Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1902. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

THE FIGHT AT KLERKSDORP,

In Which Over Four Hundred British Soldiers Were Taken Prisoners.

SIX HUNDRED BOERS WERE CAPTURED OR KILLED DURING TWO DAYS LAST WEEK.

London, March 1.—Lord Kitchener gives the details of the disaster which befell the British convoy near Kreksdorp on Feb. 24. Sixteen officers, including Colonel Anderson, the commander, were captured, as were also 431 men. One officer and 105 men have since been released. Lord Kitchener makes no mention of the loss of guns. Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of War, referring to this matter in the House of Comons, said the British casualties were 120.

OVER SIX HUNDRED BOERS CAPTURED OR KILLED DURING TWO DAYS.

London, Feb. 28.—The War Secretary, announced in the House of Commons to-day, that during the last two days six hundred Boers had been killed or captured, and that 2,000 horses and 28,000 head of cattle had fallen into the hands of the British troops.

The prisoners include General De Wett's son and the General's secretary.

Lord Kitchener's despatch lengthily summarizes, though not very clearly, the result of several days' combined operations in an area of about 2,500 square miles in which the engagements of Feb. 23 and Feb. 26 occurred. One incident was the killing of the Boer leader, Manie Botha, and thirty-five other Boers, in addition to the losses previously reported. The Boers made other small attempts to break through the British lines. In one case they succeeded. The biggest coup was yesterday when 450 Boers with their rifles and horses were captured.

Unofficial telegrams describe this as happening on the Natal-Orange River Colony border, where Lieut.-Colonel Rawlinson, according to one version, surrounded a laager at dawn. Instead of opening fire he sent a messenger giving the Boers one hour to decide whether they would fight or surrender. Seeing that escape was impossible they surrendered unconditionally.

Lord Kitchener says that all the columns have not yet reported, owing to the wideness of the district. In addition to Rawlinson's capture the combined operations resulted in the capture of 2,000 horses, 28,000 cattle, 200 waggons, 60,000 sheep, 600 rifles, 5,000 rounds of ammunition and Commandants Mayer and Truthor and several cornets. Lord Kitchener's despatch concludes: 'Those satisfactory results are very appropriate on the anniversary of Majuba.'

Unofficial telegrams say that De Wett, Steyn and Wessels, with a large body of followers, escaped before the cordon was drawn. It is pointed out that the Boer losses in this drive are proportionately equivalent to the loss of 7,000 British.

One hundred and fifty persons have escaped this month from the Pietersburg camp in consequence of Commandant Beyers's raid in that district. Those who have got away have been mostly young men.

BOER REFUGEES.

Pretoria, Feb. 28.—Three thousand Boers, resident in the Pietersburg refugee camp, are now being removed in a body to Colenso. During the last three weeks transferences from the different camps in the Transvaal to the coast towns of Natal have been going on at the rate of 1,000 a week. There are now more than 60,000 men, women and children in the Transvaal camps and more than 45,000 in those of the Orange River Colony.

The inmates of the camps are becoming more contented. They are increasingly amenable to orderliness, and are learning to carry out those hygienic rules which are essential to the well-being of the communities. The death rate is now practically normal and numbers of undesirable families have been sent to Natal, where they can be more easily cared for, and where they can do less harm. In the Transvaal there are now eighteen camps, each one virtually a village. They contain 25,000 children, the majority of whom are receiving education.

A CANADIAN'S DEATH.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 28.—A letter received from Africa announces the death of Sergt. Fred. Ford, a Guelph boy, who was serving in the Manchester Regiment. Ford met his death in a night attack made by the Boers on Dec. 19, and was one of the first of the regiment to fall. He was about thirty years old, and left Guelph seven years ago.

GEN. FRENCH INAUGURATES A SCHEME FOR DRIVING THE BOERS OUT OF CAPE COLONY.

Pretoria, Feb. 26.—General French has inaugurated a move against the Boers in Cape Colony similar to that recently adopted by Lord Kitchener against De Wett's forces. Great interest attaches to this advance against the combined commandos of Boers and rebels who have for many weeks been making themselves at home in the north-western and part of western Cape Colony. The strength of the enemy is unknown, but it is probably not less than 1,000, many of whom, however, are said to be unarmed rebels. The supreme command is in the hands of Commandant Maritz, who distinguished himself some months ago by raiding for horses within thirty miles of Capetown. Under him are Commandants Pyper (successor to Scheepers), Bouwers and Theron and Mr. Smuts, formerly Transvaal State Attorney. The last mentioned will be remembered as the leader of the attack on the Lancers' camp near Tarkastad last September, in which the British sustained serious losses.

Commandant Maritz, in anticipation of the British advance, has been sending large quantities of grain into Bushman's Land, the vast, dry and partly unsurveyed region bounded on the west by Namaqualand and on the north by the Orange river. It is expected that the Boers will retire into this district, where pursuit will be difficult and campaigning very arduous owing to the scarcity of water.

CAPE COLONY REBELS.

London, Feb. 26.—The 'Daily Mail,' in a despatch from Johannesburg presents tables showing that 11,000 rebels joined the Boers from Cape Colony during the war.

BRITISH CONVOY CAPTURED.

London, Feb. 26.—Lord Kitchener reports that six hundred Boers, driving cattle, rushed the outpost line near Bothasberg, Vaal River Colony, during the night of Feb. 23, and that some of them got through. The Boers left fifteen dead and six wounded on the field.

London, Feb. 26.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener made public to-day says: A convoy of empty waggons was attacked and captured by the Boers, south-west of Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony, on Feb. 24. The escort consisted of a force of the Imperial Yeomanry, three companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers and two guns. The fighting was severe, but have no further details.

London, Feb. 27.—The attack made by the Boers, who numbered six hundred, in driving cattle before them, to rush the outpost line near Bothasberg, Transvaal Colony, during the night of Feb. 23, was most determined. They were led by two well-known fighters, Rose Haands and anie Botha. When the Boers realized that their attempt to actually break through the wire fences was frustrated they crouched beside the dead cattle, with which the ground was thickly strewn, and from that defence poured a heavy fire on the British troops. The fusilade was steadily returned and, finally, the Boers were driven back, leaving fifteen dead and six wounded on the field. They also left a hundred and seventy dead or wounded horses and the entire herd of six thousand head of cattle.

FLOUR FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 26—The Frontenac Milling Company has received an order for a hundred and sixty tons of flour for the British army in South Africa, an additional order for three hundred tons was refused because the flour could not be delivered at St. John, N.B., this week. Messrs. Richardson Bros. have also received a contract for twelve hundred tons of pressed hay. An additional order for an extra supply had to be rejected as the hay could not be delivered this week.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

London, Feb. 28.—The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, made an interesting statement in the House of Commons yesterday to the effect that the proclamation providing for the banishment of the Boer leaders did not preclude Lord Kitchener or Lord Milner from accepting the surrender of Boer leaders on modified conditions. Lord Kitchener, on his own authority, had already accepted the surrender of some of the minor leaders, on the understanding that the provisions of the banishment proclamation would not be enforced.

PAARDEBERG DAY.

FITTINGLY OBSERVED BY THE LOCAL MILITIAMEN.

The second anniversary of the battle of Paardeburg was celebrated Thursday night at the Windsor Hotel by a dinner at which were present many of those who had faced the redoubtable Croaje in the entrenchments at the Modder river and reminiscences were related. The toast of the 'Dead Heroes' was given in respectful silence, and the memories of those who give up their life for king and country were thus recalled.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 28.—The Governor-General entertained at a banquet last night the officers who had seen service in South Africa. It was the anniversary of Paardeberg, and the evening was passed in the enjoyment of many reminiscences. The special guests of the evening were Earl Grey, the Hon. F. W. Borden, minister of militia; Major-General O'Grady-Haly, and A.D.C., Col. Pinault; Col. Lord Aylmer, Col. Cotton, Col. Nielson, Col. Macdonald, the Rev. P. M. O'Leary, chaplain; Major Maude, and Col. L. Guest, A.D.C. The other corps represented and their officers were: Second Special Service Battalion R.C.R.; Col. Otter, Col. Buchan and twenty other officers; special service officers, Col. Drury, Col. Lessard, Col. Cartwright, Capt. Chaplain, First Battalion C.M.R.; by Major Cockburn, V.C.; Major Williams and Lieut.-Col. R. E. Turner, V.C.; Second Battalion C.M.R., by one officer; Brigade Division Artillery, by ten officers, attached details by three; Strathcona's Horse, by eight officers.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 28.—Members of H. G and F companies of the first contingent to Africa which took part in the battle of Paardeberg, and those who were in Halifax last night celebrated the anniversary of that famous fight by holding a dinner at the new Victoria Hotel. There were about fifty members present, including the blind trooper Molloy. It proved a highly successful affair.

BOER CASUALTIES

ENEMY LOSES HEAVILY DURING RECENT OPERATIONS.

London, March 1.—Lord Kitchener reports to-day that the Boer casualties during the recent operations amounted to eight hundred men, killed or captured. General De Wett's son, who is among the prisoners, was his father's secretary.

London, March 3.—Lord Kitchener reports that the Boer casualties during the recent operations amounted to fifty men killed, ten men wounded and 759 unwounded men made prisoners. In addition to these Lord Kitchener says it is reported that more than a hundred Boers, killed or wounded, were carried off after the attack on the blockhouse line on Feb. 24. These figures, however, cannot be verified, so they are not included in the above totals.

Apart from the losses of the New Zealanders, the other British casualties were only one officer killed and four men wounded.

BRITISH LOSSES.

An apparently incomplete list of the casualties sustained by the British when the Boers attacked and captured the convoy of a train of empty waggons, at Von Donop, south-west of Klerksdorp, Feb. 24, says five officers and 45 men were killed, and six officers and 116 men were wounded.

New York, March 3.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says that late on Saturday night a further official casualty list was issued with reference to the British convoy disaster near Klerksdorp on Feb. 25. It is now known that fifty officers and men were killed and 126 wounded. The Boers have released 104 prisoners, but 352 are still missing. This makes a grand total of 632 casualties in the disaster. No mention is made of the two guns lost. It is now beyond all doubt that they are in the hands of the Boers. Not even at Nooitgedacht, which was fought so long ago as Dec., 1900, have British troops sustained so severe a reverse. The total losses on that occasion were 602.

SCARCITY OF HORSES.

A correspondent of the 'Times,' wiring from Pretoria, says the supply of horses is still lamentably short of the demand, and scarcely a single column can place its full mounted strength in the field.

The correspondent says the Boers are thoroughly demoralized by the constant hustling. The scarcity of provisions is also beginning to tell, and the hopelessness of the struggle is being brought home to all the burghers. The British will lose a great opportunity if they fail to press home the advantage they possess at the present moment, but they must have an unlimited number of horses, or the present rate of progress will be arrested.

QUESTION OF PEACE.

New York, March 3.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' cables as follows: Upon the really pressing question of an honorable peace, Lord Rosebery differs at least as much from the government as from any Liberal. Mr. Akers-Douglas, the latest member of the Cabinet to speak on this point, declared at Hadney on Thursday night that the only terms which could be accepted from the Boers were unconditional surrender. Lord Rosebery, on the contrary, denounces this as a policy of extermination, and favors a reasonable mutual arrangement. The government scornfully rejected his suggestions. If he renews them he will have the support of all Liberals; if he drops them he will be left by himself.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Pretoria, March 3.—The returns from the concentration camps in the Transvaal for the week ended Feb. 21, show there were 55 deaths. Considering that there are 60,000 persons of all ages and sexes in the camps, the rates compare favorably with those of healthy English towns.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, March 3.—Mr. Chamberlain cables the following to Lord Minto:—Feb. 28.—A Minsin, dangerously ill with pneumonia at Mugarab, Feb. 1, next of kin, Donald Minsin, Dunleth, P. O., N. W. T., also R. Berton Jackson, at Elandsfontein, inform mother, Mrs. Jackson, Morse Lane, Halifax. Theodore Goodman at Majurat, notify his sister, Mrs. Doherty, Winnipeg, and Albert Watson Stauffer, next of kin his father, Robert Stauffer, Edmonton, N. W. T. All are members of the S. A. C., and the three last were ill of enteric fever on Feb. 22.

A CANADIAN'S DEATH.

Ottawa, March 3.—Charles Cameron, whose cousin, R. G. Foster, lives at 32 St. Patrick street, Montreal, is reported dead of enteric fever at Springfontein, South Africa. Cameron went to Africa as a Canadian scout. The report is dated Feb. 30, and comes from the casualty department to Lord Minto.

BOTHA STILL PLANNING.

London, March 4.—The Brussels correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says in a despatch that Kruger has received a long report from General Botha affirming the Boer Government to be fully determined to continue hostilities and outlining the proposed midsummer campaign.

GERMANY'S POLICY.

Berlin, March 4.—In the Reichstag yesterday Count von Bulow assured the Reichstag, in a somewhat lengthy speech, that there was not the slightest likelihood nor desirability of Germany taking any steps to interfere in the course of affairs in South Africa. Such a course, said the speaker, was not in accord with German interests and policy.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE WAR.

A Wellington, N.Z., despatch to the London 'Times' says:—The sneers and taunts of a certain section of the German press and people, together with the persistency of the pro-Boer party in England, have been the means of revealing again to the rest of the civilized world the patriotism of New Zealanders. We thought that we had finished with the war, and we had not the remotest intention of sending another contingent to South Africa. Indeed the Premier had, only a few days before, declared that there was no such intention on the part of the government. In the meantime the press telegrams brought us news of the need for more men, of the continued hostile criticism of the peace party in England, and of the taunts of the Continental press. That was all that was needed to kindle the flame of patriotism anew. Both the press and the people of the colony with an extraordinary unanimity demanded that we supply more men to aid the Empire, and within two or three days the fact had been flashed over the cable that New Zealand was ready and willing to send an eighth contingent of 1,000 mounted men. The moment the necessity became apparent the offer was made, and there was no tardiness nor half-heartedness about it. The response to the call for volunteers was wonderfully prompt. Within twenty-four hours, and before the War Office had time to reply accepting the offer 1,172 officers and men had responded to the call to arms; yet these figures do not represent anything like the total number of volunteers offering themselves because the returns from the more out-of-the-way districts are not yet to hand. At the moment of writing it seems as if the number will be three or four times more than is required. Within the first twenty-four hours 130 officers volunteered for the 44 positions open, and it is an important fact that of this number 63 have already served in the war as officers and non-commissioned officers. The promptness of the response to the Empire's call, together with the numbers thus coming forward, is an answer, sufficient and complete, to the taunts of our Continental friends and the criticisms of the enemies of England in England. All party differences have been sunk, and parliament and people are practically unanimous in offering this further aid.

The offer of troops to aid the Motherland is not made in any boastful or presumptuous spirit. Though we know that the irregular troops from Canada and the colonies have done good work in South Africa, we fully recognize that they are not perfect soldiers, and many of them have their shortcomings. The position has been very well put by Lieut.-Colonel Davies, one of the smartest of our officers, who won distinction during the trying days of the campaign. The British soldier, he says, is the finest in the world. That has been proved time and again. But he is recruited from the streets; he never has had to think for himself; he has always been within hail, as it were, of a policeman, who can tell him where he is, where he wants to go, and even tell him the time. Our men, on the other hand, have, from their earliest years, had to think for themselves, and have had duties and responsibilities that have made them self-reliant. That is why they can be turned loose to fight the Boers in their own way, and make a success of it. Put discipline and drill on the top of our men's 'thinking,' says Colonel Davies, and you would get finer soldiers than the world has ever seen. Every member of our contingents who has been in the war returned with the greatest admiration for the British soldier, and it is not a safe thing to disparage 'Tommy Atkins' in the presence of a returned New Zealand trooper.

QUARRELLED OVER A SEAT

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 25.—There was a disgraceful scene in the Provincial Legislature yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Richard McBride, leader of the Opposition; Joseph Martin, leader of the party formerly the Opposition, but which voted with the government last session, and Smith Curtis, formerly Martin's first lieutenant, engaging in what narrowly escaped being a fist fight. It was over the seat in the House usually allotted to the leader of the Opposition. Mr. McBride took it when he entered the chamber, and when Mr. Martin arrived there was a wordy war. Mr. McBride held the seat until the chaplain arose to read the prayers. The new leader of the Opposition rose also and Mr. Martin slipped into the chair. Smith Curtis threw him back and Martin's followers sprang forward. It came within an ace of being a fist fight, but resulted in a war of words, the discussion lasting all afternoon. Finally, by motion the members were ordered to take their 'old' seats and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

VICTOR HUGO

CENTENNIAL OF HIS BIRTH CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The series of festivities to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo, which will last until Sunday next, opened to-day with a grand ceremony within the Pantheon, under the auspices of the government. President Loubet, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, and the other members of the cabinet, the members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, representative delegations from the Institute and the other state bodies, including the leading lights of art, science and literature in France, and deputations from the various lycees and educational institutions were present. The ceremony began shortly after ten in the morning and was concluded at 11.45 a.m. The programme included eulogistic orations by M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Hanotaux, President of the Institute, recitals of several of Victor Hugo's poems by members of the Comedie Francaise, and the rendering of hymns, based on Hugo's works, by M. Dumas, of the Opera, and a choir of a hundred and eighty men and women. The band of the Republican Guards and an orchestra, numbering a hundred persons, performed the instrumental part of the exercises.

The scene within the Pantheon was most imposing and full of color, owing to the brilliant toilettes of the ladies and the uniforms of the officials.

In all the public schools of France the day was celebrated by lectures on the life of France's national poet and by readings from his works by the professors.

STEAMER LOST IN GALE.

CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE 'TIBER' FEARED TO HAVE PERISHED.

Halifax, N.S., March 4.—The steamer 'Tiber' from Louisburg for Halifax, with 1925 tons of coal is believed to have foundered during last night's gale and the captain and crew of twenty men have been lost. The 'Tiber' left Louisburg last Wednesday afternoon, and should have arrived here on Thursday night, as the run is only a hundred and seventy miles. The missing steamer was passed on Thursday by the 'Coban,' but nothing has been seen of her since. Fisherman at Whitehead yesterday found part of a steamer's deck house on the shore with some deck planks attached. A sofa, lounge, and some other wreckage was found on the beach at another point along the shore. A despatch was received here last night stating that two life buoys with the name 'Tiber' on them had been washed ashore at Goldboro county.

CATTLE RANCH SOLD

PROPERTY CONSISTS OF 17,500 ACRES AND INCLUDES LARGE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS.

The large cattle ranch owned by the North-West Cattle Company, of which Mr. Montagu Allan, of Montreal, is president, has been sold to the Gordon Ironsides & Fares Company, and Mr. George Lane, live stock dealers, of the west. It is stated that the purchase price is upwards of $210,000. The property consists of 17,500 acres, and includes a large number of buildings. The live stock consists of 5,500 head of cattle, and about two hundred horses.

The deal was consummated early in February, but while the transfer has been made, practically all the details have not yet been closed, and a meeting of the North-West Company will be held shortly to complete the unfinished affairs.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

Salisbury's Supporters Receive an Unexpected Surprise in the House

VOTE WAS ON A MOTION REGARDING THE HOURS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

London, Feb. 26.—Just before adjourning at midnight the government was defeated in the House of Commons in a division on a question that does not involve the government stability, but tends to damage its prestige. The subject under discussion was the hours of railway employees. Major Cecil Norton, Liberal, complained that certain railway companies were not complying with the law, and were overworking their servants, and he moved that the companies be compelled to make returns every six months with a view to checking the practice.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, on behalf of the government declared against the motion as it stood, although he was willing to accept it in a modified form.

The House divided on Major Norton's motion, which was adopted by a vote of 151 to 144, the government being thus defeated by a majority of seven.

When the result was announced, the Opposition burst into uproarious cheering, the Irish members being especially triumphant. An Irish wag awakened peals of laughter by shouting, 'A serious railway accident.'

The defeat was due to the slackness of some of the ministerialists and the abstention of others from voting owing to their sympathy with Major Norton's motion. Many members condemn Mr. Balfour's handling of the subject.

SERIOUS FLOODS.

New York state is suffering greatly with floods. High water in the Hudson river and the forming of ice gorges near Albany have completely blocked the railways.

LONDON TOPICS

Prince Henry's Visit Still Under Discussion

GERMANY'S COURSE IN CHINA AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

(Special Cable Despatch to the N. Y. 'Evening Post.')

London, March 1.—Prince Henry's visit to the United States is still discussed with the best of good humor. Any preliminary reflections that the visit really was Germany's attempt to score off Great Britain seem to have vanished in the reflex of the Prince's smiles and bonhomie. It is true that the 'Spectator' does sagely shake a finger at the Emperor William, warning him not to imagine that the American dealers in hog products will now abate one tittle of their objection to the new German tariff, or that the United States complacently will yield to Germany special privileges in Cuba or the Philippines. Courteous hosts can also be hard business men. For the rest, the English view is pretty much this: The more friendly the United States and Germany are, the more assured is peace, and the more likely it is that German foreign policy will follow lines acceptable to England. The disclosures of the 'Times's' correspondent at Pekin concerning Germany's attempt to secure an exclusive mining monopoly in Shantung emphasize this reflection, for what the 'Times's' correspondent calls Secretary Hay's powerful and unanswerable note to Russia is now due to be sent to Germany also. It is understood that the British Foreign Office is seeking further and detailed particulars from Pekin. It cannot be doubted that representations will be made to Berlin if the facts are as represented. British mining interests in China have powerful ministerial backing here. Thus the reality of the Anglo-Japanese alliance may soon be put to a serious test, for to-day's Pekin news indicates that, despite official disclaimers from St. Petersburg, Russia is pursuing the same exclusive tactics with regard to mining in Manchuria. Russia, Germany, and France stand for exclusiveness; England, Japan and the United States for the open door; with this significant new factor in the situation, that England and Japan are committed to action.

The new imperialism is assuming a very practical aspect. As the outcome of their persistent pressure upon the War Office, aided by Mr. Chamberlain's influence, the Australasian agents-general have been invited to send in colonial tenders for two millions pounds weight of tinned meat, most of which hitherto has come from the United States. The invitation obviously was an afterthought, the wording indicating that the invitation is the same as was sent to other contractors some time ago. Indeed, tenders are due to be delivered next Wednesday. On the British side also imperialism is expressing itself in dollars and cents. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary Foster of the Admiralty both intimated in the House of Commons this week that the colonial premiers would be invited at a coronation conference to consider the expediency of colonial contributions to the imperial navy. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach carefully explained that the government would approach the colonies 'not by any means as beggars, but in the belief of their desire, so far as able, to share the burdens of empire.' The ministry probably will not attempt to press any scheme on the colonies, but will leave them to suggest whether they will contribute at all, and if so whether it shall be in cash or in kind, as, for instance, in the formation of colonial naval reserves or colonial squadrons.

Arrangements now in progress at the Admiralty are expected eventually to provide substantial British naval reserves among the fishermen of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

A suggestion of corruption always sets up the political Englishman's bristles. He justly prides himself on the high standards of English public life, and will not readily tolerate any one, especially if he be an official, who refuses to take seriously any tampering with these standards. Hence, as the outcome of the public examination into the affairs of the Whitaker Wright group of financial companies, which closed this week, a peremptory demand has been made that parliament deal sharply with the rank practices of certain company promoters and certain financial journalists. Inquiry has proved that the same little group of journals which were implicated in the Hooley and subsequent scandals were connected also with the Whitaker Wright companies, blackmailing and prostituting their influence under a system of press calls on shares. It is now demanded that parliament enact a law to bring the newspaper proprietor or editor who is bribed and the company promoter who bribes him into the dock, under criminal prosecution.

Influenza is claiming more victims than smallpox. Almost every other distinguished person seems to be afflicted. The death notices in the 'Times' have been exceptionally heavy for the last four weeks. The number of influenza deaths has advanced thus: 26, 40, 51, 107, whereas last week's smallpox deaths were only 64.—P. A. H.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—The Rev. Septimus Jones, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, has suffered a stroke of paralysis, and his condition is serious. His right side is affected. Mr. Jones is one of the best-known Anglican clergymen in Canada.

FOLLY OF WOMAN

(By Constance Smith, in 'The Argosy.')

'Seriously, Eve, you don't think of going to the Orde-Lauristons's to-morrow night?'

'Quite seriously, my dear Betty, I do.' Mrs. Allonby smiled languidly from among her sofa cushions, and drew the fur rug thrown over her closer, with an involuntary shiver.

'But—but ought you to go?' Betty Holmwood murmured diffidently. She was only twenty; Eve Allonby represented to her girlish enthusiasm the sum of all feminine perfection; in impugning her idol's wisdom she felt herself perilously near committing sacrilege. 'Remember, on Monday you could scarcely lift your head from your pillow.'

'And to-day is Thursday, and I am virtually quite well. I cannot consent to be made an invalid of any longer, whatever you and Doctor Carmichael may say.'

'I shouldn't have imagined,' Betty said, ruefully, 'that you would have cared so very much—'

'About one of Eleanor Orde-Lauriston's crushes? Oh, if that only were in question, I'd willingly stay at home! But there is Walter. I hate disappointing him; besides, he really ought to put in an appearance at this party. All the political people will be there.'

'Can't he go without you?'

'You know he never cares to go anywhere without me—,' reproachfully.

'I know. Still, I should think—' Betty checked herself suddenly.

'Ah, you think many things!' Mrs. Allonby half laughed, half signed. 'Wait till you've been married five years, my child. Then you'll understand that your husband's fancy for having you always with him is not one to be trifled with. Also, that if a woman wishes to keep a man's comradeship, to be his friend of friends, she must prepare to wage war with feminine laziness. No man will put up with a comrade who "falls out" whenever she becomes the least little bit footsore.'

'It's the man's business to call a halt as soon as she feels tired,' Betty declared.

'And the woman's, if she's wise, to prevent his guessing that she does feel tired,' Eve retorted. 'I often marvel at the folly of wives whom I overhear boring their husbands to death with the tale of their petty ailments. In my own case—but perhaps you may say that mine is an exceptional one—' flushing painfully. 'It is undoubtedly. When the balance of age lies so much on the wrong side—'

'My dear Eve,' the girl protested, hastily, 'surely you needn't take that point into consideration! To begin with, you look years younger than Mr. Allonby. Every one says so.'

Betty's exuberance of feeling occasionally found vent in a corresponding recklessness of speech. But in her present desire to console, she was not guilty of rhetorical exaggeration. No unprejudiced observer, seeing Eve Allonby—still, at four and thirty, combining the slender grace and delicate coloring of girlhood with that higher and deeper beauty to be found only in the face of the woman who has thought and loved and sorrowed—beside the man who entered her morning room as Miss Holmwood left, it would have supposed her his equal in age, much less his elder by a round half-dozen years.

Walter Allonby was one of those heavily handsome men who cease to look young before they have well put off the school-boy's jacket. At twenty-eight he might easily have passed for thirty-five—and exceedingly comely thirty-five, be it understood. Tall, broad-shouldered, straight of limb and hard of muscle, with a fresh complexion and placid, ox-like eyes, Eve's husband might have sat appropriately for a picture of the true-born Englishman of a certain type and class—the class which dresses faultlessly and fares sumptuously every day; the type which, happily conscious of blamelessness in all works of the law, contemplates life habitually through the smoked glasses of a perfect self-satisfaction, thereby blurring its perception of many facts that, more vividly apprehended, might ruffle its serenity and impair its appetite.

Mr. Allonby, on leaving Oxford, had been called to the bar; but he had never attempted to practice. Having a sufficient private income, he could afford to indulge at once his dislike of drudgery and his ambitions—which lay in the direction of a political career. A promising speaker and good man of business, he took pains to make himself useful in both capacities to his party. And 'the party' had lately acknowledged his services by recommending him to an East Anglican constituency which had no candidate of the right color in reserve against the forthcoming general election.

Just now—between nursing this constituency, extending his social connections (he held that, to the furtherance of his larger ends, it was highly important he should 'get on in society'), and indulging in those healthful sports which, as he was fond of telling his rural audiences, 'have made Englishmen what they are'—Mr. Allonby had little time to spare. It was unfortunate that Eve—a model wife who seconded him with unflagging zeal in all his schemes—should happen to be laid aside at such a juncture. Besides, her usefulness apart, he missed her hourly companionship. No one else understood him so perfectly, sympathized so completely with his aims, or watched with so keenly attentive an eye the effect of his speeches—or his boundary drives—on a critical crowd.

'Better? Really? Quite yourself again?' he enquired, anxiously, coming up to her sofa. 'That's right! Then you won't be afraid to attempt the Orde-Lauristons' to-morrow?'

'Not a bit!' Eve responded, sitting up bravely. She had thrown off her furs and raised herself from her recumbent position as soon as she heard her husband's step.

'And I can let Holroyd know that he may expect us on Monday?'

'Monday? I thought the stone-laying at Marpleton—Marpleton is the chief town of that county division for which Allonby hoped shortly to write himself down member—was fixed for Wednesday?'

'So it is; but Holroyd has arranged for me to play round the Marpleton links with Naylor on Tuesday morning, and he thought I had better have a walk over the course first. So Monday was suggested.'

'I see. How would it be if I joined you at the Holroyds on Tuesday, then? Of course, I must be there for Wednesday's ceremony.'

'But you'd like to go round with the match, wouldn't you? And there's no morning train that would get you there in time. We start at eleven.'

Mrs. Allonby suppressed an inclination to laugh—possibly one to sigh also.

'Oh, in that case it had better be Monday for both of us!'

'Very well. I'll send Charles to the post-office with a wire at once. And Eve—' pausing in the doorway—'could you get up a little impromptu dinner on Saturday, do you think? Just eight people or so—to meet Mallinger? I know he'd like to come.'

'The thing is difficult; but it shall be done,' quoted Mrs. Allonby, nodding her husband lightly out of the room.

It proved difficult—in another sense than that in which Eve had spoken or Walter understood the word. Mrs. Allonby did not know, till she took pen in hand, how absurdly weak that 'slight' attack of influenza had left her.

'The demon is playing havoc with my nerves—after his accustomed fashion, I suppose,' she thought, on finding herself ready to weep because she had directed two envelopes upside down. 'But he sha'n't have the better of me; I won't give way!'

And she did not give way. She appeared in Mrs. Orde-Lauriston's crowded rooms the following evening as brilliant and gay as resolution and one of Rose Feuillet's most successful creations could make her; thus arousing the virtuous indignation of Mrs. Cotterell, her husband's aunt.

'The way young women nowadays—and especially young married women—spend their lives (and risk them) in the headlong chase after amusement is positively shocking, to my mind,' this excellent person declared to old Lady Holmwood. 'Look at my nephew's wife!' She nodded fiercely towards the corner where Eve, smiling over the posy of hot-house flowers with which Walter had presented her 'on her return to the stage,' was holding three men in talk at once. 'At the beginning of the week she was in bed, with a doctor looking grave about the state of her lungs. And there she stands—with the thermometer twelve degrees below zero—tempting Providence with a low-necked gown!'

'A very pretty gown,' Betty's grandmother commended approvingly, turning her head and her long-handled glasses in Mrs. Allonby's direction; 'and particularly becoming to Eve. Except that she is a trifle pale, I have never seen her in more charming looks.'

Could Mrs. Allonby have overheard this flattering expression of opinion, her mind—much tormented by doubt on the subject of her personal appearance—might have found rest. As it was, her secret anxiety betrayed itself in a hasty appeal to Betty:

'What do you think of me?'

'The frock's a dream!' Betty responded with heart-felt enthusiasm.

'Oh, the frock is well enough, I know!' impatiently. 'But I—I myself? Do I look like the death's-head at this feast of reason?' glancing, with a faint curl of the lip, along the range of overthronged rooms in which a number of suffering men and women were engaged in practically demonstrating the compressible quality of the human body, and trying to look as if they found the process agreeable. 'Am I fit to appear among my fellows?'

The words were light. But the speaker's eyes hung on Betty's for an answer.

Betty was highly reassuring. 'You are exquisite. Just like a spray of white lilac—or stephanotis. But, oh, Eve, I wish you were at home, away from the heat in here and the draughts outside. Promise me, at least, not to stay late.'

Mrs. Allonby touched the girl's arm caressingly with her fan.

'You foolish, tender-hearted child!' (There had been a suspicion of tears in Betty's pleading voice.) 'I promise—on the faith and honor of a gentlewoman. As soon as Walter has done with Sir John Mallinger—a mere candidate must needs be patient with an ex-minister, let him be never so prosy—we will depart. I daresay they will have had their talk out in another five minutes.'

Mrs. Alolnby underrated the charms of political conversation. Sir John Mallinger's further comments on the position of national affairs and the prospects of Mr. Allonby's return for the Marpleton Division of Loamshire occupied fully a quarter of an hour; and his retirement only left Walter free to cultivate the good graces of other distinguished persons who happened to be present. Not till it was growing very late did he find himself at leisure to propose taking his wife home.

By that time Eve was frankly tired out. She had some difficulty in not falling asleep as soon as she found herself in the carriage. But Walter was in a talkative mood. So once more will triumphed over weakness.

'I suppose you saw Arthur Chaloner?' he remarked, when the sayings and civilites of Sir John Mallinger and his colleagues had been sufficiently discussed.

'Across the room only. I thought he looked out of spirits. Was Mrs. Chaloner there?'

'No. She's laid up with one of her many maladies—so I understood from Chaloner. Poor beggar! I'm awfully sorry for him; that woman's a perfect millstone about his neck. He can't even ask a friend to dine, because she's "not equal to seeing people!" Of course, he is dropping out of notice in consequence. An invalid wife plays the deuce with a man's social career.'

Here Eve, who had stretched out her hand to shut the carriage-window, drew it back abruptly.

'To say nothing of all she costs him in fashionable doctors and German baths. You don't object to that window? Right—the fresh air is good for you after those stifling rooms.'

Mrs. Allonby did her best not to shiver in the freezing blast euphemistically described as 'fresh.'

'Mabel Chaloner looked very ill when I saw her three weeks ago.'

'I daresay! The last time I saw her—that must be three months since—she had become a perfect hag. And I remember her quite a pretty girl! But this is what comes of that abominable sofa-and-brougham system you women take to so readily. I beg your pardon, Eve! Thank heaven, you never inclined to be hypochondriacal!'

Mrs. Allonby laughed faintly at the fervor of her husband's tone. 'I shook off that influenza pretty quickly, didn't I?'

'Because you behaved with spirit, and refused to shut yourself up—just to please old Carmichael. I wish he could have seen you to-night! Do you know that Karakoff was asking for an introduction to "that very distinguished beauty in white," just before we left? There's a feather in your cap!'

Eve laughed again. But during the next few days, amid all the discomforts of that relapse which followed necessarily upon her act of imprudence, she recalled the pride with which Walter had quoted the Russian diplomatist's flattering epithet, and congratulated herself that she had 'made an effort.'

When Prince Karakoff met her again, five months later, he was less lavish of admiration.

'That the lovely Mrs. Allonby of last winter?' he queried, shaking his bald head mournfully. 'You surprise me! On my honor, I should not have known the lady again.'

It seems that, given a heart and lungs which had been 'touched' by the influenza fiend, a regimen of party-giving and party-going, of golf-playing over wind-swept links and stone-layings in driving sleet, may work as sorrowful havoc with the patient's good looks as that sofa-and-brougham course so uncompromisingly condemned by Walter Allonby.

Walter Allonby's wife recognized this truth, yet she continued the regimen. She continued it, because she durst not, for her life, flag in that arduous business of keeping step, lest her husband should remember that she was six years older than he.

Remembering that miserable fact always herself, having it continually before her mind, she watched her beauty fade with daily increasing terror—terror of the fatal moment when Walter, in whose own eyes she could already discern puzzled disapproval of her changed appearance, should read in the eyes of others that his wife was become a plain, sickly 'passé' woman. His position, as an embryo politician without great wealth or great connections, was not such as to compel social consideration for her. Such modest success as she had won in the great world was due (she knew it) to her own fair face and bright wit. Now both these weapons of attraction had failed her at once (it was so difficult to be amusing when all one's energies were absorbed in doing battle with physical weakness!) and society, carelessly cruel, was beginning to show its consciousness of her losses.

When, at a certain great ball, three successive blank spaces confronted her on her programme, she knew that the hour of doom was ready to strike.

Desperate, she turned from those significant blanks to look up into the face of a tall, soldierly man standing near, demanding, in her most winning manner:

'How is it that you haven't invited me to tread a measure with you to-night, kinsman?'

Major Everard started, and his grave face paled under its layer of sunburn. Of late years he had grown chary of asking his cousin Eve to dance with him. She had never, even in girlhood, suspected the nature of his feeling for her, never divined the existence of that silent, selfless devotion which he kept so carefully hidden in the most secret recesses of his chivalrous soul. Yet he was scrupulous in the matter of offering her attentions which he would have paid without thought to any other woman.

'I—I didn't suppose you would condescend so far,' he stammered. 'I'm not a first-class performer, you know.'

'It's so long since we danced together, I really can't place you!' Eve smiled back. 'Let's have a trial turn now.'

Once, twice, they floated round the great ball-room. Then Everard felt his partner's fingers close convulsively upon his sleeve, and heard her whisper hoarsely:—

'Get me out of this place—quick! Somewhere quiet—where people won't see!'

Mechanically—feeling her weight grow every moment heavier on his arm—Everard made his way out of the crowded dancing-room and through a short gallery into the conservatory beyond. There Eve fell into a chair, panting and speechless.

Terrified by her ashen face, and the ominous blue line round her drawn mouth, the man looked about him distractedly—divided between fear of leaving her and anxiety for help. She beckoned to him reassuringly with a fluttering hand.

'Its' nothing. I'm a little overtired; I shall be better—presently. Some water—from the fountain!'

He espied an empty lemonade glass on a neighboring table, brought the water in it, and wet her forehead liberally with a dripping handkerchief. Still the piteous struggle for breath went on. 'I'll call some one,' he muttered; and would have started off but for her eager cry of:—

'Don't do anything of the kind! I want no one! If you bring anybody here I'll never speak to you again! See, I'm nearly well already.'

He paused, afraid to stay, still more afraid to go in the face of that passionate appeal. And gradually her breathing became less labored, her pallor less ghastly. At the end of five minutes she sat up, saying quite cheerfully:

'That's over. Poor Tom! What a nuisance for you! I do hope'—with a quick frown of anxiety—'that Walter didn't notice. Was he in the ball-room when we came away?'

'I think—not.'

With a sigh of relief she began putting the little damp curls on her forehead into order.

'My hair feels as if I'd been in the sea. Really, Tom, you might have had more regard for my appearance.'

'I never thought about your appearance at all,' was the major's blunt answer. 'And I suppose it doesn't much matter—of course you'll go home now?'

'Not at once. I don't want to spoil Walter's evening.'

The major bent his brows.

'Was it for his pleasure you came here to-night?'

Eve sprang at once to arms.

'For my own, I'm afraid—principally. I love dancing; I'm a perfect child where a ball is in question. By the way, Tom, you undervalue your powers. I'll give you the third and fifth at Lady Holmwood's to-morrow if you like.'

'You mean to go to another dance to-morrow?' said Everard, appalled.

'Most certainly; why not?'

'Why not?' Everard's tone was more than half angry now. 'Because you are totally unfit for this life of hurry and fatigue and excitement. You look ill; you are ill—we have just had abundant proof of that. If you go on in this fashion, you will do yourself some serious mischief. What has come over you? When you were a young girl in your first season, you could give up parties philosophically enough. And now—now—'

'Now that I am old enough to know better, I will not forego a single evening's amusement, you would say?' Eve had grown very white again; her lips were quivering. 'Even so, sage moralist. You see, I'm painfully conscious that, being so old, I shall have few more opportunities of dancing, and must needs make the most of those that remain.'

'Even at the risk of killing yourself?'

'Have you never heard of a short life and a merry one? You needn't trouble yourself to assume that disapproving air, sir. I don't mean to sink into an aged invalid before necessity compels me, just to gratify prudent persons like yourself!'

In such airy fashion did she bear down his arguments—being, indeed, for the moment really gay, since had not this business of 'the attack'—she never gave it any more definite name—tided her safely over those terrible blank spaces? She insisted on returning to mingle at once with the crowd; and when Betty, an hour later, ventured a low-voiced remonstrance, grounded on her friend's air of suppressed suffering, she was repulsed with:

'My dear, it's not civil to tell people they are too ugly to be abroad. If I had a cough which disturbed the company's peace of mind, I would retire at once.' ('Thank heaven! my ailments have never taken such tangible form!' she thought to herself.) 'But in this free country I presume a woman may be permitted to look as ill as she likes.'

When Major Everard stepped out of his hansom at Lady Holmwood's door the following evening, he felt certain—miserably certain—of finding Eve among her guests. There had been strong and serious purpose underlying his cousin's light speech. Something—very far removed from reckless love of pleasure—was driving her remorselessly upon this suicidal course which he, and every other human being save one, stood powerless to arrest.

Dance music was sounding as he crossed the hall; but just as he reached the foot of the staircase it ceased, sharply, suddenly, in the middle of a bar. And his first sight of the ball-room on the upper floor showed him no array of ordered couples, but a veritable mob of black-coated men and bare necked, bejewelled women pressing towards a doorway at the further end, with subdued exclamations of:

'She's dead!' 'No, no—it's only a fainting fit!' 'Heart, I suppose; she looked appallingly ill at Preston House last night.' 'Is her husband here?' 'Not yet; coming on later.' 'Some one ought to send for him.'

With scant ceremony, Tom Everard elbowed his way through the swaying, murmuring throng into the little room—draped and shaded to a soft gloom for 'sittens out'—where, on a heap of cushions, Eve Allonby lay white and motionless. An elderly man—a great physician who had brought his daughters to the ball—bent over her, holding her left wrist in his fingers. Lady Holmwood, pale and shaking, was at the head of the couch; at the foot knelt Betty, crying helplessly.

As Everard, walking like a man in a dream, came close to the group, the elderly man drew back, with an ominous shake of his grey head; and the still figure on the cushions, stirring slightly, opened its eyes. Stooping in his turn, the major caught the old, pitiful whisper:

'It's nothing—overtired. I shall be better—presently.'

A pause followed—a moment long as an hour to the man whose own heart seemed to stand still in breathless waiting. Then the pale lips moved again—for the last time.

'Poor thing, she courted her fate! Her folly was positively criminal. She knew from Doctor Carmichael—whom it seems she had consulted without telling any of us—that her heart was all wrong. And yet on the day of her death she rode in the park, went to Sandown with her husband, and dined out somewhere—before coming on to the Holmwood dance! Of course one feels immensely for him; but it's difficult to be very sorry for a woman who deliberately threw away her life—for the sake of a few parties.'

This is Mrs. Cotterell's verdict—generally allowed to be just by the majority of Eve Allonby's acquaintance. Allonby himself, while missing his wife terribly, cannot altogether shut his eyes to the recklessness of the behavior which deprived him of her; in him, too, a recognition of her folly has done something to soften the edge of grief. There are, however, a few soft-hearted persons—among them Major Everard and little Betty—who, all her errors notwithstanding, find it easy to mourn poor Eve. And these give that 'folly,' rightly condemned of their less indulgent fellows, another and a gentler name.—The 'Argosy.'

Advertisements.

Spring Medicine

There is no other season when good medicine is so much needed as in the Spring.

The blood is impure, weak and impoverished—a condition indicated by pimples and other eruptions on the face and body—by deficient vitality, loss of appetite, lack of strength, and want of animation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Make the blood pure, vigorous and rich, create appetite, give vitality, strength and animation, and cure all eruptions. Have the whole family begin to-take them to-day.

'I was completely run down. My son persuaded me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken three bottles I was cured. I recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who need a building-up medicine. They will not be disappointed. J. P. VERNOT, 117 Champlain street, Montreal, Que.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure, and keeps the promise.

Advertisements.



"Built to Last a Lifetime."

BELL

PIANOS

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

BELL ORGANS

Are regarded Everywhere as the Embodiment of all that is Good in Organ construction.

Made by

The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited, GUELPH, Ont.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, ENG., SYDNEY, N. S. W.

(Catalogue No. 50, Free.)

Sense for Cents

Without wisdom of its own, 'World Wide' reflects the wisdom of the age—the day—the hour—the moment. Without opinions of its own 'World Wide' beats to the tick of modern British and American thought. 'World Wide' has found its place on the study table. As a pleasant tonic—a stimulant to the mind—'World Wide' has no peer—at the price, no equal among the journals of the day.

An effort is made to select the articles each week so that due proportion is 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

Regular readers of 'World Wide' are kept in touch with the world's thinking,

The intellectual mind can nowhere else find such a feast of good things as 'World Wide' offers in its sixteen pages of entertaining articles every week for the trifling annual subscription of one dollar.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TABITHA.

Tabitha was a half-Persian cat of tortoise-shell complexion. When I first saw her she was what is generally known as 'a stray'—a poor, homeless, half-starved pussy, so timid that she fled if any one approached her. She used sometimes to come into our garden, and her pitiful appearance appealed to my mother's tender heart, and aroused in her a desire to feed 'the hungry.' So a saucer of milk and a plate of scraps was put in a sunny corner some little way from the house, and Tabitha found them as she passed through the garden, and, oh! how she enjoyed them. After this a meal was put out every day, and we gradually coaxed her into friendly ways, and although she never came into the house we always called her our cat.

For a long time she had come every day for her food, and had slept in our shed, which had a convenient hole by which she could enter, when one day she did not appear.

We felt a little anxious, but decided that she must be watching the hole of some troublesome mouse, who would not come out; but next morning she did not come for her breakfast, and I went to school with a heavy heart, full of fear that our Tabitha had come to grief somehow.

However, about the middle of the morning, mother, working by the window, saw her come over the fence, and go into the shed with something in her mouth; and concluded that it was the mouse for which she had been watching. Glancing out of the window again soon after she saw Tib come out of the shed and go over the fence again, only to return shortly with another something in her mouth, and mother, looking more carefully, had doubts about its being a mouse, and when the cat again came out of the shed and popped over the fence, she went to the shed and looked in. There, in a slight hollow in the darkest corner, were two kittens!

Mother ran upstairs and watched, to see whence Tib had brought these, and soon saw her come over the next-door fence, cross the next garden, stopping for a rest midway, get over our fence, and so into the shed with her third treasure.

It was a long while before she again appeared; mother decided that that must be the whole family, but it wasn't. Poor Tabitha! out she came again, over the two fences and back again, rather more slowly, with two rests instead of one, but arriving safely in the shed at last with the last kitten.

We heard that she had placed her family in the shed belonging to our neighbor next door but one, who had turned them out on the grass, as she did not want them in her shed and would not drown them.

Of course, this performance quite won our hearts, and puss was much caressed and petted. Some little while after she conquered my father's objections to maintaining a cat by killing a large rat.

When we moved, soon after this, she moved also in a large hamper, and whether it was because she was fond of us or because we kept her in the cellars till she got over the fright, she never attempted to return to her old home.

On one occasion one of her kittens got lost. We and she hunted high and low and in all the fields which surrounded our house, but no kitty could we find. Tabitha was very unhappy, but could not help us at all, and at last we gave up the search. About the middle of the afternoon (the kitten was lost before breakfast) Tib came to mother and mewed, and ran away and mewed and fidgetted, until mother said: 'I believe she wants me to go with her,' and went. As soon as the cat saw she was understood she trotted away, often looking round to make sure she was followed, out of the front gate, along the road, into the front garden of a neighbor's house, where she sniffed about and mewed, and, to mother's delight, there was an answering mew. She went round the corner into an adjoining field, but for a moment saw nothing but a heap of chalk. Suddenly a little head peeped out, and there, in a hollow behind the chalk, was Kitty. We never knew where she spent the morning, for she certainly was not behind the chalk, for we had looked there.

For a long time she had her bed in a small out-house, which had a proportionately small sash window; here mother used to put her to bed and shut the door and window. If she bolted the window she found Tib indoors all right in the morning; but if, as often happened, especially after the catch got broken, the window was left unfastened, somehow or other that cat managed to open the upper part and go out.

At last our poor, clever Tabitha was half-poisoned, as so many poor cats are, and, after trying for months to cure her, with no good results, for she got worse rather than better, we sent her quietly out of the world, not without tears on our part.

One of her kittens, now a matron nearly five years old, has done her best to fill her place, but though she is a dear cat and has the peculiarity of being musical (if any one sings shrilly or whistles, especially the latter, no matter whether she is asleep or awake, she cannot keep still, but begins to fidget and purr, finishing by settling in the whistler's lap and often putting her face right against his lips, presumably to get as near the music as possible), she is not quite so clever as her mother, who will live in our memory as the cleverest cat we ever possessed.—'Band of Mercy.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

INDIA IN 1900.

From Calcutta we have received a large book giving the full reports of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund of 1900. It is evident that this fund supplemented most efficiently the government relief and prevented an excessive loss of life in the several provinces affected by the famine. Among its special beneficences were small gifts of seed-corn and other agricultural necessaries at the close of the famine to many who must otherwise have remained permanently in the state of destitution to which the hard times had reduced them. A special feature of the famine of 1900 as distinguished from previous famines was the great loss of cattle, without which the ryot, or peasant farmer, can hardly cultivate his ground, the bullock being as important in India as the horse is here. 'It will be a generation before the unparalleled loss of cattle is made good.' On the other hand, it is a matter of much rejoicing that both government and charitable aid were so generously supplied and so skilfully administered that the actual loss of human life was very small considering the extent and duration of the famine. Some practical lessons had been learned in the relief work of '97, and still more wisdom as to ways and means of relieving need will be stored up against another time of dearth. An interesting feature of the Relief Fund's committee is the great number of native princes and gentlemen who have been associated with it. At the formation of the committee in Calcutta a Mohammedan moulvi took occasion to remark in his speech: 'The object of this meeting being charity, every individual Mahommedan, Christion or Hindoo is bound to support it, as the Koran, the Bible and the Shastras enjoin benevolence.' He goes on to say how often the giving of a specific portion of one's property in alms is commanded in the Koran, and naively points out that the present is a very suitable time to discharge that obligation. Brahmins also advocated the scheme from their point of view, and Lord Curzon and the Bishop of Calcutta from theirs respectively. The Maharaja of Darbhanga appealed for offerings of 'one day's income' and spoks of a 'united India.' The complete series of reports of the distribution in different districts forms a valuable work of reference. Some vivid pictures of different native tribes are incidentally introduced.

Lovable as the Bhils are in many ways, their sloth and hatred of work are transcendent; they form the aristocracy of the unutterably lazy. When asked to assist in building the sheds for their own accommodation they thought they were being imposed on, and confidentially told me that if they had had the remotest idea that they were going to be asked to work, they would never have come. At last we came to a compromise. They said 'All right, Bapji (father), take the women and children,' and there the matter rested. I took the women and children, got a modicum of work out of them, while my lord, the Bhil, sat and studied Nature in a contemplative way, or went to sleep for twenty hours out of the twenty-four. One thing only that partook of the nature of work would he have anything to say to. He took a most unholy joy in carrying away the bodies of those who died. I was never at a loss for corpse bearers, there were plenty of volunteers.

THE WATERWAY.

'Frank Leslie's' for February has an article by W. D. Hulbert, in which some interesting facts relative to the traffic on the Great Lakes are brought out.

The vessels of the Great Lakes are probably the most economical beasts of burden that the world has ever seen. Both in cost of construction, and in expenses of operation, they are considerably cheaper than ocean ships, and the way they have slashed freight rates has been one of the greatest factors in the development of the lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley. It costs only about one-fourth as much to ship a bushel of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo by boat as it does by rail, although the competing railways are among the best built and best equipped in the country, and do their prettiest to get their full share of the business. But the most important item in the lake commerce of the present day, and the one in which the majority of the largest vessels are engaged, is not the movement of grain, but the traffic in iron ore between Lake Superior and Lake Erie. More than sixteen million tons of ore passed down the Hay Lake Cut during the season of 1900, and 1901 will show a large increase over these figures. The prevailing rate during the greater part of the last season of navigation has been seventy cents from Marquette, and eighty from Duluth. This means that a ton is carried a mile for something less than a tenth of a cent. No railway in the world has ever attempted to carry sixty million tons of ore per year a distance of eight hundred, or a thousand miles, and in the absence of experience it would be difficult to say what rates might be made if it became absolutely necessary to move the entire product of the mines by rail. But the expense would certainly be several times as great as it is by water, and in all probability it would be practically probibitory, for it would amount to nearly, if not quite, as much as the ore is now worth at the furnaces.

HANDBOOK OF PING-PONG.

'Ping-Pong: the game and how to play it,' by Arnold Parker, Queen's Hall champion, is a well illustrated exposition of the points of the popular game, and includes a chapter on 'How to run a tournament.' The materials for the game are still being improved, it seems, and the proper size of racket is not settled. The Table Tennis Association limits the size to six inches by seven, although the Ping-Pong Association do not. From 'Punch' is quoted 'the conjugation of the verb 'to ping,' beginning as follows:—

I ping.
Thou pongest.
He—ahem!—plays 'table tennis.'
We are all champions.
Ye pay subscriptions.
They are outsiders!
(T. Fisher Unwin, one shilling.)

THE HIGHLAND CADETS.

