopher, which was completely destroyed by fire between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning. The building was doomed when the firemen arrived. The roof had collapsed and only a portion of the studding was standing. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Mr. Christopher had some insurance.

Mr. John Patterson, coal dealer of Listowel, Ont., on Wednesday afternoon, had his horse run away when being driven over the C. P. R. tracks in front of his office. Mr. Patterson was thrown violently to the ground and a wheel of the delivery wagon passed over his right leg, fracturing a small bone near the ankle. The fracture was immediately reduced, but Mr. Patterson will be laid up for a few weeks.

The complimentary dinner given by the citizens of Thornbury and Clarksburg, as a welcome to Mr. Thomas Andrews, the well-known business man, last week, at the Revere House, was a decided success. There was a general feeling of friendliness and good-nature pervading the entire gathering. When Mr. Andrews left last autumn he was far from well, and there was a general expression of pleasure that he had been so far restored to his wonted health.

The annual district meeting of the Brockville district of the Methodist conference closed its session in that city on Wednesday afternoon. The evening session on Tuesday was of a public character, and was devoted to the consideration of the Wesley bicentenary celebration. On June 28 it will be two hundred years since the birth of the honored founder of Methodism, when it is proposed to formally inaugurate in all Methodist pulpits a commemorative movement.

Mr. A. W. Sanderson, jeweller, of Peterborough, was at Stony Lake, with his wife and four daughters, on Saturday, May 23. On Monday evening, May 25, Mr. Sanderson went out to fish from his canoe. He was not seen again that evening, and at about three o'clock last Tuesday morning his empty canoe was found by Mr. David Breeze and Mr. D. W. Dumble, who had been searching for the missing man. There was a depth of ninety feet of water at the spot.

For a few minutes on Wednesday night Ingersoll seemed in imminent danger from a cyclone. For upwards of fifteen minutes the town was swept by a furious wind. For some time before six o'clock ominous clouds had been gathering in the sky and a roaring wind set in just as the town bell had ceased ringing. Blinding clouds of dust were blown from the streets, branches of trees were snapped off, and for a time it looked as if a general cyclone was upon the town. It passed over, however, without serious damage.

While the 'Cannon Ball,' a fast freight which goes west from Stratford, Ont., every day, was pulling out at noon on Thursday, one of the couplings parted. David Snowden, a brakeman, was stepping from one car to another just where the break occurred, and he fell to the track, breaking a couple of the small bones of one of his legs. It was fortunate that the yard engine was attached to the rear of the train, which was stopped at once, or its momentum would have carried it right over the unfortunate brakeman. Snowden was at once picked up and taken to the hospital.

On Thursday morning freight train No. 93 was going west, and when near Vaudreuil a truck on one of the cars broke and derailed the car and two others behind it, and they toppled over on the east-bound track just as another freight going east was approaching, with Thos. Scott and Wm. Love, both of Brockville, as engineer and fireman respectively. The accident happened so quickly that Scott could not stop his train, and the result was that the cars were smashed to pieces and his engine badly damaged. Neither Scott nor Love sustained any injury, although their escape was miraculous. Conductor Harris, of the west-bound train, was in his caboose at the time, and he sustained a slight, but not serious hurt.

The corner stone of the new Methodist Church at Wooler was laid on Friday, May 22, under the auspices of Trent Lodge, No. 38, A.F. & A.M., by His Honor Judge Harding, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Canada, assisted by Mr. F. E. O'Flynn, District Deputy Grand Master of Prince Edward District and a number of brethren from neighboring lodges. About two hundred Masons were in the procession, including Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Col. Ponton, Messrs. J. P. Thompson, J. W. Johnson, W. J. Dymond, of Belleville; Licat-Col. J. Earl Halliwell, of Stirling; the Rev. Dr. Saunders, of Campbellford, and brethren

from Trenton, Campbellford, Stirling, Frankford, Brighton and Colborne. Dinner was served by the ladies of the congregation, in the Agricultural Grounds, at noon, after which the procession was formed in the Town Hall, headed by the Wooler Brass Band. All marched to the church. About eight hundred people were present, and the pastor, the Rev. S. F. Dixon announced the receipts and donations to be about five hundred dollars.

Western Ontario papers, says the Barrie 'Examiner,' of May 28, are discussing a remarkable bird story which has Stratford for its centre. It appears that about a week ago McKnight, a conductor, and Joe Smith, brakeman, noticed a robin working in and out from beneath the platform of the passenger coach of the train on the Port Dover line of the Grand Trunk, which leaves Stratford every day at 4 p.m., and returns at 10 a.m., remaining in the Classic City the hours between, while the train stood on the Stratford siding. On investigation they found that the bird was building its nest on the draw-bar of the coach, which is placed beneath the platform. Day by day the interest of the train crew in the work of the robin increased. The movements of the bird were closely observed. She worked faithfully while the car remained in Stratford, and when the hour for departure arrived she left the tracks. Although the coach was placed on another siding the next day, among a large number of other cars, yet she never failed to find her partly constructed home every day at ten o'clock. The result was the nest was completed about a week ago. The next move on the part of the bird was the laying of the eggs. Four have been laid already, and the nest is being anxiously watched to see if she will complete the five, which is the usual number, and then sit thereon.

QUEBEC.

It is said a company is being organized in Sherbrooke, Que., and in Montreal, to get the water power of Megantic, Wolfe, and Beauce under control and form a company that will furnish 30,000 horse power.

Armand Voyer, who belongs to Sherbrooke, Que., is held at St. Albans, Vt., for burglary, and is also wanted on a similar charge at St. Johnsbury, Vt. Voyer was arrested three years ago on a charge of breaking into several houses in Montreal, but was liberated in August, 1901, on the recommendation of the jail physician that the accused would not live if confined much longer.

The men employed by the Town Council of Farnham, to the number of sixteen, struck last week for higher wages; they were getting \$1.25 a day and they demanded \$1.50. The Road Committee last week decided to grant the wages to handlers of explosives, but refused the demand in the case of others. It is expected that their places will be filled later.

Bush fires raged through the woods in the vicinity of Magog, Que., last week. On Wednesday all the available men and teams in the Kearns neighborhood were engaged in protecting the buildings and property in that vicinity. The strong south-east wind drove the fire which had been burning for several days in the woods east so near that people were afraid the town would be assailed. On Thursday morning the wind seemed to have subsided, but the rain was still to come.

Four immigrants bound for Western Canada, have been detained at Quebec by the order of Dr. Ellis, the government physician, on the ground that they are suffering from trachoma, which is a most infectious disease, and which, it has been repeatedly stated, is prevalent in Canada owing, in the past, to the laxity which marked the examination of certain classes of immigrants, especially those from the Orient. In the case in question, there was a German, a Hungarian, an Italian and an Arab affected. They were sent to the hospital for treatment.

On Victoria Day Howard Cook and Austin Larabee went to the Brazzel brook, Cookshire, and on their return, taking a short cut through a blueberry swamp, heard a peculiar noise behind them. To their surprise a large wolf was following them, but on seeing that it was discovered it turned and went out of sight. Presently the boys heard a howl, and turning again saw the same wolf accompanied by two young wolves. Larabee made for a tree, and it is needless to say he broke the record for fast climbing. The wolves passed out of sight and were not seen again.

Dan Fulford, engineer, and H. A. Brown, fireman, of the Boston & Maine Railway, were bringing their train through the bridge, bound for Sherbrooke, on Thursday, when about one mile west of Hardwick, Vt., a bullet came through the fireman's window, struck the dripper to the gauge cock and glanced, and then flattened against the brake valve. The fireman had about a minute before got down from his seat or he would otherwise have been seriously injured if not killed; as it was the brake valve sheltered Mr. Fulford from the bullet, which was a stray from a target party.

The jury in the Disraeli shooting case, before the coroner at Sherbrooke, Que., returned no verdict. Ten were for acquitting Nicholas St. Hilaire for shooting Aime Boulanger, and seven were in favor of a verdict of manslaughter. It was claimed that it was only after Boulanger had conducted himself like a madman owing to being under the influence of liquor, that St. Hilaire fired upon him from his store. After having smashed the windows of his store St. Hilaire took his gun and fired low so that the bullet struck Boulanger in the right leg above the knee. The doctor did not arrive until twenty minutes after Boulanger had been shot, and it is believed loss of blood was the cause of death.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher returned on May 23 to his home at Knowlton, Que., from his visit to Japan, and was given a hearty reception that evening at the Academy grounds. A large number of the people of Knowlton

and adjoining towns were present. The Mayor, Mr. H. E. Williams, read an address of welcome. Mr. Fisher, who was heartily received, gave an interesting account of the forty-one millions of the progressive people of Japan. He said that our exhibit at the fair was far ahead of that of the United States, and he was confident that a large trade would soon be established between Canada and Japan.

FROM THE EAST.

Among the intermediate passengers by the steamer 'Southwark,' at Quebec on Wednesday, were fifteen monks expelled from France, who were on their way to Rimouski, Que.

St. John, N.B., speaks of establishing a municipal telephone system in opposition to the New Brunswick Telephone Company, which is charged with unduly raising the rates.

Charles Morash, a private in the Royal Regiment at Fredericton, N.B., shot himself with the Lee-Enfield rifle he had in the house on May 25, and he was considered fatally hurt. Temporary insanity is given as the cause of his rash act. He had been three years in the R. C. R. and had a wife and two children.