Capt. Ernest J. Chambers, of the Reserve of Officers, Canadian militia, has written a sketch of the Montreal Highland Cadets, and he has added to it some notes of the cadet movements in Britain and Canada. The frontispiece of our late Queen, to whom the book is dedicated, is accompanied in other pages by pictures of King Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, Lord Minto, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Major Fred. S. Lydon, the originator of the Highland Cadet corps, and group pictures of members of the cadets and of prominent volunteer officers. The author goes extensively into the cadet movement, describes its origin, notes its progress, and, what is more to the purpose, suggests the introduction of its functions into the school life of the Dominion, where every boy can be made a useful defender at an age when he is most impressionable. Teach a boy to swim, ride, shoot straight, and obey the commands right, left, rear and front turn, and you will have a smart soldier and good citizen in the man. He will never forget his military training, though he may lose his Latin or Greek. The cadets of Britain are shown by Capt. Chambers to have exerted much influence on the early volunteer movement of 1858-59. The men of Canada in 1812 proved better than their opponents; but had each of them been a drilled cadet in his youth the task of defence would have been easier. This was never better illustrated than by Capt. Westover's men at Eccles Hill in May, 1870, when his handful of Home Guardsmen smashed the invading force at the first half hour of the skirmish, though they were outnumbered ten to one by the invading force that went back over the border, leaving their one dead man on the ground and half a dozen to limp back again over the border. The few Canadians on the ground were under cover and could shoot straight. Capt. Chambers's book goes on to recount the cadet movement of early High School times, shows how the Montreal Highland Cadets have progressed, and indicates some of their difficulties. By far the most interesting chapter is that devoted to the forty-five members or ex-members of the cadets who went to South Africa. They were: Sergt. C. Black, Sergt. B. Massiah, Private A. Bouchett, Sergt. J. Walroth, Sergt. F. Berge, Sergt. C. Paton, Sergt. H. Hibbs, Sergt. McCrae, Sergt. A. Smith, Capt. Nivan, Private J. Watson, Capt. T. Hansen, Private E. Robinson, Bugler H. Campbell, Corporals A. Mault and J. Fletcher, Privates M. Sullivan, M. Smith and — McOuatt, Sergt. J. Phillips, Capt. D. Campbell, Sergt. W. Wilkin, Sergt. Youngson, Privates J. Duncan, Murray, Bolt, Jacobs and McLeod, Sergt. Peppiatt, Pipe-Sergt. Ferguson, Sergts. M. Markell and T. Byrne, Sergt.-Major I. Parr, Lieut. F. Hoffman, Privates W. Sullivan, S. Roberts, S. Robinson, Sergts. A. Barber and J. Butler, Privates T. McCall and A. McKellar, the latter representing the Y. M. C. A. with Strathcona's Horse. The war stories of all these are excellent, and show them to have been true to the cadet record for courage.

This is the declaration of the cadets:—1. I am a total abstainer. 2. I pledge myself not to enter any saloon or other place where intoxicants are sold, either in uniform or not. 3. I promise to take proper care of all property of the government and corps, and to return the same to the armory in proper order on leaving the battalion. I promise to obey all orders of my superiors, and to attend all drills, unless prevented by sickness or work. Clauses 5 and 6 deal with fees to be paid. The expenses of the corps have been heavy, and it is on the good will of friends and their patronage that they rely. Lord Strathcona, Sir William Macdonald, the late Col. McArthur and other gentlemen are mentioned as among the chief patrons of the cadets.

The book is well printed by Messrs. Desbarats & Co., and is very nicely bound in cloth.

We have received the February number of 'Ups and Downs,' the bright little magazine published under the auspices of Dr. Barnardo's homes. The magazine will henceforth be published monthly instead of quarterly. (Office of publication is 214 Farley avenue, Toronto, 25 cents per annum.)

LITERARY CHAT

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish about Easter a new volume of poems by the Poet Laureate.

Mr. Crockett's new story, 'The Dark of the Moon,' will be published by Messrs. Macmillan in March.

'The Under Secretary,' the new political novel by Mr. William Le Queux, has been issued by Messrs. Hutchinson.

Sir Walter Besant's library, consisting of modern books and works of reference, and the autograph MSS. of most of his works, are to be sold in March by Messrs. Sotheby.

George Douglas, whose 'House with the Green Shutters' has been so much praised, is (says the 'Athenaeum'), setting about a new book which will deal with very different scenes.

Messrs. A. Constable & Co. are to publish 'Tiberius the Tyrant,' by Mr. John Charles Tarver, a biography which throws light on the process by which the Roman empire was developed from the republic.

Lord Rosebery, according to the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' has been engaged for some time upon a novel which may appear in the autumn. It is said—but perhaps it is a joke—that the title may be 'The Furrow.'

America as a market for the wares of English authors is slowly, but surely, closing her doors. The Yankee (the 'Literary World' remarks) is carrying his policy of encouraging home industries into the realm of books, and is abandoning the importation of English literature.

One of the features of the March number of 'The Critic' will be a comprehensive biographical and anecdotal paper on Dr. Henrik Ibsen. The letter-press will be furnished by Mr. Christian Brinton, and the illustrations, which number over a score, include numerous portraits and caricatures.

Some time ago it was noticed by an admirer of Rudyard Kipling that his famous poem, 'On the Road to Mandalay,' went very well to the tune of 'The Wearing of the Green.' On this being pointed out to the author, Mr. Kipling replied: 'Oh, yes, I frequently take a well-known song, hum it over for a few minutes, and then write words to fit the tune.'

The Macmillans announce that over a million copies of four novels published by them have been sold. Here are the figures: 'The Crisis,' by Winston Churchill, 375,000; 'Richard Carvel,' by the same author, 380,000; 'The Choir Invisible,' by James Lane Allen, 220,000, and 'In the Palace of the King,' by F. Marion Crawford, 105,000.

Some have fame thrust upon them. Of this sort is the husband of Mary E. Wilkins. The New York 'Times' says a reception was recently given in honor of their marriage. The hostess, who is a journalist of some years' experience, doubtless anxious that her guests should realize the importance of the occasion, left no room for speculation. The cards read: 'To meet Dr. and Mrs. Mary Wilkins Freeman.'

Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish immediately the first novel of a new series, to be called 'The First Novel Library.' Mr. Unwin claims to have discovered by the publication of his 'Pseudonym Library,' such writers as John Oliver Hobbes, Mary Findlater, Mrs. Andrew Dean, Louis Becke, Joseph Conrad, S. R. Crockett, Benjamin Swift, Miss Hawker, W. B. Yeats, Julia M. Crottie, and Vernon Lee. The initial volume of the new library will be entitled 'Wistons: A Story in Three Parts,' by Miles Amber.

The late Prof. A. B. Davidson, D.D., LL.D., spent his last night on earth on work for the Temple Bible. He was engaged to contribute the volumes on Isaiah, Ruth and Job, and was engaged upon the former when death overtook him. He had, however, completed his work and read the proof of it, but had with characteristic kindness offered to relieve the general editor, Mr. Oliphant Smeaton, of the labor of making up the Synchronism of Ancient History. This is what he was engaged upon during his last hours. About ten o'clock in the evening he completed the task, walked to the post and dropped the packet into the pillar. It reached the editor next morning, but by that time Prof. Davidson was dead.

The forthcoming publication is announced of a new Canadian journal, edited by Bernard McEvoy, the well-known newspaper man, under the title, 'Chances in Canada.' The principal field of publication for the new venture will be Great Britain and the United States, and its object will be to advertise there Canadian advantages. It will be issued with the co-operation of one of the foremost English publishing firms, and with the countenance and support of the Ontario Government.

The tremendous hold upon popular favor obtained by 'David' Harum' has given it the most phenomenal run of the age. The figures given out by D. Appleton & Co., the publishers, of sales since Sept. 23, 1898, when the book made its appearance, tell a remarkable story. Jan. 1, 1899, 15,000 copies had been sold, a most satisfactory run in itself; yet this was not even the beginning, for during the next six months 179,750 copies were sold and presses were kept going night and day. By Jan. 1, 1900, the total had jumped to 412,750, the following July to 460,750 and by the end of the year had passed the half million mark. Thereafter the demand slackened but the monthly totals, in themselves, still exceeded the total run of the ordinary novel. On July 1, 1901, the gross sales aggregate 517,500 copies and by the close of the year were 537,000. But now came another reaction. The typical personality of David had charmed the reading public across the ocean, both in England and on the Continent, and the requests from foreign houses came in so fast that an order was placed for an edition of a hundred thousand copies which with the regular home demand brings the sales on March 1 to the gigantic total of 650,500 copies.

Capt. McCabe in his recollections of Tennyson in the March 'Century' records this anecdote of the poet: His defective eyesight was ever an acute annoyance to him, and added greatly to his innate shyness of meeting strangers and going into society. He constantly referred to it, and once said to me: 'It led to rather an amusing incident a few years ago. Hallam and I went with Mr. Gladstone as Sir Donald Currie's guests on a cruise in the 'Pembroke Castle' among the Hebrides and thence on to Denmark. While lying in the harbor of Copenhagen we were invited to dine at Fredensborg with the King and Queen of Denmark, and the next day the whole royal party came on board to luncheon. There were the King and Queen, "the Princess," the Czar and Czarina, and their attendant ladies and gentlemen. After luncheon "the Princess" asked me to read one of my poems, and some one fetched the book. I sat on a sofa in the smoking-room next "the Princess," and another lady came and sat beside me on the other side. The Czar stood up just in front of me. When I finished reading, this lady said something very civil, and I thought she was Andrew Clark's daughter, so I patted her on the shoulder very affectionately, said said, "My dear girl, that's very kind of you, very kind." I heard the Czar chuckling mightily to himself, so I looked more nearly at her, and, God bless me! 'twas the Czarina herself.' I fancy that it was the first time that august lady had been patted on the back and called a 'dear girl' since she had left the nursery.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE DUFFERINS!

Heart Echoes.

'Your rule has made the people love
Their ruler. Your vice-regal days
Have added fullness to the phrase
Of 'gauntlet in the velvet glove.'
—Tennyson's 'Ode to the Marquis of Dufferin.'

A soft sweet whisper thrilled her empty heart;
'I go,' he said, 'to learn the mystery
And meet our boy, and we will wait for you
Upon the other shore. The ocean is not broad,
Nor is the land so very far away.
We, too, shall see our friend of old,
With 'Arthur,' whom he loved, no longer lost.
But best of all, together we will bow,
Bow low, and kiss the hands and feet of Him
Who bore our grief and carried all our sorrows.'
A softer, sweeter sound now fills her heart,
She hears Him say, 'Come, blessed of My Father,'
Ye shall dwell with Us in everlasting mansions,
For ye have wiped some tears from human eyes,
And in so doing, ye have done it unto Me.'

R. L.

'WORLD WIDE' SPECIAL OFFER.

The special rate of seventy-five cents for 'World Wide' closed Jan. 31, and people generally hereafter will pay one dollar. We have decided, however, to keep the seventy-five cent rate open until further notice to subscribers of the 'Weekly Witness.' Those who have not yet done so can take advantage of the club offer, namely, 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' the two papers, for $1.50, or for $1.75 the 'Northern Messenger' will be included.

THE RICHEST NEGROES

THEY ARE THE DESCENDANTS OF FORMER SLAVES OF THE CREEK INDIANS.

The richest community of negroes in the United States lives in Indian territory. There are seven thousand of them, and they are worth on an average of $3,000 each. The wealth of the more industrious foots up even higher, certain individuals being the owners of from $10,000 to $15,000 worth of land.

These negroes are descendants of slaves of the Creek tribe of Indians, and are known as Creek negroes. They are entitled to share in the division of Creek Indian lands, also part of the trust funds. Together the 7,000 negroes own 22,000,000 acres of land. And yet their social environments are crude in the extreme, and progress goes on slowly amid their huts and fields.

Unlike other Indians of the rich five civilized tribes, the Creeks insisted upon freeing their slaves in 1864, in order to give them an equal share in their lands and money. At that time there were but few slaves, but the number grew through descendants, until 7,000 have laid successful claim to a 'headright,' on the Creek rolls of citizenship. They have their own representatives in the Creek Indian Legislature, their own schools, and their own churches.

The Creek negroes have never progressed above their fathers who were slaves, except that they are well enough educated to care for their lands and money without being cheated out of a goodly portion of it. They have a social set all their own, to which not even the Indians are invited. Their characteristics are in a great measure vastly different from the negro of the South or the negro of the North. It is a mixture of both with additional peculiarities.

Like the Indians, these negroes have their dances in the open, which have come to be a sort of religion with them. And following in the footsteps of the Southern negro, they have barbecues. 'possum hunts, and the like. As a northern type of the negro they are more industrious and independent of the whites, know how to work hard and save their money, and, like the type from the city, are well dressed—that is, gaudily, but at the same time wearing expensive clothes.

These Creek negroes live in a tract of rich land in the Canadian river bottoms. Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Indian nation, has been for years a negro town. Recently, however, white people have flocked in and taken possession. Now the negroes are starting other towns, for themselves exclusively, along the branch of the Frisco railway.

Notwithstanding that many of these Creek negroes are industrious, there are those amongst them who rent out their estates and lounge in idleness about the railway stations. It is a common sight to see a 500-acre tract of rich land in the Canadian bottoms being tilled by a white man, while the negro owner was shooting craps or enjoying himself eating turkey and 'possum in a neighboring village.

Each Creek negro will come into undisputed possession of 500 acres of land when the Dawes commission has allotted their lands pro rata to them some time during the coming summer. Upon dissolution of the Creek government the negroes will likewise share equally with the Indians in the distribution of several million dollars of trust funds.—New York 'Times.'

A SPLENDID GIFT.

The Long Primer Bagster Bible. No better gift. Send four new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash. For either of these clubs the sender will receive the Long Primer Bagster Bible as a premium.

Advertisements.

FAT NERVES.

A whirl of excitement was recently caused among scientists by the discovery of "how nerves act".

Healthy nerves are fat nerves. It is fat in the core of a nerve that by hardening and softening creates nerve action.

Maybe this explains why Scott's Emulsion has always been such a remarkable remedy for nervousness,

Scott's Emulsion makes fat nerves. It feeds them with fat. Good for all forms of nervousness and for neuralgia.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Cadbury's
Is entirely free from all adulterants, such as Kola, Malt, Hops, Alkali, &c.
Contains 50 Ground Cocoa Beans.
cocoa
Refreshing! Nourishing! Sustaining!
Wholesale Agents:
Frank Magor & Co., 16, St. John St., Montreal.

Subscribers are requested to remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness,' and have it mailed in good time so as to avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. See the special inducements and clubbing offers in this issue.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Y-Z (wise head) has an advantage over other soap powders inasmuch as it also acts as a disinfectant.

IN THE FLAT.

'The owner says if we don't pay our rent he'll make it hot for us.'

'Tell him to go ahead. That's more than his janitor has ever done.'—Philadelphia 'Evening Bulletin.'

A Cure for Costiveness.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

CLASSIFIED.

Mrs. Bargain—'Oh, Ethel! I have just talked Edward into giving me the money for a new hat.'

Mr. Bargain—'Which I shall enter in my accounts as "Hush Money."'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

In Nature's Storehouse There are Cures.—Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease, which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

A POOR HEATER.

'There doesn't seem to be much warmth to her voice.' 'No. They said it had such a good range, too.'—Philadelphia 'Evening Bulletin.'

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

IN THE STEAM-HEATED FLAT.

'John, I've just been to see the doctor, and he says I must stay in the warmest and most evenly heated room in the house.' 'Then get into the refrigerator at once.'—'Life.'

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

Mrs. Weddingring—'Oh, mother, John said this morning I was one woman in a hundred.'

Her Mother—'I see in that no cause for tears.'

Mrs. Weddingring—'But, mother, he used to say I was one woman in a thousand!'

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 Bickle'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.

PHONETICS.

A fellow who hunted the gnu
Was asked: 'What on earth would you gdu
If the savages tried
To catch you for your hied?'
And he answered: 'I'd kill off a gfu.'
—Baltimore 'American.'

It Will Prolong Life.—De Sota, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary 'Fountain of perpetual youth,' said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time, and harass the aged into untimely graves.

HIS POOR LUCK.

First Tramp—'Did he git anyt'ing in dat house?'

Second Tarmp—'Naw! Dey wuz dat sort o' folks dat believes charity begins in de woodshed.'—'Puck.'

Advertisements.

HEART FAILURE.

The Great Number of Cases of Sudden Death From This Cause, Makes the Following Story of the Greatest Importance.

How often are these awful words 'Heart Failure' spoken or written in explanation of a sudden and unexpected death.

There are many who although still alive are hanging over the brink of the grave every moment. The slightest reason may in a twinkling of an eye bring their lives to a sudden stop.

Much of the palpitation and other forms of Heart Trouble is caused directly by the Stomach, and the following letter explains one man's painful predicament in this way and how he was cured.

Mr. A. D. Miller, of Wilberforce, Ont., writes:

'For four years previous to the summer of 1900, I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Indigestion. During the summer of 1900, my doctor treated me for Liver Complaint, but instead of getting better I was gradually growing worse.

'My appetite was very irregular and I would bloat very much after eating. I also had Palpitation of the Heart and sometimes my heart was so bad that I could not sleep at night at all on account of its beating so hard.

'I was very much run down and very weak, in fact I was hardly able to get around.

'I heard of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and began to use them and before I had used half a box I was greatly improved.

'I continued and in a very short time was completely cured. I was well and felt like a new man. My heart trouble disappeared altogether and I have not the slightest trace of it since.'

Mr. Miller was cured to stay cured. He didn't get sick again when he stopped using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for they had cured him completely and permanently. Much of the Heart Failure is caused by bad stomach action.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure all forms of Stomach Trouble.

Flatter—'Your boy, I hear, is a deep student.' Popley—'He's always at the bottom of his class, if that's what you mean.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

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

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Boys' Page.

COMPETITION RESULTS.

Nice Things Done by Teachers.

PRIZES WON BY S. E. ELLIOTT AND ALEX. BUSH.

Readers of the Boys' Page will remember that a few weeks ago we asked the old folks and young folks to relate within the limit of two hundred words the nicest thing they ever knew a teacher to do. The competitors were to fall into two classes, seniors and juniors, those aged eighteen or over being ranked seniors. A prize of a dollar book was offered in both divisions for the most interestingly told incident. A great many papers have been received in reply and they were, with few exceptions, so interesting that it was no easy matter to decide between them. However, in several cases where a paper stood the chance of the prize it was found that the writer had not chosen to accept the limitation imposed of keeping within two hundred words. This, of course, debarred the paper from possibly being selected. Again, where two or three papers were of probably equal interest, spelling and general neatness had to be considered as an additional factor of merit.

Taking all these points, then, into account, we have much pleasure in stating that the senior prize has been won by S. E. Elliott and the junior prize by Alex. Bush.

HIGHLY COMMENDED.—SENIORS.

The following are highly commended: James W. Cameron, Ruth Darrell, Mrs. Oscar Chase, Katie R. Ross, Mrs. Sara McPherson, Herbert W. Roberts, Christena Hadcock, L. Bradford, Mrs. W. Kirk.

HIGHLY COMMENDED—JUNIORS.

The following are highly commended: Lida Whiteside, Gracie Martin, Madge Clarke, Josie Redmond, Harold Wilkinson, Martha Johnston, Ella Costain, Constance Pinhey, Bertie Lee, Genevieve Harris, Ethel Breen, Lee Hart, William Erickson, Lottie Hamer, Archie McColl, Mary Hiltz, F. J. Pinhey, Annie McConnell, Mabel Brombey, Marjorie Cameron, Pearl Snyder.

HONORABLE MENTION—JUNIORS.

William Gordon Irving, H. T. Macmillan.

KNIT HIM MITTENS.

(Prize paper.—Senior.)

It was in the winter of 1890, a young lady was teaching in one of our rural districts. Among her pupils were two boys whose parents were exceedingly poor. The youngest of the boys had no mittens, consequently could not join in the sledding and sliding, but was obliged to stay in at recess and noon, and watch the sport from the windows. The teacher, who was fond of children and very tender-hearted, when she went home on Friday night, begged of her mother enough yarn for a pair of mittens, and spent Saturday, her only holiday, in knitting them, and carried them to school on Monday and after the scholars had gone out at recess, she gave them to the poor little fellow. Well, his delight is easier imagined than described. I think it would be hard to tell which was the happier of the two, the boy or his teacher. Her home is now in a large American city, and she is never happier than when giving pleasure to the needy ones. 'He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord.'

S. E. ELLIOTT.

Henryville, Que.

Best in all points:—

PLAY FOR THE SCHOOL.

(Prize paper.—Junior.)

The following incident happened a few years ago in our public school. A certain teacher we had was very strict and stern, as I have occasion to know, but, still, he was kind as well, and helped to amuse us in various ways. Among them was one in which he helped us gain a beautiful flag for our school which was given as a prize for the largest and best-looking school. Our teacher took great pains in drilling us and hunting up all the pupils that belonged to our school who happened to be absent. When the day came that we were to march we were provided with large flags, and small ones, badges, arches of evergreens, flowers, roses, etc., the boys in white shirts and blouses and the girls in white dresses. The teacher spent both time and money to make our school look nice and come out ahead, which we did in the end, and we have now a lovely flag to hang in our school yard, thanks to our kind teacher.

ALEX BUSH, (Aged 15.)

Stirling, Ont.

SHE ACCEPTED.

My school days passed without much, if any, admiration for the actions of my teachers; no doubt the fault was mine. However, there was a great change when I commenced farming and the wind blowing softly from the south brought the ring of the model school bell ringing the children from intermission a mile away. I knew that the one above all others had the bell by the handle. To get that fair one for my companion many plans were made and rejected. When the final conclusion was arrived at it was something I had to do myself and not another. So dressed in my best I determined to propose. So the nicest thing I ever knew a teacher to do was done that evening when I was accepted.

JAMES W. CAMERON.

Leeds Village, Que.

A TEACHER'S KIND ACT.

I remember when I was attending school and quite young, we had a teacher, a middle-aged man, and we thought him very cross. One day, shortly before the school closed, there came a heavy shower of rain with loud thunder and sharp, vivid lightning. Most of us were frightened and one little fellow was so frightened he cried very hard. Some of the boys laughed at him, but the teacher reproved them and took the little fellow upon his knee and caressed him, stroking his hair, soothing him as tenderly as a mother would have done. The little fellow became calm and nestled in his bosom. When the storm was over he said God was speaking to us, we should not laugh and make fun; the example of this little boy was more commendable than those who laughed at him, thinking they were brave. God speaks in the whirlwind as well as in the still small voice. Many years have passed since then; I have seen many storms as well as the bright sunshine; the teacher has long since rested from his labors, but his kindly act and the lesson he taught us that day are still fresh in my memory.

MRS. SARA McPHERSON.

Stewart street, Peterborough, Ont.

RATHER WARM.

I tried to be good but was constantly getting into trouble, as I did not understand the tasks allotted me. Every day I was punished for not knowing my lessons. Every day the teacher whipped me across the shoulders and oh, how I suffered, my arms and shoulders were always black and blue. My sister next older than I thought of a fine plan to save me. She put her waist on me and then took pieces of cloth and wool and stuffed me full. I was a tremendous size, and such a shape!

How bright my young life seemed (age, nine) as I marched off to school that lovely spring morning. I suppose, having no fear, I must have behaved better than usual that day, as it was the first day for a month that I had not been whipped. But, oh, how I suffered with the heat. I was glad to get home to get the burden off my back. Kindest of deeds—the teacher very soon told my parents they had better keep me at home, as I did not learn anything. I am now a lady merical doctor and have great sympathy for the mischievous child.

MRS. OSCAR CHASE.

Church Street P. O., King's Co., N.S.

A PRIZE FOR KINDNESS.

While Mr. Brown was teaching our school the trustees decided to give prizes to all. At the close of his ten-minute chat (which he gave daily on some subject appealing to the better nature), he told the pupils of it, adding he himself would give one specially for kindliness, also competing with them for it. Staying with grandparents and going to school was Alice C. Alice was especially anxious to do well, as her father, whom she had not seen for two years hoped to be present. About the middle of the term intelligence came of the father's serious illness. Alice and her grandparents left immediately. A few weeks of sorrow and anxiety and they were home again with Alice now an orphan. She went no more to school until examination day, when she slipped quietly in, but the teacher noted the sad face. Gathering the pupils together at noon time he said: 'You saw Alice to-day and now why there is no prize for her. I propose to give her my prize. Children, will I? Is it mine to give' 'Yes,' they answered, 'for that will be the kindest of all.' At the close, with some kind words he gave the book to Alice.

RUTH DARRELL.

Picton, Ont.

A RAINY DAY.

One Monday the rain had poured down all morning and there were only five girls at school, I being among the number. When the teacher came, he said it was hardly worth while coming for so few; however, he called school and took up the usual lessons in the forenoon. At noon, the rain had ceased, and the teacher left his wheel at school as it was so muddy. He told us we could try riding it as much as we liked, what he had never allowed before. When he returned, he held each of us on the wheel and gave us a ride round the yard. In the afternoon he gave me a lesson in bookkeeping. I well remember how carefully and clearly he explained everything that I did not understand. I think I learned more in that one day than in a whole week before, as I always had to do most of the work myself, being the only one in the class and the teacher not having much time. At recess the teacher played games with us and gave and guessed riddles, to our great delight, as he had never even played a game with us before. When four o'clock came we were sorry the day was over and thought our teacher was really the nicest teacher we had ever known.

KATIE ROSS (Aged 18).

Stratford, Ont.

TRUST WANTED.

Having been sent to grandfather's one noon when Miss Cook was my teacher, I asked for some flowers for her from his lovely garden. It was almost school time before they were given to me, and although I ran the whole mile back, I was very late. Childlike, I comforted myself by thinking, 'I know Miss Cook will not like me being late, but of course she will know the flowers kept me and will not scold.' Alas, the first words I heard were, 'Christina, I am surprised at you; remain after four.'

If I had only presented my flowers and trusted her; but broken-hearted at her failure to under stand, I threw down the flowers and burst into tears. Then, growing sullen, I refused to recite my lessons, and acted naughty generally. Finally, seeing her pick up the strap, I snatched my sun-bonnet and ran off home.

Next morning, to my surprise, she met me with a smile instead of stern looks, and giving me a lovely apple, won my confidence and showed me how wrongly I had acted. I promised to trust her in the future and thought her the very 'nicest' teacher a little girl could have.

CHRISTENA HOWES HADCOCK.

Woodstock, Ont.

CAUGHT IN THE RAIN.

Away back in the year 1893, when I was a student at the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, I had for my teacher that term, the late Professor James B. Ashley, who once performed such an act of kindness, that, I am sure, will remain forever fresh in my memory, and which was worthy of reproduction in print. It was, and is still, the custom of one of the senior boys to go to the city post office and fetch the college mail; so one morning I was appointed to go in this capacity. As I was about to journey to the city on foot it looked very dull, and the atmosphere bespoke rainy and chilly weather; but I thought I would be able to get back before the downpour, so off I went. I had hardly got half way to the city when I was overtaken by a very dreadful thunderstorm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning. For a moment or two I paused and wondered what I would do. Being without an ulster, umbrella or a pair of rubbers, I at last thought I would take shelter in a vacant house hard by. As I entered I noticed some one coming up in the opposite direction, but as he was holding an open umbrella in front of him (for he was facing the wind) I was not able to recognize him at first. Presently he came in, too, to escape the rain, which was then falling in torrents, when I at once found out he was my teacher.

After chatting for a little while, the storm abated to some extent, but did not clear up altogether. Fearing we would be late for school if we tarried longer, we decided to go on. Hardly had I mentioned my errand to him when he asked me to take his umbrella, which I declined with thanks, stating that as he was older than I he should have it in the first place, but he persistently insisted that I should take it. It was hard to escape his persuasions, so at last the idea came to my mind that if he would remain where he was I would hurry back and then we could both go together to school.

To this suggestion he consented and promised to wait if I made quick time. Off I dashed for the mail, and was back in about ten minutes. Then we proceeded to school together under one umbrella, and not only arrived at our destination on time, but also, as dry as we possibly could be under the circumstances. Had it not been for my teacher's kind act, I would have been soaked to the skin.

HERBERT W. ROBERTS.

Jarvis, Ont.

VISITED A FARM.

One of the nicest things I ever knew a teacher of mine to do was to give its little tots a very pleasant day by taking us out to the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., also providing a dress for a little darky girl belonging to the school, so that she could go too.

We had a fine drive to the farm, and a good meal when we got there. We played games. We saw the pretty flowers and fine sights, such as one would expect to see on such a farm. While we were crossing the river on a footbridge we saw a big black and green snake. A number of us tried to catch the little minnows in our handkerchiefs. We played and looked at the sights till it was time to go home, and then we had a fine drive home again.

The teacher took great care of the little ones who could not take care of themselves, and we enjoyed ourselves exceedingly well.

JOSIE REDMOND,

Bethel, Ontario.

Age 13 years.

THAT SINGING LESSON.

I never dared to ask her any questions, because she nearly always flew into a rage if I did. I always remember her pale thin face when I think of her; her eyes looked like cold steel, and seemed to go through you when she looked in your direction. We were having our singing lesson; she asked me a single question, and I could not answer it; I never could understand her singing lessons, and as I stood before her, I felt her cold eyes going through me, and I could not utter a word. She waited a minute and then said, 'Remain in the room after the others are gone, I want to speak to you.' Never was I in such miserable suspense before. When we were alone, she called me to her side. Her voice was low and gentle. I could hardly believe my ears, when she said, 'Every morning before school if you come to me, I shall be very happy to do anything I can for you; do not be afraid to ask me questions.' I was so astonished I forgot to say 'thank you'; every morning after that when I had time to spare, I went to her room. She always treated me kindly, and her help was very useful to me.

Never mind her pale, thin face and cold, steel-like eyes, her unexpected help was the nicest thing a teacher ever did for me.

MADGE CLARKE,

Glen Gordon, Ponsonby, Que.

Age, 17 years.

MANAGED THE BOYS.

I am personally acquainted with a teacher who had more skill in managing boys than the celebrated Mr. Volt.

He came to a school that several teachers had been obliged to leave on account of failure in discipline, Mr. C. was very gentle with them for a few days, until he learned they were planning to drive him out, as they had former teachers. But he proved too sharp for them and spoiled all their plans. It happened in this way: He asked a boy to do something, and he would not answer him. So Mr. C. took him by the collar and gave him a good flogging that settled all their plans.

The next day Mr. C. happened to look out, when, whom should he see but the boy's father coming towards the school. He shrank back, but after a second thought admitted him. However, instead of chastising him he thanked Mr. C. for taking the course he did with his boy. After that there never were better boys than Mr. C. taught, just because he conquered them and showed them they could not have their own way..

The funny part is, that Mr. C. became a minister, and this boy came to him to get married to Mr. C.'s niece.

GRACIE MARTIN, (Aged 16.)

Hillside street, Belleville, Ont.

THROUGH HEAVY SNOW.

One day last winter my younger sister, Canada, aged six, a little friend, and myself, aged nine, were alone in the schoolroom at noon hour, and wanting some amusement, took down the calculator to count on. While I was counting the beads I turned it upside-down, but no sooner had I done so that it came apart, and the beads fell down on the floor.

When I saw what I had done I became greatly frightened and thought the best thing I could do to avoid punishment was to go home as quickly as I could. So my sister and I got ready and started off through the woods, which was a very foolish thing to do, for there had just been a very heavy snow storm. After two hours' plunging we arrived home very tired.

Now, I will tell you the nicest thing I ever knew my teacher to do was, not to punish us, as we deserved, but explained how foolish it was to run away, for had it been a few days before, we would certainly have perished—it being very stormy and five below zero.

LIDA M. WHITESIDE, (Aged 10.)

Little Britain, Ont.

(To be Continued.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOOK OF PRAISE.

A handsome book, large type, printed on best quality of India paper, reducing the bulk of the ordinary hymn book to three-quarters of an inch. When open the book measures 10 1-2 by 7 1-4 inches. Bound in 'Alaska seal,' silk sewn. Usually sold from $3.50 to $4. A subscriber sending six dollars for six new subscribers to 'Weekly Witness' will receive one of these handsome books free.

World Wide. PUBLISHED WEEKLY | WITNESS DAILY & WEEKLY | Northern Messenger PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Three publications which supplement each other, and which as a series are acknowledged to supply all the periodical reading necessary.

In selecting a publication, don't let bulk, or cheapness, or premiums outweigh your better judgment. Neither the family food nor the family reading are matters to trifle with. Purity and wholesomeness should be the first consideration in either case. The result will be healthy minds in healthy bodies.

The following rates are as low as is compatible with good quality. The special club offers are remarkable:

JUST ONE OF MANY.

And all the more interesting because it comes from a Canadian across "the line":

Nov. 28, 1901, PONTIAC, MICH., U. S. A.

Messrs. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

DEAR SIRS:—Enclosed please find $1.75, the club rate for the 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger. I fully appreciate your endeavor to put clean, wholesome newspapers and periodicals into every home and wish you all success. I have given up all papers except those from the 'Witness' office. I am, yours, etc., S. HARVIE.

Subscription Rates.

Single Publications.

Daily Witness' 10-32 pages	$3.00
'Weekly Witness' 20-24 pages	1.00
'World Wide' (Published Weekly) 16 pages	1.00
'Northern Messenger' " 12 pages	.30

SPECIAL.—Two new subscriptions for one year, at above rates to any one publication, entitles the sender to receive in addition the same publication free.

Clubbing Offers.

Two Publications.

'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$3.25
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'	3.25
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	1.50
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'	1.25

Three Publications.

'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	$3.50
SPECIAL—Two such clubs, including 6 subscriptions	Only $6.00
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	$1.75
SPECIAL—Two such clubs, including 6 subscriptions	Only $3.00

Sample copies of all publications gladly supplied on application. When sending your own address why not send the names of some of your friends as well? It costs nothing. They will be pleased. So shall we. And it may help you to get their subscription to send with your own. That means to you money saved, or earned, as you prefer. Note the special offers in the first and third columns above.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

Puzzles.

WORD DIAMOND.

(By B. Ellis.)

A letter in day. A part of house furniture. A piece of clothing. A month of the year. A color. A house fer water. A letter in day.

The middle letters downwards and across spell the name of a month of the year.

RIDDLE.

('Youth's Companion.')

To pass this way you are not free,
Perchance, unless you've rendered me,
And promptly paid th' exacted fee.

The farmer's grist is being ground,
The noisy wheels go round and round,
And in the busy mill I'm found.

Hark! now a solemn sound is heard,
Altho' I utter not a word,
Yet hearts to serious thoughts are stirred.

POSITIVES AND COMPARATIVES.

A gay dance; part of a mill.
A golden circlet; used on washday.
Correct; an author.
Color; an apparatus to resist a shock.
A brave and gallant soldier; a fever medicine.
A grown-up boy; mode.
To cook in lard; an officer in a monastery.
Natty and neat; part of a gun.
Pig's flesh; a carpenter's tool.
One's abode; a Greek poet.

QUOTATIONS.

Can you tell where the following quotations are to be found:

1. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

2. Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

3. Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.

4. Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat.

5. 'We may say of angling as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did"; and so, if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling.'

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

CHARADES.

('Youth's Companion.')

I.

First is a dwelling, sometimes spacious,
Where many guests find welcome gracious.
My second is a title short;
It means that many 'hold the fort.'
My third is always with you present;
My fourth's a sad sound to the peasant;
It must be paid, whate'er the weather.
Second and third stick together.
Though whole my words may seem to you,
To me they're two, three, four and true.

Ans.—Inn, Co, here, rent—incoherent.

II.

My first's the poetical name
Of a country far over the sea;
From my second they say Adam came;
My fourth will embrace you and me;
My third is a very large plant
That grows everywhere you can see.
If your living by writing you'd make,
You will need very total to be.

Ans.—Ind, dust, tree, us—industrious.

WORD PUZZLE.

Several Boys Named Nate.

—Nate wants his own way.
—Nate gets what he wants.
—Nate is a girl-boy.
—Nate is a teasing boy.
—Nate lights the darkness.
—Nate rules every one.
—Nate leads every one.
—Nate despises every one.
—Nate charms every one.
—Nate spreads everything.
—Nate ends everything.
—Nate leaves out nothing.
—Nate never commands.

Ans.—Obstinate, fortunate, effeminate, importunate, illuminate, dominate, predominate, abominate, fascinate, disseminate, terminate, eliminate, exterminate, subordinate.

RIDDLE.

If I'm in it when I'm warm,
It is apt to do me harm.
If I'm warm and it is cold,
It's more welcome, far, than gold.
If you owed me, I would thank
You to draw one on the bank.
If, perchance, you'd like a game,
I would help you play the same.
If you dislike war and strife,
Shun this as you value life.

Ans.—Draft.

Answers to previous puzzles have been received from Ferguson Livingston, W. G. Irving.

QUOTATIONS.

The quotations given last week were:

1. I must be cruel, only to be kind.—In Shakespeare's 'Hamlet.' Act iii., Sc. 4.

2. Defend me from my friends. The French assign to Maréchal Villars taking leave of Louis XIV. this aphorism, 'Defend me from my friends; I can defend myself from my enemies.'

3. Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is another man's doxy.

'I have heard frequent use,' said the late Lord Sandwich, in a debate on the Test Laws, 'of the words "orthodoxy" and "heterodoxy," but I confess myself at a loss to know precisely what they mean.' 'Orthodoxy, My Lord,' said Bishop Warburton, in a whisper—'orthodoxy is my doxy—heterodoxy is another man's doxy.' — 'Priestley's Memoirs.'

4. I will die in the last ditch.

To William of Orange may be ascribed this saying. When Buckingham urged the inevitable destruction which hung over the United Provinces, and asked him whether he did not see that the Commonwealth was ruined, 'There is one certain means,' replied the prince, 'by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin—I will die in the last ditch.'—Hume's 'History of England,' 1672.

5. The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free.

In Bryan W. Procter's poem 'The Sea.'

DO NOT LOSE A COPY OF THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS.'

Subscribers will please remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness.' If not already forwarded, send your renewal without delay, and avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. A subscriber can have his own copy extended for a whole year by sending two new subscriptions with two dollars. Four new subscriptions at same rate will secure two copies free, one of which could be sent to a friend. The clubbing rates are also attractive offers. Three copies, separately addressed to renewal or new subscribers are supplied for only $2.40. Four copies for $3. Ten copies, $7.

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

LIFE IN THE YUKON.

Judge Craig Describes Condition in Dawson City

THE YUKON WILL LAST TEN YEARS AS A PLACER PROPOSITION.

Dawson City was, the day before yesterday, a rather wild mining camp, with the usual concomitants—whiskey and gambling, and the social evil. The whiskey was vile, the gambling truculent, and the social evil barefaced. The whiskey is still there—fifty cents a drink—but it is sold under restrictions; the gambling is a feature of the place, but it is permitted only at certain hours; the social evil has not been entirely extirpated, but it does not flaunt itself in the faces of decent women and children, who are leading as quiet and comfortable lives in Dawson City to-day as they could in Montreal.

For a marvellous change has taken place. Dawson City is a modern town, of seven thousand people, with a mayor and council, fire brigade, waterworks, law and order, and all the accessories of civilization.

Except, perhaps, the bath. There is no bath in Dawson City. The waterworks are conducted under some difficulty in the winter time. The hydrants are kept from freezing by having little houses built over them, in which fires are kept burning all the time. The water runs through pipes which are open at the end, and from which you can secure your water supply yourself, but the custom is to allow certain parties to vend it, at the rate of twenty-five cents a bucket. You can have it by the week, for four dollars, at the rate of three buckets a day. Perhaps Dawson will have a bath, some day; perhaps it will be wholly wiped out, in the course of ten or twenty years, but at present those of cleanly habits must resort to the old-fashioned tub.

This is according to Mr. Justice Craig, who has been taking a rest from his judicial labors at Dawson City. Judge Craig, who was a well-known lawyer in Ontario, and whose people belong to Renfrew, has been in the Yukon country for a year and a half. He is now in the city, in consultation with his medical adviser, as the heavy burden of work which was placed upon his shoulders led to a breakdown in health, from which he is slowly recovering.

The streets of Dawson city are as safe as those of Montreal, according to the judge. The administration is clean and wholesome. There had been complaints regarding a former regime, complaints for the truth of which he could not vouch. But the present set of officials were doing their duty and giving satisfaction. There was a law passed, in response to the agitation of the people, that no official should stake out claims in the Yukon, as it had been alleged was the custom in the beginning.

'How was that matter manipulated?' the judge was asked.

'Well, a man would come to the office and say he wanted a certain claim registered. The official would think a moment, and then say that he was afraid that particular claim had already been staked out. However, he had better come to-morrow. In the meantime the official would send a friend to the property, and when the man came the following day, he would be told that the claim was already staked out by another party:'

'As a matter of fact, then, none of the officials of the present regime acquire property in that manner?'

'Oh, no.'

'Or in any manner?'

'Well, I could not say that.'

'They do acquire property?'

'Oh, of course, property can be acquired, and is acquired. Of course, it is against the law to do so, but it is done quietly, under cover, and nothing happens.'

Asked how long the country would last, the judge replied that it would last as a placer proposition for ten years at the least, and if the quartz promised well it might go on indefinitely. But after the placer mining was done, in ten years, if the quartz did not turn out well, why the whole place would become a thing of the past, and Dawson city, with its institutions and valuable property would be simply wiped out. That is why people in any sort of business figure on big profits. They do not expect the place to last. They do not want, in any case, to spend their lives in the place. When a man goes in he says he will spend two years there. In the winter, the cold is very severe, much more so than Siberia, and there is a period of semi-darkness, and in the cold, which reaches 75 degrees below zero, one does not find life at all exhilarating. More than once the lawyers in the judge's court have begged him to adjourn until the cold and the darkness would pass away.

'Well,' said the judge, 'don't you think you might as well work as loaf?'

Dawson is still a dear place in which to live. You pay your servant $125 per month, and she does not do the washing either. The washerwoman gets $5 a day and her board. A day nurse charges $10 a day; a night nurse $15 per night. The doctor's fee is $10 a visit. A glass of beer costs fifty cents. That is also the price of a cigar.

Judge Dugas and Judge Craig administer justice in the high courts, which embrace the whole Yukon territory in their purview. A county court judge in Ontario at $2,500 per annum is better off than a judge in the Yukon country at $7,000. Indeed, the judge came out at the wrong end last year. People think, and the government evidently thinks, that the salary is pretty fair; it is, as a fact, quite inadequate. There is, of course, the sense of duty, which sustains. There were one hundred and fifty cases in arrears when the judge went out. These cases involved large amounts of money, and the difficulties were great owing to the fact that new laws had to be created to meet the exigencies of the case. Should there be quartz mining upon a large scale, there will be plenty of employment for lawyers, for quartz makes litigation. There are two magistrates and the two judges, with the commissioner and the Yukon council. Last year the two judges issued 800 writs. In Ontario there were 4,400 issued, and there are eighty judges in Ontario and two in the Yukon.

The country is beginning to grow things now—hay and vegetables, potatoes, and the like, but the long winter, when the mails are scarce and sometimes non-existent, is hard to endure. Sometimes you do not get a paper for months. Of course, there are the three papers of the city itself—daily papers, which now give telegraphic news.

The administration of the law is all it should be. There is perfect impartiality. Mr. Ross, the commissioner, is a strong man, a man of resource. He has large powers, as he must have, seeing that he is so far from Ottawa. Then there is the Mounted Police force, which does admirable work.

Dawson City has been modernized to a quite wonderful extent. Little children play on the spot where vice, unashamed, plied its trade. The common school is open, and one hears the childish voices conning the lessons. The wild days when the miners—or, rather, the mine owners—used to come into the town and paint it red, are gone. It is not the miners, with the five dollars a day, who drink beer at fifty cents per glass; it is the owners.

'About this whiskey business, judge. What is the law on the matter?'

'Well, a certain number of wholesalers get a permit to bring liquor in. This liquor must be sold to retailers only, and these retailers must have a license.

'And the importers are limited in number?'

'Yes.'

'Then they have what is called a cinch?'

'I should say so,' remarked the judge, with a smile.

'The retailers make large profits?'

'They must do so, by the prices they charge.'

The Yukon is not a pleasure resort, but there are four summer months which are delightful. Prices will come down a little, but house rent will always remain very high, and then there is always the uncertainty as to permanency, which makes men who invest money in the place insistent upon speedy returns before the end comes.

EFFECT OF SUGAR.

A celebrated English physician asserts that the increased height and weight of English and Americans in the last half-century are chiefly due to the increased consumption of sugar. He cites, in confirmation of this opinion, the fine health of the date-eating Arabs and the sugar-cane-eating negroes.

Advertisements.

NO VERIFICATION NEEDED AT HOME.

Everybody in Oshawa is Familiar with this Case.

Joe Brown's Wonderful Escape from Death is now an Old and Oft-Told Story to the People of His Own Town.

Oshawa, Ont., Feb. 28 (Special).—While interest in Joe Brown's case has been revived by the recent publication of the facts in so many papers, Oshawa people are well acquainted with the whole circumstance. Mr. Brown's father-in-law, Mr. John Allin, whose place of business is right in the centre of the town, has, however, had to answer many questions recently, but as he was very close to Mr. Brown during the whole of his painful experiences in '97 and '98, he finds this an easy matter.

Mr. Allin is quite as enthusiastic as Mr. Brown himself, and never tires telling the story of how Dodd's Kidney Pills conquered disease, and saved Mr. Brown's life. He says:

'We didn't think he would ever live through it, let alone get strong and able to work, but the pills made him all right and well in a short time, and the best of it all is that the cure has stood the test of time. It must be three and a half years since and as you know he's strong and hearty to-day and has been ever since Dodd's Kidney Pills sent him back to the shop.

There are many others in town who have recently been reminded of this wonderful cure of a seemingly hopeless case who find no trouble in calling up the facts, and none are slow to give all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.



MOTHER and CHILDREN
Cannot find a better or more pleasant soap for bath or toilet than
"BABY'S OWN" SOAP.
PURE—FRAGRANT—CLEANSING.
The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal,
Manufacturers.

BAGSTERS
LONG PRIMER BIBLE.

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

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

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

THE WORKINGMEN AND THE WEEKLY REST DAY.

(By the Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A., Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance.)

The American Federation of Labor at its national convention in 1896 passed the following resolution, which speaks for itself:

"That we urge our members to continue their warfare against Sunday work, remembering that if six men work seven days, they do the same work as seven men in six days; therefore, every time six men work on Sunday, they are taking the bread out of the mouth of one fellow workman.'

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has adopted similar resolutions.

'The Sabbath was made for man' is the Magna Charta of industrial liberty. No class in the community has so much at stake in 'the battle for the Sabbath' as the workingmen. The law alike of nature and of the Bible imperatively calls for a weekly rest day for all toilers, whether they work with brawn or with brain. The greed of gain, the love of pleasure, the passion for sport are combining with irreligion and immorality, at the present time as never before in our country, to rob the workingmen of their weekly rest day, with all its priceless privileges. Very often you will find these forces putting on the mask of philanthropy and of concern for labor's liberty in seeking to make their inroads on the Sabbath. No man is a friend of labor who is an enemy of the Lord's Day. Whether the workingman appreciates the need of that day for the development of his moral and religious nature or not, looked at only from the standpoint of labor and personal liberty, it is of the utmost consequence that nothing but works of real 'necessity or of mercy' should be permitted on the weekly rest day. Three million workers in the United States, and probably not less than one hundred thousand in Canada, have no rest day because of unnecessary labor done on Sunday, and are thus reduced to industrial slavery.

The following quotation from the constitution of the Lord's Day Alliance, now organized in every part of Canada, sets forth the objects and methods of that body:

'The Alliance believes that the Lord's Day is a divine institution, and that the only sure foundation upon which the enjoyment of its benefits can rest is a strong conviction on the part of the people of its sacred character.

'It shall be the object of the Alliance to preserve the Lord's Day in its integrity, and to secure to the whole community the right to its full enjoyment.'

This it seeks to do—(1) By appeal to conscience and public opinion. (2) By a strong and effective organization. (3) By enforcement of laws for the preservation of the day of rest. (4) By securing such legislation as may be found necessary for the complete protection of the Lord's Day as a day of rest and of opportunity for worship.

It will be seen from the above that while the Alliance believes in the religious observance of the Sabbath, it seeks to promote this only by persuasive means. It holds, strongly, however, that 'the liberty of rest for each man demands the law of rest for all men.' In this, assuredly, labor men, whether Christians or not, have good cause to agree with the Alliance. And the workingmen of Canada have, of late, been showing their appreciation of these considerations by, either on their own account or in co-operation with the Alliance, resisting encroachments upon the rest day and seeking to have it protected by the law of the land. In Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton the Trades and Labor Councils have already appointed committees to co-operate with the local Alliances. In Kingston, Guelph and St. Catharines labor unions have for some time been strongly sympathetic. The barbers of Montreal and of Ontario have secured the prohibition of Sunday barbering. The labor men of British Columbia were the first to begin this active co-operation. Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., well known to every labor man in Canada, is the first vice-president of the Lord's Day Alliance of the Pacific Province; Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, Dominion fair wages officer, is one of the founders of the movement, and a member of the executive committee of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada.

There are two ways in which the workingmen can assist the Lord's Day Alliance: (1) By individually becoming members of it. The usual membership fee (annual) is 50 cents, but when any labor union supplies twenty or more of its number as members of any branch of the Alliance they are admitted at 25 cents each. (2) By unions and councils co-operating whenever there is work to be done in defence of the weekly rest day.

The chief temptation which working people have to meet is the yielding to various efforts by excursions, sports, etc., to make of the Sabbath an ordinary holiday. 'Citizen and Country' effectively deals with this delusion. It says:—

'Capital, under the fever of competition, is ever seeking to infringe on the rights of labor. This it seeks in various deceptive ways. Sympathy for the workers is the usual mask. This has often proved a winning card; Sunday street cars in Toronto, for instance. The Sabbath is not a day for outings, for picnics, for pleasurings; it is essentially a day of rest—rest for mind and body, for men and beasts. Some will say,—"Men must have recreation," then I reply, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday for work; Saturday for recreation; Sunday for rest. Five days of labor are more than sufficient to fill our wants. The chief thing to be guarded is the sanctity of the weekly day of rest. Making that secure, let us go on to the next victory—the Saturday holiday.'

Strong, wise words from Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P.:

'It is important for members of labor unions to remember in the discussion of the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest, that to relinquish any opportunity of rest is ultimately to labor where we might rest, and that for the same wage. Whilst we may benefit for a short time by the disposal of certain privileges for what we think is an extension of enjoyment, to gain which we compel fellow workmen to labor, in the end we ourselves may be compelled to do the same by the power of capital and ultimately to do so for the wage we now receive for the shorter week. Any privilege to ourselves which compels others to labor is contrary to trades union principles.'

Mr. P. J. Maas, general organizer, American Federation of Labor, writes:

'At the high pressure rate of life which modern civilization has forced upon us, there is now more than ever a necessity for the day of rest.

'Close every place of business, even to the confectionery, ice cream, soda water, and other shops, and bank the fires in the furnaces; let the hum of machinery cease, and give every man a chance to recuperate strength and improve his mind.

'If, through neglect or indifference, all the salutary restrains of law are gradually swept away; if man's greed for gain is to prevail over natural and imperative physical laws, the time will come when labor on every day of the week will be the rule for the majority, and rest the privilege of the favored few.'

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, writes:

'In my judgment it is not only just and humane, but essential to the progress of our people, the perpetuation of our race, the liberty of our country, the moral, material and intellectual advancement of all, that one day of rest in seven should be the universal rule. I regard it as absolutely dangerous to all our interests and to our progress that the workers should be required to toil more than six days in the week.'

Mr. John Jenkins, J.P., president of the 1895 (British) Trades Union Congress, in speaking at the annual meeting of the Workingmen's Lord's Day Rest Association, said:

'I am here to-night as a supporter and preserver of the divinely appointed day of rest in all its sanctity, purity and sweetness, and I am thus here in obedience both to my Christian and trade union principles. Now, in personally observing the holy day, I know that I am doing the will of its divine founder. I believe, too, that in striving with you to assure for others the opportunity of similarly observing it, of enjoying the greatest of all social privileges, I am doing true trade union work, and pleasing Christ, my Brother, by trying to "do unto others as I would that others should do unto me."'

Mr. John Hodge, steel smelter, president of the (British) Trades Union Congress of 1892, in addressing the same association, is reported as saying that he strongly opposed Sunday work not only because he had been a sufferer from it, but from higher and holier motives. He opposed it because the divine law said, 'Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.' He could not help thinking that Christians had been too apathetic in this matter. But if the churches had been apathetic he thought they could congratulate themselves upon the success of the operations of their association. The workers certainly owed a debt of gratitude to the Society for what it had done for them.

ARMY AND NAVY GUNS.

The number of men required to man naval guns of the British, French, German, and American navies is about the same, though the French are understood to have more men as a rule for some of the larger guns.

For the 4-inch and 5-inch all services require four men to work each piece; for the 6-inch six men are needed; and for the 10, 12 and 13-inch the same number.

As nearly all our 8, 10, 12 and 13-inch guns are used in pairs and mounted in turrets, the twelve men working them are protected by heavy plates of steel. For the little 1-pounders three men are necessary to work them rapidly, and for the 3-pounders and 6-pounders four men are assigned, and for the Hotchkiss three men.

Treble the number of men seems to be required to work the same calibre of guns in our coast defence system, although there is no special reason for this, unless it is due to the fact that the army guns are mounted on disappearing carriages, and are not provided with turrets, which naturally limits the space of the operators. An army 8-inch gun takes eighteen men, and a 12-inch gun, the largest now constructed by the army, calls for twenty-one men.

It will be seen, therefore, that a 13-inch gun is operated by six men, while an army gun of one inch less calibre calls for twenty-one men. The navy gun can be fired just as rapidly with its six men as the army gun can be fired with its larger number.—Boston 'Herald.'

A STARTLING THEORY AS TO RIZZIO.

(London 'Chronicle.')

If there be any truth in the latest discovery reported from the Vatican Library, the unending controversy about Mary Queen of Scots, will be provided with a very unexpected supply of fresh material. It is said that letters have been found in the Papal storehouse of historical documents which make it clear that Rizzio was not a professional musician, but a priest who had adopted a disguise that he might say mass and otherwise minister in safety to the Queen and her Roman Catholic attendants. To believers in Mary's all round innocence of the charges against her it would obviously be of enormous advantage to have the Rizzio accusation disproved. Some even of the least sympathetic of her critics have refused to accept the suggestion that Rizzio was her lover; but it would be a distinctly new light to discover that, instead of a musician, or even a secretary for foreign correspondence, he was really a ghostly counsellor.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Catarrh Can be Cured.—Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Advertisements.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

One wash will make linen remain clean longer than Two washes with impure soap.

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.
If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost. 22

Your paper Free

Weekly Witness subscribers may have their own subscription extended for one year free of charge by remitting $2.00 for two **NEW** subscribers from now to the first of January, 1903. That is three subscriptions at the price of two.

John Dougall & Son



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

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

It makes the double lock-stitch, using two threads, which are locked together in the centre of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides.

The Head is handsomely decorated, in gold and bright colors. All the working parts, (screws, plates, etc.) highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is let into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, greatly improving the looks of the machine and facilitating the handling of work.

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned with clear space underneath 5½ by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

The needle is straight, has a large shank, it is impossible to set wrongly or become fast in the bar so that it cannot be readily removed, as it is held with the latest style patent needle clamp.

The Needle Bar is round, made of hardened steel, and finely finished. It runs in hardened steel bushings, packed above and below with felt, which absorbs oil enough to lubricate the part without any danger of its running down and soiling the work.

The Automatic Bobbin Winder is a great improvement, winds a spool of thread, and with no care on the part of the operator except to keep the treadle moving.

The Tension Liberator is of a new design, and enables the operator to remove the work from the machine without danger of breaking or bending the needle.

The Feed is double, extending on both sides of the needle, positive in action, handles the work easily. The term "positive feed" is often used in describing other machines; but in nearly all it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed bag to its bearing. The feed-motion — patented October 20th, 1891 — is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed dog.

The Cabinet is piano polished; work is of the highest grade and best workmanship throughout.

The following attachments are supplied:—Ruffler, Tucker, Binder, Braider Foot, Under Braider Side Plate, Shirring Side Plate, Four Hemmers of assorted widths, Quilter, Thread Cutter, Foot Hammer and Feller.

The Accessories include twelve Needles, six Bobbins, Oil Can filled with oil, large and small Screw Drivers, Sewing Guide, Guide Screw, Certificates of Warranty, good for five years, and elaborately illustrated Instruction Book.

The advantages of the drop head machine are many. It is neat in appearance, and when closed can be used as a table or writing desk; a great convenience over the old style.

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for

FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH

of NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates:
—or for Twenty-two Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional.
or for Fourteen Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and eighteen dollars additional.
—or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and twenty dollars additional.
For sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29; or including the 'Weekly Witness,' $27.
Transportation to be paid by receiver.

A GOOD WEEKLY VISITOR.

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

THE PREACHER'S NEED.

The 'Times,' London, reports the Bishop of London as saying, in a recent appeal on behalf of the underpaid clergy:

The laity suffered very much from the ministrations of men who could not afford to buy a book or a recent magazine in which they could read an article or two with the object of keeping abreast of the times. No wonder the laity complained that the sermons were dull and poor.

If they had such a paper as 'World Wide' in England, the Bishop of London would have less reason for his remark. There are but few ministers unable to spend a dollar a year for such a publication. Those who introduce it to their minister will do a good work.

The walk of Prose is a walk of business, along a road, with an end to reach, and without leisure to do more than take a glance at the prospect. Poetry's, on the other hand, is a walk of pleasure, among fields and groves, where she may often loiter and gaze her fill, and even stoop now and then to cull a flower.—'Guesses at Truth.'

Kindly introduce 'World Wide' to your friends. Sample copies for distribution sent on application to the publishers, Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

PERMANENT WORK
—AT—
GOOD WAGES.

THE 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 THE 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.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT

A PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

Spring Hats—Parents Who Boast—Household Hints.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING FOR WOMEN.

Thousands of young women in our modern social conditions have to win their way in industrial pursuits. They find salaried positions overcrowded and poorly paid. As a rule, they have very little capital, and are wisely unwilling to risk it in doubtful experiments. Yet the only remedy for a congested labor market consists in adopting profitable fields of activity suitable to women with a hope of successful remuneration. A woman who has made herself independent writes to the New York 'Commercial Advertiser' as follows:

'Many suggestions given to me from time to time as to new openings for women evince a singular want of common sense and practical foresight. The other day I was urged to recommend women to "take up architecture" as a "paying profession." But, apart from the difficulties and costly nature of the training, rendering it, like medicine, impracticable for any woman unprovided with an adequate income for the first five or six years, surely architecture, which involves the ascending of scaffolds, the inspection of drains, underground supports, etc., is not particularly fitted for women, so long as skirts remain their traditional garments.' (A number of women have found architecture a good business, despite this drawback.)

'No such objection can be raised to artistic dressmaking, which offers wide and varied fields for the capabilities of clever women of taste and education. There is scarcely a town, country district or suburb where a really expert woman would not be welcomed, and assured of a good living within a couple of years. The wealthy woman who is clothed by an expensive dressmaker getting her models from Paris is well catered for to-day; but the average woman with good taste, willing to pay a fair price for her dresses, has no alternative to the average tasteless, incompetent dressmaker, whose sole notion of the art of dress is derived from the fashion plates, who knows nothing of the laws of line, and color, and fitness, and cares nothing for individuality and that harmony between dress and wearer which is the secret of beautiful dress. Hundreds of women of taste detest the hard, tailor-made costume, and would gladly see evolved a graceful, yet serviceable work-a-day dress for $15 or $20. There is simply an immense continent here; but the artistic dressmaker must be a woman of really artistic ideas and feelings, with an eye for color and personality, and she must be trained.

'Then, again, most of the suggestions for employment for women necessitate too much capital. In nine cases out of ten, the would-be wage-earner has no capital at all, and, having no security, can get none. So all kinds of excellent little enterprises have to be left aside by capable, [illegible] women for want of a few hundred dollars. It seems to me that if the organized charities can get thousands yearly there ought to be a sufficient number of rich men and women, or, indeed, of women only, who would create a loan fund and make it available, so far as it would go, for enterprises that seem likely to be successful. So much is done to-day for the industrial classes, so little, practically nothing, for the educated middle class, which cannot easily avail itself of the same advantages. Without some capital, the artistic dressmaker would have to compete with the fifth rate dressmaker working for low prices, and able, with a different standard of life, to live comfortably; and she would have too many disadvantages ever to be a successful rival; whereas, with a few hundreds for rent and wages of work-girls, she could create her market and, I am convinced, make an excellent income.'

Artistic dressmaking as a profession offers an almost unlimited field of usefulness and profit to women of taste and ability. Contrast the facilities afforded to men and those at the command of women. A man can go into a hundred stores in Boston, and select in thirty minutes a handsome ready-made suit of clothes, which will be perfectly fitted to him by an experienced tailor in a few hours, so that he can wear it the same evening at a dinner party or reception. Or he can have his measure accurately taken, and his suit made to order in forty-eight hours. It was not so 75 years ago. But a woman has to spend time and thought in the selection of material, and then perhaps several days, or, even weeks in finding a skilful dressmaker, and afterwards in repeated visits to her to ensure a satisfactory result. I know a lady resident near New York who actually visited Boston to have her dresses made by her favorite dressmaker. In the country towns the difficulty is still greater. Ten thousand thoroughly skilful dressmakers could find constant employment for themselves and assistants in the United States, and be public benefactors in doing so.

Dentistry, too, and many other occupations, offer an unlimited field for women. 'The tools to those who can use them.'—H.B.B., in 'Woman's Journal.'

MOTHER'S METHODS

MOTHERS WHO PRAISE THEIR CHILDREN TO OTHERS—BAD RESULTS FOR THE LATTER.

'I do wish mothers would not talk so much,' said a schoolboy, coloring with vexation as some foolish remark of his maternal parent concerning his exceptional ability was repeated to him. It is a consummation devoutly desired by most young people, who, in their supersensitiveness of youth fairly writhe sometimes when they overhear their fond mammas relating their exploits or repeating their speeches. Boys are especially thin skinned about this sort of thing, for the fear of ridicule is one of the strongest attributes of youths just approaching adolescence, and they exaggerate everything appertaining to themselves with unconscious egotism not reflecting that the polite listener seldom pays any attention to the maternal eulogies, and quite discounts the rhapsodies. All the same, however, it is not pleasant to be discussed, and mothers should strictly deny themselves the pleasure of talking about their offspring, both on account of annoying the latter and the effect which it produces on listeners, and which is not always favorable. It is curious how many otherwise clever women fall into this mistake, and are quite blind to the fact that they not only do not raise their progeny in the estimation of their friends, but sometimes actually do them infinite harm.

'I have taken quite a dislike to that young Brown,' said a prominent matron recently, speaking of a young man whose name was proposed for a house party she was organizing.

'But, why, mamma?' queried her daughter. 'You hardly know him.'

'No,' answered the former, 'but I know his mother quite well, and I have often heard her repeat his criticisms of people and things, which she considers clever, but which sound to me very ill-natured and disagreeable. No, Maud, we won't invite him, for I do not desire to have our party laughed over by Mrs. Brown and her friends at her next luncheon.'

'Mrs. Z. thinks that every man that shows Ethel any attention is in love with her,' was another comment overheard recently on a mother's foolish boasting. 'She is quite elated because Harry Midas sends Ethel violets occasionally.' This gossip somehow reached the ears of the shy young man, and the violets were discontinued. It is hard for mothers to refrain from talking of what is nearest their thoughts, and to be deprived of the gratification of prattling about their sons' virtues and prowess and their daughters' triumphs, but they should carefully bridle their tongues in this respect, knowing their world well enough to realize the truth of the saying in Holy Writ:—

'The tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth; and the tongue is a fire.—N. Y. 'Tribune.'

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

THE PEACE OF GOD.

Dear Sisters of the Home Department,—I am studying the Book of Romans this month. What a blessed verse Rom. v., 1 is: 'Therefore, being justified by faith we have peace with God.' The first thought is that salvation is 'all of grace'; we are justified by faith, not by works. Then the result, 'We have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.' Then in connection with this thought 'peace with God'; we have in Phil. iv., 6, 'Peace of God.' It is our privilege to have our hearts filled with 'the peace of God which passeth all understanding.' Then in Isaiah xxvi., 3, we have 'perfect peace'; notice the conditions: 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee because he trusteth in thee.' His presence with us in our daily life means continual peace; too often earthly cares disturb this peace, and instead of our hearts being filled with the peace of God we are careful and troubled about many things. Let us remember the Word of the Lord in I. Peter, 'Casting all your care upon him for he careth for you.' Your friend,

ELIZABETH.

(Will 'Elizabeth' kindly send her full address to the Editor of the Home Department?)

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

DARNING AND MENDING ON SEWING-MACHINES.

'Tears and worn places in cloth fabrics can be darned most satisfactorily on the sewing machine,' writes Maria Parloa, in the February 'Ladies' Home Journal.' 'Thread the machine with silk or cotton of the same color as the fabric. Do not loosen the presser foot; have the stitch of moderate length; begin the stitching a little beyond the damaged place. For places that are worn thin or frayed put in rows of stitching close together. Cross these with other rows of stitching; this will give a smooth, fine texture. When the fabric is worn thin baste a piece of the same kind of goods on the wrong side, and darn over it. If there is none of the same material a piece of net or muslin will answer. If the colors in the fabric are mixed, have the upper thread of the machine of the most pronounced and the under thread of the minor color.'

CLEANING CARPETS.

In all our own experiments we have found nothing so safe and serviceable as bran slightly moistened—only very slightly—just sufficient to hold the particles together. In this case it is not necessary to stop and clean the broom every few minutes. Sweeping the carpet after the bran has been sprinkled over it not only cleans the carpet and gathers all the dirt into the bran, but keeps the broom clean at the same time. If too much dampened, aside from injuring the carpet, it makes the work harder, because the bran becomes very heavy if very damp. The bran should be sifted evenly over the floor, and then the room swept as usual. The bran scours and cleanses the whole fabric; very little dust is made while sweeping with it, and scarcely any settles on the pictures, etc., after the work is accomplished, because every particle of dirt, thread, bits of paper or lint, is gathered up into the mass of bran that is being moved over the floor, and so, thoroughly incorporated with it, will not be easily separated. Carpets swept in this way retain very little dust, as will be plainly demonstrated whenever they are taken up to be shaken.

A VERY CHEAP BED COVERING.

The 'American Agriculturist' says: Many years ago in one of the severe winters when there was much hardship among the poor a city paper suggested that old newspapers spread over the bed would form an excellent substitute for blankets and coverlets. This brought upon the journal a great deal of harmless ridicule from other papers, but it brought comfort to many a poor family. In the matter of bedclothing especially we are apt to associate warmth with weight and do not consider that there is no warmth in the coverings themselves, but that they merely prevent the heat of the body from passing off. Whatever is a poor conductor of heat will make a warm covering. Paper itself is a poor conductor but still poorer are the thin layers of air that are confined when two or more newspapers are used as a substitute for blankets and comforters, but it is one of those makeshifts that it is well to know. In travelling one may by the aid of a few papers secure a comfortable rest in a thinly clad bed, and if we cannot afford to give a destitute family a blanket or a comforter, we may show them how to increase the usefulness of their thin coverings by stitching a few layers of newspapers between them.

It may be well to remind those who grow window plants that by removing them from the window and arranging a cover of newspapers over them they may be preserved from harm in severely cold nights. With the plants as with ourselves, it is not so much that cold comes in as that the heat goes off and often a slight protection will prevent the escape of heat.

SUNSHINE

GOOD CHEER.

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

SUNSHINE THOUGHT.

'I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it, for I shall not pass this way again.'

THE SHERBROOKE BRANCH.

We are glad to welcome a new branch to the Sunshine Circle. About five weeks ago a Sunshine branch was formed at Sherbrooke, and now numbers twenty-five members. They are meeting with encouragement on all sides, and although the finances are rather low at present, an entertainment is being arranged for Easter week, to introduce the society and to supply the exchequer.

During the brief but active existence of the branch its members have been sending flowers to the sick and lonely, helping with the fund for a child's cot in the hospital, and endeavoring to cultivate a kindly spirit of thoughtfulness towards all about them. It has already been the means of scattering sunshine in places where it was needed.

The officers are: Hon. president, Rev. F. J. Day; president, Mrs. Sylvester Jenckes; vice-president, Mrs. John McCloud; secretary, Miss Idell Hubbard; treasurer, Miss Nelly Webster.

THE WESTMOUNT BRANCH.

The next meeting of the Westmount Branch will be held in Victoria Hall, on Tuesday, March 11, at 3.30 p.m. Members will please remember the date as no cards are to be sent out. The meeting promises to be particularly interesting. Each of the members is to be asked to write on a slip of paper what she has done for Sunshine since the last meeting. The slips will be placed in a basket, without names, and read out by the secretary. Many new ideas will doubtless be suggested in this way.

The literature committee spent a busy day on Wednesday, sorting and packing books and magazines, and almost all the literature sent in has now been 'passed on' on its mission of cheer, and the committee is awaiting further supplies through the continued kindness of helpers and sympathizers. Contributions should be addressed 'Westmount Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount Park.'

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

At the last meeting of the Montreal Branch a number of suggestions for sunshine were made, and some excellent work planned for the month. It was decided to help obtain a brace for an invalid child with a weak back. Two ladies volunteered for each week to visit some 'shut in' children, and to read to them and teach them some kinds of fancy work. The branch is also planning to send white bedspreads, etc., for children's cots in the Mission Hospital at Lytton, B.C. Donations of books have been received, and some of them are being sent to the female jail.

The Huntingdon Branch has contributed a quantity of marmalade and jam, which may be sold to help with the Lytton Hospital cot fund.

HOPE ON.

There was never a day so misty and grey
That the blue was not somewhere above it;
There is never a mountain top so bleak
That some flower does not love it.

There was never a night so dreary and dark
That the stars were not somewhere shining;
There is never a cloud so heavy and black
That it has not a silvery lining.

There is never a waiting time, weary and long,
That will not sometime have an ending;
The most beautiful part of the landscape is where
The sunshine and shadows are blending.

Into every life some shadows will fall,
But heaven sends the sunshine of love;
Through the rifts in the clouds we may, if we will,
See the beautiful blue above.

Then let us hope on, though the way may be long
And the darkness be gathering fast;
For the turn in the road is a little way on
Where the home lights will greet us at last.
—Selected.

The secretary of the Westmount Branch wishes to thank the many who help on the work by their contributions and their sympathy. Among the donations some especially nice literature from Mrs. W. D. Lighthall, Mrs. A. R. Shewan, Mrs. H. H. Date, Misses Herrice and May Johnson, pretty pictures and stamps from Miss E. Hill, Notre Dame street; $2.00 from 'Sympathy'; and a scrap-book and Pan-American souvenirs.

It will be interesting to those who have kindly donated literature to learn something about how it is distributed at the other end of the line. The Rev. F. W. Hardy, to whom a box was sent for the miners' camps, writes as follows:

Ymir, B.C., Feb. 21, 1902.

To the Secretary of the Westmount Sunshine Society:

Dear Miss Macdonald: I have been out of town all week with 'my boys' up on the mountains, and have had no opportunity of acknowledging the safe arrival of your very generous and well selected donation of literature. I shall try a little later on to give you an account of its distribution. The task will not be an easy one, as the deep snow on the trails makes travel over them difficult, and the pack trains go out but seldom. I hope, however, to have the bulk of the literature in the hands of the men by the last of the month. Selections from your donation have already been sent to two of the camps, and I hope to reach two more this week. The 'Reprinted Stories' went to a house 23 miles from Ymir. There are two little children there, just the right age and cleverness to appreciate the stories. The family is completely isolated this winter. They are but a type of the many lonely ones whose lives will be brightened by your donation.

Wishing your society every success.

I remain, yours truly,
F. W. HARDY.

Some kind and sunshiny letters have been received from new members, but we regret that there is not space for them this week. The editor is glad to find that the Sunshine column is proving interesting and helpful to so many people.

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Catholics of Victoria and New South Wales have an attendance amounting to one-third of all the religious bodies.

Commissioner Cosandey, a Frenchman, has been appointed to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Clibborn as chief of the Salvation Army in Holland.

The government has decided to offer the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Societies in India grants-in-aid towards the construction of churches in cantonments for those denominations instead of erecting government churches.

The Rev. Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Colombo, is to be Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan Bishop in India and the Island of Ceylon, in succession to Bishop Welldon. He is fifty-seven years of age, and Mrs. Copleston is a daughter of Dr. Trench, the famous Archbishop of Dublin.

Four thousand men and women of the Jewish race assembled in the Shoreditch Town Hall, East London, last week, to promote the movement for national settlement of Jews in Palestine, and to give welcome to delegates on their return from the Zionist Congress at Basle.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Clibborn have decided not to go to Chicago to join Dr. Dowie after all. Mr. Booth-Clibborn has formally associated himself with Dowie, but Mrs. Booth-Clibborn denies that she has done so. They have together started an independent 'Mission of Evangelization' on the Continent. Their numerous children remain with them.—'Christian World.'

A meeting of deaf and dumb adults, together with a few other friends, was recently held at the rooms of the Brisbane Y. M. C. A., held for the purpose of forming a Deaf and Dumb Association. The need for such an association has been long felt. While the deaf and dumb are being educated at their institution they are in no want of friends with whom they can communicate freely; but as soon as they leave the need for companionship is much felt by them. For some years past a service for deaf and dumb has been held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday mornings, and this is an additional step for their benefit.—Australian paper.

GREAT LONDON.

The Whitechapel Mission is giving help to 3,000 poor children every week. The annual meeting was attended by the Lord Mayor and sheriffs in state.

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, the pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, succeeds Mrs. C. H. Spurgeon as editor of the monthly magazine 'Sword and Trowel.'

The West London Tabernacle, so well known in connection with the name of Mr. Henry Varley, was the scene of remarkable services on a recent Sunday, when Mr. Jack Cooke, the boy preacher, began a month's mission. The building is a capacious one, but proved too small to accommodate the crowds of people who sought admission.

The appreciation of the poor women in Bermondsey who benefit by the establishment of the C. M. S. Medical Mission in their midst was illustrated recently by the remark of an old woman who had been attending the mission as an outpatient for some months. In reply to a question from a lady visitor as to whether the women and children of Bermondsey were glad that the Medical Mission ladies had come to live amongst them, she was met with the answer, 'Glad? Why, miss, we calls them the "Bermondsey angels."'

AFRICAN INLAND MISSION

FACTS ABOUT THE REV. F. KRIEGER, MISSIONARY.

Many readers of the 'Witness' will remember the Rev. F. W. Krieger as the missionary in British East Africa to whom the famine relief fund of two years ago was forwarded. The Rev. F. W. Krieger, after five years in Africa, returned home for a few months and now expects to sail for Africa again in March. But before doing so he wishes to make a short tour through part of Canada, speaking at as many places as can be arranged for on the trip. He will gladly speak as often as possible while in Canada, and report concerning the famine and the amount of good accomplished and the lives saved by the generous contributions of Canadians.

As several people have recently written to the 'Witness' making enquiries about Mr. Krieger and his mission, we offer the following facts, kindly supplied by Mrs. E. Whittemore, president of the Door of Hope Mission, 102 E. Sixty-first street, New York:—

'I am glad to state that Mr. Frederick Krieger went out to Africa as a member of the 'African Inland Mission,' in company with the founder of the same, the Rev. P. Cameron Scott, on Aug. 17, 1895. After their Christly leader was called to higher services, the testings of the missionary were very great and the sufferings at times equally so; but Mr. Krieger, Mr. Severn, and four or five others, for Christ's sake, kept banded together for two years or more, knowing the great need of the heathen, which faced them day by day. To lessen expenses and possibly a few other reasons, Mr. Krieger was separated for a time from some of the others, and did work alone. Then he joined what has been known for some time as 'The Christian Unity,' and was under the auspices of 'The Christian Unity' during the time of your very kind help rendered through the 'Witness' to the famine sufferers.

His account of the same will indeed interest hundreds, and the relief was given out with much discrimination accompanied by real consideration for one and all.

At present, I believe, he intends to return under the 'African Inland Mission' which has been reorganized and consolidated with the 'Christian Unity.' Undoubtedly he will open up a new field upon his return.

I will, in this mail, send you a little account of the 'African Mission.' I believe he has kept an accurate account of the money spent for the suffering ones. I am not sure concerning any record, especially of his work, except that which occurred from time to time in the monthly magazine known as the 'Christian Unity,' edited by the Rev. Wm. P. Ray, of Hawleyville.

The Rev. Chas. E. Hurlburt, formerly of Philadelphia, has lately gone out with three or four others, his wife and children, and is now in the field as superintendent and president of the 'African Inland Mission.'

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have labored with Mr. Krieger for two or three years, and are still engaged there, and Mr. Lester Severn, of New London, is laboring faithfully there as well and has been much



SOME OF THE NEW SPRING HATS.

—'Ledger Monthly.'

Advertisements.

A Flower Garden Free



We want 50,000 new customers to use our seeds. Send your name with **Ten Cents,** and state where you saw this advertisement, we will mail our Handsome Catalogue for 1902, and include, **Free of Charge,** our **Special 50c. Flower Seed Collection**—*Asters, Giant Comet; Morning Glory, new Japanese; Sweet Peas, large flowering; Poppy, new double; Verbena, Mammoth,* enclosed in a **Coupon Envelope.**

Envelope Worth 25 Cents.

The empty envelope, when returned, will be accepted as *25 Cents* cash payment on any order amounting to one dollar or upwards, for Seeds selected from our catalogue. **Your opportunity for a pretty garden without cost.**

The STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.
TORONTO, ONT. Limited
"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

Advertisements.

The Most Wonderful Invention of the Century

CURES Catarrh, Asthma, Headache, Sore Throat, Hay Fever, Neuralgia, etc.

BEST INHALER MADE.



PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Lasts For Years.

A BOON TO ALL

Can be carried in the Vest Pocket or Lady's Purse. Always Ready.

A Year's Medicine for 25 Cents

THIS marvellous invention is the best and cheapest, as well as the most convenient and most effective form of medication yet discovered. It is guaranteed to quickly and permanently cure every form of throat, nasal and lung trouble. It is a highly ornamented composition cylinder, exact size of the above illustration, with removable screw caps at each end, the centre being ingeniously arranged to retain a highly concentrated compound, which generates a pungent, though pleasant and harmless antiseptic germ-destroying gas. This gas is inhaled through the nostrils and instantly comes into contact with the membraneous lining of all the air passages, even reaching the lungs and stomach. The antiseptic properties of this generated gas are a quick and a sure destruction to every sort of disease germ, though perfectly harmless to the human system, even to infants and invalids. There is no remedy known to the profession that will give such prompt relief and cure in all cases of Catarrh, Asthma, Colds in the Head, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Sleeplessness, etc. It can be confidently relied upon to do more real good in one day's use than ten dollars' worth of nauseating and expensive stomach drugs—and costs but 25 cents. It is always ready to use at any time or place, cannot break, spill or get out of order, can be used by the whole family and will last a lifetime. One application will convince anybody of its wonderful virtue in cleaning out and toning up the air passages. The principle is so simple that even a child can understand it. The germ theory of all diseases is accepted by the profession in all civilized countries. We simply destroy these germs and you recover naturally.

Lawyers, ministers and all public speakers, as well as physicians, are glad to endorse this simple, effective and economical germ killer. Stomach drugs are useless and dangerous in any case where the air passages are affected. This is an article for agents to handle. Nine persons out of ten need it and will buy it after one application. It sells on sight. Any one can make plenty of money with it. No experience is needed. We want agents everywhere, and will guarantee $3 to $5 per day to ordinary workers. Give up drudgery and hard manual labor. You can do better with our wonderful inhaler right in your own homes. You can travel all over the country, if you desire to, and make money every day. We will send you a sample inhaler on receipt of 25 one cent stamps, and if it is not all we claim we will refund your money. We guarantee perfect satisfaction to each and every purchaser. Don't wait, write to-day for sample and agent's terms. You run no risk and should not lose valuable time. Write at once—Address,

THE F. E. KARN MEDICINE CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Can.

Mention the 'Witness.'

blessed of God in erecting the Door of Hope Mission in Kangundu, though the place where Mr. Krueger labored was known, I believe, as Nrobia. There is also a Mr. Johnson and two or three others whose names slip me at present. I would not hesitate a moment in recommending Mr. Krieger and his wife to any one to interest them concerning a work which is indeed so very full of promise.

Our little mission in New York ('The Door of Hope') has built 'The Door of Hope' there. They have a large boys' school and are holding many services as well. The difficulty in coining words has been great, but the Lord is allowing them to catch the sounds more accurately of one or two dialects and soon we trust to have a book to teach the natives from, though already many of our hymns and parts of the Bible are in their possession by the translation made by these earnest workers.'

E. M. WHITTEMORE.

[This is the mission with which the late Rev. Thos. Allan, of Point St. Charles, was connected. All who wish to arrange meetings for Mr. Krieger should write to Mr. Owen H. Scouten, Rutherford, New Jersey.]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

March 16.

THE ETHIOPIAN CONVERTED.

Acts viii., 29-39.

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

Golden Text.—With the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.—Rom. x., 10.

LED BY THE SPIRIT.

Philip, the Evangelist, is directed into the road where he would meet with the Ethiopian. The direction was given him by an angel, probably in a vision of the night. 'Arise, and go toward the south.' Though angels were not employed to preach the gospel, they were employed in carrying messages to ministers for advice and encouragement. Philip would never have thought of going thither, into a desert, where there would be little or no probability of finding work. Sometimes God opens a door of opportunity for his servants in places most unlikely. But he went, not knowing whither he went, or whom he was to meet. This Ethiopian and Philip were brought together. He was a great man in his own country, and lord chamberlain or steward of the household under Candace, Queen of the Ethiopians, and had the charge of all her treasure. He was a proselyte to the Jewish religion, for he came to Jerusalem to worship.

MEETING OF PHILIP AND THE EUNUCH.

And now Philip shall know the meaning of his being sent into a desert, for there he meets with a chariot that will serve the turn of a synagogue, and one man, the conversion of whom may in effect, for aught we know, be the means of the conversion of a whole nation. Philip is directed to fall into company with the traveller, who is on his way home. He had been at Jerusalem, where the apostles were preaching the Christian faith, and multitudes were professing it, and yet while there seems to have taken no notice of it, made no enquiries concerning it, but had rather, it would seem, slighted it. Yet the grace of God pursues him, overtakes him in the desert, and there overcomes him. Thus God is often found by those that sought him not. We should study to do good to those whom we met with in the way. Though we may know nothing else of them, we at least know this, that they have souls.

'UNDERSTANDEST THOU?'

Philip finds him reading in his Bible as he sat in his chariot. He ran to him, and heard him read Esaias (the Greek form of the name of Isaiah) the Prophet, that Book which Christ read in. He puts a fair question to him, 'Understandest thou what thou readest?' This was not by way of reproach, but rather that he might offer his service. We cannot profit by the Scriptures unless we in some measure understand them, and, praised be God, what is necessary to salvation is easy to be understood. In a sense of his need of assistance he desires Philip's company. 'How can I understand,' said he, 'except some one guide me? Therefore, pray, come up and sit with me.' It is a very modest reply. He was, no doubt, an intelligent man and as well acquainted with the meaning of Scripture as most were, yet he modestly confesses his weakness. Those who would learn must see their need to be taught.

THE SCRIPTURE HE WAS READING.

The chapter the eunuch was reading was the fifty-third of Isaiah, two verses of which are here quoted (verses 32, 33), part of the seventh and eighth verses. These verses foretold that the Messiah should die, should be led to the slaughter as sheep that were offered in sacrifice, that his life should be taken from among men. With how little reason, then, was the death of Christ a stumbling block to the unbelieving Jews, when it was so clearly foretold by their own prophets, and hence so necessary to the accomplishment of his undertaking. It was also foretold that he should die patiently, like a lamb dumb before the shearer; that yet he should live forever. His life is only taken from the earth, in Heaven he shall live through endless ages. The eunuch's question upon this is: 'Of whom speaketh the prophet this?' What is the scope and general design of the prophecy? He desired to compare one thing with another, that he might so reach the meaning of the particular passages. Prophecies had usually in them something of obscurity till they were explained by their accomplishment as was in this case.

PHILIP PREACHES JESUS.

Philip takes the occasion given him to open to the eunuch the great mystery of the Gospel concerning Jesus Christ and his crucifixion. He began at this scripture, taking that for his text, as Christ had done with another passage of the same prophecy, and preached unto him Jesus. That is all the account we have of Philip's sermon, because it was in effect the same with Peter's sermon given before. The business of ministers of the Gospel is to preach Jesus, for that is the only preaching that will do good. Here we have a notable instance of the speaking of the things of God, and the speaking of them to good purpose, not only as we sit in the house, but as we walk by the way. We should miss no proper occasion to preach Jesus to those whom we come in contact with, for we know not but that the seed may fall on good ground, prepared for it, and bear much fruit.

THE PROPOSAL OF THE EUNUCH.

As they went on their way discoursing of Christ, the eunuch asking questions, and Philip answering them to his satisfaction, they came unto a certain water, a well, river, or pond, the sight of which made the eunuch think of being baptized. Thus God by hints of Providence, which may seem to us but casual, sometimes reminds us of duty. The eunuch knew not how little a while Philip might be with him, and, therefore, if Philip think fit, he will improve the present convenience which offers of being baptized. 'See, here is water, which perhaps we might not meet within a great while again; what doth hinder me to be baptized? Is there any reason I should not be admitted a disciple and follower of Christ by baptism?'

THE EUNUCH'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

And Philip said: 'If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest.' That is, if thou believest this doctrine which I have preached to thee concerning Jesus, if thou receivest the record God has given concerning him, and set to thy seal that it is true, thou mayest. The confession of faith which the eunuch made is very short, but very comprehensive, and direct to the purpose: 'I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.' He was before a worshipper of the true God, so that all he had to do now was to receive Christ Jesus the Lord. Now he believes that Jesus is the Christ, the Messiah promised, the Anointed One; that Christ is Jesus—a Saviour—the only Saviour of his people from their sins; that this Jesus Christ is the Son of God; that he has a divine nature, as the Son is of the same nature as the Father, and that, being the Son of God, he is the heir of all things. This is the principal and particular doctrine of Christianity, and whosoever believes this with all their heart and confesses it, they are to be baptized. The eunuch ordered his coachman to stop, commanding 'the chariot to stand still,' and they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch, and he baptized him.

PHILIP CAUGHT AWAY.

Philip and the eunuch are now parted, and in a way no less surprising than the other parts of the story. As soon as they were come up out of the water, before the eunuch went into his chariot again, the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip, and did not even give him time to make the usual exhortation he had probably intended and the other had expected. But his sudden departure was more impressive than would have been any exhortation, for it was a confirmation of his doctrine as much as the working of a miracle by him would have been. He was caught away, and the eunuch saw him no more, but having lost his minister he returned at once to the use of his Bible. Other resources may be taken from us, but that which is best of all—the sure word of God—remains to us.

THE JOY OF THE EUNUCH.

He went on his way rejoicing. Business called him home, and he must hasten to it. It is in no way inconsistent with Christianity that a man should be diligent in business. Indeed, the obligation to such is laid upon him. Religion places no sanctity in men's being hermits, but it is a religion which men may and ought to carry about with them into the affairs of this life, allowing it to give a directing influence to whatever they may do. He went on his way rejoicing. So far was he from reflecting upon this sudden resolution and change, or advancement, rather, in his religion with any regret, that his second thought convinced him abundantly in it, and he went on rejoicing with joy unspeakable and full of glory, never, indeed, better pleased in all his life. They may well rejoice who find themselves joined to Christ, and have an interest in him.

[Note by the Editor: Verse 37 is omitted entirely in the Revised Version. The condition imposed by Philip and the eunuch's response seem to have been added by some later writer, either from a traditional account of the interview or by way of explanation.]

DAILY READINGS.

Monday, March 10.—Acts viii., 26-40.
Tuesday, March 11.—Isa. liii.
Wednesday, March 12.—Psa. lxviii., 28-35.
Thursday, March 13.—Psa. cxix., 9-24.
Friday, March 14.—1. Pet. i., 1-12.
Saturday, March 15.—Matt. iii., 7-17.
Sunday, March 16.—Rom. vi., 1-11.

C.E. TOPIC

March 16, 1902.

A NOBLE PURPOSE.

Daniel i., 8-20.

(Temperance meeting.)

'Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself.' (Dan. i., 8.)

'Blessed are the undefiled in the way, who walk in the law of the Lord.' (Ps. cxix., 1.)

'Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this, ... to keep himself unspotted from the world.' (Jas. i., 27.)

'If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are.' (I. Cor. iii., 17.)

Daniel's noble and successful life was the outcome of a wise and noble choice in early manhood. When the strongest temptations came to him, and everything seemed to urge his yielding to the pressure of circumstances and obeying the King's behest, he chose rather to obey God and steadfastly to resist every blandishment held forth by the enemy of his soul. Daniel must have had quite a battle over his resolution. The tempter would tell him that in making this choice he would cut himself off from all possible chance of greatness in the world, and from all opportunity of influencing the court for good; men would call him a coward and weakling and he should pass into obscurity and loneliness amid the scorn of his fellows. The picture was a very dark one for an ambitious young man to face. On the other hand the tempter would show Daniel a bright picture of a successful worldly life, full of pleasures and praises from the men of the world, perhaps ending in a crown and the throne of Babylon. 'All these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me,' said the tempter.

The two pictures presented a great contrast, and to a man of irresolute purpose or self-blurred vision the picture of worldly honor and ease would have proved irresistibly fascinating. But Daniel was a man of clear vision and unsmeared conscience, and as he looked on the pictures presented by the enemy he saw what the tempter strove in vain to hide—over the picture of worldly joy hung the dark pall of spiritual death and everlasting darkness; while through the gloom and dreariness which the devil had depicted in the life of obedience and abstinence, shone the radiant light of the approval of God, and the path shone brighter and brighter till it led into the realm of perfect day, the eternal life of God's presence. Still the tempter sought to persuade him to go the way of the world, or at least to make some compromise with it. True enough, the path of duty did ultimately lead to the land of endless night and joy, but what about the meantime? Is not this life the really important one? Are not the values of this world far greater than those of eternity which is so far off and after all so uncertain? Take it now as a matter of duty, is it really right for a young man who is popular, influential, of a high moral character and a natural leader of men—is it right for such a man to throw away all his influence on the world, all his chances for worldly honors and preferment, for the sake of following some narrow little path which is labelled 'Conscience?' Is it not rather his duty to take the broad path of worldliness by which he can reach and influence so many more men?

Daniel was neither a thoughtless man nor a fool, he was a keen student of life and he, no doubt, considered the subject from every point of view. Turn it which way he would, he could not make the world honors and pleasures balance against the life of obedience with the honor and blessing it would bring from God even in this world, and the scales of his imagination refused to attempt to weigh the eternity of joy and light against the eternity of darkness and sorrow which must be the inevitable result of a light of self-indulgence.

Daniel definitely made his choice and nobly adhered to his purpose. Only three of his young companions followed his example, probably the rest made fun of him or jeered at what they termed his cowardice. What harm could a little wine do to anyone? Surely he could leave it off if he found that it hurt him, why, then, should he be such a fool as to give it up before it hurt him? As for his putting his influence on the right side, why, they were not going to follow him, so what good would that do? But Daniel stood steadfast against it all; if no one would follow his good example at least they could not say that he had influenced them or in any way helped them to do wrong. Daniel's purpose was sincere, it was made before God and no man could alter it. He did not say one thing to God and another to man, neither did he waver in his purpose from day to day. He lived as in the presence of God, and the presence of God abode with him. If he had not daily honored God by his unswerving obedience, God would not have honored him with his presence in the den of lions. God honors those who honor him. (Ps xci., 14, 15; I. Sam. ii., 30; II. Chron. xv., 2.) And even in this world he heaped upon Daniel such honors as he could scarcely have hoped to obtain had he sacrificed everything to gain them.

Daniel definitely chose to obey God and refrain from evil, he did not stumble blindly into the right path, if he had left things to chance he probably would have got into the wrong path and would have lost his head with all the other wise men when the king's angry decree went out. (Dan. xi., 13.) But Daniel kept close to God in the path of obedience and God blessed him and made him a great blessing to the world.

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.'

Some hyacinths looked through the window pane,
They seemed very blue, and were heard to complain;
That the room was too hot that mild March day,
And the snow too long in going away.
While their country cousins that lived in the cold,
A different side of the story told.
And shivered for fear that a warm March breeze,
Would melt all the snowdrifts and leave them to freeze.

The sun through the window just kissed the flowers,
And their days were numbered, as well as hours;
No need to have fretted about the snow.
They passed the way that all hyacinths go.
And the sturdy bulbs in the garden bed
Awoke one morning, quite rosy red,
And found that their fears had been all in vain,
When they felt the plash of the warm spring rain.

And now it is March. We associate this month with wind and storm and unrest, but sometimes it gives us clear skies and balmy airs, between the rough breezes, that are a prelude to spring.

There is always something hopeful about it, for does it not lead to April with its balmy days coming every day nearer and nearer?

If we could only realize that all storms come just one day at a time, and that brighter, fairer days are just beyond! But I am afraid we only see in March the general discomfort, the roads that are not easy for travel—the slush that is on street and pavement, and fret over the bridges that must be crossed before we come to them, and so we fail to hear the still, small voice of Nature, piping times for the spring birds.

Branch after branch comes to view in the garden as the snow sinks, but there is still a heavy covering over the tender shrubs, and as we know that in milder climates the searing winds of this month are often more destructive to plants, if uncovered, than the zero weather of January, we feel that there is some compensation for our snow-clad gardens. Warm and snug our treasures are waiting for the time when all Nature will awake to a new day.

WINDOW BOXES AND BACK YARDS.

The article on the editorial page of the 'Witness' last week on 'The City Beautiful' is well worth the attention of all lovers of the clean and wholesome in city yards. Clean out the waste places, plant wherever possible an added beauty to the home, give prizes to the children to inculcate a love of flowers that will save them from vandalism, are bits of advice that will surely be heeded.

But Montreal does not possess the spirit of flower love among its masses, else there would not be so much of robbery among its front yards, and there would have been better response to the offer of prizes by the horticultural society, and by this paper for success with plants raised by children.

When one thinks of the city o' London, where there is rivalry in door yards and in outside window boxes, it seems strange that our city shows no interest where there is so much more space. For in that near and crowded city the windows of the houses on each side of the street to four and five stories in height, for miles in length, present a scene of bright colors perfectly dazzling, where the deep bright blue of the Lobelia, the yellow Moneywort, and scarlet and golden Tropoeolum form drooping curtains of brilliant colors, often long enough to reach the window below. The work of attending to such a garden is light, and the pleasure to be obtained well repays for the time and money expended. One of the charms of this sort of gardening is the emulation it incites, and the pleasure to be found in seeing the plants in other windows besides one's own, and the various tastes displayed. Some succeed better with one flower; some with another, and there is a great difference in windows. The plants mentioned before will thrive in sunshine, but for a window without direct sunlight, a box of pansies, or of fuchsias, will flourish. It is a mistake to jumble together too many varieties, and always the safest to specialize working to have the very best of a certain flower, and to bring it to perfection. But if only a constant show of pickable flowers are wanted, then grow geraniums and verbenas in a sunny window and pansies in the shade. An ordinary box made of pine is just as good as an expensive one, as the sides soon become covered up with drooping or creeping plants.

The window box should be made of a length to suit the size of the window sill, and from eight to twelve inches wide, with a depth of four to six inches, and with holes for drainage, also plenty of broken crock at the bottom.

The plants used are altogether a matter of taste, but the best effect is obtained by planting geraniums, mignonette, and others of a bushy nature inside, while drooping plants like Nasturtiums and Lobelias, should be planted in the outside row in order to fall over the front and gracefully cover the box, which should be painted a neutral color.

That the love of flowers is in the hearts of children can be proved by walking through the city streets with a bunch of lilacs, or other spring flowers, or any blosom that can be had in abundance. 'Please give me one,' is the petition on every side, and I have known the experiment tried, and the little ones delighted with the gift, while their eagerness and thanks proved the pleasure to be genuine. And if this can be done with a few blossoms, how much greater the influence, if they could be taught to cultivate them in window and yard, proving what can be accomplished in this wonderful Nature study with a little loving care. Truly, the florists' windows in our cities are a fine oasis in the desert, and a true educator to those who live where they can see this free display of beauty. To have the daffodils and hyacinths in January in their rich coloring and in February, the primulas and azaleas, followed by sheaves of Easter lilies in March, teaches many a silent lesson, filling the senses with all that is beautiful and true.

And to many a child it is a picture to carry along the slippery pathway, and no one can tell how far the influence extends.

INJURY TO SNOWBALLS.

W.H.C.—The aphis you mention can be destroyed by the use of kerosene emulsion if properly used, but it must be carefully made and applied, in order to be successful. In using these insecticides on large trees or shrubs it is necessary to have a spray pump, while for smaller plants a whisk broom is a good makeshift. For the emulsion take half a pound of hard soap, one gallon of boiling water and two gallons of kerosene. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene (away from the fire), and churn with a pump by pumping back and forth for five minutes. Dilute with ten times the amount of soft water for the destruction of the insects mentioned. Apply early in spring.

PALM.

'D.'—Have you looked at the under side of the leaves to see if there are signs of mealy bug or scale? The latter affects the plant as you describe, and may be the cause of the trouble, for being a valuable plant, we may suppose that watering and situation are the same as when it was thriving. Procure a little alcohol and wash the under side of leaves; if any brown shell-like creatures are to be found along the ribs. If not, I am afraid there is some root trouble, and this is very difficult to combat, and is caused often by keeping the palm in too warm a room, and giving it too much water.

THE CALLA.

'Calla' writes that her lily of that name has not had a single blossom this winter, nor is there any sign of one coming, and wishes to know the reason. Ans.—It would be necessary to have information as regards treatment for the past eight months in order to give a satisfactory answer. The Calla is a very accommodating plant, and has wonderful powers of endurance, for it survives all sorts of treatment. Probably the best method is to give it two months' rest in summer, perhaps, three, but keep it in an upright position, and never let the roots get dry enough to become withered. Anyone repotting a Calla can see rope-like roots coiled in the bottom of the pot, and these in turn are set with fibrous roots or feeders, that can be found on the plant just below the surface of the soil. These must never be allowed to shrivel, for such is not their natural element; they should be dormant, but not dry.

The native home of this plant, as most people are aware, is among the marshes of the River Nile, and from the middle of August until November, the land resembles an inland sea. As the waters dry out of the soil the long ropes of roots go down to the bed of the river, and start into growth, blossoming from December until the following June.

This proves that the soil necessary to success must be rich and fibrous, the black muck of our swamps being preferable.

Repotting should be done in spring time, for if left until autumn it retards the blooming. If disturbed in spring they have all summer in which to form new roots, but if left in the pot, which is tumbled on its side, and the roots baked and shrivelled, it is no wonder if it takes all winter to renew what was wasted.

The Calla requires plenty of water, and when in a growing state, is helped by any good fertilizer in liquid form; also, a few drops of ammonia, twice a week, in the water used, which should always be warm. Given good treatment, no plant better repays for its house room, and the tropical looking leaves are always an ornament.

ARE PLANTS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH?

'Invalid' asks this oft-repeated question in a personal letter, and hopes for an answer. It is as well to mention that there is a difference in plants, in their condition and growth. If they are sickly, they are unhealthy; if infected with insects, it indicates weakness, if not disease, for a plant infested with aphis or scale, is not capable of performing natural functions. The soil, too, if composed of vegetable refuse, rank manure, or half-decayed swamp earth, is quite poisonous, while clean sand and loam, or peat, especially if mixed with a little charcoal, is perfectly inoffensive. Plants standing in stagnant water will breed mildew, and the sense of smell is a safe guide. But with plants, as with people, they must be kept clean, and comply with sanitary rules in order to be healthy. Then there is a difference in plants. A decaying hyacinth might be injurious, and it is well known that the solanums are not wholesome. But a rose is sweet and healthy in death or in life, and the perfume of a wallflower will sometimes cure a headache. Plants have an atmosphere about them, and these sometimes do not agree with ours. If they are healthy and growing, they furnish ozone, and do much to cheer those who are shut in, and have to depend on this artificial growth. The tending of them will be helpful to an invalid, if not carried to the excess of fatigue, and give an interest in their life and growth, not otherwise obtained.

CUBAN LILY.

'Allie.'—I cannot give any reason why your Cuban Lily has not bloomed, unless at some time early in the season you have allowed the bulb to become dry and the flower buds have not developed. This is such an easy grown bulbous plant that it generally proves satisfactory. It is really a Scilla (Scilla Cusili), and belongs to the family of squills, but its flowers are sweetly fragrant, and it can be grown like a hyacinth, while the foliage is handsome, and whether there are flowers or not the plant is very decorative. Sometimes bulbs are imperfect when planted, and for that there is no remedy.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 4, 1902.

MAIL ORDER TEST!!



Send for a Spring Suit BY MAIL

This special offer is made to all Mail Order Customers at this price to assist them in testing our Mail Order Values.

Men's All-Wool Spring and Summer Suits, sacque or double breasted style, in Dark Grey and Brown Homespun, Brown and Grey Halifax Tweed, and in neat Checked Tweed, light, medium and dark effects. All sizes in stock. Special price to our Mail Order Customers. **$7.50**

Sample Cuttings of these Suits will be forwarded on application.



LADIES' SHIRT WAIST OFFER.

Ladies' Fine Percale Shirt Waists, in Blue and White, Pink and White, Black and White, Grey and White Stripes, made in latest spring style, new cuffs and sleeves, turn down collar, worth 90c.

Special price to Mail Order Customers **69c**

ORDER BY MAIL

Shopping by Mail Made Easy and Pleasant by the use of The Big Store.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

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

All the above papers sent postpaid to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

To Great Britain and other Postal Union countries:—"Daily Witness" $6.60; "Weekly Witness" $2.00; "World Wide" $1.00; "Northern Messenger" 80 cts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office Orders can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.

Express Money Orders are issued up to $3.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.

U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

MARCH, 1902

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

STUDENT RIOTS

London, Feb. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Daily Express' says in a despatch that the police, learning that some 50 students had arranged a meeting to be held in a certain theatre last Friday night, quietly filled the galleries of the theatre with a thousand dvorniks. After the performance had ended at midnight, the students remained in the pit, the dvorniks still in the gallery. At three o'clock in the morning, at a given signal, the dvorniks suddenly descended and attacked the students, beating them with clubs in a most brutal manner. The students had arms, ribs and heads broken, and some of them were killed. A large number of them have been sent to hospitals, while others have been imprisoned.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1902.

With those London prohibitionists who asked Mr. Whitney, the leader of the Ontario Opposition, what his party would promise them, we are certainly in accord in their implied intention of opposing the Ross government at the forthcoming election, should they have reason to expect better things for prohibition from the Conservatives. Mr. Whitney's reply was that the matter was under advisement with his party, and he was not yet prepared to say what he would promise. This is certainly to begin with a very different reply from the frank, unreserved promise given five years ago by Sir Oliver Mowat, with his two successors present and consenting. Whether a greater chariness in promising signifies a greater or less assurance of performance is a matter for every man to judge. If responsible ministers giving a solemn promise could not be trusted, what would be to be hoped for from the promises of members of an opposition, promises of the latter class being proverbial for their pie-crust character? We can hardly look for a very outspoken promise from a party which, after all that has passed, has yet to consult as to where it stands on the question. Yet should such a promise come, we should be inclined to take the promisers at their word. We favor punitive voting to the extent of giving new men an equal chance to break their word. Nothing should be done, however, that can in any way weaken the success of the voting at the promised referendum. Whether Liberals or Conservatives shall be in power after that vote is taken, they will be largely governed in their attitude towards prohibition by the zeal or lack of zeal manifested then.

When it was announced that Prince Henry of Germany was going to visit the United States the 'Witness' hailed it as a worthy and singularly hopeful effort on the part of the Emperor to pour oil on the insensate antagonism which had sprung up between the two races. His initiative in the matter was the more to be respected inasmuch as it was his own people who were almost exclusively responsible for the prevailing effervescence of ill-will. We ventured to hope and, indeed, to assume, that Canada would not be left out of this happy arrangement, as there was at least as much need for oil-pouring on British as on American waters, and as there was no place where it might better be applied than in Canada. This suggestion is, it seems, to be carried out in a very slight but by no means slighting way. The Prince has not allowed himself more than time to cross into Canada at Niagara Falls. This might be put down simply to a desire to see that wonder of nature from all sides, but it would appear that the Emperor has made a very special point of requesting a national and Imperial invitation, and of treating this as a visit of courtesy to Canada. We are very sorry the visit could not have been one that would have given our people a chance to make friends with the most friendly of Princes, and through him of recalling, as far as the Royal House is concerned, their resentment towards a country which is at present treating Canada with special vindictiveness.

Mr. Gourley, M.P. for Colchester, who, from his seat in the House of Commons the other day proposed cheerfully to sacrifice himself, his wife and family, if necessary, on the altar of the 'cruel goddess Bellona'—they would all get down in the ditch together, was the way he put it—has received an open letter from Mr. J. Frank Crowell, of Shelby, Ohio, who wishes Mr. Gourley to announce the date on which he intends to capture the Capitol at Washington, also the line of march he proposes to take, as Mr. Crowell says he has quite a little delegation anxious to see him pass. Mr. Crowell very evidently appreciates the humor of the situation, which would also have appealed to William Cowper, the genius author of John Gilpin. If all wars were fought with the firing of such paragraphs as Mr. Crowell's, humor would be the best friend and servant of humanity.

The trial of a girl only nineteen years of age in Brooklyn on the charge of having murdered a young man whom she was supposed to have been engaged to marry, has given the pulpit of that city a text for alluding to an alleged prevailing looseness of conduct among young people resulting from the preoccupation of their parents in money-getting on the one side and in social emulations on the other. The preachers declare that social reform must begin in the home. If it is true, as some of them aver, that the old-fashioned home life has given way to the hotel, boarding-house and apartment way of living, the vaunted progress and wealth of great cities have been obtained at too dear a price. Now, as always, the home is the foundation of the nation. There can be no nation without homes. When city families abandon the home, no matter for what cause or reason, they are doomed to extinction. The barriers against outside evils are removed, the children are practically cast upon the world, and too often follow erring paths.

Right glad would we Canadians be if the French Shore question on the Newfoundland coast was settled. It would appear like a first step towards the completion of our federation, removing, as it would, a bone of contention between us and the nation from which a large number of our people have sprung. Its importance from a sentimental point of view is very great indeed. We should certainly be astonished, however, to think that there could be any truth in the enormous surrenders said by a newspaper rumor to have been made by Great Britain in Morocco and Siam, all to make up to France for the value of almost extinct fishery rights—rights, indeed, whose only remaining value is their power to irritate, while, for all that appears, France would still maintain her Gibraltar at St. Pierre and Miquelon as a sort of seton in our skin to keep up the inflammation as much as ever. That in return for a valueless consideration Great Britain should give France the reversion not only of Morocco, where she has more trade than any other country, but of Siam, which is a natural annex of British India, would indicate more maternal solicitude for Canada's well-being than could at all be asked of the Mother Country. What gives zest to this one-sided rumor is the declaration that it is the result of an outgush of good will on the part of France towards Great Britain owing to Great Britain's supposed quarrel with Germany.

Details of the disaster to the British convoy near Klerksdorp are still meagre and confused. It is known, however, that sixteen officers and more than four hundred men were captured, and probably two guns. It is perhaps hardly to be expected that all successes should be upon our side in such a vast country and during such extensive operations as have been undertaken by Lord Kitchener's forces recently. The plan of campaign requires that the Imperial army shall be infinitely dispersed, while the Boers can mass themselves anywhere they happen to find convenient, and can often, as at Tafel Kop recently, force a conflict in a region where men and horses are exhausted with heavy and rapid night marching. The inevitable ending is not affected by this disaster, but it heartens the Boers and their friends to further resistance, and the captures assist them materially in their supplies of clothing and arms. Other recent news from South Africa has been all of an optimistic nature, the second sweep of Lord Kitchener having resulted in putting out of the conflict some six hundred Boers, a number proportionately equivalent to seven thousand British. As the commander-in-chief comments: 'These satisfactory 'results are very appropriate on the an-'niversary of Majuba.' They are satisfactory, of course, because the wearing down process seems to be the only way the war will end, and a few such results as the two last must, one would think, bring that end in sight, although even now the enemy is surprisingly active and ubiquitous considering the estimate of his initial strength and his reported losses.