On May 25, Mr. Nathaniel Gay, of Pownal, P.E.I., launched his new yacht 'Jeanette,' which is thirty feet long and will carry nearly two hundred yards of sail. The launching was witnessed by a large number of people from the surrounding country. Experts state that the 'Jeanette' is an excellently built yacht and believe she is to be the fastest ever launched at Pownal. Mr. Gay and party intend in the near future to take a pleasure trip around the Island.

A pleasing ceremony took place in the Presbyterian Church, St. Stephen, N.B., on Sunday evening, May 24. After the usual service the pastor called forward the Rev. Harold M. Clark, who has left since for the missionary field in China, and, in the name of the congregation, presented him with a handsome gold watch. At the same time, in a few choice words, Mr. Julius T. Whitlock, on behalf of himself and his wife, presented Mr. Clark with a handsome gold chain.

The Rev. A. H. Whitman has resigned his position as pastor of the Baptist Church, of Charlottetown, P.E.I. For five years Mr. Whitman had labored in the field, which includes Alberton, Alma, Springfield and Knutsford. Mr. Whitman delivered his farewell sermon in Alberton on Sunday, May 24, from 11. Cor. xiii, 11. His earnest and impressive remarks were much appreciated by a large congregation. Mr. Whitman has accepted a call from Sydney Mines, C.B., and will remove to that place in the near future.

An attempt will be made in the course of about two weeks, by way of experiment, to ship lobsters alive from Summerside, P.E.I., to the American market. If successful this will put a new phase on the lobster industry of the province. The business of conveying live lobsters many miles is carried on successfully in several other parts of the Dominion and while shipments are made from Halifax and Yarmouth to Boston, all water routes yet in Prince Edward Island, it is said, no successful trial has been made.

A young man named Wallace Harding, an employee of Messrs. D. D. Glazier & Son, was drowned in the river near Douglas boom, Richibucto, N.B., on Wednesday afternoon. He and another workman named Fraser Saunders were in a boat which was being towed by the tug 'Fred Glazier,' when the boat was overturned, Harding being unable to swim, went to the bottom. He was about nineteen years of age and unmarried. His father is Mr. Fred Harding, of Gibson, who was also working at the boom.

A man named T. R. Wood, of Bangor, Maine, sustained injuries last Tuesday at the Cumberland House on Church street, Amherst, N.S., from which he may die. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon Chief Arthur was called to the front of the Cumberland House and there found the man in question sitting in front of the hotel with his head resting on his hands and in an apparently dazed condition, as he could not speak. The police found evidence to the effect that the man had been roughly handled and thrown out of the Cumberland House. On that evidence information was laid before Mr. McKenzie, stipendiary, against W. G. Venner, who is a frequent guest at the hotel, on which he was arrested, and placed in jail to be held for examination, bail being refused.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A. W. Smith, an Englishman, well educated, who had been in Africa, who was ill a part of his time in that country, and who had not recovered his health by coming to Canada, was drowned in the falls of the Beaver River, just above Beavermouth, recently. He had done some correspondence for a British newspaper, and it was believed had taken his own life by leaping into the falls.

LORD DUNDONALD

THE G. O. C. ENTERTAINED BY OFFICERS OF THE TORONTO GARRISON.

Toronto, May 30.—Lord Dundonald was entertained at a banquet by the officers of the Toronto garrison last evening. His Excellency the Governor-General was in attendance, and there were about two hundred officers present. Lord Dundonald spoke with strict regard to the restraints placed upon him, and with an evident desire to avoid further conflict with the political powers at Ottawa. He instituted comparisons between the Chilean defenses and those of Canada, and showed that despised little Chili was much better equipped in this particular than Canada. He also replied to his critics in respect to the extreme sentiments of militarism as charged against him. He emphatically declared that he had not said anything to reflect on the civilian soldiery as found in Canada. On the contrary, he had been gratified to find such a fine body of men willing to give up so much time from their business and regular callings to the cultivation of the arts of war and defence. He also stated that he had not received one single syllable from Great Britain as to what his duties should be.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Dry weather has marked the week, except for an occasional shower, which did not more than moisten the surface.

Mrs. William Masterman, widow of ex-Ald. Masterman, died very suddenly on Thursday evening at her residence, 926 Dorchester street.

A wealthy New Yorker, Mr. W. M. Jermyn, has been seeking an area of twenty thousand acres of land in Quebec for a game preserve. When he learned that he could only lease such a preserve and that he could not purchase it outright, he was much disappointed.

Two burglars were frightened away from their work on a Pine avenue residence on Tuesday night by a citizen who threw a giant torpedo so close to the robbers that the report startled them, and terror sent them off the shed and down the lane at such speed as they could command.

The body of an unknown man, with his throat cut, was found in Electric Park at the Back River, near Montreal, on Friday. There was a sum of money in the pockets of the man's clothes, and the razor in his tightly-clenched hand pointed to suicide. The police took charge of the body.

Two pastoral plays are to be given on the McGill grounds on June 4 and on June 5. 'As You Like It' and the 'Comedy of Errors' are the titles and the place of reproduction is on the east side of Redpath Museum, where spectators will be seated. Mr. Ben Greet is the manager.

An awning which projected at the south-east corner of Claude and Notre Dame streets caught a five-year-old child last week in its fall from the three-story window of the building. The little one, which would otherwise have been dashed to the pavement and killed, escaped with a fright and a few bruises.

Alfred Croteau, bricklayer, of 573 Ontario street, while walking on the track of the C. P. R., near the East End Abattoir, on Tuesday, was struck down and so injured that he died on Wednesday morning, in the Notre Dame Hospital.

James Baxter, a cattle foreman, of Stirling, Scotland, fell from the steamship 'Montevideo' on May 22, and his body was not again seen until Saturday morning, when some dock laborers found it. A deep gash in his head showed that he must have struck the wharf when he fell and was thus stunned and unable to help himself in the water.

Frederick Swan, found almost naked in a doorway on Craig street, on May 24, was taken to No. 5 Police Station, Chenneville street, and on Tuesday morning last he was found in his cell dead. Excessive drinking had hastened the man's end. His home was in England.

Captain Conquest and his hose reel crashed into a street car while going to answer an alarm signal on Tuesday last. The four firemen were thrown to the ground, and Captain Conquest was taken to the General Hospital with a strained back, severely, but not dangerously injured.

Empire Day concert of the children of the city schools on Tuesday evening last, at the Arena, resulted in a splendid evening of song, educational in a patriotic sense as well as enjoyable in itself. National airs were the rule. 'Canada, Land of the Free,' and 'Le Brigadier' were the Canadian airs sung.

Mrs. Grace Barrett, 52 years of age, 37 Greene avenue, Westmount, fell from the third story of her home about half-past nine on Wednesday night, fracturing her skull. She was picked up and placed in the Royal Victoria Hospital ambulance, which had been sent for, and was conveyed to that institution where everything possible was done to save her life, but without success. She died early on Thursday morning.

Another victim of the man traps or sea-going steamers in port was Edouard Boudreau, a laborer, who fell down the hold of a ship, a distance of forty feet, at the wharf opposite the St. Lawrence sugar refinery, about one o'clock on Friday. He was taken in the ambulance to the Notre Dame Hospital, where it was found that his skull and one of his legs were fractured.

The closing exercises of the Normal School on Friday evening were presided over by the Hon. B. de la Bruere, superintendent of public instruction, and the prizes were awarded to the successful students. The death of Miss Katherine M. Allan, of East Farnham, who had won her diploma but who died without having learned the fast, was alluded to with sadness. The Rev. Dr. Barclay, who was present at the meeting, made a pointed reference to the poor pay of the teachers and demanded better salaries.

Sir D. Wilson, the governor of British Honduras, on his way to England, was in Montreal last week. He says his country is reviving in British Honduras, especially in greater demand for manogany in the United States. Sir David was in this country in pre-confederation days, in the capacity of private secretary to Sir Chas. Hastings Doyle, the last governor of Nova Scotia, appointed by the British Colonial Office. He commanded the forces of the garrison for a time. His Excellency is accompanied by Lady Wilson and his daughter.

The attempt to set aside the directors of the Quebec Southern Railway, Mr. H. M. Hodge, Mr. F. D. White, Mr. P. W. Clement and Dr. Seward Webb was checked on Thursday, by the decision of Sir Melbourne Tait, Acting Chief Justice, who contended that the arrangement made by one set of shareholders that placed the directors in power could not be disturbed by the transference of stock to others who wanted to change the arrangement and put them out of office.

The Chateaugay and Northern Railway Company has secured a large block of land in the east end of the city, where the terminus will be situated. Although the purchase of the property was by the Chateaugay and Northern Railway, the terminal facilities

will be for the Great Northern, which is now under the control of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann. The new project embraces an entire block bounded by St. Catherine, Moreau and Marlborough streets and Chicago avenue. The purchase price was about \$150,000.

The C. P. R. gave, some time ago, an order for fifty-two engines, to the well-known Glasgow firm of Messrs. Neilson, Reed & Company. These engines were to cost about \$20,000 each. They were of the ten-wheeler design, which was worked out by Mr. J. Williams, the locomotive superintendent. The first of these engines (which will be delivered in batches of half a dozen at a time) was examined on Friday, by Mr. McNicoll, general manager of the C. P. R., in the yard of the C. P. R. station, and was a very satisfactory looking piece of mechanism.