The week of festivities in Paris to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo reminds the world in a somewhat dim and far-off way that once upon a time the poets were amongst its princes. Such were the seers of old, and such have been the Byrons, the Hugos, and the Goethes, men who at a white heat cast in captivating form the spirit of their age. Yet of Hugo there is little that appeals to this generation; we find him rhetorical and magniloquent, and of the idols of which he guaranteed the quality of the metal, many have turned out to be but plaster thinly gilt. In his time, however, the world was full of vague hopes regarding salvation by science, change of human nature by 'Liberalism,' and a cult of writers and thinkers placed its chief plaster god upon its highest pedestal in its most spacious temple and called it 'humanitarianism.' But, after all, it has been found that there is no cheap and all potent panacea wherewith to cleanse the stains of sin and cure all ills. Even science has been found to have its limitations as an ethical instrument; altruism, Comptism, and all the new fetishes have failed one by one, and despair is still found to prey upon those whose bark has been cut adrift from the old safe anchorage. Scarcely such another instance of colossal conceit or self-confidence is to be found in literature as Hugo's preface to 'Les Orientales,' written when he was only twenty-six, and the world took it all very seriously. Nowadays, we have lost the grand manner. No one seems to have any sort of an inspired message, and if one had, the probability is that it would be laughed at. Hugo was at least a great personage, and will continue to figure as historically important because of his influence upon his contemporaries. In 'Les Miserables,' and other works too, he distinctly helped towards achieving some ideals that are still worth achieving, and this will be remembered when much of his 'egotistical and torrential rhetoric' are forgotten. Victor Hugo was a great man, and if he was not as great as he thought he was, he put his own generation under such a spell as is almost without parallel in the case of the purely writing man.

Commenting on the progress of the Canadian iron and steel industries, the Brooklyn 'Eagle' says it is instructive as an object lesson touching the ingratitude which United States capitalists are likely to experience when they go into alien lands and invest their money for the benefit of the natives. The alleged facts on which this 'lesson' is founded are that the Canadian stockholders in the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, of Sydney, and the Dominion Coal Company, have been gradually acquiring a controlling interest in both concerns, and have forced Mr. H. M. Whitney, Mr. A. J. Moxham and their United States allies to the wall. The 'Eagle' says the Canadians became alarmed at the amalgamation of the iron and steel industries in the United States and consequent rumors that the Cape Breton concerns would be included in the general round-up, and took measures to prevent it. To charge Canadians with ingratitude for protecting their interests in this businesslike manner by paying certain Americans all they asked for their stock is playing the baby act, especially as the 'Eagle' admits that 'the 'enforced abdication of Whitney and 'Moxham means that the Canadians, 'appreciating the tremendous natural advantages at their disposal, are determined to make their huge plant a powerful factor in the world of iron and 'steel.' It is also admitted that Sydney is better situated than any other point on the whole American continent, the iron regions of Pennsylvania not excepted, for iron and steel production and manufacture. The people of Canada will accept the 'Eagle's' version of the recent change in the management of the two great companies with proper equanimity, and will be pleased to know that Canadian enterprise and capital have been equal to the occasion in preserving these great undertakings from absorption by foreigners who might, at any time, find it to their interest to close them down.

The cynical remark of a Russian diplomat, that neither the Anglo-Japanese alliance nor the attitude of the United States in accordance therewith, will materially affect Russian policy in China is quite in keeping with the history of Muscovite expansion in Asia and Europe. It is only necessary to recall to mind what has happened since the Crimean war to find ample justification for the remark. Along the lower Danube, on the slopes of the Caucasus, in Persia, at the gates of Herat, high up in the Pamirs and Thibet, down through Manchuria to Port Arthur, Russia has advanced like a flowing glacier. She may delay, but she never ceases to move on. Least of all is she likely to forswear advance in Manchuria, which offers her a path to an open sea, for which she has planned and schemed, intrigued and fought for two centuries. It is always wise to face and admit the facts of a situation and avoid misconceptions. The position of Russia in Manchuria is thus seen to be analogous to that of Britain in Egypt, and of the United States in Cuba. If their intentions are benevolent and for the advantage of the world at large, so are hers, she may reply, and they cannot deny her the consideration they claim for themselves. The purposes which the attitude assumed by the three powers, Great Britain, Japan and the United States, may accomplish are to prevent China falling bodily under Russian domination, frustrate the intended conquest of Corea, and, what would inevitably follow, the downfall of Japan. To achieve this much will tax the ability of the three powers to the utmost short of war, for Russia is close to her intended prey and actually in possession of Manchuria. She has never relaxed her hold on any territory she ever seized, and she is not likely to abandon that which gives her an open port, and for which she has built a railway and spent millions of money.

Shipbuilders on the upper lakes have gained some valuable experience from the voyages of the 'Northerner' and her three sister ships, which carried cargoes last season direct from Chicago to ports in Europe. They have found that they will have to increase the structural strength of vessels intended for ocean navigation considerably above what is required for navigating the lakes alone, as those vessels were unable successfully to endure the strain of the ocean voyage. This the lake shipbuilders are prepared to do, for they believe that their easier access to raw material will enable them to compete in prices and quality with Atlantic coast shipyards, even though they will have to cut their larger ships in two in order to get them through the canals, and put them together again at Montreal. A vessel now being built at Cleveland is of this class. It is four hundred and forty-three feet long, and forty-three feet beam, and will be cut in two and sent through next spring. It is stated that the advantages enjoyed by lake shipbuilders could not readily be equalized without the resurrection of the steel-making industry on the seaboard, and this, in turn, would require the removal of the import duty on foreign ore, which is transportable by water at low rates of freight. This competition will, it is thought, incline the coast shipwrights to favor reciprocity with those countries from which cheap ore can be obtained. This naturally suggests the idea that if United States lake shipbuilders can compete with those on the coast, how much greater are the advantages for shipbuilding in Cape Breton, where the raw material is more easy of access than at any port on the lakes, and where, not having to pass through canals, vessels can be constructed of any size. Of course, Canadian-built vessels could not compete in United States waters with those built in United States shipyards, because a law more than a century old debars citizens of the United States from sailing ships under the Stars and Stripes unless they are built in the United States. But there are other markets than those of the United States, and it is not improbable that Congress may repeal an antiquated statute, which has helped as much as anything to reduce the ocean marine of the republic to its present insignificant proportions.

If a bombshell had exploded in Wall street it would have caused less consternation, it is said, than President Roosevelt's order to United States Attorney-General Knox to prepare a case against the Northern Securities Company, under the Sherman Anti-Trust law of 1890. This is the company organized by Mr. J. P. Morgan and his associates to accomplish the merger of the Northern Pacific and other railways. It ranks among the greatest financial combinations of the day, and being composed of men who hold positions of commanding influence, people do not know what to think of the President's action. Both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill are named as defendants in the case brought by Attorney-General Knox, and a general slump in stocks all along the line was the immediate result. Before the President launched this thunderbolt Wall street was buoyant. In some way or other, known only to Wall street, it had prophetic knowledge that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company would be given in favor of the defendants, and that a bull market would follow. This forecast has proved true. The Supreme Court of the State alleging reasons which seem to imply that cases may exist which justice cannot reach, has repudiated jurisdiction in the premises. But the President's action has upset these calculations so far as a bull market was concerned. He is of course virulently accused of currying favor with the anti-trust element and of a scheme to kill off possible rivals for the next Presidential nomination. The abuse showered on him by Wall street is proof of the severity of the blow he has struck against the trusts, while the enthusiasm with which his action has been hailed in the Western States shows how popular feeling runs in opposition to the merger. The opinion among financiers, however, is that trusts and mergers cannot be suppressed, and that, if the objects sought by them are defeated one way, other means will be found for their attainment. This may be true as far as it reaches, but it is short-sighted. It is a maxim of all government that the well-being of the people is the supreme law, and it would probably be a truer way of putting the facts if they should say that if the money power cannot be dethroned by the means now in sight, other means will be found for setting the people on top. One cannot but hope that the processes shall be evolutionary and not revolutionary, seeing, in the present stage of popular opinion upon economic questions, some disastrous experiments might be the immediate sequel of such a change.

THE REFERENDUM.

We have received a number of letters, one of them childishly insulting, expressing disappointment that we have not joined those who want the temperance people to repudiate altogether the referendum offered by Mr. Ross. If the conditions of it can be improved we shall be very glad, but if the whole matter should be shelved at the request of the temperance people we should fear that it would take a very long time to resuscitate the question at all. So far as we can gather, the only referendum which our mentors would consider a fair one would be one under which the government would act upon a simple majority of whatever votes might be polled. Supposing these same mentors to be in a judicial position, wanting to find the opinion of the people on some subject, on neither side of which they were personally enlisted, they would probably say that some provision should be made that there should be something more than an insignificant vote. A referendum vote recently taken in Montreal on an important financial issue did not draw out half a dozen votes in the most intelligent ward in the city. Surely, a government wanting to have the substantial backing of the community in essaying new and untried legislation may demand some greater evidence of zeal than this. Granting, then, that there should be some limit to the vote's insignificance, the only question that remains is what that limit should be. We have had no hint from any of these repudiators of the referendum how they, for their part, would propose to secure a reasonably responsible vote. We think that a government which really wanted a large vote would have, if possible, arranged that the prohibition vote should be taken at some time when the voters would have other attractions to the polls, though it must be admitted that less weight would attach to the additional vote evoked by that process. There is one thing, however, about the attitude of these ardent prohibitionists which is incomprehensible to us. While declaring that every one who stays away from the polls will be counted in the negative, they threaten if the referendum cannot be annulled to add themselves to that number. They may rest assured that if the vote is taken, whatever defects may attach to the method, the attitude of the parties towards prohibition for many years to come will certainly be governed by the result of it, not necessarily by whether it reaches Mr. Ross's prescribed requirement, but by the proportions of the vote and by the evidence that can be drawn from it as to the strength of prohibition sentiment in the province. They accuse Mr. Ross of playing into the hands of the liquor interest, and yet they propose themselves to do exactly what the liquor men would particularly wish them to do.

WHAT TO DO.

A good deal of the time and energy of recent prohibition gatherings has been devoted to expressions of indignation against Mr. Roblin's and Mr. Ross's governments for their recreancy to their duty and promises in the matter of passing and enforcing the prohibitory law about whose constitutionality there is no longer any doubt. We do not think there has been too much of this. When a public wrong is done the constitutional remedy for it is public anger publicly expressed. When such expressions are more than is fair they more than lose their effect, evoking a certain sympathy for the people rebuked; but we think the verdict of just men will be that the disappointed prohibitionists have good cause for anger in exact proportion to the confidence they placed in the promises that have been broken. Following this rule, the indignation has been far more bitter against Mr. Ross than against Mr. Roblin, although Mr. Roblin's departure from constitutional rectitude is the more glaring; and of Mr. Ross's denouncers the great majority and the most bitter are Liberals. Speakers have passed on easily from what these governments should not do to what prohibitionists should not accept. It is here that some powder has been wasted. What we should not do will not move us forward a step, and what we refuse to do may easily be to our own undoing. We do not make ourselves responsible for a situation by facing it. The question is not whether we approve of the facts, but what we are going to do about them. This question divides itself into two, namely, what we are going to do in each case with the government and what we are going to do about the referendum bills. The first question looks to the provincial elections for answer, which are in the case of Ontario not far off. It is not improbable that the result in that case will be the very one shunned by Mr. Ross in evading his prohibitory measure. Liberal prohibitionists will not be anxious for his success, nor will they be anxious to have too many votes polled at the provincial elections. Very many of them are likely to follow passively the prohibitionists' rule of voting for no one who is not an avowed and trusted prohibitionist, a characterization which is likely to be more strictly defined than usual. The Prohibitory Alliance, indeed, in a general way recommends this course, with the understanding, however, that no stone be left unturned to get a prohibitionist into the field. In determining what we should do about the referendum bills, the probable effects of any course may rightly be taken into consideration. What will be the result if we manage to get the Ontario referendum withdrawn and the whole question thrown back to be begun over again with the party which has

hitherto more or less favored prohibition committed against it and the other party nowhere? What will be the effect if it passes and is carried out? Even supposing there was no hope, as some despondingly declare, of getting the quota of votes required, would that be reason for not mustering as strongly as possible at the polls? On this latter point we have ourselves no question at all. If this referendum proves that there is an overwhelming public opinion in favor of prohibition, no government will be debarred by any arbitrary limitation as to numbers from passing a prohibitory law. But under any circumstances the intensity and breadth of the prohibition feeling in the country being brought to the referendum test and duly registered will be on record for years and years to come as a gauge for politicians and statesmen to go by.

RETALIATION.

Mr. Charlton, it cannot be denied, struck an answering chord in the sentiments of the Canadian people in proposing commercial retaliation against the United States. When people are angry—and we do not deny that we do well to be angry—they are pretty sure to be ready to do themselves all sorts of injury if so they can do some to the other party. This is the mistake which the United States has made in dealing with us, her course having possibly been prompted quite as much by a latent desire to make our separate existence impossible as by the greed of privileged interests. Mr. Charlton speaks of the unequal duties which exist between us and the United States as forcing us to pay tribute to them, whereas the country which imposes duties imposes them chiefly on its own consumers. In so far as this problem is varied by the inequality of the markets the higher the duties either way the worse for the smaller country. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Charlton had the nation with him in his recent spirited appeals to the Americans to act decently before the Canadians should strike back and has it now on his proclaimed determination to knock no more at the door of neighbors who persist in making fruitless efforts to secure reciprocity with the Spanish republics while turning their backs on a country which takes more goods from them yearly than all the Central and South American countries combined.

What we do not sympathize with at all is Mr. Charlton's method of mending matters, namely, by persistent protection towards Great Britain and retaliation towards the United States. If the United States has been disagreeable to us, partly through selfishness and partly through spite, we have behaved infinitely worse towards Great Britain, without any spite at all, and entirely through selfishness. Let Mr. Charlton apply all his charges against the United States to our dealings with Great Britain and see what a telling and a fortiori argument he would pile up against ourselves. If Great Britain were to reciprocate where would we be? Mr. Charlton proposes to maintain intact our selfish, exclusive and unfriendly policy towards Great Britain while he reciprocates the like unfriendliness of the United States, an attitude than which, however popular it may be, it would be difficult to describe a worse, whether from an economic or a moral point of view. As a method of enforcing reciprocity we have no great faith in it. American high duties have never won anything from us but resentment and reciprocal high duties would never produce any result on them but ill-will.

If Mr. Charlton had ever been a free-trader we should have regarded his conversion to protectionism as not only melancholy, but ominous reading. In his bones he has always been a protectionist. He has never been able to think of international business at all except in terms of balance of trade. The inherent right of the consumer to buy wherever he can get a thing cheapest and the advantage to the community which that right implies has no place in his thinking. One would gather from his speech that it had been a positive injury to our farmers that they have freely imported American corn to fatten their hogs and that it would have been better for them if they had had to pay a much higher price for Canadian corn. The fact that he has come out flat-footed as an extreme protectionist is therefore in itself no argument in favor of Mr. Maclean's prophecy that Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mulock will soon follow him, were there no signs of weakness on the subject within the ranks of the government. It can hardly be called a free trade government so long as one of its members goes about nonchalantly preaching protection. The right mode of retaliation against the exclusiveness of the United States is to quit our meanness towards Great Britain, which in addition to protecting us at the expense of our insular fellow-citizens, opens her markets to us as freely as to her own people, and against which in return we have erected, according to Mr. Charlton's showing, an eighteen percent barrier, while against the United States we have only a twelve percent barrier. Where is Mr. Charlton's doctrine of retaliatory reciprocity in our dealings with Great Britain? Should it not work both ways? Another slash in our tariff in favor of Great Britain would not only be the simplest justice but by far the best way to coerce the United States. Apart from sentiments bred of other people's treatment of us, which after all are a very foolish and misleading rule to go by, the thing which is best for Great Britain and which would be best for the United States, would also be best for us, namely, the freest intercourse open to us with all other peoples whomsoever. A people of eighty millions may afford to be indifferent to the question whether there is an outside world or not; but we cannot find words strong enough in which to say that a people of five millions cannot, and that if our wish was to choke and stifle every healthy channel of commercial life Mr. Charlton has hit upon the right way to bring it about. The British open market is the only thing which has saved us hitherto from strangling ourselves to death.

THE STORY OF A BONNET.

We have more than once taken occasion to remark that newspaper paragraphs seemed to interest a majority of readers in the inverse ratio to their importance. If a paper tells how the Hon. Miss Jones stooped to pick up a pin, this is of far more interest to the average reader than an important social evolution or political revolution. Nor does it seem to weaken the interest in Miss Jones's exploit, but rather adds infinitely to its zest, that the paper should be credibly informed the next day on the highest authority that Miss Jones did not pick up a pin at all—indeed, never did pick up pins. It is no doubt due to the fact that the newspaper is usually taken up as a recreation and not as a business that the lollipops in it are so greatly preferred to the genuine food. It is for this reason that that kind of material known under the name of tid-bits is so much in demand. The anecdotes and humors which fly about in this shape are seldom to be trusted, precision being proverbially not a special characteristic of story-tellers. The number of ways in which, since Lord Dufferin's death, we have seen the story told of the episode between him and the jaunting car driver on his return to Clandeboye on the eve of his marriage would almost convince one that no such conversation took place at all. Nearly every story is told of half a dozen different persons. If it is a humorous repartee it gravitates to Sydney Smith; if it is a clerical eccentricity to Rowland Hill. So it happened that among the 'tid-bits' copied into the 'Witness,' some days ago, was a singularly misplaced story about some rudeness said to have been used by the late Newman Hall to his wife on account of a feminine extravagance. No one who knew either of these admirable persons could possibly have attached such an uncouth story to them. The newspapers which have printed this paragraph, the 'Witness' among the number, have been receiving showers of indignant remonstrances for having so slandered one of the most sensitive and refined of men who never was in circumstances to be betrayed into such an episode. We see a contemporary has been corrected by the information that Rowland Hill, Newman Hall's predecessor in Surrey Chapel, was the real hero of the story, which happens in this case to be equally wide of the mark. The story was told forty years ago in connection with Mrs. William Anderson, wife of the Rev. William Anderson, pastor of the John Street Relief Church, Glasgow. The latter was a most eccentric personage and was familiarly known among the townspeople as 'Daft Willie Anderson.' Many are the stories told of him. On one occasion a beggar woman came to his door and told him a pitiful tale. Seeing a tray full of cakes his wife had just got from the baker—she had a few friends coming to the house that evening—he said to the beggar woman, 'Here, haud your apron,' and dumped the whole of the cakes into it. The wife, when she was about to supply the refreshments to her guests, found herself short, and had to explain, 'My husband has been here.' On another occasion he came home without his shirt. Having visited some poor woman whose husband had just died, he took off that article of clothing to dress the dead man for his burial. The story of the hat or, rather, bonnet, runs as follows:—In the furniture of the Anderson household was an old chest of drawers which was no longer required, and after the matter had been discussed Mrs. Anderson had her own way, the article of furniture was sold and the much-needed new bonnet purchased. The next Sunday as she came into the church late, her husband called from the pulpit, 'There goes my wife wi a kist of drawers on her heed.' Dr. Anderson was born at Kilsyth, in 1799, entered on his pastoral work in 1821, and died in 1872.

FREE TRADE MOVEMENT.

The Democrats of the United States show signs of throwing up Bryanist fads and falling back on their old free trade and anti-imperialist principles. Anti-imperialism is never a strong card in any country, but, on the free trade lines of Cleveland, they will soon find themselves strong if the Republicans persist, as in view of their affiliations they perhaps cannot help doing, in their policy of high protection, against the protests of the western states and the plain dictates of reason. The movement in favor of tariff reform has grown enormously of late. Mr. McKinley's last speech gave it a great impulse, and the unyielding obstinacy of the protected interests, in opposition to reciprocity treaties and concessions to Cuba, has awakened the public to a true sense of the industrial yoke imposed by the tariff. At an important gathering of Democrats in New York a few days ago a proposal to revive the fiscal plank in the party platform of 1840 was loudly cheered. It declared that justice and sound policy forbid the Federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government. This principle was frequently affirmed by Democratic conventions. That of 1856 added a declaration in favor of 'free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. Unfortunately for the Democratic party it espoused the cause of slavery and the convulsion which put an end to that crime threw it for long into total eclipse, from which it only emerged to be again obscured by the 'fiat money' and silver craze. But slavery is now a thing of the past and silver is a dead and buried issue, so that the Democracy may come before the people in its worthier character as the champion of a free commerce. There is some hope that the next presidential contest will be largely fought over the tariff. If so, it will certainly bring large gains to the principle of free trade. The next Republican platform may contain a reciprocity plank; but no one who realizes the enormous influences wielded by the favored industries will take it very seriously. If the Democrats can keep tariff reform to the front and deal with the insular acquisitions only as illustrating, as they so vividly do, the meannesses of protectionism they will stand a good chance of winning. The existing fiscal system imposes the public burdens most onerously on those least able to bear them, and grants public benefits to those least deserving of them. Under the Dingley tariff protection has become a pure tyranny. It has become the most extensive bounty system ever known in any country. Persistence in it, while thus cruel to the masses of the people must result in commercial war with every other nation. This indicates the nature of the opportunity coming to the Democrats if they only have the wisdom to take advantage of it.

THE NEWEST WORLD.

After remaining unexplored and unknown from the beginning of history, Africa, the vast continent of mystery, gloom and legends of horror, is now being opened up with startling rapidity. From all points where explorers have penetrated and travellers have ventured come reports of valuable discoveries of mines, of precious metals, deposits of economic minerals, and vast regions of unsurpassed fertility. The forest wealth is unlimited, the rivers are among the grandest in the world. Any forecast with regard to the future of equatorial countries must as yet be largely a work of imagination as the races of Europe have hitherto failed to make a home of the torrid zone. But as we cannot presume that the vast wealth of the tropical world is to remain, as it were, a thing apart from civilization, we are free to revel in tropical imaginations as to what the future of such countries may be before the end of the twentieth century. The contest now going on between Briton and Boer is not unlike that waged between the British and French on this continent and the result, in all probability, will be the same. It will give to the English tongue and to British institutions the vast regions with new and strange names but now growing familiar as household words. The recent discovery of extensive gold fields on the French Ivory Coast, and the report from northern Rhodesia of the opening of a copper field, estimated at forty miles square, are incidents that point to the speedy development of those regions each according to its possibilities. It is stated that in the ancient mines, dug by the natives and reopened by engineers in the employ of the Chartered Company, copper assaying forty-four percent is now being obtained, besides a large percentage of silver. This copper field is situated one hundred and fifty miles north of Victoria Falls and runs thence to the Congo Free State. Its importance may be judged from the statement that the Cape-to-Cairo railway will be diverted so as to pass through it. It is added that work on this section of the road is to be accelerated and it is expected that it will be completed early in 1903. As a field for surplus human energy Africa appears to offer the grandest opportunities and thither the strong, adventurous and enterprising will go to build up empires of the future, as men of the same class came to America in early days.

IMPERIAL INTERCHANGE.

The coming consultation in London under the auspices of the United Empire Trade League is anxiously looked forward to by the advocates of protection as an opportunity for the resuscitation of their theory under the guise of 'preferential tariff within the empire.' This really means a slight and almost insensible lowering of colonial tariffs in favor of goods from the Mother Country, or, what they would like better, a raising of them against other countries, in exchange for the rebuilding of a tariff wall by the latter, chiefly against foreign foodstuffs. It is not to be wondered at that the new relations existing between the Mother Country and her colonies should bring to the front the necessity for some modification in matters of trade policy, but it is certainly the latter, and not the former, that might be expected to accomplish the revision. The sayings: 'Give and it shall be given unto you,' 'They that sow bountifully shall reap also bountifully,' are as true in politics as in other departments of life. Free trade, free speech and a free press have made England great, and in spite of the hostilities of foreign tariffs her trade harvests are abundant and the wealth of the world is emptied into her bosom. The greatest protectionist of recent times, President McKinley, in his last speech, gave evidence again and again of his conversion to more liberal doctrines, and it would be strange indeed if the country that has been the great exemplar of free trade should falter in its allegiance to that principle. 'The idea of a free market' has been fatuously accused of 'keeping England and her colonies commercially apart, when the very opposite is the truth. 'Little colonials,' with their intentionally exclusive tariffs, have had far more to do with this than 'Little Englanders,' with their wide open market, and it was not until Canada, without asking for anything in return, voted to 'abide with her mother's house' that the thought dawned upon Canadians that they and their British fellow subjects were one family. Colonial manufacturing interests in need of artificial maintenance at the expense of the buyers may seek protection, but it is not desired by the people at large. They are too well aware by this time of its restrictive influence upon commercial prosperity and the narrowness of the political outlook which it engenders. If British colonies, with no interest in the Mother Country other than to squeeze all they can get out of her, should succeed in bullying her into crippling her trade with other countries, they would in so doing offer a strange return for the free political institutions which she has given them and for the aegis which has ever shadowed them when danger threatened. Reciprocity within the empire would be good, but it would be a grave mistake on the part of British statesmen if it meant a resumption of England's old protective policy. The issues of the present war concern not only the United Kingdom itself, but the empire at large, and a free and unsolicited offer on the part of the colonies to assist the British taxpayer in shouldering its enormous financial burden would not only be righteous, but politic, and would rivet the bands of empire, which the protectionist demand would tend to force asunder.

PUBLIC MONEY AND MORALS.

Mr. McDougall, the Auditor-General, is nothing if not thorough. He is a good watch dog, in the Shakespearian sense, and if the country's servants 'make a bit on the side,' or details of public acounts are conveniently omitted, Mr. McDougall does not fail to let us know it, and to enter his protest. In the report just issued, which includes in two weighty volumes the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, there is also considerable correspondence between the Auditor-General and the various departments, which is of importance in some cases, not because of the amounts involved, but because of the principle at stake. The fact is noted, too, that Mr. McDougall was able to study the audit systems of Great Britain and France last year, and he comes to the conclusion that the connection between the British Treasury and Audit Office is more satisfactory than here, and recommends the adoption in Canada of the English Civil Service competitive examination system. Our own civil service, while not so radically wrong as that of the United States, where one set of politicians coming into office turns out the friends of another set of politicians bag and bag-gage, and vice-versa, is still too much tainted with the disease of patronage, as the Auditor-General is in a position to know better than most. It is not likely, however, that either party will voluntarily relinquish such a prolific, if essentially corrupt, source of influence, and our civil service is likely to remain as it is until the people make an unmistakable demand for reform.

Mr. McDougall records his protest on being over-ruled by the Department of Justice, as, for instance, in his contention that he is justified in requiring vouchers when the government has passed an order-in-council that the gross amount is to be paid, even when there are evidently details that could be furnished, but which are withheld. Mr. McDougall's official opinion of the Department of Justice is that it is 'a department which knows no more about the rules which should govern auditing of accounts than the first man you may chance to meet.' This lack of early and strict accounting is the iron that has entered the Auditor-General's soul, While commenting on the French system he draws a picture of what may overtake us. 'It is no wonder,' he says, 'that, in France, earnest, industrious 'people, under the circumstances described, seem to have given up any 'thought of watching their political 'rights, pay without question such 'taxes as are demanded from them, 'and confine their personal expenditure to the portion of the fruits of 'their intelligence and toil that may 'remain to them after the uncontrolled demands of the government have 'been satisfied. How simply, apparently, political privileges may be lost by 'even a brave, sensitive and courageous people. Is not this sufficient 'warning to us to watch steps which 'are being taken, and which at the 'outset are apparently free from 'danger?'

So far as Mr. MacDougall is able, details of all accounts are subjected to rigid scrutiny and he is quite frank concerning what he considers unwarrantable expenditures, even when incurred or charged by ministers themselves. For instance, he tells Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, that instead of charging the country four hundred and forty odd dollars as expenses for his recent trip to England he should have charged about a hundred and fifty-six, according to imperial rates. 'It is 'plainly wrong,' concludes the auditor-general, 'that for any period you should 'get an allowance largely in excess of 'your actual expenditure. When on 'land you get ten dollars a day, and do 'not ordinarily spend more than five 'dollars. Then for the time on the vessel going and returning, about fifteen 'days, the whole hundred and fifty dollars is practically a gift. I did not 'then spend a cent. You, I am sure, 'did not spend more than ten dollars 'all told. It will be recollected that 'the usual tips are repaid independently. 'I cannot in my position shut my eyes 'to such unjustifiable charges. I am 'willing to admit that the people who 'permit uncomplainingly their representatives to allow such accounts to pass 'unchallenged deserve to be treated as 'they have been.' This is delightfully frank and honest and criticism in the right direction, however good an answer Mr. Courtney might have. As a matter of fact, Mr. Courtney replied to the auditor-general that he had greatly understated the allowance to British officials. He goes on to say that in 'thirty-two years of public life he has 'travelled always at the wish of the minister of the day. His travel has been 'advantageous to the public interests, 'but he has never profited by it, and 'does not recollect an occasion when 'on his return he did not have to make 'a refund from his own resources.' This reply only calls out the rejoinder that 'Mr. Courtney charged the money which 'he received in addition to his actual 'expenses for no better reason than he 'would charge his coal bill or house 'rent in Ottawa. If Mr. Courtney's 'travel was markedly advantageous to 'the government, as that gentleman supposed it was, he should claim a higher 'salary, and not charge more for his expenses.'

Mr. McDougall also charges that in two cases last session double indemnity was paid. He says that 'Messrs. J. 'Godbout and A. M. Dechene, who were 'elevated from the House of Commons 'to the Senate, received payments of indemnity and mileage from both houses. 'Mr. Godbout received $1,340 indemnity 'and $66.40 mileage from the Senate, and '$640 indemnity and $66.40 mileage from 'the House; Mr. Dechene received $40 'indemnity and $69 mileage from the Senate and $1,500 indemnity and $72.40 'mileage from the House. The auditor 'asked for an explanation, and the clerk 'of the Senate replied that as the 'amounts paid to Senators Godbout and 'Dechene were based on declarations 'made by them, he does not see that he 'has any right to question the correctness of the statements contained in said 'declarations. He therefore declined to 'take any action in the premises.' Even smaller things were not thought beneath the auditor's notice and duty. 'Sir John 'Bourinot having received a new leather 'trunk last session, as well as the members of parliament, the auditor wrote to 'ask for an explanation. Sir John replied: "The trunk put down for the 'clerk of the House was necessary to 'store away during the recess official 'clothes which have been year after year 'moth-eaten, and consequently lost to the 'country."' Such minute scrutiny may seem vexatious to ministers and beneficiaries, but the public will consider that Mr. McDougall is doing well the work for which he draws his salary and will regret that all its other servants are not so faithful. The most interesting expenditure notes are the total of $217,834 upon the general election of 1900, $10,248 for the printing of the manhood suffrage lists of Ontario, $90,000 for the Paris Exhibition, $44,000 for the Glasgow Exhibition, and $30,192 for the Buffalo Exhibition. There was spent on census account during the year $249,907, and $558,810 was paid out under the head of Special Service South Africa.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Alfred T. Bazin, secretary of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, sends the following:

At a meeting of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, held on Feb. 21, 1902, it was resolved:

'That this Society unreservedly endorses the opinions expressed by Dr. A. J. Richer, in an article entitled "Tuberculosis: A Social and Medical Disease," published in the Feb. 15 issue of "World Wide," an considers that the education of the public by means of such practical papers appearing in the public press is one of the most efficient ways of combating the spread and development of this dread disease.'

Single copies of 'World Wide,' containing the article referred to above, may still be had, free of charge, on application. Or they will be supplied for distribution at the rate of ten cents a dozen, post paid. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

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

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

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Text and Comments of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty—'The Times,' London.
A Criticism—'The Spectator,' London.
Opinion in Japan—Correspondence of the London 'Times.'
Japan the Wicket-keeper—'The Outlook.'
Dr. Sven Hedin's Asiatic Journey—'Civil and Military Gazette.'
A New Scheme to Avoid Labor Troubles—New York 'Evening Post.'
Great Arbitration Committee—'Bankers' Monthly.'
The School's Opportunity to Teach Good Manners—By 'Mlle.' in Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
Oxford and Cambridge Universities—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Sports that Brutalize—New York 'Observer.'
Athletics and College Growth—Boston 'Medical and Surgical Journal.'
Steady Growth of Cremation—New York 'Times.'
New National Animals—'The Spectator,' London.
Marriage Names—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Matrimony—From the London 'Times' of 1802.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Claude of Lorraine—'Academy and Literature,' London.
Memorial to Ruskin—'Daily News,' London.
The Modern Drama—Birmingham 'Post.'
Kubelik's Genius—'The Century Magazine.'
The Late Sidney Cooper, R.A.—'Daily Telegraph,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A Spontaneous Tribute—Verse by William Watson, in 'Daily News,' London.
The Fisher's Widow—Poem, by Arthur Symons.
The Spriggans—Poem, in 'Pall Mall Gazette.'
Kiartan, the Icelander; A Tragedy—By W. J. Courthope, in 'The Pilot,' London.
Naturo Books—'Public Opinion,' London.
The Divine Immanence—From Dr. Lyman Abbott's 'Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews.'
By Bread Alone—'Saturday Evening Post.'
Gold, Gold, Gold—'The Speaker,' London.
Audrey—A Romance of 18th Century Virginia.
The Hound of the Baskervilles—'McClure's Fortnightly Gazette.'
Organized Self-help—'Public Opinion,' London.
Brewer on Citizenship—'Scribner's Bulletin.'
Forest Neighbors—McClure's 'Fortnightly Review.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Becquerel Rays made Visible—Experiments of Professor Hallock.
A New Volatile Salt—'Scientific American.' Excerpt.
Rivers of the Ocean—'Ainslee's Magazine.' Condensed.

FRENCH ARMY RATIONS

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES VOTES WINE, BEER AND CIDER FOR THE MEN.

Paris, Feb. 28.—Despite the opposition of M. Caillaux, minister of finance, General André, minister of war, the Chamber of Deputies yesterday adopted by large majorities motions to provide the army with wine, beer and cider, and an increased meat ration at a cost of nearly 250,000,000 francs.

STUDENTS IN AGRICULTURE

THE HONOR LISTS IN THE LAST EXAMINATIONS AT GUELPH.

The results of the Christmas Examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College on the work of the fall term are as follows:—

Passed in all subjects, and arranged in the order of general proficiency:

First Year.—1, Reed, F. H., Georgetown, Halton, Ont.; 2, Albright, W. D., Beamsville, Lincoln, Ont.; 3, McKillican, W. C., Vankleek Hill, Glengarry, Ont.; 4, Mayberry, H. Grovesend, Elgin, Ont.; 5, Pearce, S. M., Iona, Elgin, Ont.; 6, Esmond, C. W., Blessington, Hastings, Ont.; 7, Groh, H., Preston, Waterloo, Ont.; 8, Scott, P., Teeswater, Bruce, Ont.; 9, Deachman, R. J., Gorrie, Huron, Ont.; 10, Eddy, E., Scotland, Brant, Ont.; 11, McDonald, D. J., Crawford, Grey, Ont.; 12, Cohoe, W. J., New Durham, Oxford, Ont.; 13, Cameron, R. R., Ailsa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; 14, Westover, C. A., Prelighsburg, Missisquoi, Que.; 15, Murray, R. S., Toronto, Ont.; 16, Evans, J. Randolph, Simcoe, Ont.; 17, Howitt, J. E., Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 18, McDiarmid, H. S., Fingal, Elgin, Ont.; 19, McAuley, J. W., Winnipegosis, Man.; 20, Barber, E. R., Devil's Lake, Assa. N.W.T.; 21, Nicholson, C., Teviotdale, Wellington, Ont.; 22, Mortimer, R. E., Honeywood, Dufferin, Ont.; 23, McIntyre, J. E., Renfrew, Renfrew, Ont.; 24, Linklater, J. R., Stratford, Perth, Ont.; 25, Thompson, H. H. Heathcote, Grey, Ont.; 26, Beecroft, A. D., Woodville, Victoria, Ont.; 27, McCrady, A. A., Lyn, Leeds, Ont.; 28, Fawcett, C. F., Upper Sackville, Westmoreland, N.B.; 29, Mason, W. E., Tyrrell, Norfolk, Ont.; 30, Harcourt, W. V., St. Ann's, Lincoln, Ont.; 31, Peterson, G., Hawksville, Waterloo, Ont.; 32, Russell, D. A., Ballinafad, Wellington, Ont.; 33, McAusland, A. T., Heathcote, Grey, Ont.; 34, Gunn, J. F., Toronto, Ont.; 35, Brerton, F. E., Bethany, Durham, Ont.; 36, Hankinson, L. D., Grovesend, Elgin, Ont.; 37, Groves, J. J., Antrim, Carleton, Ont.; 38, Chisholm, J., Briley Brook, Antigonish, N.S.; 39, Taylor, F., Cumberland Mills, Beauce, Que.; 40, Prittle, F. H., Toronto, Ont.; 41, Muir, L. M., Port Elgin, Bruce, Ont.; 42, Procunier, G. A., Bayham, Elgin, Ont.; 43, Breckon, W. D., Waterdown, Wentworth, Ont.; 44, Hoodless, J. B., Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont.; 45, Whyte, G. G., Paris, Brant, Ont.; 46, McDonald, T. D., Orinda, Essex, Ont.; 47, Prittie, R. D., Toronto, Ont.; 48, Leitch, W., Cornwall, Stormont, Ont.; 49, Barberree, G. L., Corwhin, Halton, Ont.; 50, Crane, R. N., of Montreal, Que.; 51, Hall, J. S., Welsenburg, Wellington, Ont.; 52, Young, A., Glanford, Wentworth, Ont.; 53, Yeo, W. J., Rickman's Corners, Wentworth, Ont.

Second Year—1, Houser, H. W., Campden, Lincoln, Ont.; 2, McCallum, J. M., Shakespeare, Perth, Ont.; 3, Fulmer, H. L., Ruthven, Essex, Ont.; 4, Dewar, W. R., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 5, Paul, R. H., Bath, Lennox, Ont.; 6, Barton, H., Vankleek Hill, Prescott, Ont.; 7, Readey, J. C., Rosetta, Lanark, Ont.; 8, Thom, C. C., Elma, Dundas, Ont.; 9, Downing, R. J., Fonaghvale, Prescott, Ont.; 10, Johnston, J., Fingal, Elgin, Ont.; 11, Strachan, C. L., McKenzie, Man.; 12, Henderson, T. B. R., Rockton, Wentworth, Ont.; 13, Barber, T. C., Yorkton, Assa., N.W.T.; 14, Hamilton, W., Ravenshoe, York, Ont.; 15, Shearer, F. J., Vittoria, Norfolk, Ont.; 16, Coglon, M. F., Bath, Lennox, Ont.; 17, Gunn, R. E., Toronto, Ont.; 18, Rothwell, G. B., Ottawa, Ont.; 19, McNaughton, F. B., Balderson, Lanark, Ont.; 20, Irvine, A., Habermehl, Grey, Ont.; 21, Carpenter, G. H., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 22, Elliott, G. W., Catheart, Brant, Ont.; 23, Zavitz, C. J., Fork's Road, Welland, Ont.; 24, Bray, C. I., Kleinburg, York, Ont.; 25, Colter, G. L., Mouth of Keswick, N.B.; 26, Dysart, A. A., Cocagne, Kent, N.B.; 27, Reynolds, R. H., Scarboro Junction, York, Ont.; 28, MacRae, C. M., Cumberland, Russell, Ont.; 29, Stuffer, G. A., Ringwood, York, Ont.; 30, Fansher, B. W., Florence, Lambton, Ont.; 31, Morton, W., Bethany, Durham, Ont.; 33, Nancekivell, G. M., Ingersoll, Oxford, Ont.; 34, Smith, R. S., Toronto, Ont.; 35, Buchanan, D., Florence, Lambton, Ont.; 36, Williams, M. G., Corbetton, Dufferin, Ont.

Third Year—1, De Coriolis, E. G., Forest Side, Mauritius; 2, Rive, H., Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 3, McDonald, W. T., Teeswater, Bruce, Ont.; 4, Ketchen, A. P., Brucefield, Huron, Ont.; 5, Sharp, T. H., Spanish Town, Jamaica; 6, Newman, L. H., Andrewsville, Lanark, Ont.; 7, Silcox, F. H., Iona, Elgin, Ont.; 8, Klinck, L. S., Victoria Square, York, Ont.; 9, Peart, H. S., Nelson, Halton, Ont.; 10, Galbraith, D. H., Ellesmere, York, Ont.; 11, Elderkin, D. T., Amherst, N.S.; 12, Rivara, J. B., Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; 13, Gunn, W. H., Ailsa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; 14, Atkinson, A., Seaforth, Huron, Ont.

HONOR LIST—FIRST YEAR.

Live Stock—Class I.—1, Reed; 2, Albright; 3, Mayberry; 4, Leitch; 5, Barber and Crane; 7, McIntyre; 8, McKillican. Class II.—1, Fawcett, Hankinson and McDonald, D. J.; 4, Groh and Pearce; 6, Esmond; 7, Deachman and Young; 9, Murray; 10, Boyd, Scott, Eddy and Hogeboom; 14, Beecroft, Breckon, Gunn, J. F., and Peterson; 18, Cohoe, Davison and Howitt; 21, Prittie, R. D.; 22, McDiarmid; 23, Linklater and McAulay; 25, Westover; 26, Stanton; 27, Hoodless, Smith and Stewart, D. F.; 30, Bell, Cayford and Mason; 33, Groves, McAuslan and Muir; 36, Barberree and Russell 38, Evans and Lennox; 40, Warner and Whyte; 42, Chisholme, Orvin and McDonald, T. D.; 45, MacKray and Stewart, C.J.

Dairying—Class I.—1, Cohoe; 2, Albright and Scott; 4, McKillican; 5, Cameron; 6, McDonald, D. J.; 7, Mayberry; 8, Reed and Leitch; 10, Evans; 11, Westover. Class II.—1, Echegaray; 2, McAuslan and Thompson; 4, Esmond; 5, Peterson; 6, Prittie, F. H.; 7, Eddy; 8, Fawcett; 9, Murray; 10, Howitt; 11, McCrady; 12, Beecroft; 13, Linklater; 14, Gunn, J. F.; 15, Rankin.

Poultry—Class I.—1, Stanton. Class II.—1, Albright; 2, Pearce; 3, Howitt and Reed; 5, Cameron and Crane; 7, Deachman and Leitch; 9, Mayberry and McDiarmid.

Veterinary Anatomy—Class I.—1, Reed; 2, Scott. Class II.—1, Eddy; 2, Albright; 3, Groh; 4, Esmond; 5, Mayberry; 6, McAulay; 7, McKillican.

Inorganic Chemistry—Class I.—1, Reed, 2, McKillican; 3, Albright; 4, Groh; 5, Pearce; 6, Deachman; 7, Prittie, F. H., and Scott; 9, Mayberry; 10, Eddy and Murray; 12, Esmond and Nicholson; 14, Brerton and Evans; 16, McCrady; 17, Cameron and Linklater, Beecroft; 20, Westover; 21, McDiarmid. Class II.—1, Stanton; 2, Howitt and Mortimer; 4, Cohoe; 5, Mason and Thompson; 7, Gilbert, Harcourt and Orvis; 10, Barber and Yeo; 12, Fawcett and McDonald, D. J.; 14, McAulay and Muir; 16, Peterson and Taylor; 18, Bell, 19, Bartman, Davison and McDonald, T. D.; 22, Kennedy and Procunier; 24, Groves and MacKray; 26, Cayford and Gunn, J. F.; 28, Hall; 29, Hankinson and McIntyre; 31, Fergusen.

Botany—Class I.—1, Groh; 2, Albright and Murray; 4, Pearce; 5, Westover; 6, McKillican; 7, Deachman. Class II.—1, Mayberry; 2, Scott; 3, Esmond; 4, Harcourt; 5, Eddy and Mortimer; 7, Chisholme; 8, Davison; 9, Reed; 10, McIntyre and Thompson; 12, Mason, McDiarmid, Nicholson and Russell; 16, Evans; 17, Howitt; 18, Cameron, Cohoe and McAulay; 21, Robinson; 22, Barber; 23, Hankinson; 24, Bell, Gunn, J. F., and McCrady; 27, McDonald, D. J.; 28, Breckon; 29, Bartman; 30, Ferguson; 31, Fawcett; 32, Cayford, 33, Linklater.

Grammar, Composition and Literature—Class I.—1, Albright and Reed; 3, Mayberry, McKillican and Pearce; 6, Esmond; 7, Evans; 8, Deachman and McDonald, D. J.; 10, Howitt; 11, Eddy; 12, Groh and McCrady; 14, McAulay; 15, McDiarmid; 16, Cameron and Murray; 18, Barber and Westover. Class II.—1, Linklater and Scott; 3, MacKray; 4, Groves; 5, Mortimer; 6, Cohoe; 7, Nicholson; 8, Robinson; 9, Orvis; 10, McIntyre; 11, Bingeman; 12, Mason and Procunier; 14, Harcourt and Thompson; 16, Hoodless; 17, Cayford, Prittie and Whyte; 20, Beecroft, Gunn, J. F., Muir, and Stewart, D. F.; 24, Boyd and McAuslan; 26, Brerton, Lennox and Russell; 29, Hankinson; 30, Peterson and Rankin; 22, Fawcett and Leitch.

Arithmetic—Class I.—1, Cameron; 2, Cohoe and Esmond; 4, Pearce; 5, McKillican and Thompson; 7, Deachman; 8, Taylor; 9, Barber and Lennox; 11, Mortimer and Westover; 13, Bell; 14, Albright, Eddy, Groh and Mayberry; 18, McDonald, D. J., and Reed. Class II.—1, McAuslan; 2, McDiarmid; 3, McCrady; 4, McIntyre, and Peterson; 6, Beecroft and McAulay; 8, Chisholme; 9, Evans, Fawcett and Linklater.

HONOR LIST—SECOND YEAR.

Live Stock—Class I.—1, McCallum; 2, Houser; 3, Barton and Johnston; 5, Paul and Readey. Class II.—1, Bray; 2, Cunn, R. E.; 3, Fansher; 4, McNaughton; 5, Shearer; 6, Fulmer; 7, Colter; 8, Dewar and Irvine; 10, Coglon, Elliott, and Henderson; 13, McRae; 14, Hamilton; 15, Stauffer and Thom; 17, Rothwell; 18, Strachan; 19, Clarkson; 20, Zavitz.

Dairying—Class I.—1, Houser; 2, Paul; 3, McCallum; 4, Thom. Class II.—1, Henderson; 2, Duff; 3, Buchanan; 4, Irvine; 5, Barton and Readey; 7 Zavitz; 8, Fulmer; 9, Dewar; 10, Coglon; 11, Downing; 12, Elliott and Strachan; 14, Barber and Bray.

Veterinary Pathology—Class I.—1, Houser; Class II.—1, Barton; 2, McCallum; 3, Thom; 4, Downing and Paul; 6, Readey; 7, Henderson; 8, Hamilton; 9, Morton; 10, Rothwell; 11, Fulmer.

Organic Chemistry—Class I.—1, Houser; 2, Barton; 3, McCallum; 4, Fulmer. Class II.—1, Paul; 2, McNaughton; 3, Thom; 4, Dewar; 5, Dysart; 6, Downing and Johnston.

Physics—Class I.—1, McCallum; 2, Strachan; 3, Houser and Dewar; 5, Rothwell; 6, Downing. Class II.—1, Fulmer and Irvine; 3, Gunn, R. E., and Paul; 5, Barber; 6, Shearer; 7, Hamilton; 8, Carpenter and Readey; 10, Henderson; 11, Coglon; Colter, Morton and Reynolds; 15, Dysart and Thom; 17, Elliott.

Botany—Class I.—1, Dewar; 2, Houser; 3, Fulmer; 4, Barton and Carpenter; 6, Downing and McCallum; 8, Readey; 9, Johnston and Thom. Class II.—1, Rothwell; 2, Henderson and Paul; 4 Strachan and Hamilton; 6, Barber, McNaughton and Shearer; 9, Colter and Gunn, R. E.; 11, Bray; 12, Clarkson and Reynolds; 14, Elliott; 15, Coglon; 16, Zavitz.

Horticulture—Class I.—1, Fulmer; 2, Dewar; 3, Houser; 4, McCallum. Class II.—1, Barber, Downing and Thom; 4, Zavitz; 5, Irvine; 6, Barton; 7, Readey and Shearer.

English Literature—Class I.—1, Fulmer; 2, Houser; 3, Readey; 4, Johnston and McCallum; 6, Dewar; 7, Coglon and Rothwell; 9, Barton; 10, Thom; 11, Henderson; 12, Paul. Class II.—1, Shearer; 2, Strachan; 3, Gunn, R. E.; 4, Bray; 5, McNaughton; 6, Hamilton; 7, Barber; 8, Avila; 9, Colter; 10, Downing; 11, Irvine; 12, Stauffer; 13, Dysart; 14, Peltzer; 15, Fansher.

HONOR LIST—THIRD YEAR.

Chemistry—Class I.—1, de Coriolis; 2, Ketchen; 3, Rive. Class II.—1, Elderkin, Sharp and Silcox; 4, Peart; 5, Gunn, W. H.; 6, McDonald; 7, Newman; 8, Galbraith; 9, Cutting.

Geology—Class I.—1, Ketchen and McDonald. Class II.—1, Rive; 2, Silcox; 3, Broderick and Klinck; 5, Newman; 6, Gunn, W. H., Atkinson, Cleal and Sharp; 10, Elderkin.

Botany—Class I.—1, Newman. Class II.—1, de Coriolis; 2, Klinck, J., McDonald; 4, Ketchen; 5, Rivard, G.; 6, Rive; 7, Sharp; 8, Silcox; 9, Galbraith and Peart; 11, Atkinson and Broderick.

Entomology—Class I.—1, Klinck; 2, Newman; 3, Elderkin. Class II.—1, Galbraith; 2, McDonald; 3, Gunn and Silcox; 5, Sharp; 6, Cutting; 7, Broderick.

English Literature—Class I.—1, Klinck; 2, Rive. Class II.—1, Sharp; 2, Cleal; 3, McDonald; 4, Ketchen.

French—Class I.—1, de Coriolis; 2, Rive; 3, Rivara; 4, Cleal; 5, McDonald; 6, Sharp; 7, Newman. Class II.—1, Ketchen; 2, Peart.

German—Class I.—1, Rive; 2, Sharp. Class II.—1, de Coriolis; 2, McDonald; 3, Ketchen; 4, Cleal; 5, Newman; 6, Peart.

Mathematics—Class I.—1, de Coriolis. Class II.—1, McDonald; 2, Peart; 3, Silcox; 4, Galbraith.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY

RECOMMENDATIONS OF A COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION IN INDIA.

The Army Remount Department in India, with the Civil Veterinary Department, have during the past eighteen months been undergoing detailed scrutiny such as has been called for in consequence of recent revelations respecting corresponding work in this country, says the London 'Times.' The scrutiny has been carried on by a commission consisting of Major-General Tyler, inspector-general of artillery in India; Lord Edward Cecil, Major-General Locke Elliot, inspector-general of cavalry, and Major Dunlop Smith. Major-General Elliot left for South Africa before the work of the commission was complete. The commission travelled all over the country, visiting every remount depot, inspected over 10,000 animals, and recorded the evidence of civilians and soldiers, breeders, dealers, and officials, European and native. Their report condemns the existing system of dual control, and shows that its results have been unsatisfactory and costly. While the supply of remounts has steadily declined, their cost has been excessive. It is calculated that, taking everything into consideration, each remount passed into the ranks from the depots has cost the state an average of £200. The officers of the Civil Veterinary Department are described as being, with few exceptions, unsuitable for remount work, since they are usually unacquainted with the vernaculars and with the customs of natives. In place of the dual system, the report recommends the creation of an Imperial Stud Department, absorbing the Remount Department and releasing the Civil Veterinary Department from the work it now performs in addition to its responsible duties in supervising the breeding of agricultural and pastoral live stock and the prevention and suppression of bovine diseases.

It is recommended that the new department should be exclusively responsible for the control and supply of all horses and mules required for military purposes, whether purchased or bred. The existing methods both of breeding and purchase are severely criticised, and details of unsatisfadtory acquisitions are followed by the recommendation that purchases of any particular class of horse should be delegated to an accepted expert instead of to any chance individual whose sole qualifications as a judge are constituted by his official position alone. The other recommendations of a report extending over sixty pages include the foramtion of small studs for breeding horses and donkeys, the institution of a 'Crown' breed of horses to be duly registered and branded, the reorganization of the 'diffused' system by the concentration of horse and donkey stallions in localities where the conditions favor each class of breeding, the issue of grants of land to breeders who are prepared to give government a lien on the young stock up to twelve months of age, the purchase of young stock when six months old and its location in runs until three years of age, the provision of such stock runs for every mounted regiment, and the reduction of the maximum price of chargers which senior army officers are permitted to select from the depots from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 850, the price for subalterns remaining as at present fixed, namely, Rs. 750.

The steady deterioration of recent years in the type of mule produced is attributed to want of care in the selection of country-bred mares for this class of progeny, with the result that for battery purposes mules have been imported from abroad at high prices. Amongst the practical measures recommended for raising the standard of the indigenous supply are the limitation of mule-breeding to districts where it is already popular and where the mares are unsuitable for breeding horses fit for remount purposes, the grant of land in the canal colonies of the Punjab to breeders who undertake to provide brood mares for mule raising, the abolition of fixed measurements, the early purchase of the young stock to prevent dealers taking the best animals, and the award of prizes to breeders.

GENERAL BEN VILJOEN.

General Ben Viljoen was the second in command of the eastern forces of the Transvaal under Botha, and has long been renowned as one of the most violent Anglophobes in the Transvaal. At one time he was well known in the tav-



THE BOER GENERAL BEN VILJOEN.
Captured by Major Orr.

erns of Johannesburg, and was always ready for anything in the shape of deviltry. He afterwards became a member of the Volksraad, and posed there as a pillar of the 'No surrender' party. When the war broke out he was among the earliest to take the field, serving under Joubert in the invasion of Natal. He fought at Elandslaagte, the first severe defeat inflicted on the Boers, and took part in the siege of Ladysmith. When Mr. Kruger fled, and Mr. Schalkburger was appointed president, Viljoen was nominated second in command under Botha. Last May he succeeded in breaking through the British cordon and escaping into the bush veldt to the north, but he came south again, and gave General Sir Bindon Blood a good deal of trouble. He was the hero of the attack on Colonel Beatson when the British camp was rushed and a large body of Victoria Mounted Rifles captured. He it was, too, who led the surprise attack on Helvetia, when a British 4.7 gun was taken. He has throughout shown himself to be a skilful and bold guerilla chieftain.—London 'Graphic.'

Advertisements.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

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

Radway's Pills

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

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

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

Be sure to get "Radway's."

GO TO ALGOMA

The Mining, Lumbering and Farming Districts of Algoma, Ont., for a home. The winter of Eastern Algoma is like that of Northern New York, but much less stormy. Good land can be had free or very cheap. The era of mine development has just begun. It brings good times for farmer, gardener, horticulturist and lumberman, as well as to the miner.

Write,

L. O. ARMSTRONG,

Can. Pac. Ry. Colonization Agent, MONTREAL.

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

Advertisements.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Nothing in the world is such a comfort and joy as a healthy, hearty, rosy-cheeked, happy baby.

Babies can be kept in perfect health only by having at hand and administering when needed some purely vegetable harmless remedy and of all this class of medicines Baby's Own Tablets are conceded to be the best.

FOR CONSTIPATION,

colic, diarrhœa, simple fevers, sour stomachs, teething babies, indigestion and sleeplessness these tablets are a really wonderful cure.

You can give them to the smallest baby without the slightest fear. Dissolved in water, they will be taken readily.

They contain absolutely not a particle of opiate or other injurious drugs.

They are small, sweet lozenges that any baby will take without objection and their action is prompt and pleasant.

They will tone up the whole system and make the little one as hearty and free from infantile disorders as any mother could wish.

They cost 25 cents a box. All druggists sell them or they may be secured by sending the price direct and the tablets will be forwarded prepaid.



The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT

YOUNG SOLDIERS OF FRANCE

SCENES AT THE DEPARTURE OF THE CONSCRIPTS.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

During the last three days twenty-five thousand conscripts have left Paris for the various military centres. It is the annual departure of the 'classe.' There have been many picturesque scenes in consequence. Bands of young men in all conditions of life, and drawn from all parts of the country, have been parading the streets, shouting military airs and blowing upon imaginary instruments. It is their way of keeping up their courage, for the conscript, as often as not, has little stomach for war, and looks with a degree of dread upon his barrack life. The district of Montmartre, especially, has been enlivened during these evenings by the roystering 'Blues,' as Paris calls them, and the police have turned an indulgent eye upon their proceedings, prompted no doubt by personal recollection of the days when they also formed part of the class. The town generally looks fondly after the lads as they go trumpeting along the boulevards. The purely rustic conscript is a less demonstrative person, and marches soberly along under the direction of his sergeant or corporal, with his little valise or package, containing his worldly possessions on his arm, cutting often an odd figure in his rough civilian clothes. These are the grubs from which the butterfly of the soldier will emerge in a few weeks. When the conscript comes among his friends again it will be in the guise of the familiar long blue coat and red trousers of the infantryman, or he will have blossomed into a cavalryman, a gunner, or, perchance, an engineer.

The first day in barracks is a trying one for the young conscript. Civil life finishes sharply on the threshold of the caserne. The soldier in embryo is challenged brusquely by the sergeant-major, and probably the latter has some idea of imparting a little wholesome respect for military discipline at the very outset, of the young man's career. Very often the conversation which ensues has its amusing turn. Each conscript is put through an elementary examination. The candidate is always asked whether he can write. 'But I am "bachelier,"' perhaps he says. 'I do not ask your occupation,' replies the sergeant gruffly; 'but can you write?' And so on. When the parade takes place before the adjutant there are bound to be some few recruits who make a last despairing effort to be quit of military service. Their sight is too bad, and they have not enough strength. But the adjutant is a hard-hearted man; besides, he has heard all this before. And the military net is spread very wide. There is no myopic bar, unless the degree of short sight is very pronounced, and as to the question of stature, one often sees the diminutive sentinel handsomely topped by the fixed bayonet of his rifle.

The man upon whom military life sits the lightest, and to whom it may be positively agreeable, is the musician. He comes under the class of 'ouvriers d'art,' which escape with one year's service. He is drafted into the band, so that he continues his studies, and he may supplement the sou a day which a grateful country awards him by giving lessons outside the barracks. And so we will leave our brave conscript. To-night he may put his head under the clothes in sheer wretchedness of being; to-morrow he will hold his head up and cry: 'Vive la Patrie!' 'Vive l'Armée!'

'SCIENTIFIC' BEEF

WHY THE ENGLISHMAN'S NATIONAL DISH IS DETERIORATING.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

England would not be England without its famous roast beef. Patriotic Britons are still under the delusion that by paying the price they can obtain the genuine article 'as good as ever it was, sir.'

This is another of the pleasant fictions which the faithful journalist is obliged to shatter. As a matter of fact, the distinctive flavor which won the admiration of King James has been slowly lost owing to modern methods of fattening cattle. Tenderness and juicy quality undoubtedly have been gained by modern breeders owing to their scientific feeding of oxen; but the original 'beefy' flavor, which took about three years to become perfect, is gradually being replaced by quite unpleasant flavors. For instance (and the British Farmers' Association is the authority consulted by the writer), Devonshire beef has a distinctly 'turnippy' taste, due to the roots and turnips upon which the beasts are fed.

In spring beef this flavor is most noticeable, for it is during the winter months, when pasturage is scarce, that the animals have to be fed on roots. If, for one month only just before slaughtering, the cattle were fed on hay, this objection would be removed; but our cattle breeders are in such a hurry to send the animals to the market that this month cannot be spared when the demand for English beef is great and pressing.

Oilcake is another artificial food that affects the flavor. The taste of the oil is most unpleasantly perceptible when the food is used to any great extent. But it fattens very rapidly, so farmers use it. Six weeks only is necessary to get an ox into market condition on oilcake.

What, then, is the finest beef for table? The answer will come as a shock. It is, according to an expert, the American who 'succeeds again.'

American beef, bred from the finest English stock, has many advantages over the home-grown animals.

The pasturage in America is ideal. Sunshine is abundant, and sunshine has a great effect in the way of improving the flavor of beef. The most exposed portions of the animal, such as that from which the sirloin is taken, are always the best.

American beef comes over in chilled, not frozen, chambers. If the 'ice gets into the meat' the flesh becomes tasteless; but a cold chamber, the temperature of which does not fall below freezing point, arrests decomposition without spoiling the flavor.

DULL PUPILS VERSUS SMART ONES.

'I am almost discouraged by the results of popular education,' said an old teacher. 'For forty years I have been teaching in the public schools of the city in which I live, and many of my earliest pupils are now men of middle age. What discourages me is that so many of my brightest scholars have proved failures in the professions, in business, and in public life, while the most successful of our citizens were, as a rule, classed among the dull pupils.

'Five of the leading lawyers in this city were my pupils, and they were all below the average in scholarship, deportment and punctuality. Several of our most prominent business men belong to the same group, while among physicians, engineers, and ministers I find that some of my dullest pupils are in the front rank.

'On the other hand, some of my brightest and most promising scholars are little better than tramps, and most of them are below the average in the avocations they have chosen.'—Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

READING ROOMS.

Libraries and reading rooms not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on application for a six weeks' trial free of charge. Subscribers will kindly make this known and oblige the publishers.

Advertisements.

The Germ Theory of Cancer.

The theory of the germ origin of Cancer, which we have long upheld, is now being amply demonstrated by English and German scientists. Many scoffed at us at first, and were inclined to be incredulous. Now, with hundreds of cures to our credit, there are very few, indeed, who will doubt the efficacy of our New Constitutional Remedy, which cures Cancer by getting at the root of the trouble—destroying the cancer germs and poisons in the blood. If you would like further particulars of this treatment, send two stamps to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Dr. White's Electric Comb

The sure cure for Headaches and all Scalp Ailments, prevents and stops Baldness, the Ideal Comb for toilet use, once used always used. Comforting, economical, lasts a lifetime. Ladies 60c., gents 40c. Sent prepaid on receipt of price, from Dr. White's Agency,

13 ST. JOHN STREET, - Montreal.

Good Agents Wanted.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

An average Britisher is as strong as two Hindoos.

Electricity travels at the rate of 288,000 miles per second.

It takes 50,000 roses to make an ounce of attar of roses.

Fifty years ago Henrik Ibsen was a clerk in a drug store.

The largest cavern in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

The largest empire in the world is that of Great Britain, being 8,557,658 square miles, and more than a sixth part of the globe.

The largest inland sea is the Caspian, between Europe and Asia, being seven hundred miles long and two hundred and seventy-six miles wide.

The largest tree in the world as yet discovered is in Tulare county, California. It is 275 feet high and 106 feet in circumference at its base.

The largest suspension bridge is the Brooklyn. The length of the main span is 1,595 feet 6 inches. The entire length of the bridge is 9,989 feet

An anemometer, or wind-measure, consists of four cups at the end of arms. It is so constructed that it makes five hundred revolutions while a mile of wind passes.

In the past two centuries the average yearly income of the people of England and Wales was £7 16s a year. Now for the United Kingdom the average income is £35 2s.

A reward of £20,000 was offered for destroying the plague of sugar ants which devastated the Island of Grenada in 1779, but nothing was effectual until the hurricane of 1780.

At Piogastel, 'n Britanny, the bishop of Quimper lately found sixty-six couples waiting to be married. After he had finished the mayor was obliged to repeat the civil ceremony as many times..

The largest body of fresh water on the globe is Lake Superior—four hundred miles long and one hundred and sixty miles wide. The greatest depth is two hundred fathoms. Its surface is 635 feet above the level of the sea.

A Japanese paper reports that the United States Government has ordered six gunboats to be built by the Japanese Uraga Dock Company. They will be used for the coast protection of the Philippine Islands. The price of each is between 150,000 and 200,000 yen, or $75,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Kruger's new abode is called Oranjelust. It is separated from the high road by an iron trellis, and it stands in a small garden planted with bushes and with a piece of rockwork in the centre. All around tulips have been planted in such a way that their blooms will reproduce the Vierkleur, or Transvaal flag, just under Oom Paul's window.

Kris Kringle is a woman in the minds of little Italian children—ugly and old, but boundlessly benevolent, and she is called La Befana. The legend has it that La Befana refused to go to her window and salute the three wise men who were passing. She has been repenting her discourtesy ever since, and shows her penitence by benevolence to children. La Befana is nearly 2,000 years old.

It is not generally known that the German Empress is a sculptor and painter of more than usual ability. In her husband's study at Potsdam there is a lifelike portrait bust of the Emperor in bronze, while several of the young princes have also been reproduced in marble. Many sketches and paintings by the Empress adorn the walls of the various palaces.

There is a curious growth of trees at Tilden's Point, Me. Three yellow birch trees are growing on a pine stump. The tree, which was about two and a half feet in diameter, is thought to have been cut down some fifty years ago, leaving a stump three and a half feet high. The seeds of the birch must have lodged on this stump, and as they grew they sent their roots down its sides to reach the ground. The three trees are, respectively, five, six and seven inches in diameter.

By the New Zealand census of 1901, Auckland has a population of 67,266. Christ Church 57,041, Dunedin 52,390, and Wellington 49,344. The whole population of the islands, including Maoris, was 815,820.

The young King of Italy is winning a reputation for frugality that is commending him to the nation's good will. King Victor Emmanuel has made reductions in the running expenses of the royal establishments amounting to 8,000,000 lire, or $1,600,000 a year. His civil list has been reduced. The ex-Garibaldians have been cut off. The Italian court is now the most frugal in Europe.

Russia, according to the last census, has 19 cities with 100,000 inhabitants or over, 35 more with about 50,000 and 82 with 10,000 or more. The population of St. Petersburg is 1,267,000, Moscow 988,600, Warsaw 614,800, Odessa 402,000, Lodz 314,000, Riga 283,000, Kiew 249,000, Kharkow 171,900, Tiflis 170,000, Wilna 160,000, Tashkent 157,000, Saratow, Kasan, Iekaterinoslav, Rostoff, Astrakhan, Baku, Tula and Kischinew have 100,000 inhabitants.

The coronation presents to be sent to King Edward by the Sultan of Morocco are of a unique character. Many of them are faithful copies by Moorish artists of the most exquisite works of art in the Moorish Museum. Among the presents are included specimens of the Moorish craftsmanship of a thousand years ago, which have never before been reproduced or out of the imperial possession.

The King of Greece, when conversing with the members of his family, always speaks English. He seldom speaks French, and only uses Greek when compelled to do so. His Hellenic Majesty draws his own cheques, and a person who once had an opportunity of seeking one was surprised to find that the king signs himself 'Georgios Christianon,' or 'George, son of Christian.' The royal banking account is in the hands of the Greek National Bank, but the bulk of his money is in English funds.

It is said that a foreman stereotyper in a London printing works has had a curious windfall. Going to a sale of musical instruments, he purchased an old harpsichord for twenty shillings, because, having a hobby for fretwork, he fancied the wood of the front panel. When he got his purchase home he dissected it. He then discovered that the harpsichord has a double back, and presently between the boards he found very old Bank of England notes, the total face value of which amounted to $150,000.

A QUAINT CUSTOM.

Every one may not know the quaint custom that is observed at Blair Atholl on the home-coming of a bride. When a duchess of Atholl or a Lady Tullibardine enters Blair castle for the first time she may not walk into the house, but must be carried across the threshold. The Duke of Atholl cherishes the traditions of his race, and this old-world ceremony was duly observed when the latest bride entered her historic home.

OBSCURE MILLIONNAIRES.

English people are accustomed to regard men of millions as of a race peculiar to South Africa and the United States. As a matter of fact there are several unostentatious men worth anywhere from fifty to two hundred millions going about the world of whom one hears occasionally or not at all, and they come neither from the United States nor South Africa.

There is Prince Demidoff, of Russia, whose wealth is set down at £50,000,000. The foundation of this great fortune was laid by a Russian peasant, Nikita Demidoff, in the time of Peter the Great.

Nikita was a son of a serf, but, being apprenticed to an artificer in iron, he showed such ability that he attracted the attention of the Czar, who was impressed with his cleverness in the manufacture of arms. Wealth and fame came to him by reason of the favor of the Great Peter, and after he had established the first iron foundry in Siberia, in 1699, the Czar made a great noble of the son of the serf, and from that day to this the Demidoffs have flourished and their fortunes increased. After they became rich the Demidoffs mingled philanthropy and the encouragement of science with the management of their great estates, and so continue to this day a truly princely house of peasant origin with a truly princely fortune.

Senora Isidora Cousino, of Chili, is credited with being possessed of a fortune of £20,000,000. The Senora is no longer young, but has preserved much of her good looks, and is as vivacious as ever. Her country place in Chili is one of the finest in the world, and when she is 'in residence' there she lives like a princess, with all the people of the surrounding country at her beck and call.

The Archduke Frederick of Austria is another fortunate individual whose credit is good for £20,000,000. Austria has another man several times a millionnaire in the person of A. Dreher, who is quoted at £15,000,000, and in Berlin lives the rich Herr Mendelssohn, who is said to be worth £18,000,000.—From 'I. O. U.'

LORD SALISBURY SATISFIED.

Some of the late Lord Randolph Churchill's friends once tried to have Lord Salisbury reinstate in the British cabinet his erratic lieutenant. Lord Salisbury listened to them patiently, and then asked: 'Have any of you ever had a carbuncle on the back of your neck?'

'No,' was the reply.

'Well, I have,' replied His Lordship, 'and I don't want another.'

A QUEER ADDRESS.

(Toronto 'Star.')

The death in Halifax of Capt. Cheyne recalls the fact that the captain made semi-occasional visits through Ontario. He was fond of telling this story as an illustration of the perfection of British postal methods:

When living near Aldershot, in England, he received a postal card from a political friend addressed in this curious fashion:

'Postman, be it sun or rain,
Take this at once to Captain Cheyne,
In England you will find the spot,
Not very far from Aldershot.'

The card reached its destination all right, and the captain long kept it as an interesting souvenir.

RUNNING AFTER TITLES.

Apropos of Prince Henry's visit, and the attraction titled foreigners have for some New Yorkers, a matron, commenting on this paradoxical trait of a democratic people, recalled the other day an incident in her experience in the early eighties, when Sir Samuel and Lady Baker were the guests in this city of the late Dr. Thomas C. Durant.

A suite of rooms had been retained for the famous explorer next to the apartments of Dr. Durant, in one of the leading hotels. Outside of the ubiquitous reporters, Sir Samuel confined himself to seeing only friends of his hosts, as the visit of himself and Lady Baker was purely social.

One morning, when Mrs. Durant's companion, an elderly spinster, was arranging some flowers that had been sent to the Bakers, the door leading from the corridor into the private reception room was abruptly thrust open and a gaunt, aggressive, middle-aged female, garbed in a long linen duster, precipitated herself into the apartment and in vigorous western accents demanded:

'Where's the lord, your husband?'

'If you mean Sir Samuel Baker,' was the stiff reply, 'he is engaged and unwilling to see strangers.'

Undaunted by this rebuff, the stranger protested that she had come for the sole purpose of seeing the famous man, and insisted on doing so. It required firmness and tact to induce her to relinquish her intention to intrude into the private rooms.

Determined, however, not to return from a fruitless mission, the westerner as she was being manoeuvred toward the door, snatched a spray of flowers from the nearest vase, exclaiming: 'I guess I'll keep this as a momentum of the English lord.'—New York 'Times.'

LONDON STREET NAMES.

Gracechurch street, it is said, takes its name from the grass or herb market kept there in the olden time; Fenchurch street from the marshy ground or fens on the banks of a stream called the Langbourne; Mincing lane was so called from some houses in it belonging to the 'Minchins' or Nuns of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street. Genoese traders who came to London with their galleys deep laden with wine and merchandise gave its name to Galley wharf in Thames street; while Bevis Marks, the name of a turning out of Houndsditch, is a corruption of Bury's Marks, where formerly stood the City mansion and gardens of the Abbots of Bury.

THE FATE OF PHILANTHROPISTS.

Before the civil war Wendell Phillips, the distinguished abolitionist, went to Charleston, and put up at a hotel. He had breakfast served in his room, and was waited upon by a slave. Mr. Phillips seized the opportunity to represent to the negro in a pathetic way that he regarded him as a man and brother, and, more than that, that he himself was an abolitionist. The negro, however, seemed more anxious about the breakfast than he was about his position in the social scale or the condition of his soul, and finally Mr. Phillips became discouraged and told him to go away, saying that he could not bear to be waited on by a slave. 'You must 'scuse me, massa,' said the negro; 'I is 'bliged to stay here 'cause I'm 'sponsible for de silverware.'—'The Argonaut.'

COURT ETIQUETTE PRESERVED.

Charles the Second once granted an audience to the courtly Quaker, William Penn, who, as was his custom, entered the Royal presence with his hat on. The humorous Sovereign quietly laid aside his own, which occasioned Penn's inquiry: 'Friend Charles, why dost thou remove thy hat?' 'It is the custom,' he replied, 'in this place for one person only to remain uncovered.'—'The Argonaut.'

THE POPE'S LITTLE JOKE.

(Rome Correspondence N. Y. Times.')

That the Pope's mind is bright is illustrated by the daily experiences of those who have business with him, and his memory is said to be as retentive as ever. He also retains his sense of humor, and indulged in a quiet little satire not long ago at the expense of a most estimable and pious member of one of the royal houses of Europe. This lady, who fancies herself an artist, painted his portrait upon a piece of canvas, leaving a blank at the bottom in which she requested him to write his autograph. When the picture was received it was such an atrocious caricature that the members of the Papal household determined to destroy it, but the Pope would not permit them to do so. Taking his pen, he wrote in Latin this inscription: 'It is I; be not afraid. Leo. XIII.'

HENRY VIII.'S HAT AND ANNE BOLEYN'S SHOES.

(London 'Morning Post.')

Among the many articles of historic interest that will figure in the forthcoming exhibition of 'The Monarchs of England' at the New Gallery few are likely to attract more attention than the hat of Henry VIII. and the shoes of Anne Boleyn, which have been lent by Mrs. Ames, of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts. The hat and shoes are in themselves notable relics, but their chief interest lies in the fact that they are the title deeds of the estate of Ayot St. Lawrence. They were given by Henry VIII. to an ancestor of the late Colonel Ames in singular circumstances. The story goes that when the King was riding through Hertfordshire with Anne Boleyn and a company of attendants he passed by Ayot St. Lawrence and inquired to whom the place belonged. It was in reality a royal possession, and this was explained to Henry by one of his courtiers (the ancestor mentioned), who added that he wished that the estate belonged to himself instead. 'And so it shall,' said the King; and the estate was then and there handed over to the courtier, who, however, craved some token of its surrender. The King gave his hat and made Anne Boleyn part with her shoes, and the three articles have remained ever since in the possession of the family.

Another remarkable relic at the New Gallery will be the shirt worn by Charles I. at his execution, while among the many pictures will be an unbroken series of portraits of the kings and queens from the time of Edward III. to the present day. The committee which is responsible for the organization of the exhibition, and which is presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, has been very successful in its applications for pictures and other objects of historic interest, and the 'Monarchs of England' collection promises to be exceptionally attractive.

YELLOW JOURNAL 'PICTURES.'

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The craze for pictures goes on apace with the yellow journals, and even courts of justice, it seems, must sometimes be martyrs to it. The other day, in a Brooklyn magistrate's court, a 'sensational' case was on, and the place was crowded. Suddenly, in the rear of the hall there was a flash, an explosion, and then an uproar all around. The magistrate jumped a full foot from his chair, and counsel for the defence received a shock that left him speechless. Then a dense cloud of stifling smoke filled the hall, turning all the laughers into coughers.

'Young man,' roared the magistrate, to the camera-fiend, when he found his voice, 'I admire your audacity, but this must not occur again.' Then all the windows were ordered opened, and for some minutes the wintry wind blew where it listed through the room.

'It's a pity the thing isn't better,' said one of the counsel when he saw the paper the next day, 'for we all surely suffered enough for it. I can't recognize a person in the picture.'

FUN AT THE R. V. COLLEGE

HOW DONALDAS HAZE.

A letter from a McGill College lady student describing the hazing of the freshmen by the sophomores got into the possession of the Chatham 'World,' which prints it under the heading 'Fun at a ladies' college.' The amusing letter is as follows:

'Quite early in the term the sophomores invited us freshies to afternoon tea in the gym. We entered guilelessly, but found sophs in cap and gown drawn up in a long line. We were compelled to run past and meekly bow to the very dust before their president, enthroned on a dais at the end of the line. She graciously touched us with her sceptre, a wooden pole. We were read an address, instructing us in regard to the duties, etc., of a freshie, and especially the virtue of humility, also of the wonderful knowledge, virtues and excellence of the sophomores. Then we were called upon to entertain, each being appointed a task, as singing a song never heard before, making love to a cushion, eating an apple tied to a string, and running three-legged races, barrel races, etc. Finally, the inner woman was refreshed with tea and cake. I forgot to say we were first presented with green dunce caps and green bags of salt. However, everything was done in such a manner that no one was offended, but all expressed themselves pleased.

'We have not heard the end of it. A fortnight later a legally worded notice bade the sophs prepare to answer charges of libel and maltreatment of the freshmen, to the juniors, "Defenders of the Innocents." The juniors arrested the sophs, releasing them on bail.

'Accordingly, on Friday we had a mock trial. Our common room, a sort of long roomy sitting-room, looked court-like. The jury and judge were seniors, and the juniors and sophs had each their lawyer, with white locks (a visit to the flour-barrel had been made). The policemen were four juniors in gym bloomers, tight red coats, paper hats, with guns, swords, etc. The witnesses were freshies, and those for the juniors came in bandages, with crutches, and would move a heart of stone. There was some fine reasoning and cross-questioning. When one witness (five feet nine inches) for the sophomores said she had had a good time, the lawyer from the juniors said, "You like cake and tea, do you?" so sarcastically; "yes, children generally do; you liked to run races." The same lawyer questioned the right of a witness to take the oath (taken just as in court, on the calendar, and "So help you, St. Patrick"), alluding to her youthful appearance (her hair was in pigstail down her back), and asked her how often she said her prayers.

'The trial lasted two hours, and was anything but tiresome. The jury convicted them of the first charge, not of the second. The judge, as sentence for the first charge, condemned their four officers to be shot, which was done with toy pistols and caps.

'So you see we have fun combined with our work.'

A STORY OF GILBERT STUART.

(Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in 'Outlook.')

A great public dinner was given to Isaac Hull by the town of Boston, and he was asked to sit for his picture to Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated artist. The picture, or a copy of it, is in Faneuil Hall to this day. Everybody is dead now, so that I will make bold to tell one of the anecdotes of the picture.

Stuart was himself a great braggart, and he was entertaining Hull with anecdotes of his English success, stories of the Marquis of this and the Baroness of that, which showed how elegant was the society to which he had been accustomed. Unfortunately, in the midst of this grandeur, Mrs. Stuart, who did not know that there was a sitter, came in with her apron on, and her head tied up with a handkerchief, from the kitchen, and cried out, 'Did you mean to have that leg of mutton boiled or roasted?'

To which Stuart replied with presence of mind to be recommended to all husbands, 'Ask your mistress.'

HUMORS OF THE WAR.

('Pall Mall Gazette,' London.)

If you cannot bring any new ideas to South Africa you can at least bring new clothes. No one will object to this, not even the Boers. Clothes, just at the present moment, are of more use to them than British ideas. The staff officer had three months' leave, and he went home rejoicing. It was the same staff officer who had first used locomotives as projectiles in war. As he was a man of original ideas, they made much of him at home. So he bought a new kit, and, still rejoicing, returned to South Africa. It was a good kit, from Zeiss glasses to pocket filter—the best that money could buy. But the pride of the kit was a pair of chocolate-colored chamois breeches. When the staff officer arrived at Pretoria he put on these breeches, and they at once made him a column commander.

And the staff officer went to his column and found it in front of a hill, on which were Boers. And the staff officer said: 'Where are the enemy?' And they said: 'On that hill.' 'Absurd!' said the staff officer. 'You cannot know. I will go and reconnoitre!' So he mounted his horse and rode out to the hill.

And when the Boers on the top of the hill saw him coming they said: 'Do not shoot him. Don't you see he is one of the five-shilling yeomanry. He has new clothes on!'

So the staff officer had to hold up his hands, and it showed off his new kit to advantage. So much so that the commandant coveted his tunic, his stock, his glasses, his chocolate breeches and all that he had. And, what is more, he took them even unto the salmon-colored underdrawers from beneath the breeches; and, if the staff officer's own pom-pom had not dropped one shell on the side of the hill, they would have taken the staff officer's cholera belt as well. As it was, he returned to his column with only his banyan and his cholera belt; and they said: 'Did we not tell you that there were Boers on that hill?' And the staff officer suggested that it was the fortune of war, and borrowed a coat-warm, British, and a pair of khaki overalls from the supply officer.

And in the evening there came an envoy from the Boer camp with a white flag, and he was wearing the staff officer's chocolate breeches. The staff officer could not grant him an interview, for he had caught a convenient chill on the kopje (as a matter of fact he had seen his breeches in the distance, and, though the Boers wore them bravely, the nature of the fit hurt the staff officer's feelings); so the doctor gave the Boer an audience.

'You captured our general this morning; why were you such fools as to let him go?' said the doctor.

'Don't know that we would be fools to let any British general go!' answered the Boer. 'But we did not capture a general all the same!'

'How do you know?' asked the doctor.

'Well, we can generally tell. A yeoman always wears new clothes, puts his head in the silliest noose, and then uses bad language. You send us a lot more generals like that man this morning. We won't keep them—no fear; we'll only take what's worth having about them. You can keep the rest—it won't do you much good!'

LORD DUFFERIN'S NURSE.

During his very severe illness Lord Dufferin has had the advantages of the presence of a daughter who is a highly-trained nurse. Lady Hermione Blackwood is the second daughter. She trained as a probationer at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, and then as a district nurse.—Sheffield 'Telegraph.'

PLEASE TELL TEACHERS.

Any day school teacher or principal not already taking 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge. By kindly making this known to teachers, subscribers will greatly oblige the publishers.

Advertisements.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

SEE FAC-SIMILE WRAPPER BELOW.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE

'Weekly Witness' Subscribers

who send in two dollars for two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' are entitled to receive the 'Weekly Witness' for themselves or for any other friend, free of charge.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

Truly World Wide.

Though not quite a year old yet, 'World Wide' circulates in every continent and among the islands of the sea. The following are the countries in which 'World Wide' has regular subscribers:—

EUROPE.
England.
Scotland.
Ireland.
France.
Norway.
Turkey.

ASIA.
India.
China.
Japan.
Corea.
Philippine Islands.

AUSTRALASIA.
Australia.
New Zealand.
New S. Wales.
New Hebrides.

AFRICA.
Cape Colony.
Natal.
West Central Africa.

WEST INDIES.
Bermuda.
Jamaica.
St. Lucia.
Trinidad.

NORTH AMERICA.
Mexico.
United States.
Canada.
Newfoundland.
Alaska.

SOUTH AMERICA.
Bolivia.
Paraguay.

The subscription price to foreign countries is only one dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, publishers, Montreal, Canada.

Advertisements.

Catarrh of the Entire System Cured.

James L. Schott of Montreal had the Disease in a Most Severe Form—Cured by Powley's Liquified Ozone.



JAMES L. SCHOTT, Montreal

Oxygen—Nature's great health giving element, which is fed the blood from the stomach through the lungs and through the pores of the skin is absolutely essential to life. If by any means the supply should be cut off from any one of these sources, your blood does not contain its full nourishment—the vitality of your system is lowered—and the tissues and membranes through which your arteries pass do not receive the food necessary to keep them in a healthy condition. Congestions are produced in the membranous linings of the various organs of the body, such as the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys and the organs peculiar to the female sex. These congestions are attacked by the germs of catarrh, always producing chronic catarrh—always more or less loathsome, according to the length of time you have been troubled. Mr James L. Schott, of Montreal, had catarrh of the system so badly the diseased portions gave out a most offensive odor. He writes:

The Ozone Co., Limited—Gentlemen: I am a man of 45 years of age and have been afflicted with catarrh for the last thirty years, which by this time has penetrated my entire system. I had tried everything without success, and at last decided to try Ozone. I have used six bottles of the remedy, and I can feel that it has benefited me. It has stopped the bad odor which arises from catarrh, and I feel no headaches or pain. The disease was too deep seated to be easily cured, and it took time, as you know that catarrh is one of the most stubborn diseases to get the upper hand of. Still, I have the consolation of knowing the Ozone effected a cure, as I continued persistently in its use. To those afflicted I cannot praise it too highly. (Signed)
JAMES L. SCHOTT, 29 Voyer St., Montreal.

Catarrh is about the most prevalent disease in Canada. Everywhere you go men are hawking and spitting in the most disgusting manner. You should give up the use of inhalers, snuffs and applications; catarrh is a system disease, due to the lack of oxygen in the blood that requires an internal system treatment that will supply that defect, mere local treatment will avail nothing. Take Powley's Liquified Ozone frequently—it is Nature's blood food. You will shake off this terrible disease and make your system so healthy that the germs of any disease cannot make their attack. Powley's Liquified Ozone is wonderfully effective—we have statements from grateful people all over Canada who have been cured. If you are not already acquainted about its power to cure disease—ask your pastor—ask your druggist—ask your neighbor Ozone is not a combination of drugs—not a medicine and contains no alcohol.

50c. and $1.00 at all Druggists. THE OZONE CO. of TORONTO, Limited, TORONTO and CHICAGO.

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 UNSURPASSED 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.

Is Not This Stealing?

Are Not Imitators Who Live on the Reputation of the Article They Imitate Thieves?

In Spite of at Least Half-a-Dozen Imitators Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Has More Than Three Times the Sale of Any Remedy Recommended for Throat and Lung Troubles.

Have you been imposed upon when asking for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, by being offered an imitation? Many have been, and we know of some who have changed their druggist as a result. It is not safe to deal with a druggist who offers imitations and substitutes. An honest druggist will not offend his customers by such questionable methods.

The use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has become so universal that on all sides are springing up preparations of turpentine and linseed, put up in packages similar to Dr. Chase's, with the object of making sales on the reputation of this famous remedy. Is not this dishonest? Is it not stealing or even worse? For, besides the injury done to the proprietors of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the people are being deceived. In some cases, no doubt, even life is lost as a result.

Are you being deceived? Have you asked for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and been given an imitation or substitute? There is no doubt about the virtue of this great throat and lung remedy. It is too well known as a thorough cure for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, asthma, coughs and colds to need further words of commendation. What we want to do is to warn you against these imitations. To be certain that you are getting the genuine, be sure that Dr. Chase's portrait and signature are on the wrapper.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has reached phenomenal sales, because it cures when other remedies fail. It is far-reaching in effect, curing the cold as well as the cough, and uprooting the most serious forms of bronchitis, asthma and similar throat and lung diseases. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.



THE LATE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, K. P.
From the portrait painted by Benjamin Constant.—London 'Graphic.'

BETRAYED BY THEIR VOICES

LIARS UNABLE TO DECEIVE THE STENOGRAPHER'S EAR.

(New York 'Sun.')

'Any shorthand man who has been doing court reporting for a long time can tell almost infallibly by his sense of hearing whether a prisoner or a witness is telling the truth,' said a court stenographer who has grown gray in making and transcribing pothooks in civil and criminal cases. 'It comes from experience combined with the abnormal development of the sense of hearing which all first-rate court and parliamentary stenographers possess.

'You know how abnormally the remaining senses of blind folks are developed, particularly their sense of hearing. Well, it's the same way with the court shorthand man, after he's hammered away at that sort of work for a good many years.

'His ears become as sensitive to the slightest inflections and intonations of the human voice as a phonograph roller, there's a certain tremulous quaver in the tone of a man or woman who's lying in court that the stenographer catches when the shrewdest judge, lawyers or jurors quite fail to catch it.

'When he's got his head bent over his notebook he feels the jarring false note in the voice of the liar every time, no matter how plausible and convincing the testimony in itself may sound. So frequently have I tested this idea in the past fifteen years or so that I have come to accept it as certain, when that almost indistinguishable false tremolo is absent from the tone of a witness's voice, that the witness is telling the truth.

'A few years ago I reported the trial of a young Harlem chap who was accused of having sandclubbed a Third avenue jeweller in his store, and of looting the establishment. The young fellow was good-looking, intelligent, with a face as frank as an eight-day clock and an easy, candid, winning manner.

'I looked the young chap over before the trial began, and I decided that the accusation against him was outrageous. When the witnesses testified that they'd seen him coming out of the store I strained my ears to catch the false intonation in their tones, but it wasn't there.

'When the defence opened, the young man was permitted to go on the stand in his own behalf. I was astonished to find that his voice had the lying quaver in it right from the beginning of his statement.

'His words vastly impressed the jury and as vastly chagrined the prosecution, but I knew that he was lying, nevertheless. He undertook to prove an alibi for himself.

'In corroboration of this, the married sister testified that her brother had been at her apartment from three o'clock in the afternoon until ten o'clock at night, taking dinner with her and keeping her company in the absence of her husband. Well, she was lying, too. She had that tell-tale false ring in her voice that convinced me of this, despite her fine, frank face and her obvious respectability.

'The court adjourned for luncheon at the end of her testimony. I took luncheon with the attorney for the prosecution.

'"Well, what do you think of this case?" he asked me when we sat down. "I guess we don't land him, eh?"

'"He's guilty," I replied briefly. "He was lying, and so was his sister."

'The attorney for the prosecution looked me over out of the slits of his eyes, but I didn't say any more. When court reconvened he asked for an adjournment until late next day and the court granted it.

'On the following morning he had in court the janitor of the apartment house in which the prisoner's sister lived. The janitor testified that the prisoner's sister had not been in her flat from noon until late at night on the day of the sandclubbing.

'While the janitor was on the stand a detective walked into the court-room with the loot from the jewellery shop. He had found it in a search of the prisoner's sister's apartment that morning.

'That settled the case, of course. The prisoner's sister broke down and confessed that she had been endeavoring to shield her brother.

'Over ten years ago in Chicago I reported the trial of an actress, who was accused of having shot her husband, who was also her manager. She was an obscure star and scintillated with a one-night-stand road company of the "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" variety.

'She was indicted for assault with intent to kill. Her husband told his story. He had no witnesses, but I knew that the man was telling the truth, as I took the notes, despite the fact that he had a shifty eye and a hang-dog air about him. His voice had the on-the-level ring.

'The woman was strikingly handsome and a mighty smooth proposition. I never saw her act, but she must have been pretty good at that work, to judge from her acting on the stand.

'She got them all going right away from the minute she opened her mouth. She told of how she had stood for long years much abuse from her husband, and she wept honest-and-truly saline tears, and lots of them, during this part of her narrative. The jurors, most of them elderly men, glared vengefully at her husband, and the attorney for the prosecution looked abashed.

'Leading up to the day of the shooting with all sorts of skilful little by-plays and constantly dabbing at her fine eyes with a wadded-up lace handkerchief, she described how she entered the hotel room, after a walk, how her husband had jumped up from the couch on which he was lying, locked the door, pulled a revolver out of a bureau drawer, and told her that she'd better say her prayers, as he was going to kill her within five minutes.

'She closed on him then, she declared, making a grab for the revolver, and in the scuffle the weapon was discharged, the bullet, as she was told after her arrest, having lodged in the muscles of her brutal husband's right shoulder.

'Now, she did all this mighty well, and I knew when she had finished that she had the prosecution all over the place, and that she had picked up her case and run away with it. But I also knew perfectly well that she was lying, and lying hard, with every movement of her lips. Excellent actress as she was, she wasn't able to crowd down that give-away tone-quaver of the individual industriously engaged in orally framing up a fairy tale.

'The jury returned a verdict in her favor without leaving their seats, in spite of the fact that the prosecution put several experts on the stand who testified that it was absolutely impossible for her husband to have got that ball in his right shoulder in the progress of such a scuffle as the woman had described. When she swept out of the room, receiving the congratulations of all hands, I had a hefty line of thinks as to the advantages of good looks and a theatrical education in some contingencies.

'Four years later I met this woman, a drink wreck, here in New York. She defiantly told me that she had shot her husband in just exactly the manner he had described on the stand, and she gloried in it. She said that she was only sorry that she hadn't killed him, as she had intended doing when she aimed at him.

'I reported a case in Philadelphia in which a woman was charged with having caused the death of her husband by secretly administering strychnine to him. She had been on the outs with his folks, and when he died suddenly they got on to her trail, had his stomach analyzed, and when the analysis revealed quantities of strychnine they charged her with the poisoning.

'I took her statement when she was arrested, and I knew that she had had nothing to do with her husband's death as soon as she opened her mouth. Yet everything was against her when the case came up.

'She had been virtually her husband's only companion; they had had a quarrel some years before that had brought about their separation for a long period: he had, shortly before his death, taken out a large life insurance policy in her favor; neighbors had heard high words between them a day or so before his death, and so on—it was as tight a circumstantial chain as ever I saw forged, and I was a good deal worried about the case.

'Well, on the second day of the trial, two Philadelphia druggists, who had apparently been so sound asleep that they hadn't heard anything about the case, came forward and swore that the dead man had been in the habit of taking strychnine in quantities for several years to their certain knowledge, and that they had often sold him the stuff on prescriptions. Right on top of this a few more Philadelphians woke up and came to the front with testimony to the effect that the deceased had frequently talked gloomily to them of his business affairs and had mentioned suicide as his only way out of the slough.

'That knocked the underpinning from the case against the accused wife of the dead man, and when it went to the jury a verdict was returned for her.

'Most experienced parliamentary reporters, too, develop this faculty of being able to pin the liar to stick, figuratively speaking, by the sound of his voice. I and the head official reporter of the Legislature of a western state, who visited me a while ago, were comparing notes on this subject, and he told me an illustrative experience that came his way a couple of years before.

'The newspapers of the state had openly charged a clique of legislators with being implicated in a bribery job, and when these accusations became pretty hot the king pin of the accused lot arose one day to a question of privilege and started in on an elaborate and eloquent attempt to clear his skirts and those of his pals in with him on the deal.

'"He was all the money the way he went about it," my friend the official reporter told me, "and I don't believe I ever saw the you-wrong-me business worked with better effect. The great, big wet tears rolled down his cheeks as he told how he had been outraged and abused by the state press, and when he got right well hit up, so to speak, on this line he was in a pretty fair way to win out even the opposition, so telling were his words and manner.

'"But I knew as I scribbled up my note-book that he was lying like an eighty-nine-cent watch. He was about one-sixteenth of a note off the key and had the shaky, out-of-tune ring in his tones that us fellows become familiar with.

'"When he sat down, however, he seemed to be all to the good so far as squaring himself and his chums was concerned, but on the very next morning one of the papers that had been foremost in making the bribery accusations came out with unanswerable documentary proof that this eloquent individual was a bribe-taker and a liar. He resigned his seat in an alleged huff, and ducked prosecution."'

ANECDOTES ABOUT LORD DUFFERIN

HIS REMARKS ABOUT CANADA'S CLIMATE—HOW HE LEARNED PERSIAN.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper, 'Mainly About People,' has the following on the late Lord Dufferin;

Those many who were opposed to what was unkindly termed 'the breathless benevolence' of Lord Ripon's policy in India used to rejoice in a rhyming jingle on his successor's name, which ran: 'And we must get our duffer out, before we get our Dufferin.' And certainly the ex-Viceroy of Canada and ambassador at St. Petersburg was the most perfect man for Calcutta. The natives called him the 'pukka sahib,' that is, the perfect gentleman, and Abdurrahman, the Ameer, found in him the ideal solver of the knotty frontier question which took him up to Kabul.

HOW HE LEARNED PERSIAN.

A good linguist, the intricacies of colloquial Persian, the language in which he afterwards conversed with the Ameer, were not quite such a difficulty for Lord Dufferin as they would be for most people, but still they were a difficulty. Lord Dufferin surmounted it in a characteristic way. A month or two before his visit to Afghanistan he spent an hour every morning walking in the gardens at Calcutta with his 'munshi,' reading a Persian translation of 'Robinson Crusoe.'

THE DIPLOMAT'S HUMOR.

Lord Dufferin always said the happiest years of his long official life were those spent at Calcutta. He revelled in the sunshine. A friend one day expostulated with him for his reckless exposure of himself to the weather. 'Well, you see,' said the Viceroy, 'they've always sent me to cold places. They sent me as Viceroy to Canada, where one must live two-thirds of the year in buffalo furs. They sent me to St. Petersburg, where one has to hibernate like a bear. So when they ordered me to India, I rubbed my hands and said to myself, "Now I can hang myself up to dry."'

THE CABMAN'S FRIEND.

A thorough Irishman, warm-hearted, generous almost to the verge of lavishness, and unselfish, Lord Dufferin had gone through life with a disregard for economy which often alarmed his friends. A trivial but amusing example of this trait is the following: He was driving once in a hansom with a friend from Hyde Park corner to St. James street. When they reached the club Lord Dufferin gave the cabman half a crown. 'What on earth did you do that for?' asked his astonished friend, 'it's only a shilling fare.' 'Oh! I would never think of giving a cabman less than half a crown, would you?' replied Lord Dufferin, as if the correct fare were an economy unthinkable.

LORD DUFFERIN IN EGYPT.

'Although it is twenty years ago,' writes Mr. Edward Vizetelly, 'it seems to me only yesterday that poor Lord Dufferin was hard at work on the ground floor of the Villa Cattaoui, at Cairo, disposing of the Arabi business, framing the Egyptian constitution, consulting with the English heads of departments, penning some of those masterly despatches that elicited the admiration of the entire diplomatic world.

'On another occasion he sent for me, and kept half a dozen pashas and other high and mighty functionaries waiting half an hour in the ante-room while dictating to me the groundwork for an article in the Egyptian 'Gazette' in answer to an attack that had been made on him in the famous Bosphore Egyptien by the French legal adviser to the Egyptian Government. And I shall never forget how, when I took him my prose at eventide, he ruthlessly effaced all my venomous adjectives, with the stump of a pencil I lent him for the purpose, and with the calm remark: "When you write an article of this description you should never let it appear that you are angry."

LORD DUFFERIN AND CHARLES I.

'Lord Dufferin always seemed to me to resemble, in a measure, that famous portrait of Charles I. by Vandyck. There was the same long head, the same trimming of moustache and beard, although the latter was not quite so pointed, the same light blue eyes that could be kind or fierce. But the countenance of the diplomatist displays far greater energy than does that of the King. It is in the outline of the mouth that the resemblance becomes interrupted. In one instance the lips are full, in the other thin. And the latter belong to the hard-working, energetic, able man who, in his diplomatic encounters, knew how to conceal the potent paw of the lion in a velvet glove.

MIDNIGHT OIL.

'Lord Dufferin, in the old days, when running in harness, was one of those long, slim, "nervy" men who live twice the lives of ordinary mortals. He had been burning the midnight oil, robbing himself of rest all his life, and we know what that means when years become piled up one upon another. In the busiest, in the most critical moments, when the future of the Empire depended on his sagacity, he never forgot what he owed to society, and in this respect he has always been most adroitly seconded by his charming and devoted wife.

LADY DUFFERIN.

'In the early days of the occupation of Egypt, when English ladies arrived on the scene, that everlasting, canting question, "Ought we to visit her" found expression from every pair of pretty lips. But the Countess of Dufferin very soon severed the Gordian knot. She did not trouble herself about the wife of such and such a pasha or banker having in days gone by been reclaimed from the tightrope, the bareback circus horse or the stage. She simply invited every one who was anybody and respectable, and won golden opinions on all sides. It was the same at Constantinople. Moreover, her efforts in the cause of charity, no matter in what country she may have found herself, have been untiring all her life.'

IS DE WETT A SCOTCHMAN.

A correspondent of 'Scottish Notes and Queries' says:—'An old shepherd, who formerly lived in the Vale of Alford, Aberdeenshire, told me the other day that De Wett—who has proved himself a very intrepid and strategic general—is a Scotsman, and that he was born in Aberdeenshire. My informant told me, as far as he knew, De Wett is a native of Banchory, and that his original name was Donald Watt. He spent his early life as a farm servant, and it is believed he played some part in the burning of Alford mills. At any rate he left the country immediately after as an emigrant for South Africa. It seems he had never, when required, signed his name in full—but "D. Watts." Evolution has been in play, with the result that he is now De Wett! When I heard this I caused inquiry to be made, and I have since seen two old farmers who tell the same story. Can any reader verify these statements or supply further information?"

TOWNS WITH ODD PRIVILEGES

PLACES IN BRITAIN WHERE JURIES ARE NOT, AND VENISON IS FREE.

When the Cinque Ports were by act of parliament deprived of most of their ancient privileges their tributary town—Brightlingsea, on the Colne—which shared the same rights, was somehow overlooked, and consequently it is a place well worth living in. Of these varied privileges far the most valuable is that none of the householders of the borough can be summoned to serve on juries—a right no other town in Britain has.

But, short as the Cinque Ports are of much of their ancient glory, their barons can still claim to carry a canopy over the king at his coronation. This canopy is, by old custom, of cloth or purple silk, with a gilt bell at each corner, and supported by four silver-covered staves. Four barons hold each staff, while others do the same office for the Queen. Their fee is the staves and canopies, and the privilege of dining at a table on the King's right hand.

The Cinque Ports are also permitted to send special addresses to their monarch upon his accession or other occasions of national importance. This is done at a court of Brotherhood and Guestling, which is summoned by the Mayor, who happens to be speaker for the year of the 'loyal and privileged Cinque Ports'—the speaker for last year was the Mayor of Rye.

Every Easter sees a curious ceremony in the parish church of the little Somersetshire town of Chard. The town council of Chard exercises a right possessed by no other town in the kingdom—that of electing the churchwarden for the coming year. During morning service on Easter day the head of the borough police marches up the aisle and the rector receives from his hand a document notifying who has been elected churchwarden.

There is one place in this country where a very important act of parliament—that known as the Ground Game Act—is not in force. That is in the manor of the Earl of Carnarvon. From time immemorial the people there have had the right of 'free chase and warren' over all freehold land in the manor. The inhabitants may go anywhere on the land to kill game, and only a special act of parliament could break this privilege.

Several of these quaint old manorial rights and customs are still in vogue in different parts of the kingdom. At one time many towns—such as Leominster, in Herefordshire—had the right to hold Courts Leek or Courts Customary. These had to do principally with the settlement of disputes regarding roads, boundaries, and rights of way. At Leominster the old elm is still to be seen under which Court Leek was held. Most of these courts are now obsolete; but there is one place—the village of Mottisfont, near Romsey—where a similar court—Court Baron—still exists.

Any inhabitant of the island of Guernsey has the curious privilege of exercising the 'Clameur de Haro.' A person who considers his land rights to be infringed has only to swear an affidavit on the subject, attested by two witnesses, and present this to the bailiff of the island. Then, sinking on one knee, he cries in French, 'Oh, Rollo, my prince, succor me! I am wronged!' By this proceeding the act of trespass is stayed until the matter has been judicially settled. This strange, old world privilege was exercised only last year.

Hursthourne Woods were in old and lawless times the favorite resort of the people of Andover, who used to kill and carry off all the fat bucks they could lay their hands on. The property belongs to the Earls of Portsmouth, and the peer of the time at last bought the poachers off by agreeing to give them a buck for each of their feasts. This privilege is still exercised.—'London Answers.'

Advertisements.



Is It Worth

while to risk ruin to your clothes for the saving of a few cents? Saving so very little—chance of loss so very great. What you could save in a year by using poor washing-powders would not pay for one ruined garment. PEARLINE costs a trifle more—but it's absolutely safe. 671

Proved by Millions

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

COCOA

BREAKFAST — SUPPER.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. R. H. Kline, Co., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,

1180 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Advertisements.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

FAMILY KNITTER.



Cheapest, Simplest, Best,

Price, $8.00

Write for Circular.

Dundas Knitting Machine Company

DUNDAS, Ontario.

Have you considered the splendid offers listed in the first column of Page Eight.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF EGYPT

BRITISH CHANGES IN THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

When one visits Egypt with his eyes open—especially if he has visited it before—he comes home with various impressions, and the first is the absolute quietness of the country.

Twelve years ago Port Said was safe but unpleasant. Thirty years ago it was so barbaric a place that a man would come into the hotel and remark casually that some one had tried to stab him, but that he had shot the other man first and his neighbor at the table would ask him to pass the mustard.

It was then the wickedest place on the face of the earth, and largely in the possession of the refuse of the Levant, who had been discharged by the Canal Company, and were living by their wits and their knives. People who had any regard for their lives walked down the middle of the street after dusk in case they should be dragged into a side passage and stabbed, and a revolver was more necessary than a hat.

An energetic prefect of police managed to transport the ruffianism of Port Said to Alexandria, so the story goes, and after the same gang had made Alexandria intolerable, a prefect of police there, having come to terms with the foreign Consuls, who had an unholy habit of protecting their own subjects, even though they were cut-throats, gathered together the moral residuum of Alexandria, native and imported, but all European in descent, and sent them for a trip to sea in an old sailing vessel, which was accompanied by a gunboat, and, so the story concludes, the gunboat came back, but that brig was never seen again. Port Said to-day is as orderly, and as clean and as safe as an English county town.

In Cairo a European may go anywhere he pleases—unless he makes a fool of himself in a mosque at some sacred season—without the slightest fear for his life or his property.

The police are everywhere throughout the city—tall, well set up, intelligent, and attentive, and they now regulate the traffic with a pardonable imitation of a London policeman, though not yet with the same majestic authority. They have, I think, all passed through the army, and many of them have the medals of the Soudan campaigns.

Twelve years ago we were guarded by soldiers on various Nile expeditions far below the first cataract, but to-day one can go anywhere without protection as far as the second cataract, and even as far as Khartoum, which is now within a comparatively easy railway journey of Cairo. Twelve years ago, however, the Mahdi was at the second cataract, or thereabouts, and the unrest of his power was felt throughout Lower Egypt.

The police suggest the army, and the visitor is bound to be delighted with the Egyptian force. For twenty reasons.

In the first the men are of excellent physique, because they are devoted to their drill—drilling one another in groups during their off time—because, although conscripts, they are a hearty and cheery set of fellow; because they are patient and docile; because the English officers are as smart a set of men as one could wish—I had no opportunity of meeting the native Egyptian officers—and because they have carried themselves well since the day they were drilled and organized by Englishmen.

Whether that portion of the Egyptian Army which is recruited from the fellaheen could be depended upon, say against the dervishes or any fierce and self-regardless attack, without a stiffening of English troops is a matter on which no officer outside the 'Gyp' Army will pass an opinion, and although a 'Gyp' officer is proud of his men, yet he also, I think, has his misgivings.

As regards the Sudanese battalions of the 'Gyp' Army, there can be only one opinion—that such demons for fighting could hardly be matched from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. To say that they have no fear and have no concern for themselves is to trifle with the case; the lust of blood is in them, and their chief joy in life is war. Let them have their wives with them, for without their wives they will go nowhere, give them something in the shape of arms, and brave men to lead them, and there is no enemy living a Sudanese battalion would not face, no situation they would not storm, and no circumstances in which they would turn tail.

But—and this is perfectly well known in Egypt—they are perilous stuff in time of peace, for if they start drinking they get beyond control, and if they are kept too long doing nothing they spoil for a fight, and one battalion will attack another.

This was what happened not long ago, and it was 'a regrettable incident,' and very soon the number of a battalion will be missing on the 'Gyp' Army list.