Mr. James Ross, president of the Dominion Steel & Coal Companies, returned last Thursday. He says that there has not been a single hitch in the Dominion Coal Company's operations, except the fire. The fire is now out, pumping has begun, and the miners will be able to start work on the higher levels soon. As for the Steel Company, the cost of manufacture is going down, and results are more satisfactory. This company has had more than its share of such difficulties as come to all large steel plants, but there is no reason for discouragement. He has full confidence in Mr. Duggan, who is, he says, 'a man able and strong-hearted enough to meet all difficulties,' and an able manager.

Archbishop Bruchesi wrote a letter to the Montreal City Council declining to have the controversy concerning the civic grant of \$2,000 toward the cost of the statue to Bishop Bourget's memory pushed further. The letter was considered in the City Council on Tuesday last, and is a temperate document. It expresses disappointment, however, that as a good citizen, Bishop Bourget had not been considered worthy the honor of the city's contribution. It closes an episode disturbing to those who object to have civic funds spent for religious objects.

Telesphore Michaud, who was so terribly mutilated by an explosion of dynamite near Labelle, last Tuesday night, died early on Thursday morning at the Notre Dame Hospital. Two other men were killed by the same explosion, one of whom was Mr. J. Lawrence Sutherland, the well-known Nova Scotia railway contractor. The other was Mr. F. Migneron, a boarding-house keeper. Michaud is said to have caused the accident by carelessness. Mr. Sutherland was a native of River John, Pictou County, N.S. His brother, Mr. D. H. Sutherland, is attending McGill University. The body has been sent to Nova Scotia. Mr. Migneron leaves a wife and seven children, and Mr. Michaud a wife and six children.

The regular city service of the Montreal Terminal Railway, from the Drill Hall, was inaugurated on Friday. The handsome new cars were well patronized by people riding in the north and east ends of the city. The new route from the present terminus of the suburban line of the company is up Moreau street to Forsyth, along Forsyth to Iberville, up Iberville to Parthenais street, up Parthenais to Marie Anne, along Marie Anne to St. Andre to Duluth, along Duluth to Cadieux, to St. Norbert, to City Hall avenue, down City Hall avenue to Craig, returning to City Hall avenue via loop line on Craig, Cadieux and Vitre streets.

Fire in the premises of the Montreal Cofton and Wool Waste Company, on the corner of Common and Nazareth streets, on Thursday evening, resulted in damage to the extent of about \$40,000. During the progress of the fire four men of No. 1 Station were overcome by the smoke, Messrs Hardigan, Bernier, Hult and Ruddy. In the morning they were reported to be progressing favorably at the General Hospital. Michael Lynch, a fireman, of No. 3 Station, had his hands badly cut by falling through a skylight in the roof. He was also taken to the General Hospital, where his injuries were attended to, after which he was taken to his home.

Fire was discovered in the immense hay barn of Messrs. John Crowe & Co., on Friday morning, at an early hour, and soon the buildings near it were also on fire. The strong wind carried the fire to St. Catherine street bridge, which the firemen did their best to save. In spite of that the eastern end of the bridge, which spans the C. P. R. tracks, was destroyed, and communication on St. Catherine street was thus interrupted. A storehouse on the lower side of the bridge, which was filled with grain belonging to Mr. W. L. Hogg, grain merchant, Notre Dame street, was burned down. The flames also destroyed ten Canadian Pacific Railway freight cars and a house belonging to Mr. Hannel. The total damage is estimated at about \$50,000.

The parish of Varennes, not far from Montreal, has a shrine devoted to St. Ann, and in the small chapel is a picture of the saint, to which numerous miracles are attributed. This picture is never disturbed, except on most solemn occasions, or when some public calamity is threatened. The drought now prevailing is considered by the farmers of the locality a sufficient reason to justify a special appeal to St. Ann with a view to obtain beneficial rain, and on Wednesday the picture was taken out of its shrine and carried in procession through the streets of the village and the adjoining country roads. All the parishioners and numerous visitors from surrounding localities took part in the proceedings, prayers being said and hymns chanted by the people.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

Witness' Office, Monday, June 1.

The week which has passed since the last issue of the 'Weekly Witness' brought with it a realization to all stock dealers of the consequences of strikes in every quarter where they have been in progress; from New York comes a wall of stagnation and interruption to business throughout the land—the tying up of industries, and the suspension of useful and necessary works in railway and building improvements, caused by the crisis between labor and capital, intensified by the unwillingness of labor to stand by the provisions of its agreement. In Montreal one can not enter a warehouse or shop without hearing of the derangement occasioned by our own labor troubles which have made themselves felt throughout every section of the community. This may give us a fair indication of what the effect must be in the United States, and to what an alarming extent depression in values may yet be caused by the gloomy feeling attendant upon their gigantic struggle, with its daily accumulation of loss all round, and the threatened increase of the already alarming proportions of labor disturbance. It seems fortunate for us that wiser counsels have prevailed amongst some of our strikers, but we shall surely suffer from the effects of the labor situation of our neighbors. If it be that we have escaped with less loss, comparatively speaking, we have received at least a wholesome lesson which it will be well for all to take into the most serious consideration. The heavy decline in all securities is largely attributed to this cause in the United States, and the opinion gains strength as time elapses; from our own limited experience, with the resolution of it so fresh in our minds, we can more readily understand the far reaching effects of their difficulties which have receded upon us as instanced by the continuous decline in all our listed securities, which has been in progress for so long a time. Monday's business opened less disastrously than many pessimistic people were inclined to expect, although it was found that the amount of the morning's transactions were nearly 6,000 shares of which a considerable amount must have represented liquidation. This the market took without showing any considerable break, while in the afternoon on a sale of less than 4,000 shares the price broke away—reports having been received during the intermission between morning and afternoon meetings that some heavy liquidation was in progress at Toronto or for Toronto accounts. The purchasing power of the market has been called upon pretty severely of late, but it has taken a considerable amount of stock. If this liquidation continues it will be tested still further. The distribution of the June dividends will no doubt furnish a certain amount of investment money, and there is little doubt that a considerable amount of accumulated capital is awaiting investment, but it is held back until the general appearance of things assumes a more thoroughly healthy tone. The labor difficulties are brought into first prominence by many financial authorities, but there appears to be some other electrical disturbance in the financial atmosphere which seems to forbid further trouble, and it will not be surprising if we find some large interests liquidating more good dividend paying stocks to pay up calls on many of the more newly floated enterprises. The comparative table of stock values will show to what extent shrinkage has taken place since May 28.

Table showing fluctuations on the local stock exchange during the week. Columns include various stock types like C.P.R., Dom. Iron, etc., and their respective prices.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Henry Clews says: Renewed liquidation, in the absence of unfavorable news, was a surprise to those optimistically inclined. The true reason for Tuesday's and Thursday's break, in spite of all the favorable factors in the situation, lies in the inevitable reaction following the excessive inflation which culminated in 1902. There is still a big mass of securities overhanging the market and seeking buyers. Some of these stocks are held by strong men, perfectly able to abide their own time for selling, while considerable amounts have been locked up in syndicates or pools which must expire and liquidate. In some instances these new creations have been held by rich but inexperienced operators until their exhaustion has forced them to sell. Moreover, the supply of securities is being enormously increased by the Pennsylvania issue of \$75,000,000, and other railways are contemplating further heavy issues. Public buying power being limited, the marketing of these standard securities will force the selling of less desirable securities. Also, the financing of these operations involves large sums of money, and the

greatest caution will be necessary to avoid scarcity of funds in the autumn. The more immediate cause of recent declines seems to have been the forced liquidation of some of the newer financiers who had rapidly accumulated large fortunes, and embarked in a series of questionable ventures, which the underlying conditions just referred to, have simply brought to a crisis. Unquestionably the market will be much improved and strengthened when these elements of weakness are eradicated; but until they have been, values are likely to be unsettled, and may drift to still lower basals. There is no occasion to fear a panic; simply because the material for a panic is not in sight. A lower range of prices for both commodities and securities should be a reason for strengthening, not impairing confidence. Stocks are steadily passing from weak into strong hands; many good securities have shrunk 20 to 40 points and over, and when liquidation has run its course there will be only these obstacles to a good recovery, namely, the crop, money and labor situations. At present there is more or less perplexity regarding all three. The agricultural outlook has been materially affected by the unusual backwardness of the season, increasing the danger and cotton from frost; and the industrial outlook is still unsettled by labor agitation. Under these circumstances we can only advise a continued spirit of caution. While there are many reasons for looking on the hopeful side of affairs, there are other indicating that a still lower level, accompanied by sharp reactions, may be touched before the turn can be called.

NEW YORK MARKETS. The Chicago Board of Trade being closed we give New York quotations as follows: Wheat receipts, 298,500; sales, 1,270,000. Wheat was active and strong on foot-news; an excited high St. Louis market, and covering. July, 73 1/8 to 73 3/8; Sept., 76 to 76 1/2; Dec., 77 1/2. Corn, receipts, 212,500; sales, 125,000. Corn was also very strong and higher on the sensational flood reports, south-west, strength and covering. July, 51 1/8 to 51 3/4; Sept., 51 1/2 to 52 1/4. New York, June 1.—Noon.—Money on call firmer at 3/4; prime mercantile paper, 4/4 to 5/4. New York, June 1.—Wall Street, noon.—There was some evidence of support for St. Paul, which held it slightly above the Friday level, and Amalgamated rallied, but other stocks continued to come on the market in light volume. Losses reached a point in Union Pacific Southern Pacific and Delaware and Hudson. Bonds were heavy.