Shrewd officers consider that the English army of occupation has reached its minimum, and to reduce it further would be dangerous. When one saw the Seaforths in Cairo—a very tidy set of lads—and the other English uniforms, he saw the final guarantee of Egyptian security, though there is a man called Senoussi up-country who may give serious trouble some day.

One comes home every time from Egypt with the conviction burned into his mind that it was a singular blessing to that country that the dual system of Anglo-French Government came to an end, that England has absolute control, and that the real ruler of Egypt is not the Khedive, who, left to himself, couldn't hold the reins of power six months, but Lord Cromer and the Sirdar.

They are the lords of Lower and Upper Egypt, wearing the double crown as Viceroys, neither of the Khedive nor the Sultan, but of the King of England.

As one sails through the Canal and passes Tel-el-Kebir, or stands on the citadel at Cairo, or sails up the Nile, as one hears and studies and takes in the situation, he is amazed at the folly of the politicians who condemned the purchase of the Suez Canal shares and proposed to scuttle out of Egypt, and he admires afresh the wisdom of Lord Beaconsfield, who by that clever stroke inaugurated the modern Egyptian policy, and the statesmanship of those great pro-consuls, Cromer and Kitchener, who have brought that policy to its height.

We are now the real governors of Egypt, and the English power there increases every day. We have rendered the greatest service to Egypt, giving to the mass of the people justice, and comfort, and security, and it is time we should let the world know that we do not intend to retire and hand this prosperous country over to anarchy and ruin.

The Englishman who can leave Egypt without pride must be cleansed, not only from the spirit of patriotism, but also from the feeling of humanity, for the final victory of his nation on the Nile has not been that of war, but of peace.

But I also pity the Englishman whose blood does not tingle with shame as he remembers the inexplicable and unpardonable tragedy of Gordon.

IAN MACLAREN.

WHAT THE QUEEN WILL WEAR

HER CORONATION ROBE AND CROWN DESCRIBED.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

The one thing which the Queen has insisted on from the beginning is that the grace and beauty of her coronation robes shall not be sacrificed to historic precedent or to the College of Heralds.

She has no mind to walk to her throne in Westminster Abbey looking like a picture out of the Middle Ages. Her robes will have a modern style so far as is possible.

The Queen has had her share of the anxieties belonging to the preparation of ceremonial dress during the long period of her reign as Princess of Wales; but all that sinks into insignificance in comparison with the choosing of her costume for the approaching great event.

The Queen's boudoir at Marlborough House has had on occasions the appearance of a school of design and a modiste's establishment combined.

Many designs for robes taken from those worn by previous queens consort have been placed before Her Majesty, and those of the Queen of James II. have found most favor.

Indeed, as the crown made for Mary Beatrice is the basis of that to be worn by the Queen, it seems in keeping that the robes of that same beautiful consort should be suggestive at the present time.

She wore a train of purple velvet, bordered with ermine, and a kirtle of white and silver brocade. Her stomacher blazed with jewels, and her robes were looped with ropes and tassels of pearls. Purple and silver have usually been dedicated to the use of queens consort, and red and gold to monarchs.

The queen will wear everything new on her coronation day, down to the most insignificant item in her apparel, saving only her jewels, and the garments worn will be preserved as mementos of the occasion.

Indeed, the 'new clothes' custom will be observed throughout society, and in some of the poor quarters of London clothing clubs have been started, by which people can invest against coronation day.

THE CROWN.

The crown was one of the earliest matters under the Queen's consideration, and when it was brought from the Tower for their Majesties' inspection, the Queen viewed the ancient headpiece of royal consorts with a shiver.

Well might she have asked in consternation: 'How can I wear it with my coiffure?'

In days gone by queens were content to hide their lovely locks under a top-heavy cap-like crown suggestive of pantomime performances, and their liege subjects would as soon have thought of criticising the shape of this symbol of regnant royalty as of taking exception to a peeress's tiara.

We live in more democratic days, and the loyalty which is exhibited by all classes with regard to the approaching coronation does not prevent people having their ideas on the dress of royalty. All will be pleased that the Queen has practically discarded the old crown of previous queens consort, and that the gems which it contained will be re-set in a new crown of more dainty proportions and lighter design. It will rest quite prettily and naturally around the Queen's hair without disguising it.

The purple velvet cap upon which it will be mounted will be less obtrusive than in the old crown, and the border of ermine less pronounced. So far as it can be said to be modelled after any crown, it will resemble the one first made for Mary Beatrice, the Queen of James II., and the loveliest royal consort until the present time.

THE JEWELS.

It has, I believe, been finally decided that the Koh-i-noor will not occupy the central position of the crown, but will be worn as an ornament in front of the Queen's bodice, in the same way that Her late Majesty wore it of late years. Australia has a hope that the wonderful great pearl on its way to this country may be accorded a place of honor in the Queen's crown; but this is a matter of conjecture, like the Queensland opal, which its owner has tentatively placed with the jewellers who are preparing the King's crown.

The sceptre and cross and the rod and the dove which will be placed in the Queen's hands after the crown had been put on her head will follow the traditional design, but be of light weight. The Archbishop of York, who has to perform the delicate office of crowning the Queen, may be trusted to accomplish his work with tact. Dr. Maclagan is a man of charming manners, and will divine exactly where that crown should be placed, with due respect, if one may mention it, to coiffure.

THE QUEEN'S ADVISERS.

All the ladies of the Queen's Household take some part in the discussing and arranging of her dress for the coronation, but to the Mistress of the Robes technically falls the ordering of things, she being at the head of the robes department.

It is her privilege also to attend her royal mistress on all great occasions, and to superintend the robing of the Queen for state ceremonials. The office is semi-political, and one which does not become void through the demise of the crown, hence the Duchess of Buccleuch remains Mistress of the Robes in the new reign. She was a friend of the late Queen, and her kind, homely, yet withal dignified bearing cannot fail to inspire the confidence of the new Queen. Her Grace was an Abercorn, and to the exclusiveness of the Buccleuchs she unites that charm and graciousness which is characteristic of her house. Lady Lansdowne is her sister.

But putting aside the official position of the Mistress of the Robes, there is no one on whose judgment the Queen relies more implicitly than on that of the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, who has held the office of Woman-of-the-Bedchamber for some twenty years, and enjoys Her Majesty's confidence and affection in a marked degree.

The Queen's private behests are carried out by Miss Knollys, and with her she will discuss her wardrobe more intimately than with any one else. The recent severe illness of the Queen's confidante has somewhat delayed Her Majesty's preparations for the coronation, but, happily, Miss Knollys is now convalescent, and in a day or two will again be in attendance on her beloved mistress.

THE EARLY SLAVERY

That Existed in the Midland District

The Kingston correspondent of the 'Witness' writes as follows: Negro slavery existed in Kingston and surrounding country, and especially among the United Empire Loyalists, early in the nineteenth century. A rare old document, the will of Mr. Gaspard Bower, township of Camden, Addington county, made in 1804, bequeathed to his wife a negro wench named 'Charlotte,' during her lifetime and then transferred the slave to his grand-daughter. Evidently at that time a slave was as much a piece of deedable property as a farm, a cow or a horse.

Other residents of Camden township were slaveholders and there is evidence that numbers of slave children were born in this district at one time. The Minks, of Minks's Bridge, Lennox county, were, it is confidently believed, descendants of slaves owned by Captain Herchimer, one of the first settlers in 'Firsttown,' at what is yet well known as Herchimer's Point, a few miles west of Kingston. Some of the Minks became well known and prominent men. George was for a time a prominent livery man in Toronto, and then became the proprietor of the stage line and mail contractor between Toronto and Kingston, and was reputed then to be a man of considerable wealth. James had a livery and tavern at Kingston for years, where he was well known.

In the Rev. John Laughorn's early church baptism register, at Bath, there is the record of the baptism of a number of negro children, belonging to some of the well-known and prominent of the early families. Here are some:

'Nov. 13, 1791. Richard, son of Pomp and Nelly, a negro living with Timothy Thompson.'

'Oct. 6, 1793. Richard, surnamed Pruyn, a negro living with Harmen Pruyn, Fredericksburgh.'

'March 2, 1796. Belly, surnamed Levi, a negro girl living with Johannes Walden Meyers, Thurlow.'

'March 3, 1796. Ashur, surnamed Hampton, a negro boy living with Samuel Sherwood, Thurlow.'

'April 22, 1805. Francis, son of Violet, a negro woman living with Hazleton Spencer, Esq., by Francis Green.'

There is a record, in the same church register, of the burial of Francis, on Jan. 17, 1806.

Mr. Spencer was a resident of the front of Fredericksburgh, near Conway, where he died and was buried on his own farm. He was a member of the first Upper Canada Legislature, representing Addington and Hastings.

The anti-slavery act was passed by the Upper Canada Legislature previous to the time of the record of these baptisms, and after that time the word 'slave' seldom or never appears. That act did not actually abolish slavery at that time, and free all the negroes from bondage, as many now suppose. It merely prohibited the importation of any more, with certain other provisions as to the termination of the bondage of those born later on.

The Rev. John Stuart, of Kingston, the first Church of England minister in Upper Canada, makes record in his unpublished memoirs, that he brought his slaves with him from the Mohawk Valley, where he had resided previous to the revolution. He then wrote: 'My negroes, being personal property, I take with me, one of which being a young man, and capable of bearing arms, I have to give a hundred pounds security to send back a white prisoner in his stead.'

Robert Perry, the head of a yet large and well-known family, in Lennox county, had also one or more slaves, who came and remained with him. Among the well-known early slave owners were Major Van Alstine, Captain Jos. Allen, Captain Thomas Dorland, Captain J. Huyck, Captain Trumpour, the Bogarts, Petersons, Captain Peter Ruttan, and others, all of Adolphustown; the Fairfields, of Ernesttown; Col. Clark, of Fredericksburgh, after whom the once thriving village of Clarksville was named.

ANIMALS AND SALT.

(The London 'Mail.')

Among certain people there is a strong idea that nothing is worse for dogs than salt, but as a matter of fact, when administered in small quantities, it materially assists the process of digestion. There is no doubt, however, that to give dogs or any other animals broth or pot-liquor in which salt pork or bacon has been boiled would be almost equivalent to giving them a small dose of poison. The use of salt among horses, cattle, and sheep, is advocated by the highest veterinary authorities. Pigs, on the contrary, are extremely susceptible to the poisonous influence of the agent, and experiments have been made which had, after small doses regularly administered, fatal results. Habitually, as a matter of course, all animals consume a certain portion of salt, as it exists in certain proportions in most articles of food.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

The Bagster Bible (Long Primer), no better gift. Our subscribers are still asking for the Bagster Bible. We are able to offer one of these handsome Bibles to subscribers sending a list of four absolutely new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or a club of fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash.

KINDLY TELL THE PREACHER.

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

Advertisements.

If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

SHILOH cures Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Guaranteed. . . . . .

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

Advertisements.

POLICEMEN PRAISE PE-RU-NA.

As a Reliable Specific for the Ills Incident to the Vicissitudes of Their Occupation.

As a Safeguard Against Coughs, Colds, and Other Catarrhal Derangements, Policemen Find Peruna Indispensable.

Whether it rains or whether it snows; whether it be night or day; whether the thermometer stands at 100 in the shade, or ten degrees below zero, the policeman must be up and doing.

Not only must he brave the elements as he finds them, but he must wear his uniform. No shirt-waist for the policeman. No fur overcoat for the man who patrols our streets night and day.

No wonder such men appreciate Peruna.

Peruna strengthens the mucous membrane that lines the respiratory organs.

Peruna hardens the system against catching cold. This is absolutely essential to good health, especially where one's vocation exposes one to dampness of night air and the throbbing heat of midday.

Policemen give Peruna their unqualified endorsement. It exactly meets their requirements. Read their letters.





Michael O'Halleran, Lieutenant Sergeant of the Summerdale Station Police Department, writes from 1993 W. Munroe street, Chicago, Ill.;

"Several of the officers of our station have good reason to praise Peruna. Several times when they spent hours in the rain and came in drenched, a severe cold has followed which it seemed impossible to throw off until one of them tried Peruna, and found the finest remedy for a cold that a man would want.

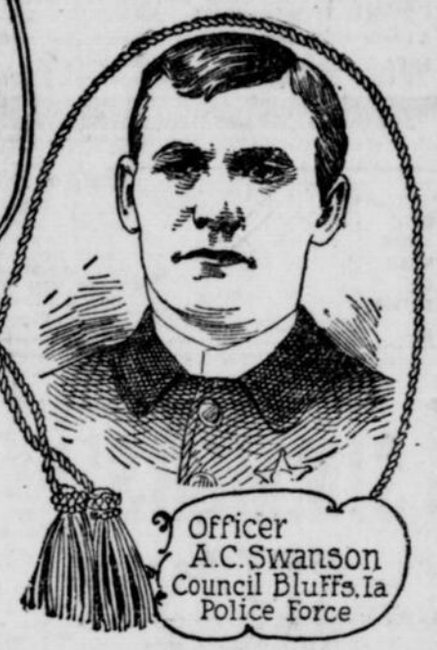
"Since then we have used it for colds, catarrh, influenza and other complaints following in the wake of inclement weather, and we all feel well pleased with Peruna."

MICHAEL O'HALLERAN.

John E. Ptacek, Assistant Superintendent of Police of Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I used Peruna for a very severe case of nasal catarrh, and am glad to inform you that it has accomplished a complete cure. I have no hesitancy in recommending it to others."

JOHN E. PTACEK.



Officer A. C. Swanson writes from 607 Harrison street, Council Bluffs, Ia., as follows:

"As my duties compelled me to be out in all kinds of weather, I contracted severe cold from time to time, which settled in the kidneys, causing severe pains and trouble in the pelvic organs.

"I am now like a new man, am in splendid health and give all praise to Peruna."

A. C. SWANSON.

Mr. Robert Northgrave, 549 Richmond street, London, Ont., was a Chief of Police of St. Mary's, Ont.; also Chief of Police in Ingersoll, Ont., Chief Detective in the famous Sifton murder trial—not yet completed. He writes:

"Peruna has done for me what no doctor or medicine has been able to do before. It made me a well man. Exposure for a number of years has told on my system, settled in my back and kidneys, and I did not think that I would ever enjoy good health again. I was induced to try Peruna, and it made a complete change in my life. In three months I was like a new man. Life has taken on a new color to me. I can heartily endorse Peruna for any sick man for afflictions resulting from a cold."

ROBERT NORTHGRAVES.

Chronic catarrh often makes its approach in disguise. Before a person knows it, he may become a victim of chronic catarrh. Its onset may be gradual, its development insidious, and at last the victim finds himself in the clutches of a tenacious disease. A slight cold, a tendency to sneeze, a puffiness in the nose and head, fullness or crackling in the ears, stringy mucous in the throat, slight cough or wheeziness, snoring during sleep. Any one of these symptoms should be regarded as a warning.

What can be cured in the beginning in a week or two, by using Peruna, if allowed to become chronic, may require months of faithful treatment. You had better take Peruna now, for by and by you may be obliged to take it for a long time in order to get well. Peruna is the remedy for catarrh. Almost everybody knows that by hearsay and thousands know it by experience.

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

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

Policemen Everywhere Believe in Peruna. They are the Men Who Really Have Tested its Merits in Preventing Disease.

Many a policeman has been able to keep his job by aid of Peruna, who otherwise must have succumbed to the exigencies of our changeable climate.

Mr. Chas. Rehm, Lieutenant of Police, 43 precinct, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"Where I have suffered any bad consequences from exposure and colds I have found that there is nothing so quickly restores the system to healthful activity as Peruna. I use it often myself, and know that several of our patrolmen have received great benefit from this tonic." CHARLES REHM.

Mr. Peter J. Ries, Desk Sergeant 43 precinct, Chicago, Ill., writes from 1320 Newport ave., Chicago:

"I have for some years been a sufferer with kidney trouble, and I felt that I must do something to get cured. Reading of the cures that Peruna had performed, I tried it; seven bottles cured me." PETER J. RIES.

Advertisements.

RENNIE'S SEEDS



10 PACKETS 25c.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE, By Mail Postpaid.

VEGETABLES.—Order by Number.

1. **Beans,** Golden Wax.
2. **Beet,** Eclipse, round.
3. **Beet,** Egyptian, flat round.
4. **Beet,** Long Smooth Blood.
5. **Cabbage,** Winningstadt.
6. **Cabbage,** Fottler's Brunswick.
7. **Carrot,** Half-long Danver's Scarlet.
8. **Carrot,** Gem or Oxheart.
9. **Cauliflower,** Early Paris.
10. **Celery,** Golden Self-Blanching.
11. **Corn,** Early Minnesota.
12. **Corn,** Stowell's Evergreen.
13. **Cucumber,** Chicago Pickling.
14. **Cucumber,** Long Green.
15. **Cucumber,** White Spine.
16. **Herbs,** Sage.
17. **Herbs,** Savory.
18. **Herbs,** Marjoram.
19. **Lettuce,** Nonpareil.
20. **Lettuce,** Denver Market.
21. **Musk Melon,** Early Hackensack.
22. **Water Melon,** Early.
23. **Onion,** Large Red Wethersfield.
24. **Onion,** Yellow Danvers.
25. **Onion,** Silverskin.
26. **Parsley,** Moss Curled.
27. **Parsnip,** Hollow Crown.
28. **Peas,** First and Best.
29. **Peas,** McLean's Little Gem
30. **Pepper,** Ruby King.
31. **Pumpkin,** Large Cheese.
32. **Radish,** Rosy Gem.
33. **Radish,** French Breakfast.
34. **Radish,** Long Scarlet.
35. **Salsify,** Sandwich Island.
36. **Squash,** Vegetable Marrow
37. **Squash,** Hubbard.
38. **Turnip,** Red Top Globe.
39. **Tomato,** Dwarf Champion.
40. **Tomato,** Ex-Early Atlantic

6 Price Begonias, Single: Scarlet, Pink, White, Yellow; Double: Pink, Scarlet — 50c. Postpaid.

FLOWERS.

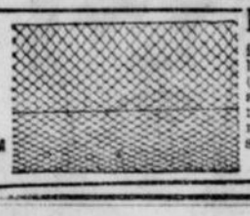
41. **Alyssum,** Sweet.
42. **Asters,** Mixed.
43. **Balsam,** Mixed.
44. **Carnation,** Mixed.
45. **Climbers,** Mixed.
46. **Everlastings** (Helichrysum) Mixed.
47. **Mignonette,** Sweet.
48. **Morning Glory,** Mixed.
49. **Nasturtium,** Tall, Mixed.
50. **Nasturtium,** Dwarf, Mixed.
51. **Pansy,** Mixed.
53. **Petunia,** Mixed.
53. **Pinks,** Dianthus, Mixed.
54. **Phlox,** Drummondi, Mixed.
55. **Sweet Peas,** Fine Mixed.
56. **Verbena,** Mixed.
57. **Wild Flower** Garden, Mix'd
58. **Zinnia,** Mixed.

FREE with every order package New Midget Phlox. Forty shades and colors, (price 20c.) Mention this paper.

Address all Orders: Remit Cash with Order.

WM. RENNIE, Cor. Adelaide and Jarvis Sts. **TORONTO.**

NOTE CLOSE MESH AT BOTTOM



Page Acme Poultry Netting

is close meshed at bottom and does not require rail or board support at edges, having strong straight wire (No. 12 guage) at top, bottom and in centre, cannot sag and is easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting is of neat appearance, very durable and cheap. We also make farm and ornamental fence, gates, nails and staples. The name of Page is your guarantee of quality.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 5

SIMMERS' —SEEDS— —GROW—

Our Complete Illustrated Catalogue MAILED

FREE TO PLANTERS.

It tells about all the BEST SEEDS that can be grown, and should be consulted by every gardener before deciding upon what vegetables and flowers to plant either for pleasure or profit. ☞ If you have not already received a copy, kindly send your address on a postal card to-day. Address—

J. A. SIMMERS

Toronto, Ontario.

Subscribers are requested to remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness,' and have it mailed in good time so as to avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. See the special inducements and clubbing offers in this issue.

EWING'S SELECTED SEEDS

Please send us your address and we will mail you by return our

ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE,

In which is enumerated all the best varieties of

Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden and Lawn Tools, Spraying Apparatus, Artificial Manures, &c.

No house in the trade has a higher reputation, nor can serve you better, in regard to quality of seeds, extensive assortment, or price. We solicit your orders.

WILLIAM EWING & CO.,

Seed Merchants, MONTREAL.

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER

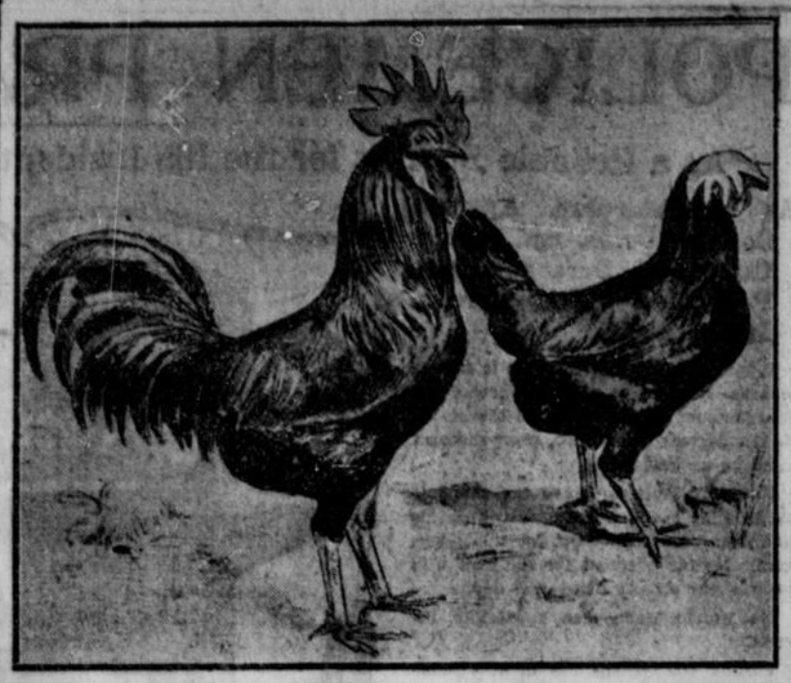


Built in 6, 8, 9 and 12 Ft. Lengths.

Suitable for all the provinces. Some late improvements are **ROLLER BEARINGS, SOLID HEADS** in the Drums, made of Pressed Steel; **DOUBLE TRUSS RODS** under the frame; **DRAW BRACKET** for low Down hitch. This Roller is a perfect beauty. Ask your neighboring agent to order one for you, or write for full description and prices.

T. E. BISSELL, Elora, Ont

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



THE POULTRY VARIETIES'--13, THE BLACK MINORCA.

The Minorcas belong to the Mediterranean class, and they are placed next to the Leghorns in laying qualities. They are in appearance very similar to the Leghorns. Their general outline is, in fact, that of the latter, but of more length of body and heavier in mold. Indeed, they are the only variety of the Mediterranean class that has a given weight which approaches that of the Wyandotte, being only one-half pound lighter. The origin of the Minorcas, like that of so many others of our profitable poultry, is much in doubt. Some are of the opinion that they originally came from Minorca, one of the Belearic Isles, in the Mediterranean Sea, while others contend they are a variety of the Black Spanish. They are good for table purposes, and are non-sitters. Their eggs are white, and average eight to the pound. A Minorca hen lays from twelve to fifteen dozen eggs in a year. The Minorca fowl is large in outline, well bodied, stands well up on its legs, has a broad chest, and a long, flat back, with tail carried upright. Many breeders dispute as to the carriage of the tail. The standard says 'upright,' while the preference is almost universally expressed by breeders that it should be carried 'well back.' The upright position gives the tail the Leghorn type, while the typical Minorca differs somewhat from it by being more horizontal. The body of the Minorca male is long, square in front, tapering from front to rear. When standing erect, the body of the male is at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. Thighs are stout, shanks medium in length, stout in bone, and in color dark slate or nearly black, comb single, large, perfectly straight and upright, evenly serrated, and extending well over back of head. Wattles are thin and pendulous, corresponding with size of comb, ear lobes pure white. The female is in body of the same general appearance as the male, rather long, broad and deep. Her comb is large, single and drooping to one side. Black Minorcas are in plumage a rich, glossy black throughout; grey tips are considered serious defects. The standard weight is: Cock, 8 pounds; hen, 6 pounds; cockerel, 6½ pounds; pullet, 5½ pounds.

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.]

SCIENTIFIC TREE MOVING.

HOW TREES OF LARGE SIZE ARE TRANSPLANTED SUCCESSFULLY.

(Day Allen Willey in 'Scientific American.')

The transferring of trees is at present so scientifically conducted that it is not necessary to wait 10 or 15 years for shade trees to grow for one's grounds or to ornament the landscape with large specimens of trees. In fact, parks and the surroundings of country seats can be made to order these days, the grounds about the residence being beautified and shaded while the home is being constructed. At a number of villages on Long Island can be seen fine specimens of forest growth ranging from 25 to 50 years old, moved various distances and replanted, yet are growing vigorously and to all appearances are in perfect health. They include such specimens as silver maple, Norway maple, beech, birch, linden, fir, hemlock and cherry.

Apparently it would seem impossible to transplant a tree 50 feet in height, with a trunk varying from one to two and a half or three feet in diameter at the base, for even a novice realizes the extent of the roots which spread through a wide area of ground in all directions, yet the operation is being performed with complete success.

What is known as a tree mover, the invention of Henry Hicks, of Westbury, N.Y., has been adapted for the purpose. In operating with this apparatus, the tree, if of 14 to 26 inches diameter of trunk, is dug by starting a circular trench with a diameter of 30 to 40 feet. An undercut is made beneath the roots with a light prospecting pick, and the soil picked out and caved down with a spading fork or picking rod, the points of which are rounded to avoid cutting off the roots. The loose earth is shovelled out of the bottom of the trench and the roots are uncovered, tied in bundles with lath yarn and bent up, out of the way of the diggers. If the roots are to be out of the ground even for one day in dry weather, the bundles are wrapped in clay mud, damp moss and straw or burlap. When the digging has progressed within from four to eight feet of the centre, the tree is slightly tipped over to loosen the central ball, which cleaves from the subsoil near the extremities of the downward roots. On sand or hardpan subsoil this is at a depth of two to five feet. In deep soil it may be necessary to cut some downward roots. A ball of earth is left in the centre from five to twelve feet in diameter, or as heavy as can be drawn by four to eight horses. This ball is not essential with deciduous trees, but it is easier to leave it than to remove and replace the soil. With fine-rooted trees, like the red maple, it is difficult to pick out the soil, while with coarse-rooted trees, like the beech, in gravelly soil the ball drops to pieces.

In loading for removal the cradle of the mover, which is pivoted above or back of the axle, is swung over to the tree, the trunk first being wrapped with cushions and slats. It is thus clamped to the cradle by chains and screws without injuring the bark. By means of a screw nine feet long operated by a ratchet lever or hand-brake wheel, the cradle lifts the tree from the hole and swings it over in a horizontal position. Pulling in the same direction by tackle fastened in the top of the tree aids the work of the screw. After the tree is loaded, the roots on the other side of the axle are tied up to the perches. The front wheels are on pivots, therefore the roots are not broken by the swinging of the axle. The roots are next drawn aside to put in the pole and driver's seat. Planks are placed under the wheels and the mover is pulled out of the hole by tackle.

The hole to receive the tree is prepared with a layer of soft mud in the bottom, which partly fills the crevices between the roots as the tree is lowered into it. The weight of the tree is not allowed to rest upon and crush the downward roots, but is supported by the mover until fine earth is packed in. Soil is worked down between the centre roots in the form of mud by means of a stream of water and packing sticks. The side roots are next unwrapped and covered at their natural depth. While the tree is horizontal, it is usually pruned, the outside being cut back one to three feet, cutting to a crotch or bud, and the remaining twigs thinned out about one-third. Hardwood trees and trees with few roots need the most severe pruning.

Until it is firmly embedded, the tree is secured by guy wires. Anchor posts are set slanting four and a half feet in the ground with a cross piece just below the surface. Two to six strands of galvanized steel wire are used, run from the posts through pieces of hose, around the tree and back to the post. It is twisted tight with two sticks turning in the same direction and moving toward each other. To prevent the sun from drying out the bark on the south side of the tree, the trunk is wrapped with straw, especially thin-barked trees, like beech and silver maple. By following the plan described, enough of the smaller roots of the tree are preserved to give it ample nourishment if it is transplanted in soil which contains fertilizing elements.

In spite of the details which accompany the work, a force of five or six men only is required to remove and set the largest trees, and the work can be accomplished in a comparatively short space of time. Consequently the owner of a plot of ground entirely destitute of trees can surround his residence with a grove of one hundred or more hardy specimens of the forest, arranged in artistic groups to suit his fancy, the operation representing but a few months from beginning to end.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Good seed is the foundation of every crop; without it a good crop cannot be raised even with ever so much care afterwards.

Three points in applying manure: First, never plough it deeply into the land; second, keep it near the surface; third, work it with the top soil into a fine seed bed.

The boy or girl who really wants an education can get it by paying the price. No matter where one lives, nor how far from great schools, the spirit of education is abroad, and wherever there is a great purpose and an indomitable will there is a university.

It is most important that the temperature should be favorable to a quick germination of the seed. Land rolled in early spring has been proved to be three degrees warmer in the first three inches than land not rolled. The lumpy surface of the rough land radiates the heat from the rays of the sun; the rolled land retains more of the heat in the soil.

Those who think manure has been washed away, because spread in winter, have mistaken the action of manure on the ground. Until bacteria makes manure available as plant food, it has to bide its time, and it is in a poor condition, no doubt, to tempt bacteria to seize upon it when it is spread over the ground in winter. But in due time the conditions will favor and bacteria will find it.

Tests made of seeds by the United States Department of Agriculture show, among other results, that a lot of foxtail seed from Germany was only 16.5 percent pure. It cost 35 cents a pound, and was adulterated with seed worth only 10 cents. Of many seeds purchased in the open market, a sample of orchard grass was found to be 53 percent bad; a batch of redtop clover 53 percent; a lot of Crimson clover, 98 percent bad, and some Hungarian brome grass that failed to germinate at all. It is to be hoped that this investigation will improve the quality offered on the market.

Of the pure species of grasses, timothy contains the lowest percentage of digestible protein, while orchard grass, redtop and Kentucky blue grass are the richest in protein, containing about five percent against a little less than three percent in the case of timothy. Rowen hay ranks with the clovers in composition. This is due to the fact that young, immature grasses always contain a higher percentage of protein than those which are fully grown. The high feeding value of the clovers is also due to the high percentage of protein which they contain. Early cut clover will contain about twice as high a percentage of protein as our common grasses.

Mangels improve in feeding value as they ripen in the pit or shed, and English farmers say they should not be used till after mid-winter, as they are then 50 percent more nourishing and wholesome. This improvement is attributed to a chemical change which takes place in the roots. Chemists have investigated the matter, and say that the change is due to a conversion of the nitrogen in the bulbs from the form of a nitrate, in which it exists in the freshly-pulled roots, to the form of an amide, in which it is mostly present in more seasoned roots. When first fed to cattle mangels have a very loosening effect, and should be fed sparingly at first, gradually increasing the daily allowance.

To be successful in any line of business requires intelligence and study, but in agricultural pursuits more thinking is required than in many other branches. The farmer has a problem to solve every morning in order to arrange his work for the day in the most practical way. He has to consider the state of the weather, the help at hand and the many contingencies that may arise when least expected. By a practical system of education derived from experience, observation and study, one may keep out of the rut which so many are prone to follow. But farming is the cause of many failures. Old methods must give place to new ones, and in order to grasp the latest, one must read.

To a young man able and capable and willing to work there is no better way of getting along in the world than to go and work on a farm with a good, square, upright man who understands his business. Do not hire with a farmer who has all the water for his stock to pump by hand, who pitches his hay and sheaves away up to the top of the mow by hand. Hire with a good, progressive man, who uses all the modern labor-saving devices, and makes it pay; who has good, plain board, and who takes an interest in your welfare and tries to teach you all he can. Do the best you can for him. Save as much as possible of your wages, put it out safely at interest as soon as it is earned, and if you have your health and act wisely, at the end of ten years you may have at least $1,500, which is much more than you would be likely to have if you had gone into the city.

Some farmers have too much ambition to make money, and join farm to farm, and everything else must give way to this ambition. Some are so anxious to make money that they persist in trying to do two men's work until they break down their health and become old men, while they should still be in their prime. Some men who keep a great deal of stock do without a hired man through the winter to save the wages, and expect the wife or, perhaps, a daughter to go to the barn in all kinds of weather, night and morning, and help do the milking. Some farmers are very negligent about doing any garden work, but leave that to the women folks, who are probably so burdened with the necessary work indoors that it is almost impossible to do more, and as a result, not enough fruit and vegetables are grown for the family use.

There is nothing so detrimental to boots and shoes as the penetrating water of melting snow, which soon gives the leather a red appearance, making it become very brash. In this condition they soon wear through or break. A very good leather preservative can be made as follows: Take a quart of best neat's-foot oil and mix with a pound of melted tallow. To give the proper color, add about two ounces of what is called 'drop black,' along with nearly one ounce of Prussian blue. Pour in cans and allow to cool. This will make you the very best of oil for the footwear, soft enough that it can be applied easily, of a good black color, and will keep the leather soft and pliable during the most trying weather. It should be applied once a week at least all winter.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Stock should be kept thriving. The owner should watch closely for the first sign of a backward tendency in condition and regulate the food accordingly.

In order to have strong, healthy pigs the sow should be in a well-nourished condition, but not fat. The writer prefers sows that do not have a great tendency for getting fat for that kind usually prove poor milkers and often have a small litter.

Some farmers still make the mistake of feeding hay to their work horses in over-head racks instead of the more convenient and economical manger. Eating hay from the rack is not infrequently a cause of injury to the eyes of the horses so fed.

Some who have experimented with cows as to their drinking habits assert that they vary greatly as to the time when they want this water. Some prefer to drink enough at one time to satisfy them for twenty-four hours, while other cows want to drink often. It is a good idea to have drinking arrangements such that the cows can suit themselves as to the time of drinking.

Watch your beast and feed according to its needs, and while never letting it go back, don't throw the profits into the manure pile by over-feeding; a handful more to one and a handful less to another, just as they need it. One cow will get fat on half a gallon of crushed oats at each end of the day, and straw; others will take three times that to keep in condition.

One of the most important things in farm management is to always have the team in condition to do the work required of it; more particularly is this the case in the spring of the year when time is money and a week late in putting in a crop may make a great difference. Farm horses seldom suffer for lack of food, but are frequently injured by lack of judgment, for the manner of feeding is just as important as the quality of the food. Many good horses are wind-broken and practically ruined by bad stable management before they reach the most serviceable age.

Never permit any neglect to fall upon the ewes with lamb, and feed them liberally with well-balanced rations. Corn in particular should be given to them, for this is heating and fattening, and there is no danger that the ewes will get too fat in winter for their health. The fat enables them to withstand the cold of winter, and to keep the little body inside nourished and supplied with blood. Oats and wheat screenings that are free from smut can be fed also, but smut actually causes serious harm sometimes to the lambs and mother.

Some men say that they have seen as good scrub cows as registered ones. There are no doubt isolated cases in which native cows have proved exceptionally good ones. But such cases are freaks. If we breed a scrub cow with unprofitable ancestry back of her, to a scrub bull with no better ancestry, what can we expect but an unprofitable animal? If on the other hand we take a registered cow with an undoubted ancestry of profitable animals behind her reaching back for half a century or more, and breed her to a bull with a pedigree golden with the rich butter tests made by dam and sires' dams for generations, the result will be as sure as anything is sure in this world—an animal that will make his or her record in the dairy world.

You may be in the corn belt, or be fond of alfalfa; but red clover seems to agree with ours, says the 'American Sheep Breeder.' I do not know how we would winter our lambs without it. Cut feed looks economical, but they seem to like to pull it themselves from the racks and do not like nosing over it in the trough, and we like to consult their tastes. Some grain—not very much—half a pint to a pint—oats, oats and peas, oats and corn, oats and bran; your markets will make some difference, but oats first. Throw in pure water and plenty of exercise, with clean skins and clean fleeces, and you will take pride in contemplating your prospective husky ewe flock. In fact, the pride is an important sauce to the diet, for without it susceptibility to sheep needs will not be vouchsafed you.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

A little pamphlet of sixty pages, 'Strawberry Culture,' has just been published by the M. Crawford Company, Cuyahogo Falls, Ohio, and, selling for a nominal price, contains much information worth many times its cost. It deals with all branches of this most fascinating pursuit, and is a welcome addition to the literature of the subject, for it gives information in the most concise form.

IN THE SUGAR BUSH

SEASONABLE ADVICE BY AN EXPERT SUGAR-MAKER.

When the sap is converted into maple syrup at the density of eleven pounds to the gallon, it should be drawn from the evaporator, allowing it to pass through a felt strainer into a tin pail not exceeding fifteen quarts in capacity. A twelve-quart pail is preferable. When the pail is filled with syrup set it aside until the syrup has cooled, when you will discover that the malate of lime has all settled to the bottom of the pail. Then pour the syrup from the pail into a correct gallon measure, then into a square full can, screw the cap about half way on its companion, squeeze the sides of the can until the syrup will ooze round the cap, then hermetically seal the can by using a pair of pliers or a pipe wrench suitable for that purpose. If the sides of the can will remain concaved it indicates that the sealing is perfect. Remove all stains from the can, label neatly, then pack the number of cans desired in an attractive package for market. If these instructions are followed you will have no complaint from your customers in regard to malate of lime, fermentation or crystallization.

White of egg, milk or lime should never be used for cleansing syrup, and after the syrup has been drawn from the evaporator, it should never be reheated. Sap should be converted into syrup within one hour after it has passed into and through the various compartments of a modern evaporator, and after the first drawing of syrup has been made, within twenty minutes another drawing of syrup should follow. The depth of sap and sweet in the evaporator should not be allowed to exceed three-fourths of an inch, and a better quality of syrup is obtained at half an inch. Cleanliness, rapidity of evaporation, gathering the sap at short intervals, tapping a tree where the bark is sound half an inch deep, hanging the bucket on the spout. These all count. Never drive a nail into a tree, and use nothing but metal for the sap to come in contact with, then from prime sap the very best results are obtained.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

April is one of the best months in the year to have chickens come out. Early broods are more valuable, particularly those of the larger breeds, as they have a longer time to develop before the winter sets in, are more suitable for exhibition and breeding purposes in the matter of weight and consequently are in more advanced condition for laying than those hatched in June or July.

I am fully aware that there is a deep-rooted prejudice against raising turkeys, says an extensive poultry raiser, many claiming that they are very destructive to growing crops. My experience has shown that they are the least destructive of all farm poultry. Take, for instance, a flock of about one hundred or more turkeys, foraging a field of any kind of grain or grass, and I defy anyone to follow them and show any harm they have done. We all have to acknowledge that they have done much good ridding the field of grasshoppers and many other insect pests.

A serious mistake made by many beginners is in commencing with poor stock and endeavoring to 'breed up.' Of course it can be done, but is very vexatious, and requires a wonderful amount of patience and perseverance. In making your selection of the male birds, do not choose one that is overly large, sluggish in movement and with a disposition to lie around, but one that is spry and light on his feet, built in good proportion and always on the alert.

THREE CALVES AT A BIRTH.

A cow owned by Mr. John Casey Lake, of Belleville, gave birth to three calves on Tuesday last.

Advertisements.

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Imperial Oil Company.

THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE

is an entirely modern and practical machine, and builds the most popular, efficient and durable **COILED SPRING WOVEN WIRE FENCE** in the world, at just **half** what the same weight of factory fence would cost. Farmers cannot afford to fence their farms otherwise. The London will **save $300** or more in fencing a farm, and London fences are **25 p. c.** more valuable by reason of being built on the ground.

Our **New Spring Catalogue** contains valuable information on fencing, and thoroughly illustrates our high class machines, which are models of practical completeness and efficiency. Write for our prices on fencing goods and wire. We want a reliable enterprising Agent in each locality to represent us.

THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO., Limited, LONDON, CANADA.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Minnedosa, Man.—Where are the British who are prisoners with the Boers kept? I read of the Boer prisoners being kept at St. Helena and Bermuda, but see nothing about the men who are captured by the Boers. Ans.—The Boers do not now keep prisoners of war; for one thing they have all they can do to feed themselves. They have no place to keep prisoners, but would have to take them along with their own soldiers from place to place, and they have not men enough to spare to guard prisoners.

JOSEPHUS.

Newcastle, Ont.—Who was Josephus, the Jewish writer? Give dates of his birth and death. What did he write? Ans.—Josephus was a celebrated Jewish historian, born about 37 A.D., of illustrious priestly descent. His mother was connected with the line of Asmodean Princes; his father, Matthias, was a priest. Josephus received a careful education, and so highly was his ability esteemed that at the age of twenty-six he was chosen delegate to Nero. When the Jews rose in their last insurrection against the Romans, Josephus was appointed governor of Galilee. He displayed great valor and prudence, but the advance of the Roman general, Vespasian, made resistance hopeless. Josephus held out for forty-seven days, in the city of Jopopata, and then concealed himself in a cavern, but his hiding-place was discovered, and he was kept in a sort of easy imprisonment for three years. He was present in the Roman army at the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, and after the fall of the city was instrumental in saving the lives of some of his relatives. After this he appears to have resided at Rome, and to have devoted himself to literary studies. The exact date of his death is not known; it was probably about 97 A.D. His works are: 'The History of the Jewish War,' (7 vols.); 'Jewish Antiquities' (20 vols.); a treatise on the 'Antiquity of the Jews,' and an autobiography.

POEMS WANTED.

Newfoundland Subscriber asks for the poem that was composed on the death of Dr. Livingstone in Africa, beginning:
'A voice that in the wilderness burst forth,
Prepare a highway for the Lord our God.'

Sault Ste. Marie—Can any reader give a poem called, 'For he was Scotch and so was she.'

Subscriber, Richwood—Can any one inform me where I can get the words and music of a sacred song, beginning 'Where are the plains of Zion?'

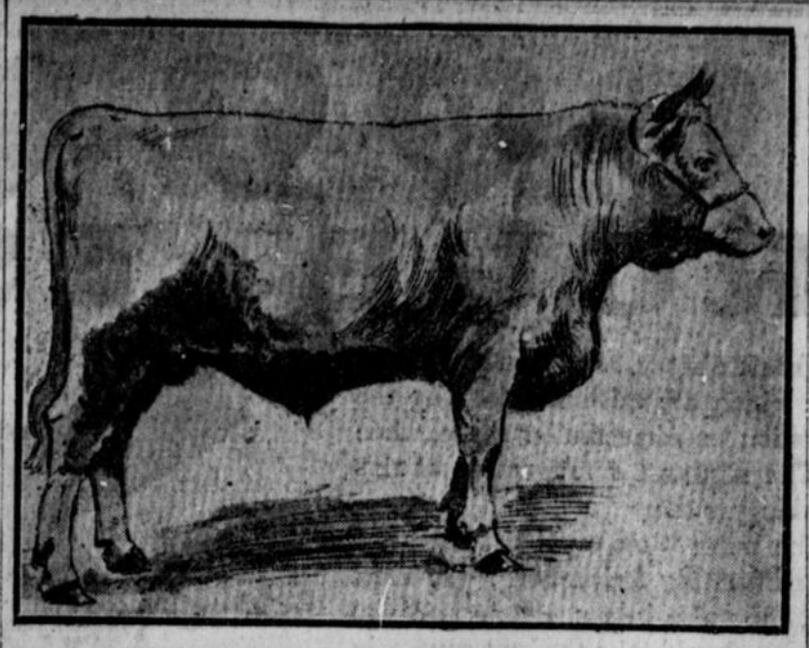
Inquirer—Would like to have the prohibition song entitled, 'Vote as you Pray.'

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Enquirer—The author of this poem was David Charles Bell, brother of Alex. Melville Bell, once Prof. of Elocution in Queen's University, Kingston. The Bells used to give elocutionary entertainments in the late '60's and early '70's.

OBSERVATORIES.

A. L. R.—Write to the secretary of the Astronomical Society, 58 Richmond street east, Toronto, Ont.; also to Mr. Edwin B. Frost, secretary Astronomical and Physical Society of America, Williams Bay, Wis.



THE KING'S CHAMPION YEARLING.

Shorthorn steer, first in class, and winner of cup for best beast under two years of age, at Smithfield. Bred at Sandringham, and shown by His Majesty King Edward VII.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

USE OF SPRING.

J.D.W.—Five years ago I lent a spring of water to a neighbor. He put down pipes leading to his house and stable. Can he claim the spring now? If he can, what can I do to break the claim, and still allow him use of the spring? Ans.—A servitude cannot be acquired by prescription, but it might avoid difficulties in the future if you were to get your neighbor to give you a writing agreeing to remove his pipes from the spring whenever called upon to do so.

(ONTARIO.)

CITIZENSHIP.

Rover, P.E.I.—1. What are the necessary qualifications in order that an alien may become a naturalized citizen of Canada? 2. Is there an educational standard? 3. A Canadian takes the oath of allegiance to the United States, and wishes to again become a Canadian citizen. Must he take the same steps as a person of foreign birth? 4. If not, wherein lies the difference? 5. What are the regulations in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, regarding the nationality of persons 'born at sea.' Ans.—1. Three years' continuous residence in Canada, taking the prescribed oaths of allegiance, etc., and observance of the prescribed formalities, would entitle him to naturalization. 2. No. 3 and 4. Substantially the same course and conditions must be taken and complied with in order to repatriation as in the case of naturalization. 5. The nationality of the child in such cases follows that of the father.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Old Subscriber.—1. Can a wife sell or dispose of her own property without the consent of her husband, such property being acquired since their marriage? 2. Can a wife sell property given her by her husband in security for money raised by a mortgage on her farm? The husband failing to pay the mortgage the farm had to be sold. 3. Can a wife get a separation from her husband on account of ill-usage and meagre support? If so, what steps should she take, and what would be the cost? Ans.—1. As a general rule, she can 2. Yes. 3. No; but the husband may be otherwise prosecuted for his ill-treatment of her. It is open to her to lay an information before a magistrate, and perhaps if he were given to understand that, he might mend his ways.

A FAMILY DIVIDING PROPERTY.

W. R. D., N.B.—1. Man married twice; three sons by first wife, son and daughter by second. What claim has oldest son, if any, upon land at father's death, supposing it is deeded or willed to the other four and wife? 2. Could he (the eldest son) put the others to any trouble? 3. What would be the second wife's claim or right in the same? Ans.—1. None, if deed or will may be assumed to be valid. 2. He could manage to do that even without being in a position to succeed eventually in establishing a legal interest in the property, but if he should go the length of taking legal proceedings and failed therein he would probably be made answerable in costs to the other parties. 3. Whatever the deed or will gave her; or, if there were no acceptance on her part of the interest or provision made thereby in her favor, she could take to her dower, that is to a third of the land for life.

ARREST FOR DEBT.

Old Subscriber, N.B.—A worked for a man to the amount of about $70. He paid part, but now says he will not pay the remainder, the last payment being about two years ago. He lives now in the United States. Last July he came here. A got a capias and gave it to a sheriff. After the sheriff got the capias he was seen talking with the man, but did not arrest him. The man left and has not been here since. The sheriff afterwards wrote to the man to go and pay the bill, but he has not done so. 1. Is the sheriff responsible for the debt? 2. If not how shall A proceed to get his pay? Ans.—1. The sheriff may have failed to do his duty in refraining from making the arrest, but it does not appear from your statement that A has really suffered any actual loss thereby, and we cannot see that he is in a position to recover from the sheriff as suggested. 2. The debtor could be sued where he now resides, and, if he has property liable to seizure, the judgment got against him could be enforced by execution there.

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.]

GRIPPE.

'Z.' over two years ago was taken with a severe attack of grippe, and it affected the lungs, so that he has not yet got rid of the trouble. Has been taking maltine and cod liver oil, but it does not agree with the stomach. Asks if there is any other preparation that would benefit him, and be easier to digest. Also, if dry food such as toast, grape-nuts, shredded wheat, and such preparations, are easier to digest than broths, soups and gruel. Ans.—There are many preparations of cod liver oil in the market. Some can take the pure oil better than the emulsion. You might use Wampole's preparation, which contains the extracts without the oil, and for the latter substitute cream. Instead of maltine you could use extract of malt, such as Pabst's. All the foods you mention would be suitable. Abundance of eggs, milk, with light milk and egg puddings, will be best for you.

CATARRH.

'An Old Subscriber' is over 90 years of age. Has been troubled with a bad cough all winter, and lately a dropping in the throat so that the matter seems to collect in the chest. There is a nasty slime which collects in the mouth so that he has to spit for 10 to 15 minutes. General health is good. Ans.—The trouble is probably the so-called 'winter cough' of the old, a form of bronchitis. This will improve as the fine weather comes. The dropping in the throat is probably due to a catarrh of the nose which often goes with bronchitis. If very much troubled you ought to consult your doctor as there may be some organic trouble at the root of it. We never recommend any patent preparation the composition of which is secret.

NERVOUS.

E.R.—A young man, aged 21, is troubled with costiveness, loss of appetite, is nervous. The fingers twitch involuntarily. Is distressed across the back, particularly when at work. When very tired lies awake; has troubled dreams and awakes often with a fright. The heart seems to beat too forcibly. Has worked hard all his life. Lives on plain food. Does not use tea, coffee, liquor or tobacco. Ans.—The young man undoubtedly is suffering from a form of neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion. By all means get your local doctor to attend you, for it is necessary to get at the underlying cause and remedy this. This can only be done by a personal examination. You ought not to neglect this.

CHILBLAINS.

A 'Subscriber's Daughter' writes: Is troubled at night with an ache or pain in one or both of the legs and cannot keep them still. Feels as if she must move them, and only by using all her strength can she avoid doing so. After retiring the feeling passes off. It is always worse in winter. Next her finger nails split near the ends and she can remove a layer near the top which leaves them thin and rough. Asks also for a cure for chilblains. Ans.—The whole trouble with you is that your system is over-taxed and run down. Do you have much work and mental worry? The pains in the legs are just due to overwrought nerves. Take a tonic such as cod liver oil with hypophosphites and iron. If you are strong and robust in build take a cold bath every morning. If you cannot do this take a very hot bath twice a week at night. Your other troubles are probably due to the same cause. For the nails keep them cut short, slightly bevel the edges with a nail file and rub them twice daily with oil, almond or olive. The chilblains are probably due to weak circulation. A common cause is cold floors and then warming the feet at the fire. When sitting keep the feet up on a stool. Do not warm the feet. Wear warm stockings, but not too closely woven. Every night apply to the feet cold water and then hot alternating every two or three minutes. Follow this with a vigorous rubbing with a rough towel. Painting the chilblains with ordinary tincture of iodine is helpful. If possible, get some outdoor exercise.

PAIN IN SIDE.

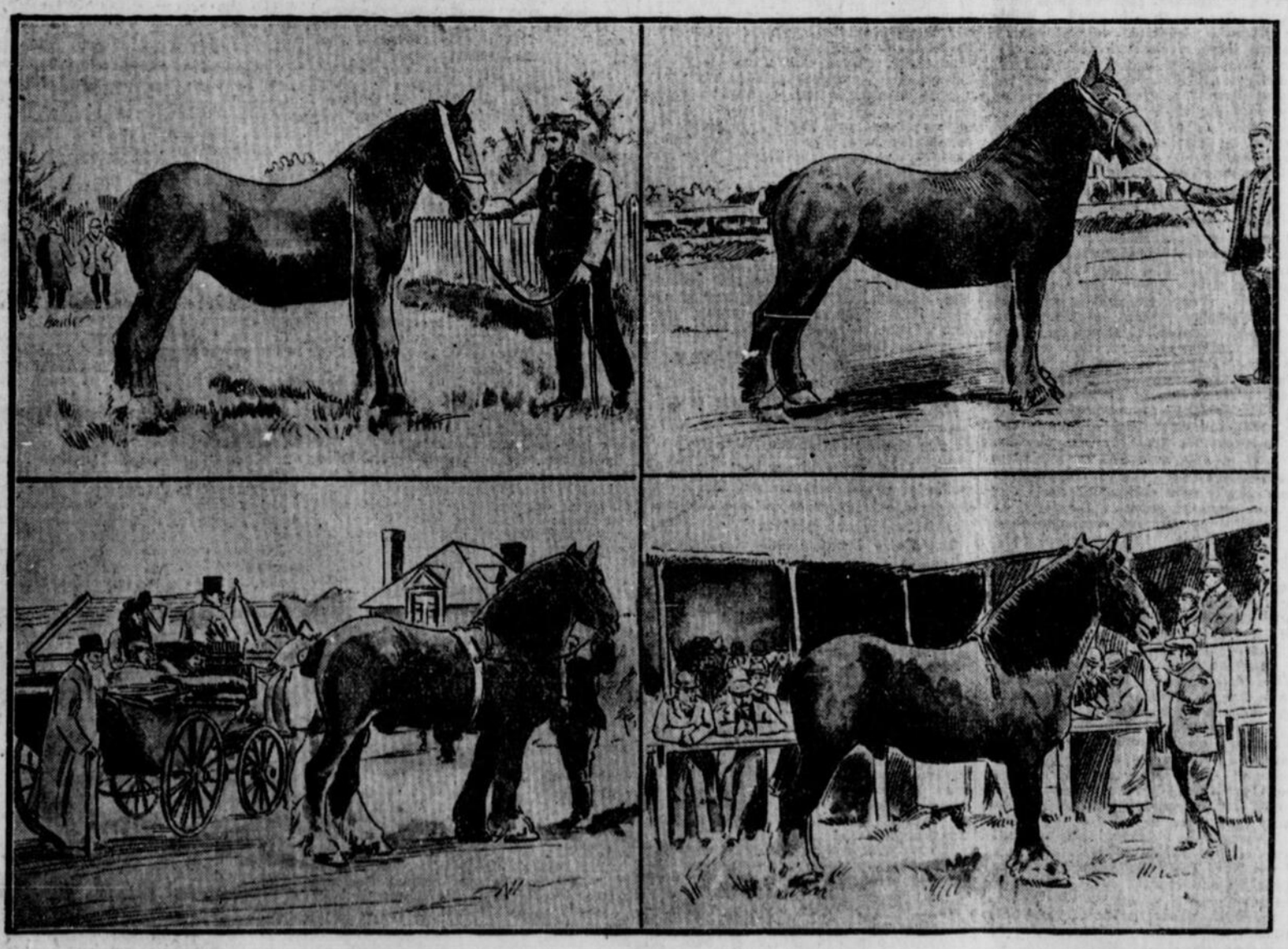
Mrs. W. B., 'Subscriber,' is 53 years old and is troubled with a soreness down the left side from the top of the body and on the same side in the small of the back. If she lies too long turns weak at the heart. Sometimes takes a severe pain in the lower part of the body on the left side. Has also been troubled with the fingers turning white, for about three years. Also has a daughter, about 18 years old, who since the age of six has been troubled with both fingers and toes becoming white. Is healthy and studies hard. Ans.—We fear we cannot advise you in the first case very well. Symptoms such as you describe might come from many causes and only an examination by a doctor can tell you what is wrong. For the hands the trouble is poor circulation. Your daughter should take more outdoor exercise, and if robust a cold water bath in the morning or at least sponge neck and shoulders. Alternate bathing of hands and feet with hot and cold water at bedtime with vigorous rubbing will help. She should have an abundant plain diet, with lots of milk, eggs and cream. Keep the bowels free.