MINING NEWS. Rosland, B.C., May 30.—Holidays during the week seriously interfered with shipping operations which were: LeRoi, 1,220 tons; Centre Star, 1,235; War Eagle, 1,230 tons; Le Roi, No. 2, 560; Valour, 400; Kenanay, 350; total, 5,070; year to date, 149,153 tons. Building is steadily underway on Spithead head works and Le Roi No. 3 concentrator. Superintendent Leslie, of Le Roi, had a miraculous escape from instant death this morning. A stick of timber weighing over half a ton fell a hundred feet, just grazing Leslie's head. He escaped with a four-inch scalp wound.

C.P.R. LAND SALES. Winnipeg, May 31.—C.P.R. land sales for the month of May totalled 157,400 acres for the sum of \$412,350; for May, 1902, the sales were 207,150 acres for \$726,000.

BANK OF ENGLAND. London, May 28.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was unchanged today at 3 1/2 percent. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased, £235,000; Circulation, increased, £58,000; Bullion, increased, £263,254; Other securities, increased, £31,200; Other deposits, decreased, £1,000; Public deposits, increased, £4,909; Notes reserve, decreased, £37,000; Government securities, unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 57.4 percent as compared with 51.4 percent last week.

BANK STATEMENT. New York, May 29.—The statement of averages of the Clearing House banks of this city for the week (five days), shows: Loans, decreased, \$487,200; Deposits, decreased, \$1,529,300; Circulation, decreased, \$20,700; Legal tenders, increased, \$3,096,300; Specie, increased, \$49,100; Reserves, increased, \$42,320; Surplus, increased, \$424,425; Ex-U.S. dep., increase, \$42,173.

BANK CLEARINGS. Weekly clearings, compiled by Bradstreet's, for the week ending May 25, with percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year: New York, \$1,849,535,434, inc. 6.8; Montreal, \$23,515,298, inc. 4.3; Toronto, \$18,059,058, inc. 2.2; Winnipeg, \$14,112,772, inc. 49.8; Halifax, \$1,809,717, inc. 20.8; Ottawa, \$1,567,378, inc. 1.5; Vancouver, \$1,079,761, inc. 42.3; Quebec, \$1,563,583, inc. 24.7; Hamilton, \$794,995, inc. 34.1; St. John, N.B., \$772,254, inc. 10.7; Victoria, \$316,218, dec. 22.3; London, Ont., \$635,520.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices. To-day being a holiday in both Chicago and England, there are no outside foreign quotations on grain, except those from New York. These show a very considerable rise, owing to the floods in Kansas, but this does not necessarily affect the price of Canadian wheat. Other grains are not much in demand, except oats, which are firmer. There is no change in flour. All grades of feed are reported scarce, and may go higher, unless general rains should decrease the demand for them, by bringing on the grass. The continued drought in the Townships is keeping up the price of butter, which would otherwise drop considerably. The high prices paid at Cowansville on Saturday were for fancy butter, for which there is more demand than supply. Cheese has gone down, as was to be expected. There is not much western make in just now, but it is coming in steadily. The price is still rather high, compared with that of butter, so that it pays better to make it, and as many factories as can are running on cheese instead of butter. GRAIN.—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 78c; No. 1 northern, 76 1/2c; Fort William; peas, 60c high freight; 70c here; rye, 53c east, 54c west; buckwheat, 46c to 46 1/2c; oats, No. 2, 36 1/2c; No. 3, 35c; corn, American, \$1.15 on track here; corn, American,

can, 50c for No. 3; soft; feed barley, 48c; No. 3 barley, 51c. FLOUR.—Manitoba patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20; seconds at \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers, \$3.40; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.35 to \$3.50; in bags, 1.62 1/2c to 1.72 1/2c; patents, \$4.70 to \$4.80; ROLLED OATS.—Millers' prices, \$1.35, in bags, and \$1.20 per barrel. FEED.—Manitoba bran, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$20, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$18 to \$19.50; shorts in bulk, \$19.50 to \$20; middlings, \$21. BEANS.—Choice primes, \$1.05 to \$1.09; imported, \$1.70 to \$1.80. PROVISIONS.—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$24; short cut back, \$21.50; light, short cut, \$23; compound refined lard, \$14c to \$c; pure Canadian lard, 10 1/2c to 11c; finest lard, 11c to 11 1/2c; hams, 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75. EGGS.—New laid, 12 1/2c to 13c; No. 2, 10 1/2c. BUTTER.—Townships creamery, grass, 15c to 16 1/2c; fodder, 17 1/2c to 18c; western dairy, 16 1/2c. CHEESE.—Ontario, 10 1/2c; Townships, at 10 1/2c. HONEY.—White clover, in sections, 15c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c. MAPLE SYRUP.—Per Imperial gallon, 60c to 65c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood. Sugar, 7c per lb. HAY.—No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8; clover, \$6.50 to \$7 in car lots. ASHES.—First, \$4.75 to \$5; seconds, \$4.25. POTATOES.—Per 90 lb. bag, \$1.15 to \$1.20 in cars. GROCERIES. Sugar is steady at last week's advance; granulated, 9.65; yellow, \$3.40 to \$3.50 per 100 lb. in barrels, 5c less in bags; syrups, 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. in tin. One cargo of 600 puncheons of Barbados molasses has been bought for Montreal account, at 18c first cost, equal to 37 1/2c per gallon here. Stocks of tea are very light, and prices are firm. The Fochow market is not open yet, but will probably be high. Japans are up about a cent since the opening a month ago, and very little of the high-grade Japan will come here. Ceylon and India teas are steady; low grades are strong in price, and mediums are easier. The very commonest sorts are worth about 14c here, but medium grades are much better value. The Legislature of Sao Paulo, Brazil, has passed a law providing for the destruction of all the lower grades of coffee on hand, with a view to providing a ready sale at a fair price for better grades. All grades of Brazil coffee are very cheap, but other grades are steady. There is, however, little demand for coffee at present. Canned vegetables are in good demand, and prices are firm. Canned peas are very scarce, and sell at 95c to \$1 a dozen. GRAIN. Stocks of grain and flour in Montreal: May 30, May 23, May 31, 1902, 1903, 1902. Wheat, bush, 247,098 294,721 605,537. Corn, bush, 29,632 70,752 1,561. Peas, bush, 70,728 52,768 67,735. Oats, bush, 235,202 225,222 271,231. Barley, bush, 28,809 23,716 20,914. Rye, bush, 28,767 49,369 5,285. Buckwheat, bush, 16,621 9,797 5,227. Flour, bris, 24,908 17,179. Meals, bris, 649 708 260.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, May 28. About 900 head of cattle, 1,000 calves and 200 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir yesterday. About two-thirds of these were sold yesterday, and the balance were offered again today. The market to-day was rather dull, and the prices of cattle have declined nearly one-quarter of a cent per lb. in some cases. Prime heaves sold at 4 1/2c, pretty good animals at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c, and the common stocks at from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb. Calves sold at from 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the purchasers paid from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. for the others. Good lambs are in demand at higher prices. A lot of four good lambs were sold yesterday for \$30; other lambs sold at from 27.75 to \$4.50 each. Fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6 1/2c per lb., weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, June 1. There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 700 calves and 350 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir today. The butchers were out strong, and trade was fair, with the prices about the same as on last Monday, but higher than on Thursday's market. Prime heaves sold at from 5c to 6 1/2c per lb., pretty good animals at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c, and the common stock at from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb. A lot of 10 good calves were sold for \$80; other calves sold at from \$1.50 to \$7 each. Sheep sold at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. Lambs usually sell at from 3c to \$4.50 each, with choice lambs up to 5c, and an extra lamb, weighing 73 lbs., was sold today for \$8.00. Fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6 1/2c per lb., weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, May 29. There was a good attendance of the farmers at the market this forenoon, and the market gardeners were present in large numbers, with liberal supplies of green-stuffs, which they are selling at slightly higher prices, excepting the rhubarb, which is very plentiful and cheap. The long-continued drought is seriously injuring the outdoor vegetables, and will cause a scarcity and pretty high prices should rain not come soon. The hay crop is also going to be light, and prices have advanced considerably. The supply of potatoes continues liberal, and prices have a downward tendency; Quebec turnips, if in good condition, now sell at the enormous price of \$2 the bag of 90 lbs.; new laid eggs are slightly higher in price. Oats sold at 9c to 9 1/2c the bag; buckwheat, \$1.15 do.; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.25 the 80 lbs. bag; carrots, \$1.10 do.; lettuce, 25c to 75c the doz.; radishes, 10c to 40c the dozen bunches; rhubarb, 12c to 20c do.; leeks, 10c to 15c the bunch; shallots, 10c to 15c do.; green onions sell at about 15c the bunch, but the bunches are not half as large as the shallots; spinach, 75c the box; American cabbage, 25c to 30c the crate; Montreal cauliflower, \$2 to \$2.50 the dozen; dressed hogs, 8 1/2c per lb.; dead turkeys, 14c to 15c do.; geese, 13c do.; chickens and ducks, 11c to 16c do.; spring chickens, \$1 the pair; fowls, \$1 to \$1.50 do.; apples, \$3 to \$4.50 the brl.; Valencia oranges, \$5.50 the crate; lemons, \$2.50 to \$3 the box; strawberries sold at the railway depot at from 10c to 15c the quart box; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.50 the bunch; hay, \$3 to \$5 the 100 bundles of 15 lb.; straw, \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lb.; tub butter, 15c to 21c the lb.; new laid eggs, 25c to 35c the dozen; older eggs, 16c to 20c do.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT. There is more activity in wholesale trade at Toronto now than experienced for some weeks. The hot weather has led a good expansion in the demand from the refiners