ECZEMA.

'Reader of 'Witness'' is troubled with eczema, which comes out on the face and ears, like boils, but does not come to a head in the same way. When pricked very deep a lot of matter runs out. Has also neuralgia in the face very badly. Ans.—On your description you may not have eczema, but acne. Eczema may come out in the form of small pimples that form matter, but the skin as a whole is usually quite red and there is a good deal of watery discharge which dries up and forms crusts. The disease tends to relapse. The skin is very dry as a rule. In acne, the spots are separated by healthy skin. If eczema it the trouble you should avoid putting water on the face, but use thin gruel or starch instead. Wipe dry and dust the face at night with a powder composed of equal parts of zinc oxide, starch, and calamine. Diet should be restricted and meat should not be taken for a time till you are better. Keep the bowels open every day or two by salts if necessary.

SORE FEET.

'Subscriber's Son' has been troubled with sore feet for three years. The affection began in the bottom of the heels and then spread over the soles of the feet. The soreness seems to be in and about the bone. The feet are swollen a little. There is no soreness or pain except when on the feet. Skin seems very scaly and itchy at times. Ans.—It seems most likely that you are suffering from flat foot. This is due to walking or standing a great deal, especially if the system is a little run-down. The ligament that stretches along the sole of the instep becomes stretched and allows the instep to fall. Place your foot on the ground, stand upright, and ask some one to look at the feet and see if the inner prominence of the ankle is nearer the ground than is natural. In such cases the feet seem a little turned outwards, so that you walk on the inner side of the sole. If this is the case you had better see your doctor and get his advice. Some cases need different treatment from others. As a rule, a proper insole, or a built-up boot, is necessary, or even a plaster bandage.



SNAP-SHOTS AT THE KING'S SALE OF SHIRES.
(From the London 'Farmer and Stock-breeder.')

Yearling filly 'Mountain Echo,' bought by Sir J. B. Maple, Bart., for 350 guineas.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark and Sir Dighton Probyn, inspecting the favorite. Her Majesty is standing in the carriage.

The brood mare 'Southernwood 'Echo,' purchased by Mr. Salomans for 300 guineas.

The stallion 'Benedick,' which fell to Mr. Smith Carrington's bid of 500 guineas.

The sale of the King's shires at Wolferton on Tuesday, Feb. 4, was the chief event of the season in which the Shire horse-breeders are interested. The event was made more memorable by the fact that during the afternoon Her Majesty the Queen drove down from Sandringham and spent some time on the grounds. The bidding was brisk, and while the prices were not sensational, they were good. The top score of the sale was made by 'Benedick, 17761,' a bay stallion, foaled in 1898; sire 'Prince Harold.' Forty-five animals were sold for £8,667 15 shillings, an average of £192 3s 5d.

Advertisements.

THE MILK FAMINE.

Daily Shortage of 6,000 Gallons.

SERIOUS MILK FAMINE THREATENS POOR OF THE CITY.

HOUSEHOLDERS SUFFER.

Local Milkmen Are Regarding the Situation with Considerble Alarm.

Local milkmen are much put out at the milk famine which is threatening the city. The poor people are finding it very difficult to get any milk at all, as the large concerns which daily use great quantities, are doing their best to get their usual supply. As dealers are afraid of losing their custom, the householder has to suffer.

Mr. Gregoire Jubinville, proprietor of the Pasteurized Milk Company, Legauchetiere street, stated to-day that the city is short an average of five or six thousand gallons a day at the present time. His company supplies, when it can, a great many retail milkmen, but during the past week or two there has been between 140 and 150 dealers who were unable to get more from him than half the quantity they require. He says that the poor of the city are suffering for want of milk, but they cannot get it, because the average milkman will first serve the people who are the best customers. Mr. Jubinville says that the chief cause of the trouble is that the price of food for the cattle is so high that the farmers cannot afford to buy, and the result is that many of them either get rid of their cows at such a time as this, or feed them merely for the purpose of keeping them alive, and not for the purpose of milking them.

He strongly advocates that the city regulations should be somewhat changed so as to allow a certain quantity of filtered water to be mixed with the milk, not sufficient to do it any material harm, but in order to make it go a little further; the idea of taking off a small quantity of the amount received by the big customers so as to make the supply go around, is not practicable, he claims, as big customers will have what they can pay for, and the dealer dare not refuse them.

SHORTAGE QUITE SERIOUS.

The manager of the Guaranteed Pure Milk Company, when seen, said that the shortage of milk just now, was quite serious, but that at this time every year the supply was cut down. Cattle food was, however, never so expensive as at the present time, and this doubtless has much to do with the famine.

The Remedy is Not in Watering

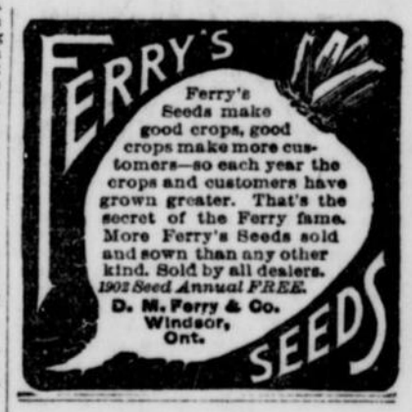
THE MILK, BUT IN FEEDING

HERBAGEUM TO THE COWS.

Read Below What is Said Regarding It.

The following opinions on the value of Herbageum, in regular use with dairy cattle, are selected from The Beaver Mfg. Co.'s pamphlet, "Take a Pointer," and should be read by every dairyman. Mr. M. Cardin, of Drummondville, Que., says: "After feeding Herbageum for about eight days, the milk had increased 33 1-2 per-cent." Mr. D. A. Macfarlane, of Trout River, Huntingdon P.O., Que., says: "I find that straw and other coarse foods will be eaten clean in larger quantities when Herbageum is fed, thus saving hay and grain." Mr. G. J. Fockler, of Ringwood, Ont., says: "Herbageum keeps cows fat and slick and in good flesh when milking heavy, besides we get a great deal more milk, and the milk is better and the flavor of the butter is finer." Mr. H. Dawson, of Guelph, Ont., says: "By feeding Herbageum to our cows more coarse foods can be utilized, and we can save from one-fourth to one-third of the feed, and consider that there is a saving of about 30 percent on the cost of feeding by using it with coarse foods." Messrs. J. Ernst & Son, of Mahone Bay, N.S., say: "In feeding Herbageum to our milch cows, we not only find that there is an increased quantity of milk, which is of a richer quality, but that less feed satisfies them." Mr. Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree Harbor, N.S., says: "With milch cows it has been the means of saving fully one-half the cost of feed, as straw, cornstalks and coarse foods generally, can, to a large extent, replace hay, grain and meals, without loss in return or lowering the condition of the animal." Mr. Henry Bedard, of Alexandria, Ont., says: "It not only keeps a cow in good order, but we have also found an increase in the milk, which is of a richer quality and sweeter taste. This year we made more butter from six cows than we did two years ago from nine, besides which we can churn more quickly, and the butter is more solid in the working." Mr. Narcisse Barrette, of St. Urbain de Chateauguay, Que., says: "Herbageum increases the flow of milk, which is of a richer quality." Mr. E. Price, of Perth, N.B., says: "I keep five cows, and feed them Herbageum, with the result of more and better milk, more butter and of a decidedly better color and flavor." Mr. J. S. Titus, of St. Martins, N.B., says: "It certainly adds to the quantity of milk and also improves the quality."

If Herbageum is not sold in your town write The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt., Canada. The sole manufacturers.



LIVE STOCK.

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

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for **GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.**

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and **it does its work while the horse is working.**

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.

337c St. Paul street, Montreal.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a new, scientific & certain remedy. Write today for important circular No. 173

NO COST IF IT FAILS.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Cured In 15 to 30 Days

LETTERS FROM READERS.

'THE RELIGION OF THE DOUKHOBORS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I make this reply to the letter published in your issue of the 8th inst., written on the above topic by one who signs: 'Subscriber in Manitoba.'

That the 'Doukhobors have cast off the Greek Church' is quite true. That in doing so they cast-off any 'good' is a statement which will not be accepted by any one who knows of the deplorable failure of the Greek Church during the centuries to develop Christian manhood amongst the Galicians. The statement that the religion of the Doukhobors is 'unnatural,' calls for no contradiction, inasmuch as not many readers can understand what your correspondent's words mean, and inasmuch as he does not even attempt to prove that their religion is 'unscriptural,' his bald statement that it is 'unscriptural' is merely an assertion of his own individual opinion. Now, if he had signed his own name, some of us could form an estimate of that opinion, but not knowing who he is, how can he expect us to accept that opinion. Every week I talk with Doukhobors who are quite capable and quite fully prepared to give ample proof that their religion, as manifested in their walk and conversation in every day life, is more truly scriptural than is that of the majority of their traducers. That their religion would be 'irksome' to themselves, 'were it not that they have voluntarily adopted it,' is a statement which would surely not have been made by any reasonable man sufficiently logical to see that they still 'voluntarily' continue to be loyal to the principles of their 'adopted' religion.

No one who knows of their sad history in Russia, where they suffered untold barbaric cruelties at the hands of the state, and still more unchristian treatment at the hands of the Greek Church, would be so unreasonable as to censure them (as your correspondent censures) for their natural prejudices against ourselves, because we are loyal to church and to state. On the contrary, those of us capable of judging of the inevitable and invariable results of persecution are ready to admit that that prejudice of the Doukhobors exists not because they are Doukhobors, but because they are no more than human, while all patriots will be ready to admit that harsh and unjust criticism will do nothing to promote, but will do much to retard their much-to-be-desired assimilation into our commonwealth, and all Christians will be ready to admit that sympathy for them would be a more Christian course for us to pursue than so much un-Christian prejudice against them.

That they think their religion 'superior to ours,' is quite true, because we have never yet shown them that we are Christians.

As a people we have never yet shown them by applied Christianity that we have any Christianity to apply. The fact that they acknowledge that the members of The National Council of Women, and the Society of Friends are Christians, is ample proof that we ourselves, and not the Doukhobors, are censurable for their prejudices against us. That they judge all of us by those of us whom they see in frontier towns (where there are too many saloons) and by those of us whom they meet in contractors' camps (where there is a type of civilization which might be higher), that they judge us all by these, is just as true as it is natural for them to do so. We have never yet even attempted to show them the true side of our Christian civilization. Until we do so, we ourselves, and not they, must bear all responsibility for the cause of their prejudice against us.

That they ascribe the 'poor specimens' and 'sorry spectacles' of humanity which they see in Canada to our 'religion and education' is not quite correct. His statement would be more correct if he had said that they ascribe these to a lack in our religion and educational system. Now, before censuring the Doukhobors for thus judging our systems, your correspondent should first have proved that our religious and educational systems are in all respects just what they ought to be.

He thinks that they are 'lax in their observance of the Sabbath.' They believe, as Jesus taught, that 'the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.' That their 'children play' on the Sabbath is true. They think that it is just as natural for children to play as for birds to sing, and that neither the songs of birds nor the play of children make the Sabbath less holy. While I do not think that in this view the Doukhobors are entirely justifiable, yet I do think that before we censure the Sabbath play of Doukhobor children, we should, as a people, first begin to remember our own Sabbath days by keeping them holy. Your correspondent sees a mote in the eye of the Doukhobors, while (if he speaks for the Canadian people) there is a beam in his own eye. That they 'visit at each other's houses and villages' on the Sabbath is true. Canadians do likewise. One of the most beautiful of the many beautiful phases of life to be seen on the Sabbath in a Doukhobor village, is a band of young people going from house to house and from village to village visiting the old, the infirm, and the sick, who are unable to attend religious service, and holding a religious service in every house visited. When all our Sabbath visiting can be said to be for this purpose, our criticism of the more sacred Doukhobor Sabbath will be less inconsistent. That there is some 'work,' and some 'worldly business' done by them on the Sabbath is quite true, for there are Doukhobors and Doukhobors; but, as a general rule, the Sabbath in a Doukhobor village is much more sacredly observed than in the average Canadian town.

That 'fatalism' is a part of their religion is true; but that is not because they are Doukhobors, who imbibed it from 'Turk and from Tartar,' but because they are Christian mystics, and in all types of Christians there is an element of mysticism. Indeed, the more spiritual amongst Canadians are more or less mystical.

The statement that they are 'pantheists' is the clearest proof that your correspondent has studied them only superficially. That they believe that 'God is in all His creatures' is a statement which would not have been made by one who had made a thorough investigation. They do believe that God's handiwork is seen in all His creatures, and so religiously do they reverence the Creator, that they look upon His creatures with feelings akin to reverence, feelings, in a measure, similar to those of the Psalmist, when he 'considered the heavens.'

Therefore they do not wantonly slaughter bird and beast from the malevolent thirst for bloodshed or the cruel love of so-called pleasure as more barbarous peoples have been known to do. These creatures were created by God and have therefore some right to life. Their wholesale and unnecessary slaughter must therefore be a serious breach of some unwritten law which only the Doukhobors at present obey. They will not kill animals for any cause, and are, therefore, vegetarians. The first argument advanced by a Doukhobor in defence of this principle is the one above referred to. His second and most forcible argument is a comparison of the superior physical development of his people with that of Canadians.

Your correspondent states that they have received such principles from the 'Hindoos.' In Southern Russia they were thrown into contact with Turk and Tartar, but not with Hindoos, of whom they have rarely, if ever, heard. They have certainly never had opportunity of being influenced by Hindoo religious principles.

That they 'pride themselves' in the fact that they have no books—not even the Bible—needs qualification and modification. Many of them—about five per cent—can read the Bible. These have Bibles. Some one has said that Burns's picture in 'The Cottar's Saturday Night' can but rarely be reproduced either in Scotland or in Canada. The picture which most closely resembles it, I have frequently seen in a Doukhobor village on a Sabbath afternoon, when fathers who can read the Bible follow the beautiful old-fashioned custom of reading it aloud surrounded by their wives and children. And the majority, who cannot read, follow the daily custom of repeating the words of their 'Book of Life,' (extracts from our Psalms and Gospels) thus teaching this to their children.

It is true that many of the Doukhobors are 'satisfied in their ignorance.' All uneducated peoples are so. This is true especially of the older men and women. But amongst the younger people there is a divine discontent which is very promising and which might be utilized towards more hopeful conditions by our Canadian Christians if we were only willing to learn our duty towards these very worthy people who are amongst the very few present-day peoples who are willing to sacrifice all worldly goods, all worldly pleasures, even life itself, rather than be false to principles which they sincerely believe to be the eternal principles of Jehovah.

That in religion they are 'ultra-conservative' is true. Had they been otherwise in Russia they would have been so far false to principle as to make a compromise with the Greek Church by consenting to idolatrous 'Ikon' worship. Had they been otherwise they would have set at naught the commands of Jesus and respected the commands of the Russian state when ordered to take up arms. That they 'exact from one another a formal and tedious routine of bows' is a misrepresentation, or, at least, a misapprehension. One of the two fundamental principles of their type of Christianity (as it seems to be a fundamental principle of Him who issued Christianity's manifesto) is the love of neighbor. This principle governs all their relationships with their fellowmen. They not only profess such love, but they do love their neighbors and this love is manifested in their every act towards one another. This love of neighbor is the motive principle in their communistic life, which is the motive power in compelling them to take their present stand concerning our system of land tenure. The resultant of this principle of love of neighbor is a profound respect which is manifested in a beautiful courtesy shown one to the other, a courtesy which is at times lacking with other peoples or which, when manifested by us at all, is too often merely cold and formal. This spirit of courtesy appears in the 'bows' which are neither 'formal' nor 'tedious,' nor 'exacted.' That they are 'literal where we are figurative' is quite true, hence their literal interpretation of the words of the Sermon on the Mount, concerning which we have become so 'figurative' as to introduce into our beliefs concerning their meaning so many undefined and indefinable limitations as practically destroy the real meaning which Jesus intended to convey to the people who heard them from his lips.

Like every other race of people, the Doukhobors cannot be fully comprehended by one who does not thoroughly study them in the spirit not of prejudice but of sympathy. One must live with them in order to know them. And one must be free from prejudice if he would escape the expressing of opinions which are thereby perverted. And may I suggest to your correspondent a fairer test than any which appears in the letter—the test of the Master himself: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'

J. T. REID, M.D.

The Hospital, Sifton, Man., Dec. 20, 1902.

THE BIBLE MESSAGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some time ago the 'Witness' had an editorial in which it referred to the decision of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in the Macdonnell heresy trial in which the Presbyterian Church standards as contained in the 'Confession of Faith' were explained as teaching, not the inerrancy of the whole Bible as we now have it, but that the Bible did contain the word of God. It would appear from recent ecclesiastical occurrences in Montreal and elsewhere that this view is rapidly gaining ground in Montreal in particular and in the whole ecclesiastical and theological world in general. But this attitude and explanation is as wide as the poles from the explanation demanded by modern rationalists. It is mere childishness to seek protection under such a weak and thin covering. This new explanation is much less satisfactory than the old. While the Bible is circulated in millions in heathen foreign countries and the missionary question is at the bottom of the recent great Chinese upheaval, and the intense hatred of foreigners in China, it is very important for Europeans and Americans to consider carefully their position in this matter. Leaving aside altogether the question of inspiration or non-inspiration of the whole or part of the Jewish Scriptures, the point at issue is their relation to our theory of an ideal civilization. For instance, polygamy is made illegal in all Christian countries. Our missionaries go among Canadian and American Indians, pagans in Africa, China, India and other places. They immediately denounce the polygamous system in these countries and the appeal to reason and European civilization has some effect on these heathen. But as soon as the missionaries get themselves well installed they immediately begin to circulate the Bible. The heathen on reading the Bible find that the very state of things that the missionaries denounce are the ideal state of society described in the Bible. The heathen conception of history and geography is very cloudy and he is very apt to confound modern European society with the Hebrew society described in the Bible. In this connection I am not going to denounce or advocate either monogamy or polygamy. Monogamy was a European institution during the time that polygamy flourished under the Hebrew theocracy; it is still the ideal if not the real state of society in Europe. Polygamy was still practiced in Palestine after the dispersion of the Hebrews, so that the Bible is not a factor in this matter one way or the other. Our modern civilization is a plant of European growth. The Bible or the Church did not help the growth of this plant. After progress in science, literature and liberty was made in spite of the Church, the Church then claimed credit for the growth of the beautiful plant that grew in spite of its efforts to destroy it. I have always not only admitted but maintained the superiority of the New Testament teachings, and I might include certain parts of the Old Testament—to all other writings ancient or modern. While the world lasts their intrinsic value will command first place in human thought, independent of any theory of inspiration, but from the beginning of Genesis to the last chapter of the 'Book of Esther, with the exception of the story of Joseph and one or two other instances, I fail to find anything from a historical, ethical, scientific or any other point of view that is not far excelled in the history of Greece and Rome and our own ancestors. This is my testimony and my answer to the 'Witness,' Mr. Huxtable and the atheistic school. I am not alone in this way of thinking. Many of the great and good men of the last two centuries have been of that way of thinking. And though some of the more bigoted of the church folks on the one hand and a low grade kind of atheism on the other, cannot understand why a man may be outside of all churches without being an atheist or how he can see any beauties in the New Testament without also admiring Moses and David. I prefer to choose my own mental food the same as I choose my bodily food. I would like to close this letter and with it my end of the controversy that has continued in the 'Witness' since last October by the closing words of Renan on a great subject: 'In any cases Jesus will not be surpassed. His worship will constantly renew itself, his history will provoke endless pious tears, his sufferings will subdue the stoutest hearts, all ages will proclaim that, among the sons of men, no one has been born who is greater than Jesus.'

NORMAN MURRAY.

DR. GRANT AND THE GOTHENBERG SYSTEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am sorry to see that the Rev. Principal Grant is again using his great influence in opposition to the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The doctor is undoubtedly a great man and a good man. That he is perfectly sincere in his desire to diminish the evils of intemperance no one will question.

Nevertheless, I do not hesitate a moment to say that he is a most unsafe and unreliable guide in his teaching on the great temperance question now before the electorate of Ontario and Manitoba.

There is one point in his letter to the 'Globe' of Feb. 21, over which I greatly rejoice. I refer to his manly and outspoken condemnation of the hateful licensing system at present in operation in our country. In this particular he becomes one with the most advanced prohibitionists.

To my own mind it is a matter of surprise that the worthy doctor should employ his powerful pen in the advocacy of such a thing as the Gothenberg system. It is rather an instructive and interesting coincidence that whilst he and some few others in Canada are magnifying and glorifying the Gothenberg system, the Town Council of Gothenberg, alarmed at the frightful increase of drunkenness in that city, are appointing a commission to investigate the causes of that increase.

If the doctor and his confreres who advocate that system would take the pains to look carefully into the official returns of the city of Gothenberg they would discover this fact, namely, that drunkenness has been rapidly increasing in that town from year to year for many years past. It is frankly admitted that the system did some good; and diminished the liquor traffic considerably for some years after its first introduction. But that cannot be said of it to-day; nor for any time within the last fifteen years. Will the reader carefully note the following figures. They give the number of convictions for drunkenness for each thousand of the population in Gothenberg, at three different periods, as follows:—

Date	No. per 1,000.
1880..	..31
1891..	..44
1901..	..53

Surely it must be a beautiful system which multiplies drunkards in such an ever increasing ratio.

It is true the system has diminished the consumption of spirituous liquors about one-eighth. It has increased the consumption of beer nearly four hundred percent. See report of the Swedish Brewers' Association as presented to our late Royal Commission.

If we take Sweden as a whole it has 5.3 per thousand of its population of arrests for drunkenness. The Dominion of Canada has 2.6 per thousand, just exactly one-half, and no more.

There are certain facts in reference to the liquor laws of Sweden which the advocates of the Gothenberg system seem to forget; or, at least, they do not mention them. Take the following:—

Only one-fifth of the population of Sweden are under the operation of the Gothenberg system; that is to say, in the towns and cities. In a considerable portion of the rural districts of Sweden, with four times as large a population, they have prohibition.

Observe the difference in the results. The number of arrests for drunkenness is more than ten times as large in those places where they have the Gothenberg system, as it is in those places where they have prohibition.

The statements I have made are based upon official returns, and assuredly they furnish some very important and practical lessons in reference to the Gothenberg system. If it came to a question of adopting this system, instead of the license laws of Ontario, which we already have, I should say, from the depths of my heart, 'God forbid!'

I am not afraid that Dr. Grant will prevail upon the clear-headed and determined prohibitionists of Ontario to lay aside the earnest efforts they are making to suppress the evil traffic in whiskey.

All hail to the recent decision of His Majesty's Privy Council. It has served a noble purpose. It has cleared the decks for action.

The temperance men of Ontario and Manitoba, and women too—I mean the prohibitionists—do not need any chimerical theories nor beautiful dreams imported from Norway or Sweden to teach them how to deal with the traffic in strong drink.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

35 Metcalfe avenue, St. Henri, Montreal.

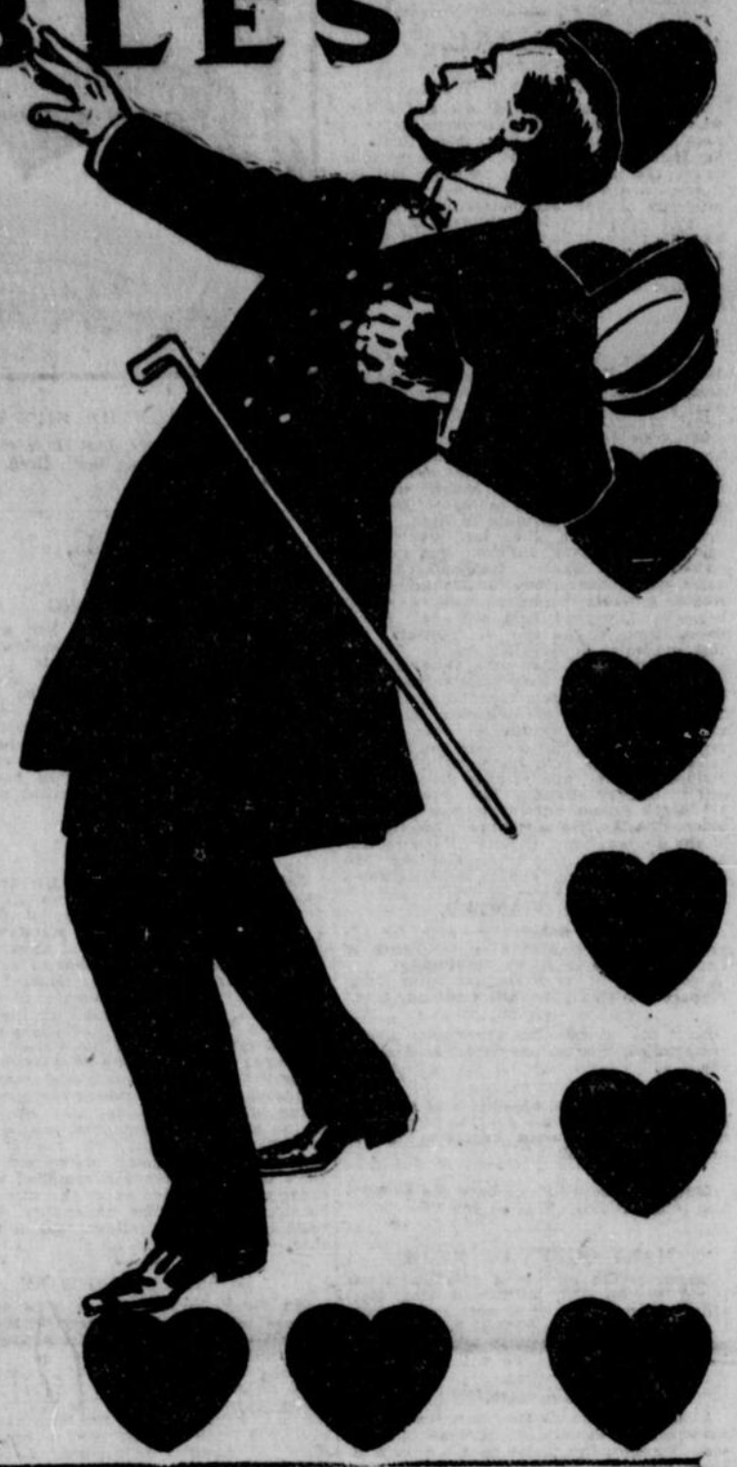
PROHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The burning political question in Ontario to-day is prohibition. For half a century or more an effort has been made to secure the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law, but so far in vain. The great handicap of the prohibitionists has always been the lack of an honest parliamentary leader. Messrs. George Foster, Sydney Fisher, Greenway (in Manitoba) and G. W. Ross all professed to be champions of prohibition both in and out of parliament, but when they obtained cabinet positions through temperance support, they all proved recreant to their principles when the hour of trial came. The action of all these men proves they were not genuine prohibitionists. They were quite willing to use prohibition as a stepping stone to power, and then discard it. No great reform measure was ever carried by the aid of such leaders. When Plimsoll, the champion of British sailors, espoused their cause in the English parliament he was expelled from the House for his intemperate zeal, but he finally carried the day. George Brown, the champion of representation by population, defeated both Liberal and Tory governments because they refused to concede this great principle. John Charlton introduced his Social Purity bill in the Dominion Parliament year after year, only to see it ridiculed by his opponents and treated with scant courtesy by the leaders of his own party, but the Charlton bill crystallized into law is the result. The late Dalton McCarthy gave up all hope of political preferment in his party to fight for the principle of equal rights. When did any of our champions of prohibition become so imbued with his temperance principles as to be willing to sacrifice a cabinet office to advance them? I refer to champions in our legislatures. We have hundreds of champions outside of parliament that are continually making sacrifices for temperance. Though the temperance electors have allowed themselves to be fooled for years with this, that and the other excuse, as Abraham Lincoln sagely remarked, 'You can't deceive the people all the time.' The recent action of Mr. Ross when asked to fulfil his pledge and pass a prohibitory law, has opened our eyes and enlarged our vision. When the Ontario plebiscite was taken a few years ago it was clearly understood by all parties that the discussion was ended and the case was closed. It only remains for the Ontario Government to pass a prohibitory law when convinced that it had the power. Mr. Ross had, therefore, no right to receive a deputation from the liquor-sellers or any one else. But a crisis is upon us, and what is the duty of the hour? Our first duty is to punish the men who betrayed us. A few years ago Mr. Greenway, premier of Manitoba, by promising to enact a prohibitory law for Manitoba, swept that province like a whirlwind at the next general election, carry-

Advertisements.

HEART TROUBLES



There are many forms of heart disease, some of which manifest themselves by symptoms which are misunderstood by the sufferer and ascribed to indigestion or some similar cause, when the heart is really affected. The slightest derangement of this important organ is extremely dangerous.

If at times the action of the pulse is too rapid and the heart beats violently, resulting in a suffocating feeling, or, if the heart seems inclined to stop beating, the pulse becomes slow and you feel a faint, dizzy sensation, you should take the best course in the world, and that is to take

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People.

You will find that the distressing symptoms promptly disappear and that the heart at all times acts normally.

Adelard Lavoie, St. Pacome, Que., bears strong testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of heart trouble. He says:—"For nearly three years I was greatly troubled with a weak heart and in constant fear that my end would come at any time. I placed myself under a good doctor but did not get the desired relief. In fact I grew worse; the least exertion would overcome me and finally I had to discontinue all work. While in this condition a neighbor advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I procured a supply. They simply worked wonders in my case, and when I had used six boxes I was again enjoying the best of health. I have had no sign of the trouble since, and I cheerfully recommend these valuable pills to other sufferers."

Blood troubles of all kinds are also cured by these famous pills. If you suffer from headache, dizziness, languor, boils or skin diseases of any kind your blood is in an impure condition, and Dr. Williams Pink Pills are what you need. But you must get the genuine which always bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ing thirty-five of the forty constituencies, but, failing to keep his promise, after years of waiting, the electors defeated the Greenway Government by a large majority, thus punishing the man who had deceived them. At the time of the last Dominion election Sir Wilfrid Laurier was backed by a majority of the Ontario constituencies, but after the election he was left in a minority of between twenty and thirty. The temperance electors of this province—at least a number of them—thus punished Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his cruel deception concerning prohibition. It may be said that he redeemed some of these losses since. Just so, but that proves nothing. Every intelligent observer knows that by focusing all its influence on a single constituency the government can carry any of them at a by-election. The temperance electors of Ontario have now another duty to perform. A few years ago the Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church, remarked, while delivering a public address, that when the temperance people become powerful enough to make and unmake governments they will obtain prohibition, and not before. I have voted with the Liberal party continuously for forty years, but the action of our Ontario premier regarding a referendum and compensation has become the straw that broke the camel's back, and I think it about time to unmake the Ross Government. A common remark made by Liberals who are trying to condone the government is that we will get nothing from the Tories. I do not want anything from the Tories. I gave them no support and they owe me nothing. By defeating the Ross Government it will be a warning that public men cannot break their pledges with impunity. It will not do to give the government another four years' lease of power till this question is settled. If Mr. Ross wants the support of the temperance electors he knows how to get it. Let him enact a prohibitory law at once without any referendum or compensation kites attached to favor the liquor vendors. Every sound prohibitionist will then be in duty bound to support him. If he refuses this reasonable demand he deserves defeat, and he is going to get it.

JUSTICE.

A PROHIBITION VICTORY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been a subscriber to the 'Witness' for about forty years, and to the 'Messenger' for about as long a time, and would not like to do without them. I am glad we have one paper that is not afraid to stand up for the right. We have succeeded after a hard fight in passing a local option by-law in Beckwith township. The liquor sellers and some respectable church members did all in their power to prevent it passing, but the friends of temperance turned out, especially the readers of the 'Witness,' both men and women, and won the victory. Our ministers of almost all denominations did grand work, holding meetings on week nights and urging their people from the pulpit to vote right. I think it is a credit to any municipality to be able to say we will give no man the privilege of dealing out death and ruin to his fellow men by paying a few dollars into the treasury. We were advised to wait, as Mr. Ross had promised provincial prohibition, but we were wise not to depend upon him. I am sorry Mr. Ross was not man enough to keep his promise, even if the people failed to support him at the next election. Many a man has lost his life in a worse cause. It is no disgrace to be defeated and lose office for doing right, but it is disgraceful and unmanly to try to hold office by doing wrong. I have always voted the Reform ticket, because I believe as a party they are more in favor of reform (free trade and prohibition) than the Conservative party, but I never give a vote to any man for any office who is not out and out for prohibition. When all temperance men take that stand we will get what we want.

It has been said the greatest blessing the twentieth century will bring will be the total destruction of the liquor traffic, and I am quite satisfied it will bring it. I never have a doubt on this point. Bishop Potter, Dr. Rainsford and Dr. Grant may use their influence to prevent it, but right will triumph. I wish those who stand up to defend the traffic would read II. Chron. xix., 2:—'Shouldst thou help the ungodly and love them that hate the Lord, therefore is wrath upon thee from before the Lord.'

J. KIDD.

Prospect, Ont.

SCHOOLS AND HOLIDAYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read with considerable interest the article in the 'Witness' of Feb. 18, written by one who signs himself 'More School and Fewer Holidays.' The first point in his argument in regard to the self-interestedness of teachers, is not only incorrect, but is thoroughly unjust, and casts a slur upon not only the teachers themselves, but upon the whole educational faculty. He evidently thinks that teachers have no higher motive in their work than simply the securing of as high a salary as possible with as little work as they can get off with, and he further states that he fancies that they would not be sorry if our schools were locked up five months in the year, so long as their salaries go on just the same. There may be a very small minority of teachers who have no higher motive than this actuating them, but if the whole mass of teachers have this as their highest aim how is it that so many brilliant scholars and noble men and women are being annually launched out upon the world from our schools? A teacher, in order to be successful, has got to know his pupils, be able to sympathize with them, and to anticipate their mental needs, and there is no doubt but that the great majority of teachers possess this faculty. If they do not, how is it that education has done so much toward raising the nation from a state of semi-barbarism to the high position which it has reached within the last century? The advancement of the nation alone proves that teachers are not so self-interested as the writer tries to make out, for undoubtedly teachers are the ones who are responsible for the mental advancement of a country. As for saying that teachers would not be sorry if school were closed five months in the year, no teacher worthy the name of teacher takes so little interest in his work that he would be willing to absent himself for five months from his field of labor.

I think also that the writer is slightly antiquated; that he should have lived fifty or a hundred years ago. He says that half a century ago there were only twelve holidays in the year, and that, even though the school buildings were mere hovels compared to what we have now, yet the health of teachers or pupils seldom, if ever, failed in consequence. How could it? Half a century ago the subjects taught in the public schools could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Very little mental strain was required to learn to read, write or cipher. Compare with that the studies of the present day, when a child of ten years old is subjected to as great a mental strain and is expected to do as much mental work in one day as his grandfather, or perhaps even his father, was required to do in six.

To support his argument in favor of continuous work, he cites the case of hundreds of men, women, boys and girls who work continuously without a murmur in poorly ventilated factories to the accompaniment of the clanking and buzz of machinery. Had he posted himself on this question he would know that it is one of the crying evils of the day, and that earnest men and women interested themselves in their behalf, and that laws have actually been passed preventing boys and girls under a certain age from working in these places.

Another of his statements is that children forget in the long summer holidays a good deal of what they have learned, and he questions as to the advisability of having school closed up through the whole summer. What the children have learned will not do them much good if they cannot remember it for the short space of, say, six or eight weeks. In very many cases I consider that holidays are beneficial, in that they test a pupil's memory and show what grasp he has taken of the lessons taught to him, and certainly if he forgets in that time a greater part of what he has learned, there is not much use of him continuing his studies. He also affirms that children are not taught manners and good behavior at school now, as they were long ago. Is it the fault of the teachers that the children become bold, rude, rough and impudent? I think not. Let the parents govern their children in the homes as they did in that glorious 'long ago,' and I will guarantee that there will be less complaints of improper conduct at school as well as in the homes.

In conclusion, I would say that it is to the credit of our educational faculty that not only have they raised the standard of education to its present proud position, but that they have made it a matter of careful study that they might determine a proper balance between the amount of study and the amount of recreation necessary for the proper development of both the physical and mental powers of the child.

H. C. M.

Dalmeny.

CHEDDAR CHEESE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—On reading 'Canada Abroad,' I came to a remark about Cheddar cheese, and Cheddar was spelled with a small 'c,' as if it were a quality of cheese, instead of being the name of a village visited by thousands yearly, to see its cliffs and caves, the finest in England. More than two hundred years ago farmers put their milk together and made the famous Cheddar cheese. It has an ancient covered stone cross and a handsome church with unique colored stone pulpit, and is surrounded on every side with the finest churches in England, and is alive with ancient history. Two miles from Cheddar is the old town of Uxbridge, where Edward the Confessor had a palace, and three miles in another direction is Wedmore, where Alfred the Great a thousand years ago baptized the Danish king.

A NATIVE.

Sola, Kansas, U.S., Feb. 24, 1902.

MARCONI'S MOTHER

(Cleveland 'Leader.')

When John Jamison, the famous Dublin whiskey manufacturer, decided to send his daughter Annie to Italy to continue her musical studies, he became unconsciously a maker of history, for in the course of time as the result of his act, the girl met and married Giuseppe Marconi, and to this Irish-Italian union there was born a son who is now known to all the world as one of the greatest scientists and inventors of his time.

Annie Jamison was a beautiful, adventuresome girl in her teens. Her family was well-to-do and she had everything in the way of education and training that money could buy and Dublin could offer. Her father was the founder of the house, so far as the business which still bears his name was concerned, but her ancestry extended back into the times of Scotland's greatest era and her forebears were people of influence and power. There is a well authenticated story of one of her great-great-grandmothers who was famous in her day for her intellectual ability, and a sort of legend has come down to the effect that she propnesied that one of her descendants would become known and honored throughout the civilized world. Whether this last story was invented since the prominence of young Marconi matters little; certain it is that the young man has cause to be proud of his Scotch ancestry and particularly of his mother. For his mother has been of more actual, though indirect, help to him than can be told. She it was who encouraged him in his earliest efforts. The boy attended school altogether not more than three or four years. It fell to the lot of his mother to teach him and from her he learned to speak the English language, to play the piano and to get a start in the varied accomplishments which mark him now as a many-sided man.

Several romances might be written about the wooing and winning of Annie Jamison, but probably none of them would be true. Mrs. Marconi prefers to hide herself behind her son and to be known simply as his mother. Of her courtship and marriage she will say little save that the former was a case of true love and the latter of pure domestic happiness. She went to Italy, as has been said, to continue her music under better instructors than she could have secured at home, and it was during her stay in Italy that she met a dashing young Italian. The two soon discovered that they had a mutual liking for outdoor sports; both rode well and the young man was not long in coming to the decision that he preferred the Irish girl to any of his own country. In addition there was a very happy liking for intellectual pleasures which they shared. The young man was of a good family, in possession of a large estate near Bologna, the girl returned his affection—and the inevitable happened.

From the birth of her elder boy—she has another son—Mrs. Marconi devoted her life to his training. She took him with her on her travels about Italy, and he accompanied her on several visits to her own people in Ireland and England. Wishing to give him the advantage of some training in English she remained with him for two years in Bedford, where the boy attended a school and learned his letters and numbers. The selection of proper tutors and instruction for the boy was made by his mother, simply because he was her first thought and care now. When he began to show interest in chemistry and electricity, and to construct little instruments, she helped him getting books and periodicals that would guide him in a right way. Indeed, wherever a mother's care could possibly do anything for her boy, she had anticipated the desire and thought. It was not strange, then, that Guglielmo Marconi made such rapid progress in his studies, and became a full-grown man in experience when he was still a boy of sixteen. Money was spent freely for him, and every encouragement was given him in his work.

It is often true of parents that the larger thoughts and plans of their children are suppressed with ridicule and prohibition, but this condition was not true of young Marconi. He was allowed to turn one of the rooms in the house into a laboratory, and here he was king of all he surveyed. From early morning until late at night he was undisturbed, except by the anxious mother, who was always on the lookout for any additional comfort for him. Whenever he worked out of doors, as he often did, it was his mother who met him on his return, and made him change his clothes and get proper rest before taking up anything else inside.

Between the mother and son there is a strong bond of sympathy and genuine love. Marconi formerly accompanied his mother on her travels; now he takes her with him whenever he can. She spends about six months out of each year in England, living with him in London when he is there, and going with him to one of his stations when his work takes him there. She does not mind the quiet, almost lonely, out of the way places along the coast where these stations are situated, simply because she prefers being with her son to being in any other place in the world, except perhaps at her home in Italy. It is the same motherly feeling, however, that she must take care of him, and that he may perhaps overwork if left alone, that persuades her to stay with him. And the young man loves his mother, and does everything he can for her comfort and entertainment, which fact she considers a sufficient reward.

Although Marconi is constantly being invited to all sorts of social functions, and his mother with him, both prefer to live quietly, within themselves, so to speak. Occasionally they go together to the theatre, or call on some friends or relatives of the family, but simplicity marks their course wherever they may be. Mrs. Marconi is exceedingly modest, and insists on being regarded as an ordinary woman. Perhaps the very fact makes her remarkable, aside from her single pride in being the mother of such a son. At any rate she is a woman to deserve the praise of the world, and that praise she receives from all who know her.

A DARK-SKINNED V. C.

(From the 'Leisure Hour.')

When visiting Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Duke of York chanced to hear that amongst the ranks of the company of old soldiers, known as the Royal British Veterans, who were drawn up on the line of the procession near an arch erected by the military authorities, was a man wearing that coveted decoration, the Victoria Cross. His Royal Highness commanded that the hero should be brought to him, and he proved to be a 'colored' man, the son of an ex-slave. His name is William Hall, and he now lives on a small farm near his birthplace in the little village of Avonport. For nearly twenty-three years of his life he was a seaman in the Royal Navy. He wears medals for service in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. He won his cross during the relief of Lucknow. It was presented to him by Queen Victoria herself, and is said to be the only one worn by a man of his race.

Mind has been defined as 'Infinite riches in a little room.' Riches suitable to the mind may easily be acquired through the columns of 'World Wide.'

Read the list of contents of 'World Wide' on page 9 and see if the subjects do not interest you. If the subjects prove interesting the articles certainly will, for a first consideration in their selection is that they be the most entertaining writing to be found in the great publications of the day. Very few articles are taken from Canadian publications which are already within the reach of our readers. The subscription price is one dollar a year, but seventy-five cents will be accepted any time before the end of January. Sample copies free. Address—John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

CHESS

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

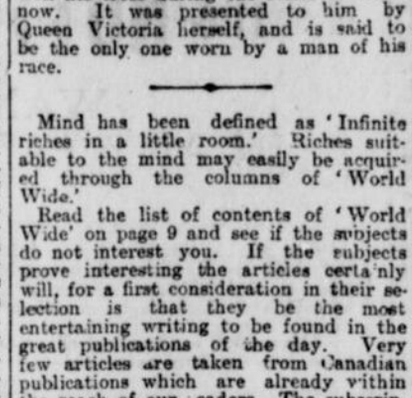
Saturday, March 1, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 536.

Composed by C. C. W. Sumner, for the 'Witness.'

(Competiion A.)

Black 8 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

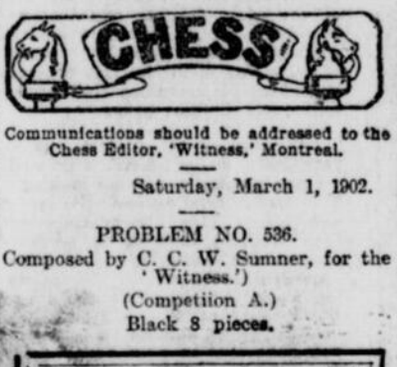
White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 537.

By S. Loyd.

(Competition B.)

Black 2 pieces.



White 5 pieces.

White to play and mat in THREE moves.

Solutions published on March 22. Must reach editor by March 17.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 530. Barry. Two moves.

Key move—B—Kt 7.

Correct from: Louis C. Wurtele, W. M. Thompson, Pawn, George Patterson, J. S. C., H. W. Barry, C. Miles.

No. 531. Shinkman. Three moves.

Key move—B—Kt 7.

Correct from: Louis C. Wurtele, Pawn, E. W. Allen, George Patterson, C. Miles, F. Warwick.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bertram E. Foster.—Glad to welcome a new solver, but solution is not correct. If 2 Kt—K 2 ch, B x Kt. Try again; never try a check for key move, except as a last resort.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

	A.	B.
L. C. Wurtele	9	6
W. M. Thompson	12	—
H. W. Barry	10	6
Pawn	12	12
E. W. Allen	—	12
G. Patterson	12	8
C. Miles	6	3
J.S.C.	12	—
F. Warwick	2	2

Advertisements.

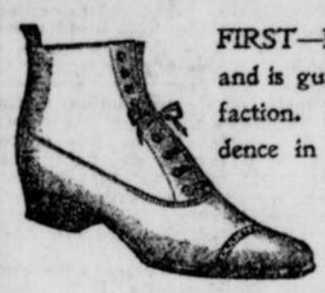
THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Men's Walk-easy Boots

The mere mention of the name "Walk-easy" is enough to win your favor at once. As its name implies, this is an "easy-walking" boot. It is made of fine box calfskin leather and has a cork innersole, which serves as a cushion to the foot, thereby giving comfort and ease to the wearer.

$2.00

Aside from the genuine comfort of our Walk-easy Boot, there are two other commendable features.



FIRST—It is an excellent wearing boot and is guaranteed to give every satisfaction. In fact, so great is our confidence in the Walk-easy Boot, that we'll refund money in any case where the boot goes wrong on account of defective material or workmanship.

SECOND—The price, $2.00, makes the Walk-easy Boot, we believe, the best boot value in Canada to-day. At least, so far we haven't found anything to equal it for the money.

Those who have once given the Walk-easy a trial think of using no other. Yours will be the same experience. All sizes, from 6 to 11 for men, and the price $2.00 a pair.

Mail Orders Filled Promptly.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 Yonge Street, - - TORONTO

Advertisements.

FREE GOLD CASED Watch, elegantly engraved in Solid Gold designs, open face, stem wind and set, fitted with an excellent jewelled movement. This watch looks worth $50.00. We give it for selling at 15c. each only 2 doz. fashionable Hat Pins set with handsome Rubies, Emeralds, Turquoise, etc. They look worth 40c. and sell like hot cakes. Write for Hat Pins. Sell them, return the money and receive this handsome watch, postpaid. THE JEWELRY CO., BOX 856 TORONTO



FREE 3 Beautiful Opals that glisten with all the gorgeous colors of the Rainbow, set in a nicely engraved Gold Ring, given for selling only 15 large packages of sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Each package contains 42 new and most fragrant large flowering varieties in all colors. Write for Seeds, sell them return $1.00 and receive this beautiful Opal Ring in velvet box, postpaid. Prize Seed Co., Box 859 Toronto



$10.00 GRAND CONCERT VIOLIN FOR $2.95

SEND NO MONEY, just your name, address and nearest express office, and we will send this High-grade Violin for examination. When it arrives, call and examine it thoroughly and when you find it equal to instruments regularly sold at from $7.00 to $10.00, pay the express agent our special price, $2.95, and express charges, and secure the greatest bargain ever seen or heard of. This is a genuine Stradivarius model Violin made of selected wood with highly polished top, inlaid edges, and ebony finished trimmings, a splendid toned instrument of exceptional power and sweetness. With each violin we send a splendid Bow and a piece of specially prepared resin. Send $2.95 cash with order and we will include a large complete Self-Instructor containing over 100 choice selections. We have only a limited number of Violins to sell at this price. If you want a $10.00 Instrument for only $2.95, order at once. JOHNSTON & CO., BOX 854 TORONTO.



RIBBON REMNANT BARGAINS SPLENDID VALUES

These Ribbons are all from one to three yards in length, many of them of the very finest quality, in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, trimmings for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. You cannot buy such fine Ribbons as these at any store without paying many times what we ask. Our stock of Ribbons from which we make up these packages consists of Crown Edge, Gros-Grain Moire, Picot Edge, Satin Edge, Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman, and various other plain and fancy styles. All colors. No remnant less than one yard long. All first-class useful goods. Carefully packed in boxes and sent, postpaid, at 25c. a box, or 3 boxes for 70. MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., BOX 850 Toronto.

LOCAL CHESS.

The Montreal Chess Club's Handicap Tourney is progressing steadily. Mr. Lomer continues his victorious career almost undefeated, if not unchecked. The M.C.C. first class are gradually getting a strong distaste for giving the odds of P and two. It certainly does not suit their 'steady' style. If some of them could play a few dozen games with Bird, as receivers of these odds, their eyes might be opened, and their understanding enlarged. The veteran had a way of handling odds that was simply melting. Another likely player in this tourney is Mr. C. Quevillon, whom, we are glad to see back in active chess.

The P.Q.C.A. begins its tourney to-day at the Cercle St. Denis, as announced. As 'post 'entries are to be accepted we cannot say what the number of competitors are likely to be. It should be a really large one under the circumstances. We wish the association every success. Progress will be reported in Monday's issue.

GAME NO. 472.

A brilliant Allgaier.

White. Matschego.	Black. Falkbeer.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	5 Kt—K B 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—Q 3
7 Kt—B 4	7 B—K 2
8 P—Q 4	8 Kt—R 4
9 B—K 2	9 B x P ch
10 K—Q 2	10 Q—Kt 4
11 K—Q 3	11 Kt—Q B 3
12 P—Q R 3	12 B—B 7
13 Kt—Q 5	13 B x Q P
14 Kt x P ch	14 K—Q
15. Kt—Q 5	15. P—K B 4
16. KKt x Q P	16. P x P ch
17. K—B 4	

And Black announced mate in nine moves beginning:

	17. Q x Kt ch!
18. K x Q	18. Kt—B 3 ch
19. K—B 4	19. B—K 3 ch
20. K—Kt 5	

And the rest our readers will have the pleasure of discovering for themselves.

Here are three endings from the local play of last week. The first is an interesting and very unusual instance of two pawns drawing against a rook. It was brought off by Mr. J. Sawyer in a game in the M.C.C. Handicap Tourney.

White—K at K 5; Ps at Q 5, K Kt 5.

Black—K at K 2; R at Q 3.

Black has the move, but can only draw. There are several variations, pretty and highly instructive.

The second is an illustration of how a won game may be lost by too easy-gong play:

White—K at Q Kt sq; Rs at K R 8, K 8, Ps at K R 2, K B 2, Q 4, Q B 2, Q R 2 (8 pieces).

Black—K at Q Kt 2; R at Q R sq; B at Q 3; Kt at Q Kt sq; Ps at K 3, Q 4, Q B 2, Q Kt 2, Q R 3 (9 pieces).

Black to move continued as follows:

1.	1. P—R 4
2. R x P	2. Kt—B 3
3. R—R 5	3. Kt x P
4. R—B 6	4 R—K sq., with an idea of his own
5. R x P	5. B—R 6!
6. Resigns	

The third has rather a pretty mate:

White—K at Q B sq; Q at K 4; Rs at K B 3, Q 3; Kt at Q R 3; Ps at K Kt 4, Q 5, Q B 3, Q Kt 2, Q R 2 (10 pieces).

Black—K at Q sq; Q at K Kt 2; Rs at K B sq, K sq; Kt at K B 4; Ps at K R 3, K 4, Q 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 3 (11 pieces).

Black to move.

The game proceeded:

1.	1. Kt—R 5
2. R—Kt 3	2. Q—Kt 4 ch
3. K—B 2	3. R—B 7 ch
4. K—Kt 3	4. Q—B 8
5. Kt—B 4	5. Q—B 7 ch
6. K—Kt 4	6. R—B 5!
7. Q—R 7	7. R x Kt ch!
8. K x R	8. Q—R 5 ch
9. P—Kt 4	9. P—Kt 4 mate.

GAME NO. 473.

A Brilliant Ruy Lopez.

White. O. Duras.	Black. V. Vik
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—K B 3
4 Castles	4 Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	5 B—K 2
6 Q—K 2	6 Kt—Q 3
7 B x Kt	7 Kt P x B
8 P x P	8 Kt—Q Kt 2
9 Kt—Q B 3	9 Castles
10 R—K	10R—K
11 B—B 4	11 Kt—B 4
12 Kt—Q 4	12 Kt—K 3
13 Kt x Kt	13 B P x Kt
14 Q—Kt 4	14 P—Q 4
15 B—R 6	15 P—Kt 3
16 R—K 3	16 B—B 4
17 R—K R 3	17 Q—Q 2
18 Kt—K 2	18 R—K 2
19 P—Q Kt 4	19 B—Kt 3
20 Kt—B 4	20 R—Kt 2
21 Q R—Q	21 Q—K
22 Q R—Q 3	22 B—Q 2
23 Q R—K Kt 3	23 R—K 2
24 Kt—R 5	24 K—R
25 Kt—B 6	25 Q—Q
26 B—Kt 7 ch!	26 R x B
27 Q x Kt P!!	27 Q—K 2
28 R x P ch	28 R x R
29 Q—Kt 8 ch and mate's next move.	