for assorting stocks. The increasing firmness in cotton and woolen goods is helping along the demand for these goods for the fall. Failures have been few in number and generally unimportant. Country remittances have been moderately good. Crop conditions are much improved as a result of the past week's rain. Money is still firm, but as most of the large chartered banks end their year on Saturday, and have been accumulating reserves to make a strong showing in their annual statements, it is expected that money will be rather easier next week. At Quebec, business in general during the past week has been good. More rain is wanted by the farming community. Wholesale trade at Vancouver, Victoria, and other distributing centres in British Columbia has been fairly active for this season. Payments have been well up to expectations and fewer bad debts appear to have been contracted compared with previous years. General business in Manitoba continues active. Indications point to a heavy increase in the wheat crop. Recent rains have improved the conditions. Hamilton wholesale trade continues to show a good expansion. In London this week there has been more activity in general jobbing trade circles. The crop conditions are very promising and retailers have been buying more freely. There has been rather more enquiry reported in wholesale trade at Ottawa this week for staple goods both forward and for immediate delivery. DUN'S BULLETIN. Dun's Bulletin of to-day says of Montreal trade:—Owing to the holiday celebration the business at Montreal has been of a somewhat broken character, but for the reason the general demand is reported good by most wholesalers, though deliveries in some lines of heavy goods are still delayed, as it has not yet been possible to remove the accumulation of freight from the wharves caused by the various strikes. For leather there is not much present local activity, but business is expected to become more active in June when boot and shoe manufacturers begin cutting stock for fall orders; in sole there is steady export. A fair number of visiting buyers have been noticed among the dry goods warehouses during the week. Collections keep up well and failures are few, only two small insolventcies being reported in the district since last report. CROP PROSPECTS. Beerholm, of May 15, says that in the United Kingdom the crop in general has withstood the inclemency of the weather very well. In France crop prospects have improved somewhat. The weather conditions are better in Germany, but crop prospects are not so good as last year, and Germany is likely to be a large importer of foreign wheat. Austria-Hungary weather more favorable. Broomhall's summary of the crop situation says:—United Kingdom weather fine, crops improved. France, crops improved, farmers' deliveries freer, some complaints of backward growth, some expect continued imports. Russian, general rains, crops ahead of market. Roumania, Roumania weather splendid, wheat heading well. Hungary, crops generally satisfactory. Italy, weather better. Germany, general outlook satisfactory. CHEESE AND BUTTER. Lindsay, Ont., May 28.—Offerings, 265, all sold at 10 1/2c. Woodstock, Ont., May 27.—At the cheese board to-day bids were 1/2c below the ruling price last week. The highest bid on 10 1/2c was 10 1/4c, which was refused, the salesman holding out for 11c. In all, 1,600 boxes of colored and 1,300 boxes of white cheese were offered, and 20 factories were represented, and 12 buyers were present. On the street about 1,600 boxes were sold at 10 1/2c and 10 1/4c. A copious supply of rain fell over the County of Oxford last night, and greatly improved the condition of pastures, which were suffering from the drought. Picton, Ont., May 27.—Offerings, 1,300 colored and 175 white. Sales, 1,115 at 10 1/2c. Shirling, Ont., May 27.—Offerings, 2,210; all sold at 10 1/2c. Russell, Ont., May 27.—Offerings, 400; 10 1/2c bid; no sales. Liverpool, May 28.—Cheese steady; finest white, new, dull, 65c; do., colored, dull, 67 1/2c. Brockville, Ont., May 28.—The offerings on to-day's board were 3,236, of which 1,745 were colored and 1,491 white. Salesmen expected 10 1/2c for both kinds, or 6-10c less than the ruling price of last week. Buyers bid 10 1/2c, but the salesman held out, expecting to get more on the curb, and on these terms got 135 white at 10 1/2c. Bissell then got 500 white at 10 1/2c, and 350 colored at 10 1/2c. Webster got 190, colored at 10 1/2c. Butter 60c. The board adjourned. On the street, white ruled at 10 1/2c, though 10 1/4c was paid in a few cases, and colored at 10 1/2c. The sales, including those on the board, amounted to 6,300, divided as follows:—Bissell, 1,500; Dickey, 1,000; Webster, 1,000; Derbyshire, 1,000; Erie, 700; Murphy, 700; Howe, 600; Dale, 600. Valerick Hill, May 28.—Offerings, 1,100; all sold at 10 1/2c. Lancaster, May 28.—Offerings, 278 white and 126 colored; all sold at 10 1/2c for white, 10 1/4c for colored. Madoc, May 28.—Offerings, 300. Sales, 155 at 10 1/2c, 75 at 10 1/4c, 50 at 10 1/2c; rest refused 10 1/2c. Kingston, May 28.—Offerings, 1,617. Sales, 700 at 10 1/2c. Tweed, May 28.—Offerings, 625; all sold at 10 1/2c. Winchester, May 28.—Offerings, 300 colored, 782 white. Sales, 153 colored at 10 1/2c, 62 white at 10 1/2c. Liverpool, May 28.—Cheese, easy; finest white, all colored, bid 67 1/2c. Ingersoll, Ont., May 28.—At to-day's cheese board, 455 boxes were offered; 10 1/2c bid; no sales. Salesmen want 11c, which was the ruling price last week, at which all cheese were sold up to May 23. Campbellford, Ont., May 28.—Offerings, 1,120; all white. Sales: 615 at 10 1/2c to 10 1/4c; rest sold on curb at 10 1/2c to 10 1/4c. London, May 30.—Old cheese very slow prices nominal. New make 3c lower than last week at 10 1/2c. Butter 60c. Butter sales unsettled and difficult to quote. Bristol, May 30.—Old cheese slow, no quotable change in price. New cheese was offered this week for the first time in a general way, and it was a buyers' market at a range of 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c. Liverpool, May 30.—Cheese weak and is lower at 55c 6d, and colored 6d lower at 57s. Demand is very dull. Cowansville, Que., May 30.—At the Dairyman's Association meeting to-day 43 factories offered 2,107 boxes of cheese, and 18 creameries offered 1,338 boxes butter. Cheese sales: 25 at 10 1/2c, 1,259 at 10 1/4c, 488 at 10 1/2c, 157 at 10 1/2c. Butter sales: 555 at 18 1/2c, 60 at 18 1/2c. Cornwall, Ont., May 30.—The long-continued drought is beginning to tell on the pasturage, and the flow of milk, instead of increasing, is at a standstill. Unless there is rain soon a decrease will set in. To-day for the first time since the opening of the season, the number of cheese offered on the Cornwall board was smaller in the

corresponding week last year. To-day's offerings were 1,117 white, 477 colored, and 46 American, a total of 1,640. All sold at 10 1/2c to 10 1/4c for white and 10 1/4c for colored. Last year 1,709 were sold at 9 1/2c. Belleville, May 30.—Offerings, 2,810 white and 235 colored. Sales, 1,695 white and 150 colored at 10 1/2c, 305 white at 10 1/2c, and 75 at 10 1/2c. London, May 30.—Offerings, 2,400 boxes: one lot sold on board at 10 1/2c, balance on street at same price. We have been having some fine rains up in this section during the past week. Watertown, N.Y., May 30.—The cheese sales to-day were 6,000. About 600 sold direct export at 10 1/2c. Ottawa, May 29.—Offerings, 844 white, 219 colored. All but 75 colored sold, at 10 1/2c for white, and 10 1/2c for colored. Inroquois, May 29.—Offerings, 373 white, 898 colored; bids, 10 1/2c for white, 10 1/2c for colored. Only one lot sold. Farnham, May 29.—Offerings, 663 white; 629 sold at 10 1/2c, some Montreal, some factory inspection. Perth, May 29.—Offerings, 1,627 white; all sold at 10 1/2c. Napines, May 29.—Offerings, 1,640 white, 475 colored. Sales: 100 at 10 1/2c; 930 at 10 1/2c; 75 at 10 1/2c. Kemptville, May 29.—Offerings, 792 colored, 494 white; sales at 10 1/2c and 10 1/4c. South Finch, May 29.—Offerings, 1,509 white, 500 colored. Bids, 10 1/2c for white, 10 1/2c for colored. Exports of butter and cheese from the port of Montreal for Europe, for the week ending May 30, 1903: CHEESE. Local. Thro'. Total. To Liverpool ... 9,796 1,577 11,373. To Glasgow ... 2,745 3,740 6,485. To London ... 47,864 5,621 53,485. To Bristol ... 371 ... 371. To Leth ... 13,322 1,022 14,344. Total ... 44,088 9,260 53,348. Corr. week, 1902 ... 17,105 3,703 20,808. Total since May 1 ... 27,322 7,559 34,881. 1903 ... 120,195 19,540 139,734. Corr. period, 1902 ... 96,878 14,764 111,642. Corr. period, 1901 ... 65,443 20,390 85,833. BUTTER. Local. Thro'. Total. To Liverpool ... 976 ... 976. To Glasgow ... 329 ... 329. To London ... 1,671 211 1,882. To Bristol ... 186 ... 186. Total ... 3,962 211 4,173. Corr. week, 1902 ... 2,110 482 2,592. Corr. week, 1901 ... 6,576 482 7,058. Total since May 1 ... 3,514 211 4,025. 1903 ... 22,488 1,320 23,808. Corr. period, 1902 ... 16,921 2,317 19,238. Shipments via Portland to Liverpool, 2,082 cheese, since May 1, 15,977. ONTARIO MARKETS. Ingersoll, Ontario, June 1.—Wheat, red white, or spring, 65c to 70c; peas, 60c to 65c; corn, 50c to 55c; barley, 47c to 49c; bran, 18c to 19c per ton; shorts, 19c to 20c per ton; butter, 22c to 23c per lb.; creamery 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 11c to 12c per doz. Potatoes, \$1.15 to \$1.30 per bag; live hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.50 per cwt.; flour, \$1.75 to \$2.15 per cwt.; oatmeal, \$2 to \$2.50; cornmeal, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; hay, \$3 to \$9 per ton; hides, \$5 to \$6 per cwt. Toronto, June 1.—Wheat.—There is a fair demand for home milling and not much offering and the market is steady to firm at 72c to 72 1/2c for No. 2 red and white east and 71 1/2c to 72c middle freights. Goose is steady at 66c for No. 2 middle freights and 66c east. Spring is steady at 71c to 71 1/2c for No. 1 and 70 1/2c to 71c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 53 1/2c for No. 1 hard and 52 1/2c for No. 1 northern lake ports, and six cents more grinding in transit. Flour.—The market is quiet. There is very little export demand. Ontario mills are reported to have considerable stocks on hand. Cars of winter wheat 90 percent patents in buyers bags are quoted at \$2.70 bid and \$2.75 asked; or middle freights. Choice patents are held fifteen to twenty cents higher. Mill feed.—Steady at \$17 for cars of shorts and \$15 for brain in bulk east or middle freights. Barley.—Steady at 46c for No. 3 extra and 42c for No. 3 east, and one cent less middle freights. Buckwheat.—Nominal at 38 1/2c for No. 2 east. Rye.—Steady at 53c for No. 2 east and 51c middle freights. Corn.—The markets are quiet. Canada is nominal at 40c for cars west. American is steady at 53c for No. 3 mixed and 54c for No. 3 yellow in car lots on the track here. Oats.—Steady at 32c for No. 1 white and 31 1/2c for No. 2 white east. No. 2 white is quoted at 31c middle freights. Peas.—Steady to firm at 65c for No. 2 east and 64c middle freights. Baled Hay.—The offerings are fairly liberal, the demand is not very brisk. Prices are unchanged. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at \$9. Baled Straw.—Steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5. Butter.—The receipts of choice dairy tubs and creameries are quite liberal, there is a good demand for choice and prices are steady at 20c to 21c for creamery prints, 15 1/2c to 16c for creamery solids, 14c to 15c for choice dairy large rolls; 14c to 15c for choice dairy tubs, and 12c to 13c for medium freights. The attempt of some local dealers to combine to keep down prices here has failed because the attempt was not general and the market is firmer at 13c. Live Hogs.—The receipts here the past week have been quite liberal but prices held very well. Choice hogs are quoted at \$6, and heavy and light fats at \$5.75. Ottawa, May 30.—Business on Byward market this morning was exceedingly brisk and an active demand ruled for all lines of farm produce. Receipts of dressed pork were limited, and sales were made at from \$8 to \$9 for selects and \$7.50 to \$8 for heavyweights. The offerings of veal were light and sold under a brisk demand at prices ranging from 6c to 8c for hinds and 4c to 5c for fronts. Receipts of dressed poultry were light and the market was somewhat dull. Prices ruled at from 85c to \$1.10 per pair for chickens, and from 14c to 16c for turkeys. A number of live fowl sold at from \$1 to \$1.25 per pair. The egg market was firm, with fairly large offerings on hand. Prices were firm at from 40c to 45c per dozen. A scarcity of butter prevailed and the market showed slightly increased rates. Prints sold at from 21c to 23c per lb., and rolls and pails at from 17c to 19c per lb. The market for oats was exceedingly firm, with prices steady at from 34c to 35c per bushel. An easier feeling dominated the potato market. Prices were quoted slightly lower under large offerings at from 95c to \$1.15 per bushel. Pears continued on the up grade. Prices were quoted on moderate receipts at from \$10 to \$11 per ton for No. 1 goods. Poorer grades sold at from \$7 to \$9 per ton as to quality. AMERICAN CATTLE MARKET. New York, May 29.—Beef—Receipts, 4,135; firm; steers, \$4.60 to \$5.40; bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.50; cows, \$3.80 to \$4.40; live cattle, 11c

to 12c dressed weight; refrigerator beef lower, 3 1/2c to 8 1/2c; exports, 2,500 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 829; lower; veals, \$4 to \$5.50; tops, \$6.75; buttermilk, \$3.75 to \$4; mixed calves, 45c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,424; steady; sheep, \$3 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$5 to \$6.50; lambs, \$7.25 to \$8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; steady; State hogs, \$4.40 to \$4.50. East Buffalo, May 29.—Cattle—Receipts, light; fair demand; steady. Veals—Receipts, 950 head; 2c higher; tops, \$6.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; fairly active, 5c to 15c higher on good weights; others steady; heavy, \$5.20 to \$5.45, mixed, \$5.20 to \$6.50; Yorkers and pigs, \$5.15 to \$6.50; rough; \$5 to \$5.50; wags, \$4 to \$4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,300 head; mixed sheep, 25c higher; others steady; top lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.35; culls to good, \$4 to \$7.15; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5; ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; sheep, top, mixed, \$4.25 to \$4.50; culls to good, \$3 to \$4.15.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. Edinburgh, May 18.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: The supplies of fat cattle on offer this week have been considerably smaller than usual, and the number has hardly been equal to the demand, which was better, and prices for cattle must be quoted fully £1 a head in advance of those of last week. Fat cows also experienced a similar rise in price. There was a fair show of fat sheep, and with a good local demand, and better reports from the south markets, trade was better, with an increase of 1s to 1s 6d a head over last week's price. Fat lambs also sold well. A fair number of fat calves met an exceedingly dear trade, and fat pigs, which were forward in large numbers, were cheaper. Extreme top price of best cattle per live cwt. from 20s to 30s; current from 25s to 27s 6d; mutton from 8 1/2d to 9 1/2d per lb. London, May 18.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 40 head. Trade slow; rates ruling in favor of buyers, but not sufficiently so to alter the quotations. Arrivals—13 Scotch, 72 Irish, 792 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 144 Ireland, home and western counties. Increase of 520 in sheep market. For small meat wether sheep ruled firm, with upward tendency in value; but for heavier weights sales were not easy to make. Ewes most difficult to cash, notwithstanding sellers being willing to accept less money. Best quality lambs sold freely, but heavy descriptions very slow of sale. Quotations—Beasts, 2s 6d to 4s 8d; sheep, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 8d per 3 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 930; sheep and lambs, 8,900; calves, 10. Liverpool, May 18.—Cattle, 564; sheep and lambs, 6,658. Best beasts, 5 1/2d to 5 1/4d; second, 5 1/4d to 6d; third, 4 1/2d to 5 1/4d. Best Scotch sheep, 8 1/2d to 8d; lamb, 13d to 10 1/2d. An increase of 134 cattle and 1,583 sheep and lambs. Better demand for cattle, and fair for sheep at about late rates.

MANCHESTER, May 20.—The supply of Danish and Swedish was less by 150 casks yesterday, and the market was better generally. The attention of buyers was directed mainly to finest grades, which were cleared at 1s, and sometimes 2s advance. Faulty butters of mixed feeding were difficult to move, except at low rates. Irish creameries scarce for time of year. Finest Finnish in fair request, but for secondary qualities no inquiry. Quotations—Finest Danish and Swedish, 10 1/2s to 10 1/4s; and choice, 9s to 10s; choicest Finland, 9s to 9 1/2s; choicest Irish creamery, 8s to 10 1/2s. Cork, May 19.—First, 8 1/2c; second, 7 1/2c; third, 7 1/2c; superline, 5 1/2c; fine mid, 7 1/2c; choicest boxes, 8c; choice, 7 1/2c; in market, 2 1/2c; fresh A, 8c; B, 7 1/2c. Limerick, May 20.—Choicest centrifugal creamery in strong demand yesterday at 36s to 38s. Secondary wanted at 27s to 29s, and ordinary make in firkins or in lumps, 80s to 85s.

CHICAGO CATTLE. Chicago, June 1.—Cattle receipts, 18,000; market, 10c to 15c higher; good to prime steers, \$4.30 to \$5.40; poor to medium, \$4.00 to \$4.85; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.75; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.00; heifers, \$2.40 to \$4.80; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.80; bulls, \$2.25

RUSSIAN DESIGNS

Interest in Manchuria is Still Active and Alert

M. LESSAR, THE MINISTER, BACK AGAIN AT PEKIN.

Pekin, May 29.—M. Lessar, the Russian minister, who has been absent on leave, returned to-day from St. Petersburg. He devoted two weeks en route to making inspections in Manchuria, and in consulting with the Russian generals in that province, and also with Admiral Alexieff, the Russian commander at Port Arthur. It is thought that M. Lessar will now devote his time to recovering the ground lost through the unlucky negotiations of M. Plancon, the Russian charge d'affaires, who will shortly return to Port Arthur. Notwithstanding the difficulties caused by M. Plancon, and despite the Russian Government's protestations during the past two years that the status quo ante bellum, including Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria, would be restored, and in face of the convention of 1902, the whole question involving the integrity of China, and the open door is further from settlement now, and is more complicated than it was a year ago. The Russian force in Manchuria is larger now than at any time since the occupation. The Japanese say that the increased number of troops is being disguised by constant movements, and that barracks are being built at Laoyang to accommodate an army. Notwithstanding that the Chinese board of foreign affairs repudiates the Russian claims to timber rights on the Yalu river, and Corea protests against the granting of any such rights, the Russians are in possession of both banks of the river, and are building alleged commercial stations on the Korean side at its mouth. Foreigners here await M. Lessar's future action with suspicion and distrust. Political conditions are generally demoralized. It is said that although M. Plancon failed in his negotiations with the Chinese, he acted under the instructions of Admiral Alexieff, whose subordinate he is. It is held here by some of the foreigners that America's position has been weakened by Washington's interpretation of the indemnity clause of the protocol. It is the general conviction that it is useless to deny the alienation of Manchuria. No confidence is felt in the Chinese. Determined opposition by the United States in accordance with her recent advanced position appears to be the only solution of the question. The English greatly desire such opposition, as they have no confidence in their own government actively opposing the Russian claims.

SUMMER MINING SCHOOL MANY MCGILL STUDENTS WORKING FOR STEEL TRUST.

The travels of the McGill Summer Mining School are completed, and of the twenty-seven students who started out on April 27, under Dr. J. B. Porter and Dr. Stansfield, all but one are now working for the summer with mining companies in the west. Most of them are in the United States Steel Corporation's mines in Michigan. The first place visited was the works of the Canadian Copper Company, at Sudbury; then the electrical and metallurgical works at the Sault Ste. Marie were visited, after which Dr. Stansfield left the party. At Ishpeming, Mich., Dr. F. D. Adams joined them, and some field geology and mining was done. Then, after visiting the Steel Corporation's mines, they finished up in the copper region of Keewenaw Point, Mich., visiting the Stanton, Tamarack, and Calumet and Heckla mines.

The deepest level to which the students descended was about half a mile, although the shaft of the Tamarack is 4,950 feet vertically. The reason why they did not go down this was the immense difficulty that has to be overcome before men and material can be raised and lowered such a great distance. Even with hoists running at the rate of forty miles an hour, this takes up a considerable amount of time and money. As for climbing up and down by ladders in the old way, this means considerable more than a day's toil in itself, and moreover, it would probably take at least four hours to accomplish.

A curious thing about this Tamarack mine is that it has been found impossible to throw anything down the shaft to the bottom. The shaft is divided into compartments five feet square, and every stone that has been hurled down has always disappeared in the woodwork with which the sides are lined before it has nearly reached the end of its descent. Exceedingly careful experiments have been made to test this. Three-inch steel spheres have been hung over the mouth of the shaft, suspended from a fine thread soaked in nitre. This has been burned through, to ensure the sphere falling perfectly true. But never has the bottom been reached, though one

Advertisement for 'Interested in Science?' featuring a portrait of a man and text about scientific journals and inventions.

sphere has been discovered embedded by the force of its fall in the timbers of the next compartment. The explanation of this phenomenon lies in the motion of the earth. The earth, a couple of thousand feet down, is swinging round more slowly than at the ground level, so that the falling object, which takes the velocity of the ground level, strikes the side instead of the bottom of the shaft.

FREE HOSPITALS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR HELP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I take the liberty of soliciting your aid in raising funds for the maintenance of the Free Hospital for Consumptives. On account of our need, we find it necessary to make an urgent appeal to the public.

Permit me to state that the sum of \$150,000 has already been invested in the two Gravenhurst institutions and property just outside of Toronto on which to erect a home for advanced or incurable cases of consumption. The maintenance of the existing institutions necessitates an expenditure of over \$50,000 per annum and to-day there is a debt of \$73,000, in the form of an overdraft, for which the bank demands settlement, and so we need the help of all.

Seven years ago, consumption was commonly believed to be incurable. The Toronto 'Globe,' commenting editorially on our proposition to erect a consumptive sanatorium, said: 'The consumptive is under sentence of death.' It was soon shown, however, by the cures effected in the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, that a great field for useful work had been opened. But the demand for increased accommodation, and the cry for help from those who could not afford to pay, became so urgent, that the trustees decided to open a second home, which was situated within a mile of the parent institution. Since we first began our work nearly eight hundred patients have been cared for, and the medical records show that of this number a large percentage have been completely cured, and others sent home so greatly improved that they were able to return to their regular work.

There is no other hospital for consumptives in Canada. The demands are, therefore, urgent. Our board of trustees, who had already given freely of their time and money, having faith that the people of Canada would come to their relief, and pressed by the urgency of the needs of the hospital, incurred this debt which must now be provided for. We have no endowment, nor money with which to care for the large number of patients who are now in the hospital and not able to pay a single cent towards their maintenance and treatment.

In Canada alone eight thousand die of this disease annually, and it has been shown by experience and results of our work that the greater number of these could be saved, if promptly treated. One hope—the only hope—is in the philanthropy of our people and their knowledge of our needs, and we appeal to you to help us to make these needs so known that all may be impelled to help. Do not let those who cannot give large amounts feel they cannot help; all gifts are helpful.

I am, yours faithfully, W. J. GAGE.

Toronto P.S.—I forward a form of Subscription Blank which may be of convenience to your readers. Contributions, no matter how small, will be gratefully acknowledged by the writer or Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Kt., Chief Justice, Toronto.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in enclosing the sum of.....(\$.....), as a contribution to the maintenance of the New Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Name Address

MR. EDISON'S PLANS

HE ACQUIRES MINERAL LANDS NORTH OF SUDBURY.

Toronto, June 1.—Mr. Frank Denton, the legal representative in Toronto of Mr. Thomas Edison, the inventor, said on Saturday that the 'Wizard' had acquired considerable amount of land north of Sudbury, and was now bringing two diamond drills in for exploration work. It is Mr. Edison's intention, Mr. Denton says, to build a smelter near Sudbury when his mineral possessions warrant it, and he will refine the metal there as far as practicable.

DEATH OF MRS. EZEKIEL TAYLOR.

Mrs. Ezekiel Taylor passed away at her home, Lower Main street, last evening, after an illness of some weeks. Mrs. Taylor was one of Moncton's oldest residents. She was a daughter of the late James Beatty, one of the pioneer settlers of Moncton, and had resided here all her life. She was born sixty-nine years ago very near the spot where she has lived for so many years. She was one of a family of nine, only two of whom, Mrs. A. L. Wright and Mrs. Addy, of this city, survive. Besides a husband, she leaves seven children. The daughters are Mrs. Captain Masters, Mrs. C. W. Burney, Mrs. George Ackman and Miss Margaret, living at home. The sons are George M. Taylor, superintendent of the Vancouver, B.C., engineering works; F. W., inspector of the Bank of Montreal, at present travelling in Europe, and Albert E., of the Bank of Montreal, in New Denver, B.C. The deceased lady had a great many friends, particularly among the older residents of Moncton, and she was held in the highest esteem

for her many estimable qualities by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her death, although coming at an advanced age, will nevertheless be heard of with deep regret. Her large family and well known and highly respected children give evidence of her noble Christian character and motherly wisdom. All who knew her realize their loss in her gain.—Moncton (N.B.) 'Times,' May 8.

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 \$5, marriage notices for \$5, death notices for \$5, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices, \$5 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.

CAPON.—At No. 23 St. Matthew street, Montreal, on May 23, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Capon. CLARK.—On May 22, 1903, at Doe Lake, Ontario, the wife of W. Clark, of a daughter. GARDINER.—At Bainsville, Ont., on May 24, 1903, the wife of Mr. Wm. Gardiner, of a son. HENDERSON.—At 749 Wellington street, Montreal, on May 26, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Henderson, a son. McGILL.—At Melbourne, Que., on May 20, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Q. McGill. MORRISON.—At 162 Pine avenue, on June 1, 1903, the wife of J. Donald Morrison, of two daughters. ROSS.—At Stanstead, Que., on May 26, 1903, a son to Dr. and Mrs. R. O. Ross. WARDROPE.—On May 24, 1903, at 432 St. Urbain street, the wife of D. G. Wardrope, of a son.

MARRIED.

BRYANT.—GRAHAM.—On May 29, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, 57 Hazelton avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. H. P. Thomas, Arthur Henry Bryant, of New York city, formerly of Toronto, to Helea Lucy, daughter of D. Langford Graham, Esq., of Toronto. CALLAGHAN.—PARKER.—In St. James' Church, Kingston, Ont., on May 27, 1903, by the Rev. J. Ker MacGormie, rector, Kathleen Gordon, third daughter of Lieut. Colonel D. Callaghan, to Charles M. Parker, son of the late E. H. Parker, Esq., all of the above-named city. DAWSON.—ADAMS.—At the home of the bride, Campbellford, Ont., on May 25, 1903, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Linus Albert Dawson, of Campbellford, to Georgia Fraser Adams, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Adams.

DE MATTEO.—PRITCHARD.—On May 16, 1903, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, England, by the Rev. Canon Blake, M.A., Rural Dean, Edgar Guy, seventh son of Edward A. P. de Matteo, of 'Hinton, Tunbridge Wells, to Maria, second daughter of Fleet Paymaster, Francis Burnett Pritchard, H.M.S. 'Revenge.'

DUNCAN.—CHISHOLM.—At St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, Oak street, Toronto, on May 7, 1903, by the Rev. Robert Atkinson, George W. Duncan, of Sudbury, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Chisholm, of Toronto.

FOTHERINGHAM.—STINSON.—At the American Presbyterian Church, on May 25, 1903, by the Rev. Prof. James Ross, D.D., Harry Fotheringham, of Montreal, elder son of the late Henry Fotheringham, of Glasgow, Scotland, to Beatrice Mae, only daughter of the late Matthew S. Stinson, of Toronto, Ontario. Glasgow papers please copy.

HUTCHISON.—PHYMISTER.—At the residence of Dr. Geo. Acheson, Galt, Ont., on May 26, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Dickson, William B. Hutchison, architect, Montreal, to Agnes B. Phymister, eldest daughter of the late James Phymister.

LUCK.—WARD.—On May 22, 1903, at 5 Oak street, Toronto, by the Rev. L. W. Hill, Albert E. Luck, to Frisby Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Ward, Esq., Port Perry.

MACDONALD.—CARNAGHAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Maple Grove, Scarborough, Ont., on May 26, 1903, by the Rev. D. B. Macdonald, of Scarborough, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Toronto, uncle of the groom, and the Rev. H. G. Crozier, Highland Creek, W. J. Macdonald, M.D., of Durham, to Miss Alice H., only daughter of James Carnaghan, Esq.

MACDONALD.—MAGEE.—On May 26, 1903, at First Methodist Church, London, Ont., by the Rev. G. J. Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Bruce Macdonald, brother of the groom, Charles Strang Macdonald, Toronto, to Ethel Margaret, second daughter of James Magee, Esq., K.C., London, Ont.

MACLAUGHLIN.—FRÖDERICK.—On May 23, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, Frederick Froederick, confectioner, by the Rev. Mr. Woods, Louisa Isabella, to William E. MacLaughlin, of Ottawa.

MCGINN.—HILL.—At St. Lambert, on May 23, 1903, in St. Barnabas's Church, by the Rev. W. J. Dart, M.A., rector, Frank McGinn, to Margaret A. Hill, daughter of J. Wentworth Hill.

SCOTT.—FISHER.—On Monday afternoon, May 25, 1903, at Immanuel Baptist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. H. P. Welton, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. McTavish, and the Rev. Prof. D. M. Welton, D.D., of McMaster University, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fisher, to the Rev. A. A. Scott, B.A., B.Th., missionary elect to India.

TATE.—CLARKE.—At St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on May 23, 1903, by the Rev. A. U. DePencier, assisted by the Rev. W. L. Baynes Reed, Mr. Wallis Cameron Tate, only son of the late J. S. Tate, of the Chancery Audit Office, London, and Miss Florence Julia Clarke, youngest daughter of J. Harrison Clarke, formerly of Lovell Park, Ballinasloe, Ireland, and adopted daughter of the Rev. J. Maclean Ballard.

DIED. BAXTER.—At Quebec, on May 21, 1903, Jane, daughter of the late John Baxter.

BROOK.—At his late residence, 191 Lisgar street, Ottawa, on May 23, 1903, James Brook, in the 66th year of his age. BROWN.—At 26 Argyle street, St. Andrew's, Scotland, on May 13, 1903, John Brown, aged 52 years, beloved father of Mrs. W. Stewart, of this city.

CASSELLTON.—At Thurso, Que., at 11 a.m. on Thursday, May 14, 1903, Moses Cassellton, aged 84 years.

CHALCRAFT.—Suddenly, at his residence, 3 Elmley place, Toronto, on May 26, 1903, William Edwin Chalcraft, of the firm of W. B. Chalcraft & Co.

COUGHTRY.—On May 27, 1903, Martha Elizabeth Bos, beloved wife of Robert C. Coughtry.

COWING.—At Winona, Minn., on May 24, 1903, Emily Matchitt Cowing, wife of Jas. R. Cowing, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Brief services were conducted at Winona on May 26, by the Rev. John Douglas, of Minneapolis, and the remains were taken to Brooklyn by Mr. Cowing for interment in Greenwood. Funeral services were held there on May 28. Deceased is survived, in addition to her husband, by four sisters, Mrs. F. B. Wright, Mrs. L. M. Grestorer, and the Misses Susan and Henrietta Matchitt, all of Winona, Minn., and formerly residents of Montreal.

DE BRUHL.—On May 24, 1903, at Buffalo, N.Y., Dorothy Evelyn De Bruhl, wife of Arthur T. De Bruhl, formerly of Woodstock, Ont.

DICKSON.—At the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Fergus, Ont., on May 24, 1903, in the 46th year of her age, Mary Randall, beloved wife of J. E. Dickson, B.A., Principal of the Orillia Collegiate Institute.

FORD.—On May 8, 1903, Michael Ford, aged 48 years, dearly beloved husband of Rebecca Hinton. New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

GARDNER.—In this city, at 211 Stanley street, on Monday, May 25, 1903, Margaret Jane Maxwell, beloved wife of James Gardner, in the 44th year of her age.

HARPE.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on May 22, 1903, John Harpe, late of H. M. Customs China, son of Alexander Harpe, No. 1 Ketchum avenue, Toronto, aged 59 years.

HARPER.—In this city, at her place of residence, 1739 Ontario street, on May 23, 1903, Mary Harper, daughter of the late James Harper, of Paisley, Scotland.

HAULTAIN.—At Battleford, in the North-West Territories of Canada, on May 12, 1903, Charles Selby Haultain, M.D., L.R.C.P., London, assistant surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police, second son of the late General F. M. Haultain, in his 46th year.

JUNOR.—At Toronto, on May 29, 1903, George Junor, in his 73rd year.

KINSMAN.—On May 25, 1903, at his late residence, 15 Laurier avenue, Toronto, John T. Kinsman, aged 48 years.

KIRKCONNELL.—On May 12, 1903, at her late residence in Tiverton, Ont., Agnes Allison, widow of the late John Kirkconnell, in the 74th year of her age.

LAWSON.—At Streetsville, Ont., on May 24, 1903, Alexander Lawson, in his 74th year.

MACRAE.—At 753 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, on May 27, 1903, Mary, daughter of the late Alexander MacRae, East Hawkesbury. Interred at Dalhousie, Ont.

MANSON.—Suddenly, at his late residence, Howard avenue, Toronto, on May 29, 1903, Robert Manson, in his 51st year.

MASTERMAN.—On May 23, 1903, Margaret T. widow of the late Wm. Masterman, aged 77 years.

McPEAT.—On May 23, 1903, at 14 Somerville avenue, Westmount, Frances Adeline Peirce, aged 69 years, widow of the late James McPeat.

McKERRACHER.—At her home, in 'Solway,' Brant Township, County Bruce, Mrs. Alex. McKerracher, relict of the late Alex. McKerracher, in the 94th year of her age.

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O'BRIEN.—At 'Viewmount,' 846 Sherbrooke street, on Friday, May 29, 1903, the Hon. Jas. O'Brien, in his 67th year.

OGILVY.—At Kirriemuir, Scotland, on May 24, 1903, John Ogilvy, manufacturer, brother of James A. Ogilvy, of this city.

PENSE.—At Toronto, on Wednesday, May 27, 1903, John Grace Pense, grandson of the late Capt. Michael Grass, U.E.L., aged 83 years.

SABINE.—At Winnipeg, on May 26, 1903, after a long and painful illness, Susan Sabine, in her 85th year.

SANDERSON.—On May 23, 1903, at the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, Edmund John Sanderson, D.D.S., third son of the late Thomas Sanderson, of Toronto, in his 26th year.

SARJEANT.—At Montreal, on June 1, 1903, Mary Hitchcock, beloved wife of the late Jas. Sarjeant.

SCOTT.—Peacefully at rest, in New York city, on the evening of Saturday, May 23, 1903, Rebecca Lavens Mathewson, wife of George E. Scott, formerly of Montreal, sister of Mr. J. A. Mathewson, and mother of Mrs. A. R. Grafton, of this city. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

SHIPMAN.—On May 24, 1903, at 273 Stewart street, Ottawa, Annie May Topley, wife of Mr. John G. Shipman, in her 28th year.

SIMPSON.—At 131 St. Alexander street, city, Anne Alice Clarke, widow of the late Charles Graham Chappell Simpson, Esq.

SMITH.—At Frontier, Township of Hemmingford, Que., on May 9, 1903, Ernest, son of James Smith, aged 25 years. SMITH.—At Frontier, Township of Hemmingford, Que., James Smith, farmer, on May 26, 1903, aged 64 years.

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WAIL.—At her late residence, Tantallon, Fitchburg, Ont., on May 27, 1903, Martha Webster, relict of the late Eliason Wail, in her 86th year.

WATTIE.—At Worcester, Mass., on May 13, 1903, Elizabeth H., wife of William Wattie and daughter of the late John and Rebecca Center Gibson, formerly of LaChute, Que.

WILSON.—At Chalk River, Ont., on May 30, 1903, Amanda Kirkup, aged 44 years and two months, eldest daughter of John Kirkup, of this city, and beloved wife of William J. Wilson, of Chalk River. Interment at Chalk River, on May 22. Newcastle-on-Tyne papers please copy.

YOUNG.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, John Fleming, 102 Adelaide street east, Toronto, on May 24, 1903, Elizabeth Hurd, widow of the late John Young, aged 53 years.



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