GAME NO. 474.

White Stockholm.	Black Gothenburg.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 Kt—Q B 3	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 3
8 R—K	8 Castles
9 Kt—Q 5	9 Kt—Q R 4
10 P—Q 4	10 P x P
11 Kt x Q P	11 P—B 4
12 B—Q 2	12 P x Kt
13 B x Kt	13 Q x B
14 Kt x B ch	14 K—R
15 Q x P	15 B—Kt 2
16 Kt—B 5	16 Kt—K
17 P—K 5	17 P x P
18 R x P	18 Q R—Q
19 R x Kt and wins.	

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Annual Meeting Held in the City Last Week.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK —ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

The annual meeting of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance convened in the Y.M.C.A. building Thursday morning under the chairmanship of the president, Mr. S. J. Carter.

After devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Henderson and Williams, the president delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. The past year, he said, had been one of unusual interest to temperance workers. He referred to the growth of the temperance cause in the past few years and mentioned several most encouraging phases of the present position of affairs and the hopeful outlook for the future of the work. There was encouragement to believe that before long four provinces of the Dominion would be under prohibitory laws. He hoped that the conditions existing in this province might be met by some organization through which Catholic and Protestant temperance workers might co-operate for the attainment of the results so earnestly desired by both sections of the community.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. J. H. Carson, secretary of the Alliance, in his report said many important events had occurred during the past year. At no time in the history of the work had the liquor party been more audacious, defiant and aggressive than at present. As an organized force they were determined more than ever to resist all attempts at restriction or suppression. The recent attempt to control our municipal election and place their candidate in the seat of the chief magistrate of the City of Montreal was an illustration of their audacity, and their signal failure was evidence that a candidate may lose more than he gains by the active support of the organized liquor champions.

Reference was made to the work the Alliance in opposing the granting of undesirable licenses in Montreal. The fact was noted that in this work they had the hearty co-operation of both the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy.

The right, previously recognized, of the Alliance representative to appear before the License Commissioners to oppose the granting of licenses had been maintained by the present commissioners. Reference was made to the fight in Richmond County, and the evidences of growing intemperance since the repeal of the Dunkin Act.

Referring to Provincial prohibition, the opinion was expressed that 'this branch of the Alliance should be ready and lend all possible assistance to our friends in Ontario to win for that province prohibitory legislation. Reference was made to the death of Major Bond, ex-president of the Allinace, and of Mr. Geo. O. Goodhue, of Danville, and fitting tributes to their memory were made.

The treasurer's report was read by Mr. J. H. Cayford and was referred to the finance committee. It was considered quite satisfactory, showing a slight balance on hand.

The Quebec branch adopted the following recommendations of the committee on legislation and political action, and arranged for a deputation to bring them to the attention of the Quebec Legislature: —

The entire separation of the sale of liquor from the sale of groceries.

The submission of the question of license or no license to the vote of the electors at municipal elections; no license to be issued in any polling subdivision, ward or municipality where the majority of the vote is for no license.

That in the City of Montreal, two Recorders shall be on the Board of License Commissioners:

That we record our high appreciation of the decision of government to introduce legislation at the present session which shall prevent the issue of wholesale or bottlers' licenses in municipalities where prohibitory by-laws are in force.

That we urge the government to greatly reduce the shop licenses in Montreal, where there are more than in all Ontario, and express the opinion that such licenses should not be given at all.

That municipal electors put forth all their efforts to elect prohibition councillors.

That we ask the prompt attention of the government to the flagrant violation everywhere of the law against Sunday selling, and to the gambling devices openly displayed in many town and village hotels.

Strong satisfaction was expressed in the decision of the Privy Council sustaining the Manitoba Liquor Act, thus confirming the right of provincial legislatures to prohibit both sale and manufacture within their territorial limits, and heartiest sympathy was extended to Ontario and Manitoba in their gallant fight.

The Manitoba government, said the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, went into power on the promise that they would bring in a prohibitory law, and for them to take refuge in a referendum was simply a political dodge to save the Roblin government. As for the Ross bill, the conditions imposed were altogether unfair. It would be impossible to poll as large a vote on an abstract question as on a political one, and by these conditions, if the prohibitionists could not rally as many on polling day as they would for a party vote, they would lose their cause.

That was the way it worked on plebiscite day in St. Antoine division, said Dr. Bazin. On that question, we, by the hardest work, could only bring to the polls forty percent of the voters, while a question of party politics usually brought out sixty percent. The Hon. Mr. Ross has stultified himself, and in this bill has shown no more conscience than a piece of leather.

Miss Monk spoke of the impossibility of securing the enforcement of a law unless that law were passed by a very large majority.

Mr. S. P. Leet insisted, on the contrary, that the enforcement of every law was the business of the government. Imagine a government passing a law regarding the shovelling of snow off the sidewalks, and never requiring the policemen to enforce it, or passing a customs act and then shirking it through a referendum. We could get overwhelming majorities against houses of ill-fame, but with all these, and with all the laws now on the statute books, the authorities failed to act. In this Referendum Bill, Mr. Ross throws all the responsibility on the temperance men, and yet in the vote a temperance man is not allowed to count for as much as a liquor man. The prohibition question must be made a question of politics. It would never be law until it was, and the referendum was a scheme to keep it out of politics. It must be made a matter of politics, and our members must be made to know that their seats depend on their attitude towards it.

The people, said Mr. Huxtable, did their duty in the enforcement of the Scott Act, but there were inspectors and judges on the bench who hated it and did all they could to prevent its enforcement.

Mr. Carson urged making the best even of the referendum, and later punishing the government at the polls.

Mr. Dougall sympathised with those who were disappointed in the Liberal government. In the bygone days they had been the champions in Manitoba, in Ontario, and at Ottawa. We would be glad to have a chance to turn them out, and vote in another, but as things now stood, one party had made promises and broken them, and the other had made none. Mr. Ross could never excuse his failure to keep his promise, but still in this bill the country had a chance to shew the weakness or strength of its prohibition sentiment, and a chance to educate the conscience of the people. Let us walk up to the guns with courage and fight, and the day would come, and that before very long, when the temperance people will not need to appeal to either party, but each party will rival the other to win our favor.

The following officers were elected:

Hon. president—Mr. J. R. Dougall.

President—Mr. S. J. Carter.

Vice-presidents — Archbishop Bond, Mrs. S. J. Craig, Compton; Dr. Christie, M.P., Lachute; Rev. Canon Dixon, Miss Dougall, Mr. E. A. Dyer, Sutton; the Rev. James Fleck; Mrs. S. W. Foster, Knowlton; Mrs. J. G. Geggie, Quebec; the Rev. Dr. E. M. Hill, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Mr. W. L. Shurtleff, Coaticook; Mr. J. J. Brimmer, East Farnham; Mr. W. H. Lambly, Inverness; the Rev. J. McKillican; Mr. James Miller, Ulverton; the Rev. D. W. Morison, Ormstown; Mr. A. H. Moore, Magog; Mrs. Rugg, Stanstead; Mr. Walter Paul, Mr. Julius Scriver, Mrs. J. G. Sanderson, Danville; the Rev. Dr. T. G. Wiliams, Mr. George M. Webster, Westmount; Mr. W. S. Maclaren, M.P.P., Huntingdon; Mr. G. L. Masten, Odelltown; Mr. William Thomson, Thurso; Mr. Recorder Weir, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, Mr. Robert Irwin.

Secretary—Mr. J. H. Carson.

Treasurer—Mr. J. H. Cayford.

FORT ERIE LOTTERY

MANAGER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 26.—William E. Hunt, arrested at Fort Erie last week charged with conducting a lottery business contrary to the laws of Canada, and using His Majesty's mail for fraudulent purposes, had a hearing before Police Magistrate Logan yesterday. Mr. T. D. Cowper, county crown attorney, of Welland, looked after the case for the prosecution, while Mr. W. M. German, M.P., Welland, defended the accused. Several witnesses gave evidence for the Crown. James Henderson, post-office inspector, testified he had letters intercepted through the Canadian mails going to and from the accused, as the manager for the Fort Erie Kentucky lottery, and filed some two or three dozen such letters as evidence.

Miss Frances Turner, assistant postmaster at Fort Erie, testified that the accused rented box 8, and received registered letters out of the Fort Erie office.

Mr. Whiston, a reporter, testified that he had interviewed Mr. Hunt, who had explained to him the workings of the lottery and drawings at Fort Erie on Feb. 5.

A number of other witnesses gave evidence, after which the magistrate committed Hunt for trial on both charges, with bail of $3,000, $1,500 himself, and two sureties of $750 each.

PURE BRED STOCK

WEDNESDAY'S SALE AT GUELPH LARGELY ATTENDED.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 27.—Spring weather favored the annual provincial auction sale of pure bred stock held in Guelph yesterday. The attendance was very large, 2,000 being present. The sale building was overcrowded, though the largest and finest in Canada. A larger sale arena is very much needed. The sale was conducted expeditiously and in a most honorable manner. The quality of the stock was all that could be desired, some exceedingly fine specimens being sold, and bidding being very brisk. In seven and a half hours 114 animals passed under the hammer. Values were well maintained. The highest price paid was $345, for a yearling bull. The verdict of the public was that the venture was an unqualified success. The Hon. John Dryden, and Messrs. F. W. Hodson and Westervelt deserve unqualified praise for the superior way in which the sale was conducted, managed and advertised. It was the most successful large public sale of pure bred stock ever held in Canada. Among those present were many leading American and Canadian breeders, as well as a large number of members of the Local Legislature and others, including Mr. W.W. Beach, of Amherst, N.S., who was accompanied by several other buyers from the Lower Provinces.

Seventy-seven Shorthorn bulls sold for $7,405, and 32 females brought 3,315. Several of the animals offered were young calves. At the close of the sale enthusiasm ran high and cheers were given for Mr. Hodson and Mr. Westervelt.

IVEY'S IMPUDENCE

EXTRAORDINARY EPISTLE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Some time ago the Secretary of the Treasury received unofficial information that J. W. Ivey, the collector of customs at Sitka, had instructed his deputy at Unalaska not to permit Canadian vessels, presumably about to engage in pelagic sealing to obtain supplies at that port. The collector was directed to send a statement of the facts to the department and was informed that had such orders been given they must be rescinded. The department received a telegram from Ivey today, saying:

'My instructions were not against vessels engaged in alleged legal seal fishing, but against Canadian vessels actually engaged in pelagic sealing, which is illegal and criminal when committed within the marine jurisdiction of the United States. If there is an ancient treaty between the United States and Great Britain by which British subjects can commit depredations, destroying American property and depleting our revenue of tens of thousands of dollars annually, while our own citizens are denied these privileges, the sooner such treaty is abrogated the better. Your solicitude regarding international complications with Great Britain need cause you no uneasiness, as the poaching season is not yet opened. Your new collector will arrive in time to enforce your orders. My Americanism will not allow me to rescind an order which gives British subjects privileges within our marine jurisdiction which are denied our own people.

'There is another matter that may attract your attention. I have recently issued orders to the deputy at Skaguay, a copy of which has been sent you, which has put the Canadian officers there out of business and sent them to their own territory. You are aware of the fact that the chief Canadian officer there became so offensive that he interfered with American officers in the discharge of their official duty, opened United States customs mail, dominated over the railway officials, discriminated in the order of shipment in favor of Canadian merchandise against that shipped from Seattle, established a Canadian quarantine at Skaguay, collected moneys and performed other acts of British sovereignty in a port of the United States, such as hoisting with bravado the Cross of St. George from the flagstaff of his custom house. I have sent the concern, bag, baggage, flag and other paraphernalia flying out of the country. You may fear the shadow of international complications and rescind this order, but a Reed, an Olney or a Blaine would not.'

NARROW ESCAPE

THE PRINCESS OF WALES HAS AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

New York, Feb. 27.—A special cable to the 'Herald' from London says: The Princess of Wales had a very narrow escape at the Shire Horse Show to-day. The winning stallion, Hoxton Tom, was being led down the ring as the Royal party was leaving the enclosure. The cheering scared the animal, which got almost beyond control of the groom. He made a dash for an exit through which the Prince and Princess, with the other members of the Royal party, were just about to pass. They appearel totally unaware of the danger until the shouts of warning from all parts of the building attracted their attention. Then the Princess, who was nearest the animal, realized her danger and stopped short. The stallion rushed by Her Royal Highness, missing her by a foot or two only. It was owing to the skill of the groom, who managed to pull the animal to one side as it dashed past the Royal party, that a very serious and deplorable accident was averted.

ONTARIO GOOD ROADS.

Brockville, Feb. 28.—The council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville had a special meeting in Brockville yesterday regarding the county road system, which was favorably considered at the January session. After designating certain highways to be assumed by the counties, a by-law was passed submitting the question to township councils for ratification. If the council kills the scheme it is hardly likely the question will be submitted to the ratepayers. The by-law provides for the raising of debentures to the extent of $150,000 for road improvement, which will be largely supplemented by the counties' share of the Ontario Government's one million dollar grant. The county system of road improvement and control is being very favorably considered by the ratepayers, and the scheme will likely be carried out.

CRAZED BY CIGARETTES.

New York, Feb. 25.—Crazed by excessive cigarette smoking, it is believed, Charles A. Lyle, a leading politician of Paterson, N.J., hanged himself on Saturday night at his home in that city. His wife had spent the evening with friends. On her return she found his body suspended from a hook by a slender cord in the dining-room closet. He had been dead half an hour. Lyle seemed to be in good spirits when his wife left home, although for several days he had been acting strangely. He had evidently contemplated suicide early in the day, as he had left orders with a newspaper agency not to deliver his papers. He managed a large newspaper route. For years Lyle was an inveterate cigarette smoker, consuming from fifty to one hundred cigarettes daily. He was thirty years old. For ten years he was secretary of the Passaic County Republican Executive Committee.

Advertisements.

Home Work for Ladies.



CONGENIAL WORK.—Lace making is a fascinating employment of absorbing interest, and with our Lace Loom the finest grade of Torchon and Valenciennes Laces (hitherto almost exclusively made by the women of Germany and Sweden) can be made at home in the evenings or other spare time.

EASY TO LEARN.—Our Lace Loom, though ingenious in construction, is easy to operate without a teacher as the illustrated book of instructions accompanying each machine is full and complete, and patterns are furnished free by us.

PROFITABLE.—In European countries where these laces are made it forms the chief industry of the women, who make them in their own homes. By working for us in their spare time ladies can add considerably to their income or by giving more time to it can make an independent living for themselves.

The NOTTINGHAM LACE CO., TORONTO, Canada.

WANT TO ENGAGE A FEW MORE LADIES IN ANY PART OF CANADA TO WORK FOR THE COMPANY AT THEIR OWN HOMES.

Our plan is simple and is here fully explained. The work is also simple and easily performed on the Lace Loom furnished by us. With each Loom is furnished an Instruction Book with which the different kinds of lace can be made without a teacher. If you wish to make an independent living, or if you wish to add to your income by lace making in your spare time, write to us promptly, enclosing Contract Order Form given below, with remittance, and we will send the Lace Loom and outfit to begin work at once.

The market for Laces of all kinds is so large, and increasing so rapidly, that we can sell practically unlimited quantities, and we are anxious to get as many new workers as possible.

Our plan of buying material in very large quantities and employing people at their own homes working on their own Looms saves us many business expenses and, with the Customs duties, enables us to undersell foreign manufacturers.

The prices we pay our workers for making the ordinary kinds of lace that we sell, range from 3 cents per yard for the narrowest and easiest made upwards to 20 cents. With practice, very fine and beautiful laces can be made for which we pay very much higher prices.

The Loom accommodates work of from half an inch to eight inches in width, and with the number of bobbins used an immense variety of patterns can be worked. The accuracy and ease with which the work can be turned out is marvellous, and yet all the grace and beauty of handwork is retained. Lace of the most delicate and intricate texture as well as the more simple though pretty patterns can be made. The work is easily and rapidly done. You will be surprised at the speed with which the roll of finished lace grows on the Receiving Spool. As the art becomes more familiar it is done almost automatically, although the great number of beautiful patterns supplied free by us gives the work a constant variety and makes it of absorbing interest. We cannot lay too much stress upon the fact that the products of this Loom are not cheap imitations of lace, but genuine fine laces, such as are made by hand (as the machine is so constructed that one's own handiwork enters into it), and they are of the same quality as the most high class imported handmade laces which sell at the highest prices.

We supply all material, patterns, etc., free of charge, commencing with enough for the first samples to be made by beginners. When these samples have been made satisfactorily and returned to us, we send a quantity of material and patterns at our own expense for lace to be made for us to sell and we pay promptly for the making. We pay the cost of sending everything to the workers and they pay the cost of sending the finished work back to us. The cost of sending back the lace to us is very little, as many yards of lace can be sent from any distance by post for a mere trifle. The work is very simple, and rapidly done. Everything necessary for the work except the Loom is furnished free to our workers. The manufactured price of the Loom is $10, and those desiring to work for us must sign the Contract Order Form in this advertisement and send the remittance of $10 for the Loom. This is necessary to give us confidence that you mean business. Our interests are the same, and there must be mutual confidence in order that your business with us will be successful. We are in a large way of business and have a regular system from which we cannot deviate. We guarantee fair dealings and prompt payment for work. Indeed we could not remain in business otherwise than on the foregoing principles.

The Loom and all patterns and material to begin are all absolutely your own property to do what you like with after you have paid the $10; but after you have sent in your first sample satisfactorily, we send you more material for making fine laces for us to sell and for making which we pay you; these last materials will belong to us and must be returned to us when made into lace. If at any time after you commence working for us you wish to discontinue we will buy back the Loom and refund the $10 less costs of our expense, expressage, etc.

If you engage with us we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily. Our workers are engaged summer and winter (whole or spare time, whichever they wish), year after year. We entrust them with large quantities of valuable material, and though they may make lace for themselves or their neighbors (as the Loom and pattern and outfit are their own property), yet we expect them to take good care of the material we send them to be worked up for us, and for this work we pay well and pay promptly.

We have here stated, as briefly as possible, just what our method is, and we simply say as to the Loom, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or we will refund the money.

CONTRACT ORDER FORM.

To the Nottingham Lace Co., McKinnon Bld'g., Toronto, Canada:—

Gentlemen,—I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement and enclose $10 to pay for one Lace Loom, together with patterns, instructions and everything necessary for the work. The same to be sent to me by express, charges prepaid.

It is understood and agreed that any time I wish to discontinue working for you that you will take back the machine and outfit and refund to me the $10 less your expenses, expressage, etc.

FULL NAME.....

POST OFFICE.....STREET.....

COUNTY.....PROVINCE.....

NEAREST EXPRESS OFFICE.....

State how much time you can devote to the work and also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work. Send your remittance by Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order, and we will be responsible for its safe passage to us.

'The Best Insurance Against Fire.'

JAMES CUNNINGHAM MONTREAL CANADA

PLASBESTER

the BEST ASBESTOS WALL PLASTER

Fire Proof. Frost " Sound " Will not crack.

As Cheap as Ordinary Lime Mortar.'

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

John Holmes has been appointed chief of police of Chatham.

Mr. Thomas Parks was found dead in bed at Maxwell.

Mrs. Alkeh Dorway is dead at Westport, at the age of 103.

Hamilton tax rate has been struck at twenty mills on the dollar.

The Y. M. C. A. at Wiarton has been closed for want of local support.

Geo. Fauss was killed at Montague, Ont., by a M. C. R. express.

Mr. James Findlay Smith, of Dundas, died on Tuesday of heart failure.

John C. Nagle, of the Muncey road, Caradoc, was struck and killed by a falling tree.

Martin Lyons, one of Niagara-on-the-Lake's oldest residents, died on Tuesday, aged 94 years.

The Hon. William Templeman was sworn in to the cabinet on Tuesday as minister without portfolio.

Daniel Reid, proprietor of the McCullough House, Dundalk, committed suicide on Monday with a penknife.

The alteration in the heating system in vogue in the Kingston penitentiary means a saving of $12.70 in fuel a day.

The band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards has been tabooed by the newly-formed Musical Union at Ottawa.

Lord Minto has sent a contribution of a hundred dollars towards the proposed Grant Hall at Queen's University, in Kingston.

The home of John B. Avery near Mallorytown, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, and the family had a narrow escape from the flames.

On Monday Dr. S. H. Fee was elected to the Kingston Board of Education to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. R. J. Wilson.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded the relatives of the late Mr. A. H. Harper an 'In memoriam testimonial' for his heroic attempt to save Miss Blair at Ottawa.

The municipal election enquiry is proceeding in London. Half a dozen deputy returning officers on Wednesday last found from five to eleven bogus ballots in the boxes from their polls.

Axel Sindblad has been awarded a medal by the Royal Canadian Humane Society for heroism in rescuing Frida Johnson from a burning building in Rat Portage.

Henry Armstrong and his wife and two children had a very narrow escape from being burned to death in the fire that destroyed their house near Cardinal, and only escaped by being awakened by the crying of one of the children.

Hong Lee, a Kingston Chinese laundryman, who wants to see Queen's University prosper, walked over to J. J. Harpell, who has the work of collecting for Grant Hall in charge, and counted him out a hundred dollars in bills as his share to the new building. A year ago Hong Lee also gave fifty dollars to a class scholarship.

The Canadian estate of Henry B. Payne, a Cleveland millionnaire, recently deceased, is involved in a suit just instituted at Osgoode Hall. The plaintiff is the Attorney-General of Ontario, and the action is to recover $199,362 succession duties on the estate with interest from March 8, 1898, at six percent. The nominal defendant is Charles W. Bingham, administrator of the Payne estate. The estate in Ontario is valued at nearly $4,000,000.

Telesthores Seigl, a brother at the Carmelite monastery at Falls View, Niagara, was killed by a Jersey bull on Saturday. He was employed as a farm hand and is supposed to have gone into the stall where the bull was kept to feed him, when the bull attacked him, knocking him down and trampling him to death. The brother was found dead with the animal standing over him. Brother Telesthores has been connected with the convent and monastery for the past fifteen years. He came from Germany and was fifty years of age. The bull was never known to be a vicious animal.

QUEBEC.

Mr. Fred Scriver has ben appointed postmaster at Wolfe Ridge, county of Missisquoi.

After a trial, at Ste. Scholastique, lasting a week, James Flaherty and his wife were, on Thursday evening, acquitted of the charge of having murdered a man named Blais.

Mrs. N. Cotton Fisk, of Abbotsford, died on Feb. 10, after an illness of about three weeks, aged 64 years. The deceased was an intelligent, cultured and estimable woman, who was held in the highest esteem by a wide circle of relatives and friends.

Archbishop Bond has appointed the Rev. James Carmichael rector of Knowlton to succeed the Rev. W. Percy Chambers, who goes to Lachine. He is a son of the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, and was some years ago incumbent of Brome Corners. His name was submitted to the Archbishop by the congregation, so that his appointment gives general satisfaction.

Mr. H. L. Gulline, of Granby, is in England for the purpose of disposing of the English patent for his pneumatic, steel-rimmed horse collar. He has hopes of being able to place it at high figure, in which case he will return in the spring and rebuild his collar factory at Granby.

The Latimer monument fund committee have placed an order with Mr. Robert Reid, of Montreal, for a monument to the late Sergt. William Latimer, who was killed in South Africa. The price is $2,000. Between three and four hundred dollars remain to be raised, and the lists are still open.

His Grace Archbishop Bond has just appointed the Rev. William Frederick Fitzgerald, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, and presently incumbent of Onslow, in the rural deanery of Clarendon, Que., to be rector of the parish of Grenville, in the rural deanery of St. Andrews, Que. Mr. Fitzgerald will enter upon the duties of his new charge on the first Sunday after Easter.

At the last meeting of the St. Johns Town Council a by-law was passed in favor of granting Mr. S. J. Roy a bonus of $4,000 to move his creamery from Sabrevois to St. Johns. The conditions are that Mr. Roy shall employ 18 hands, 15 of whom shall be heads of families; pay out in wages $7,000 a year; own buildings to the value of $8,000, and give security for $4,000 for ten years. The by-law will have to be ratified by the ratepayers before it can come into force.

Mr. Fred. W. Terrill, advocate, died at Robinson, township of Bury, on Feb. 12. Deceased was a son of the late Bayley Terrill, of Stanstead. Following the traditions of the family, the deceased studied law, and for some time after being admitted to the bar practiced in Sherbrooke. He afterwards went to Montreal, where he continued the practice of his profession until about three years ago, when he was compelled by failing health to retire, and removed to Robinson, where his second wife's family resided.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Hon. Col. Prior was on Thursday afternoon sworn in by the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia as Minister of Mines in the Dunsmuir Cabinet.

Mr. Hidinger brought news to Winnipeg of the suicide of Martin Miklac, a Galician living at Gimliman. Miklac cut his throat with a butcher knife and stabbed himself in the breast. He leaves a wife and two children. The cause of his rash act was destitution, only half a loaf of bread being found in the house. His wife tried to stop him, but failed.

Usop Salamon, a Galician, living near Stuartburn, Manitoba, is under arrest for the murder of his wife. The news was carried to Winnipeg by a Dominion City man, Mihal Storusche, who said that Salamon came to his house at two o'clock on Sunday morning and asked him to go for a doctor, that his wife had fallen down a ladder-way and broken her teeth and was bleeding badly. Storusche said he had no waggon, and advised Salamon to go to his (Storusche's) father's place. Storusche, sr., a woman, and three men went to Salamon's house about nine o'clock on Sunday morning and found Mrs. Salamon lying on her back on the floor, her mouth bleeding and her face bruised. Her limbs were convulsed in a final struggle with death. On Storusche's raising her up, she fell back in his arms dead. Salamon is about thirty-five years of age, and his wife was about thirty. They lived unhappily. Mrs. Salamon told her neighbors last week that her husband had gone to Dominion City for flour and warned her that she must either drown or kill herself before his return, for if he found her alive he would kill her.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

An eight-year-old boy named Gilbert McArthur, of Marysville, swallowed a pint of gin at his home Sunday week and died next day from convulsions.

The Halifax City Council decided by a vote of nine to six last week to retire on a body from office on April 30 next, when eighteen councillors will be elected for three years.

The town of North Sydney is petitioning the federal authorities for increased terminal accommodations at that port, the present facilities being considered entirely too inadequate.

The will of the late Mr. Israel Longworth includes bequests of $2,000 to the Mount Allison institution and $2,000 for a memorial window in the Charlottetown Methodist Church. The estate is valued at $100,000.

A public meeting of the citizens of the town of Sydney was held at which it was unanimously decided to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of $15,000 for a library building and secure the necessary legislation for its maintenance in accordance with the offer.

James Munroe, miner, aged sixty, was instantly killed at Waverly by an explosion of dynamite. His body was hurled fifty feet in the air and horribly mangled. He leaves a widow and three children.

About a year or two ago Mary Ann McNeil, of Ionia, and Peter O'Handley, of East Bay, were married and went to live at Glace Bay, subsequently removing to Maine. Afterwards Peter eloped with a married woman. His wife then took proceedings with the result that her faithless husband and wife number two were arrested and are now at Bangor jail awaiting trial.

The demand of the Canadian authorities for the extradition of Arthur Prideaux, the self-confessed accomplice in the murder of Miriam Cossman, at North Sydney, on Jan. 25, was granted by the Newfoundland authorities. Judge Conroy authorized the surrender of Prideaux. It is understood that the prisoner will plead guilty, and offer himself as a Crown witness to assist in the conviction of Dr. Bayley, the alleged principal in the crime, and that Prideaux will throw himself on the leniency of the Court.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

A wreck is reported thirty miles from Syracuse on the New York Central, and six persons are dead.

In a fire at Dinkelsbuehl, Bavaria, 15 firemen were buried alive in the collapse of a house on Wednesday.

General P.J.J. Jeanningros, who rose from the ranks and fought in the Crimea and the Franco-Prussian war, is dead.

The bank at Monte Carlo was broken three times on Wednesday by an American named Laudau, who won £7,000.

There is said to be a plot formed among the French exiles at Buda-Pest to place Prince Victor Napoleon on the French throne.

The sailing vessel 'Jules Jean Baptiste,' bound for St. Malo, France, is thought to have been lost, with eighty persons on board.

M. Omanoff, the engineer in charge of the electric mono railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, says the trains will make 200 miles an hour.

The temporary bridges and machinery used by the British engineers on the Niuchwang Railway are left rusting, owing to Russian neglect.

The German tank steamship 'Bremerhaven,' which was abandoned at sea, is a derelict in the Atlantic, and a great danger to shipping.

The Hamburg-American Line Steamship Company is about to declare a dividend of six percent, as compared with a ten percent dividend last year.

It is reported that Mr. Paul Dana has sold out all his stock in the New York 'Sun,' to Mr. W. W. Laffan, who now has complete control of the publication.

H. R. Andrews, who is charged with wrecking the City Savings Bank of Detroit, which suspended payment two weeks ago, has been released on $20,000 bail.

The Princess Radziwill, who has been accused of issuing notes to which the signature of Cecil Rhodes had been forged, and who settled one claim of this kind for $5,750 two weeks ago, has been again arrested on a charge of forging Mr. Rhodes's name.

Because President Roosevelt cancelled his dinner invitation to Senator Tillman, who took part in a fist fight in the Senate, Tillman's friends in South Carolina have cancelled an invitation to the President to attend a function in that state.

A fourteen-year-old Chicago boy named Charles Anderson committed suicide on Wednesday by taking poison. 'Since mamma died,' he said in a childish scrawl left for his father, 'I don't seem to care to live. I miss her so that I must die, too. Good-bye, father. The money she left me you can have.'

Six assay offices in the Cripple Creek District, Colorado, were wrecked by being blown up by powder. Men, women and children occupying the buildings wrecked, were hurled out of their beds, by the shocks, and seriously injuries were inflicted. In every instance the object sought by the wreckers was accomplished by the destruction of the offices with their fire equipment and delicate balances. The authorities are doing everything possible to discover the prepetrators of the crime.

Joseph Wilfrid Blondin, charged with the murder of his wife by cutting off her head, at Chelmford, near Boston, Mass., last June, was arrested in New York last week. He was identified by a detective from Boston while he was making application to be examined for an engineer's license. The prisoner admitted his identity, but professed to know nothing of the killing of his wife. He declared that he had last seen his wife while he was seeing her off from the station at Boston. Hearing later of the discovery of her body, he feared that he would be accused of the murder, and fled to New York. He said that he had lived in Brooklyn, Mount Vernon and White Plains, and had made several trips as a coal passer on a North German Lloyd steamer. When arrested he said he was endeavoring to get the position of engineer in a hotel in which he worked.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

The Diocesan Synod is to meet to-day for the purpose of electing a coadjutor to Archbishop Bond.

Edward Mason, a clerk in the paymaster's department of the C. P. R., shot himself on Wednesday and died a few hours later.

Mr. David McArthur, president of the firm of Colin McArthur & Co., wall paper manufacturers, died in Montreal on Wednesday at the age of 41.

Ald. Goyer, the baker of the suburb of St. Louis who persisted in running as an independent Liberal candidate in Laval last month, has assigned, with liabilities of $12,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph operators are asking for an increase in salary from $45 to $55, and the curtailing of duties required of many operators.

Ald. Lebeuf, chairman of the Police Committee, has succeeded in passing through the City Council a recommendation that the Criminal Code be amended to prohibit the attendance at theatres of minors unless accompanied by parents or guardians.

Arthur E. Brunet, the defendant in the St. James election frauds case, and the son of the successful candidate, was again arrested on Thursday afternoon by Deputy High Constable Lambert on a charge of concealing witnesses and helping them with money to go to the United States. The warrant was issued at the instance of Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, the defeated candidate. Mr. Brunet pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail.

The Rev. S. H. Mallinson, who but three weeks ago was inducted as rector of St. Luke's Church, died at the General Hospital at two o'clock on Sunday morning, after being operated on for appendicitis. He was thirty-three years of age and leaves a widow, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Iberville.

All the heavy trucking is now being done with wheeled vehicles, the thaw of the past few days and the heavy rain of Sunday having taken the last vestiges of sleighing from the streets on which the trolley cars run. Much damage is reported from flooded basements.

When Mrs. W. Wayland, of 629 City Hall avenue, returned to her home on Thursday afternoon from a walk she found that her servant, a young woman named Ethel Young, alias Audley Earl, had left the house, taking with her Mrs. Wayland's two-year-old son, and some of her mistress's clothes. The detective department was at once notified of the theft and abudction and search was made for the girl. She wore an iron-grey Raglan jacket, the property of Mrs. Wayland, a black skirt and a black sailor hat trimmed with white and black silk. She had with her a satchel containing some six or seven blouses, also Mrs. Wayland's property. Friday evening the girl was arrested in a house on St. Paul street, and in the Police Court pleaded guilty of theft and abduction. She said she loved the child and had taught him to call her 'Mamma.' It is thought that trashy novel-reading was the cause of her crime. She will be sentenced to-morrow.

The Grand Council, Royal Templars of Temperance, Quebec and Eastern Ontario, in annual session, elected the following officers:—Grand Councillor, Bro. J. H. Spicer; grand past councillor, Bro. R. J. Latimer; grand vice-councillor, Sis. Miss Eva Hesse, Cornwall; grand chaplain, the Rev. Bro. R. George Watt, B.D., Melbourne, Que.; grand secretary, Bro. A. B. Parker; grand treasurer, Bro. Henry Morton; grand herald, Bro. W. Edgecombe, Waterville; grand deputy herald, Sis. Miss M. A. Garner, Maxville, Ont.; grand guard, Bro. Walter Rice; grand sentinel, Bro. Alden Hall, South Dodswell, Que.; grand trustees, Bros. W. E. McKillican, Vankleek Hill; E. Howe, Hatley; and G. Barrat, Montreal, the last-named being newly-elected; grand auditors, Bros. E. T. Wilkes and D. Brown; grand medical referee, Bro. John McBain, M.D.; representative on sick and funeral benefit, Bro. J. H. Spicer; grand superintendent of social purity department, Bro. A. R. Trussell; executive committee, the officers with Bros. H. G. Munro, S. Wilson and J. O. Secord; representatives to Dominion Council, Bros. J. H. Spicer and R. J. Latimer; alternates, Bros. W. J. Johnstone, Eamers Corners, Ont.; and P. W. Robertson, Williamstown, Ont. Dominion Council meets next month.

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS

OPENING OF THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—The international convention of the Students' Volunteer Movement for Missions opened with a mammoth consecration service in Massey Music Hall yesterday afternoon. Over two thousand delegates were present and an equal number of visiting friends. Mr. John R. Mott presided and inspiring addresses upon spiritual life were given by Mr. Speer, of New York, and Mrs. Howard Taylor, of the China Inland Mission. The service was of a most solemn and impressive character and closed with the benediction, pronounced by Bishop Galloway.

The official welcome of the city was conveyed at a great meeting in Massey Hall last night, when before five thousand people Bishop Sweatman, for the Anglicans, Principal Caven, for the Presbyterians, and the Rev. Dr. Potts, for the Methodists, and other denominations bade the students welcome to Canada. All the speakers expressed the strongest approval of the movement among the students to promote the world's evangelization. Mr. Mott, in his reply, said the events in North China some time ago had resulted in the spread of the anti-missionary spirit in America, and the present convention would be of great value in combating that. The volunteer movement was spreading throughout the colleges rapidly, and was entirely consonant with the highest intellectual activity. The Rev. R. J. Stevenson also replied. At an overflow meeting in the Metropolitan Church, Bishop Thoburn, of India, declared his belief that within the next eight years there would be ten million converts in India, as many as in the last century. It was announced that Dr. Ament, of China, will reply to Mark Twain, during the convention, on the 'looting charges.'

Four thousand persons attended the conference in Massey Hall this morning. The platform was thronged by clergymen and missionaries of international eminence, representing even more vast a realm than indicated by the mammoth Union Jack and Star Spangled Banner floating behind them. Mr. John R. Mott introduced the British representative, Mr. T. Jays, who extended greetings and spoke on the kingship of Jesus. Bishop J. M. Thoburn, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India, gave the principal address, his topic being 'Spiritual work in the mission field.' It is 43 years this month since Bishop Thoburn went to India. The first work of the missionary was to be spiritual, the next to proclaim Christ's personal spiritual presence always with the Christian, and a church composed exclusively of a thousand spiritually-minded men and women would make a great city tremble, whether in Toronto or in India. Spiritual service was impressed upon him when he was ill in a room shared by a bishop. Early one morning he awoke to see the bishop brushing his (the speaker's) boots. Twentieth century washing one another's feet spiritually interpreted into modern phraseology, is blacking one another's boots. (Great applause.)

The Rev. George Shaw, of the Lutheran Board of Missions, of the General Synod, spoke along practical lines on preparation for mission work.

The Rev. Prebendary Fox, secretary of the Church Mission Board, the closing speaker this morning, said an unconverted missionary was as unreasonable a supposition as a walking corpse.

The chairman announced that over a hundred letters had been sent to the dead letter office owing to being mailed with American stamps.

This afternoon is being devoted to sectional conferences throughout the churches of the city.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—The thousands of delegates to the Students' Volunteer Mission Movement Conference were scattered over the city yesterday afternoon, attending section conferences, arranged on a geographical basis in the leading churches of the city. The meetings were all addressed by eminent speakers, personally conversant with the lands and races under discussion.

The conferences were as follows:—India, Jarvis Street Baptist Church; 'China,' St. James Square Presbyterian Church; 'Japan and Corea,' Elm Street Methodist Church; 'Burmah, Ceylon and Siam,' Church of the Ascension; 'Turkish Empire, Persia and Egypt,' Northern Congregational Church; 'South America, Mexico, West Indies, Philippines and other Papal lands,' St. James Cathedral school-house; 'Missions to Jews,' Knox Church.

Copies of the executive report were distributed during the day. The report shows that eight hundred educational institutions on this continent are connected with the Students' Volunteer Movement. Eight years ago there were only about twenty mission study classes, now there are three hundred and twenty-five classes, with five thousand students. Sixteen text-books are used, of which about a hundred thousand copies have been sold. From the mission classes a record had been compiled of 1,953 student volunteers who had gone to foreign fields.

Immense congregations attended the great meetings held again last night in the Massey Hall and Metropolitan Methodist Church.

The great Massey Hall meeting this morning of the Student Volunteer Mission Movement Conference was attended by over four thousand. Mr. John R. Mott, chairman, introduced the Rev. J. Cheiver, Brooklyn, as the first speaker, who gave an inspiring address on Bible and missions. Mr. E. Wood, of New York, discussed relations of the press to the missionary problem, showing the importance of making the greatest possible use of all available opportunities to use this mighty educational influence on behalf of this greatest evangelical force. Mr. H. P. Beich, educational secretary, New York, spoke on the spiritual benefits to be derived from college education. The Rev. J. W. Millard, Baltimore, spoke of the marvellous progress of foreign missions, but showed that it had fallen far short of the ultimate task to be accomplished. Owing to the changed conditions of the past hundred years the Christians of this generation, were they to be willing to make the necessary financial sacrifice, could have every heathen race reached during the present generation. The Rev. Hector W. Smith gave an edifying address upon systematic foreign missions by individual churches. The Rev. Elmore Harris, of Toronto, spoke on the value of prayer. Bishop Thoburn briefly closed the meeting.

OVER FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PLEDGED FOR EACH OF THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

Toronto, March 1.—The Student Volunteer Convention had another successful day's work yesterday. Twenty-seven halls and churches were called into requisition from half-past two in the afternoon until half-past five to enable the different denominations represented in the convention to meet in a denominational way to plan and to execute plans for the furtherance of the volunteer movement. The places in which the gatherings were held in the evening were not capable of containing more than a proportion of those who desired to get in. After an inspiring address by Mr. Mott, a thank-offering was made. At the evening mission a special appeal was made for funds, and over fourteen thousand dollars in annual subscriptions for each year during the next four were pledged.

This is the largest amount yet pledged at any convention for the work of the movement.

TORONTO CONVENTION ENDS ITS LABORS—CLOSING SESSIONS.

Toronto, March 3.—The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions convention has been a revelation. Its concentrated consecration, the concrete solidity of the individual delegate, and composite solidarity of its vast and overwhelmingly earnest mass meetings have lifted it to a plane unique and impressive above all the religious conventions in the history of this city preeminent for such foregatherings.

The deluge of rain on Saturday morning was impotent to dampen the ardor of the delegates. The apostolic experiences of the previous night seemed to give them an addition to the strenuous militant aspect as they surged through the downpour to the convention hall. The volume of praise as the sonorous tones of the opening hymn rose and swelled sounded the jubilant note of the triumphant entry into a new era of accomplishment.

Altars, stained-glass windows and tesselated pavements came in for stern criticism by the first speaker of the morning, the Hon. S. P. Capen, president of the American Missionary Board. He deprecated the dry rot of the Church. He denounced churches which cultivated their luxurious tastes while hundreds of thousands of heathens were dying without Christ. Dr. Capen is a lean, stern, grey-bearded speaker, with a lament in his voice. He was a fitting person to warn the student volunteers of the dangers that confronted Christianity in the East. 'My young friends,' said he, 'the battle is on between the Teuton and the Slav.' He saw clearly the menacing attitude of Russia in the East. The Czar was a very nice man, but the machine that runs the Russian Government is always a foe of missions. It would be a calamity for Russia to get possession of Turkey. It was the duty of Great Britain and the United States to put in schools and hospitals in the East, for if a country was saved religiously it would be saved politically Mr. Capen criticised the stinginess of the churches in regard to supporting foreign missions. The average church member of America only gives one cent a week to missions; he spends four times as much in buying newspapers. One little town he knew of spent in one year sixteen thousand dollars for newspapers, while the Congregational churches of five towns only gave eighteen thousand dollars for missions. Dr. Capen pleaded for a tremendous effort on the part of the churches in providing funds to carry on the evangelization of the world, for now commerce was growing by leaps and bounds, carrying all its evils with it, and every year the work of the evangelization was becoming harder. To reach business men all that had to be done by way of apology for missions was to recite the fact, to show what the gospel had done for far-away peoples. 'To lift up the cross and pour in the money' was the necessity of the hour in mission work. Something more was needed than a billion dollar steel trust, a vast expenditure on behalf of missions to push forth and finish the work so gloriously begun.

The Rev. John F. Goucher, D.D., of Baltimore, Md., carried on the discussion. Dr. Goucher is a replica of Dr. John Potts. He stated that the eighteen million communicants of the evangelical churches in the United States gave last year less than six million dollars, an average of thirty-two cents per member. Sixty percent of the members gave nothing at all to missions. The speaker was glad that four hundred million dollars had been donated to the furtherance of education during the last decade, but the rich men should give to foreign missions, and men should not wait until they become rich before giving their money to evangelist work.

THE STUDENTS' FAREWELL.

Student Volunteer Convention speakers occupied almost all the pulpits in the city yesterday. Three great farewell services were held in the Massey Hall. In the afternoon an extensive series of convention meetings were held in various halls and churches. Two meetings for men were largely attended, one in the Metropolitan Methodist Church and the other in the Central Y. M. C. A. hall. Meetings for women were conducted in the Guild Hall and Bond Street Congregational Church.

At the morning and evening services in the Massey Music Hall, yesterday, only delegates were admitted. Mr. John R. Mott presided. The meeting opened with an impressive prayer by the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., vice-chairman, after which the quartette sang 'Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth.' The speakers were the Right Rev. M. E. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, member of the advisory committee, and Mrs. Howard Taylor, of the China Inland Mission.

Bishop Baldwin delivered a forceful sermon, holding the attention of the audience till the end. He took his text from Hebrews xix., 8, 'Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day and forever.' He said that in a railway station in England there is a mechanical contrivance by which when a train is approaching the station five miles distant a bell in the station is rung and the passengers are warned that the destination is at hand. Christ has rung the bell in this age. In China, Africa and other heathen lands there is a great mass of humanity sunk in sin, yet the churches slumber in magnificent splendor forgetful of the call of the Lord. Africa has been explored to the Victoria Nyanza and he trusted that all heathen lands would be explored and the heathens reached within the lives of the delegates. The Lord will give the same power to-day as he gave in bygone days to Aaron and Moses. He dwelt on the unchangeableness of Christ. The churches have long enough been singing 'Onward, Christian soldiers.' The time had come for the church to march as well as sing about it.

Mrs. Howard Taylor gave a thrilling address, abounding with pathos, moving numbers of the audience visibly. She pleaded for a higher Christian life, and gave a graphic account of her escape from the Boxers while in China.

THE INVENTOR'S WORK.

Below will be found a list of Canadian and American patents recently procured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, U.S.A.

Canada—74,864, Benjamin Menard, Farnham, Que., trap valve; 74,882, Charles Albert Keller, Paris, France, electric furnace; 74,911, Archibald Sharp, London, England, continuously variable speed gear.

United States—693,363, Victor Berford, of Tara, Ont., weed cutting and ballast dressing apparatus for railway tracks; 693,389, William Hargrove, Montreal, door spring; 693,999, John Clark, Carman, Man., agricultural machinery.

Advertisements.



RAZOR FOR $1.00

To introduce our line of goods we will, for a limited time, make a Special Razor Offer: Send us $1.00 and we will send postpaid, one of the famous Wade & Butcher "Special" Razors. This is a really high grade Razor, an exceptional offer, and it would be good value at $2.00. We guarantee satisfaction with these Razors, and if you are not satisfied, we will refund your money. Write at once to

M. H. KENNEDY, Box 265, Ottawa.
Please mention this paper.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

OUR MAIL COURSES

In **Bookkeeping, Business Practice, Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting** will suit your wants if you cannot arrange to attend our splendid school.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Toronto a strong school, 12 regular teachers, thorough, work. Write for circulars.

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Instruction by Mail in Bookkeeping, Shorthand & Penmanship

Spend your winter evenings by preparing yourself to fill a good position. Take Mail Course instruction in the above subjects from

THE CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, CHATHAM, ONT., Canada's Greatest Business School.
Write for particulars.

STUDY at home our courses of Study in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship and Typewriting, and so prepare for a better position and better salary. Write for particulars. **Dominion Correspondence School,** Guelph, Ont.

THE FIRM OF GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in to-day's 'Weekly Witness' of the Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, of 188 Yonge street, Toronto. The immense operations of this firm in pianos and organs constitute a striking example of the possibilities of consolidation. Less than 12 years ago Mr. Robert S. Gourlay, Mr. F. W. Winter and Mr. Thomas Leeming, entered into partnership. All were men of experience, the senior partner having been associated with the piano trade of trade of Toronto for nearly thirty years. The two guiding principles of the firm have been to handle none but pianos of unquestionable quality, and to reduce the cost of bringing these before the public by consolidating the factory and warehouse charges of several makes of pianos. These charges are patent factors in determining the retail price of a piano, and where a house confines itself practically to one make, the area over which the charges are spread is necessarily much less than when they are distributed over half a dozen or more different makes. For the latter policy Mr. Gourlay also claims the advantage of being able to give customers the opportunity of comparing different high class instruments on the spot. That the firm ought to be able to suit the most fastidious taste may be granted when it is known that they represent such well known houses as Knabe, Hardman, Emerson, Gerhard Heintzman, Karn, Mendelssohn, Estey, Mason & Hamlin, Bilhorn, and others. The most striking feature of their business has been, and still is, their mail order department. The purchasers are not asked to take any chances; pianos or organs are shipped to any point in Canada, and if the customer is not satisfied the firm pays the return freight. Another feature is the system of reasonable prices plainly and clearly advertised. Take for instance to-day's advertisement in this paper. The most famous piano in Canada—the Gerhard Heintzman—is plainly advertised at reasonable figures. Finally, this enterprising firm offers extremely reasonable and convenient terms of payment. For further details the firm cordially invite correspondence. They claim to do the largest piano and organ business in Canada, and to have accomplished this striking result within 12 years solely by offering the public advantages in quality, prices and terms which could not be obtained elsewhere.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A Variety of Subjects Discussed at Ottawa During the Week.

MR. CHARLTON AND HIS PRESENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES---POSITION OF THE CLERGY AND THE TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—By far the most instructive debate of the session thus far took place yesterday in the House of Commons. Mr. John Charlton brought forward his proposition for reciprocity of tariffs or reciprocity of trade with our American friends. He adduced a mass of information on the subject of our trade relations with the United States that is well worthy of perusal. The resolution of which he had previously given notice was in the following terms: 'That this House is of the opinion that Canadian import duties should be arranged upon the principle of reciprocity in trade conditions so far as may be consistent with Canadian interests; that a rebate of not less than 40 percent of the amount of duties imposed should be made upon dutiable imports from nations or countries admitting Canadian natural products into their markets free of duty; and that the scale of Canadian duties should be sufficiently high to avoid inflicting injury upon Canadian interests in cases where a rebate of 40 percent or more shall be made under the conditions aforesaid.'

MR. CHARLTON'S CONTENTIONS.

The points Mr. Charlton adduced in support of his proposition may be summarized as follows: In the first place, our tariff is one-half lower than the tariff of the neighboring republic, that is, permits the admission of American goods into this country almost without impediment, while their tariff effectually shuts out the products of Canada from the United States. In the second place, he contended that, notwithstanding the United States's lack of liberality and generosity toward Canada, we give to them lower tariff rates than we give to the rest of the world, even to England herself. In the third place, the Americans sell to us three times as much as we sell to them. In the fourth place, we buy from the United States three times as much agricultural produce as we sell them, if we include cotton, and two and a half times as much as we sell them if we exclude cotton. In the fifth place, we buy manufactures chiefly from the United States, and are the best customers they have for these goods on the face of the globe. In the sixth place, while the United States is doing this immense business with us, while we are their third best customer for exports, and their best customer for manufactures, we are not allowed to exchange with them the products of our labor for the goods we buy, the very first principle of commercial transactions.

The progress of Canada since confederation is an unsatisfactory record. While our country has added but 47½ percent of population in thirty years, the neighboring republic has been going forward with leaps and bounds. If a scheme can be devised by which this country can arrest the exodus southward of the flower of its rising generation, that scheme is surely well worthy of our study. Bearing on the first point of his argument, Mr. Charlton referred to the fact that Canada imports from the United States goods to the value of $119,306,000, and exports to the United States in return only $72,382,000. But, stripping the exports of the gold and silver bullion, gold dust from Yukon, etc., we find that our real exports to the United States amount only to $44,000,000. In other words, our purchases from the Americans amount to seventy-two percent of our foreign trade. But a glance at the returns shows a similar state of affairs as regards trade with Germany, where our imports amount to 76 percent of the foreign trade, and our sales to but 24 percent. From France our imports amount to 77 percent of the total trade, from Holland to 81 percent, and from Spain to 82 percent. Here, then, is an immense adverse balance of trade in our dealings with all these countries. England is the only exception to the rule. Our sales to the United Kingdom last year amounted to $105,018,000, and our purchases from them to $43,464,000. Canada pays tribute to the United States to the extent of three dollars for every dollar we get from them. The time has come for this arrangement to cease either by concessions on their part or by action on ours. (Applause.)

OTHER VIEWS.

Mr. W. C. Edwards (Russell), one of the out-and-out free traders in the House, was sorry to see his friend, Mr. Charlton, gone over completely to protection. His own conviction was that this country had benefited immensely from the cut made in the tariff by the introduction of the preference to Britain. 'Look,' said Mr. Edwards, 'at the prosperity this country has since experienced. The true policy was a further step in the direction of lower duties. Without this curse of protection Canada's population would have been twice what it is today. Mr. Charlton had himself admitted the advantages of free trade among the states of the American union. If Canadians bought more from the United states than they do from England, the reason must be that they find it to their advantage to do so.

At the evening session Mr. Bell said that unless the United States is willing to deal as generously with Canada as we do with them we should deal out to them their own tariff. Canada's tariff protection to-day was not equal on all lines of industry. The high tariff apparently had been a good policy for our neighbors and the time had come for Canada to employ it against all the world but Britain. The consumer must be ready to bear his burden in order to develop our resources. The time had come for this government to declare itself either in favor of free trade or protection. The people of Canada wanted no government that championed both causes. New industries could easily be established in this country. The iron and steel manufacture was already here. The pulp trade should be encouraged, too, for there is no reason why this country should not supply the paper of the world. A suitable encouragement to steel shipbuilding would restore to Canada her former prestige as a maritime country.

Dr. Sproule (East Grey) accused the government of flying a kite to see which way the wind blew. The government ought to have a definite policy to announce on a subject of such importance. The ministerial following was divided on this question. He challenged the government to say where it stood.

Mr. Heyd (South Brant) asserted that the object of Mr. Charlton's resolution was retaliation, which was a poor means of getting what he wanted. The American people would give no free markets to this country without a return. For his own part he objected to any sort of reciprocity with the United States. Canada had a future before her and should not enter into any entangling alliances either with the Empire or with Uncle Sam. The government's duty was to remove what he termed the unjust competition to which Canadian manufacturers of woollens are subjected. He hinted that perhaps the country had gone a little too far on the preference to British lines; that there was as much sentimental advantage to be had from a twenty-five percent preference as from one of a third, and without placing eight percent more disadvantage on the woollen men.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, of East York, read the story of the conversion of Paul, drawing therefrom the lesson that if John of Norfolk had been converted to protection the conversion of Richard of Oxford and William of North York (Sir Richard Cartwright and the Hon. William Mulock) was not far off. He wanted to see no more trips to Washington. Canada ought to do something for herself, something on the line of Mr. Charlton's motion. The true policy was preferential trade within the empire and fair trade outside. A better term might be reciprocity of tariffs. Canada wanted protection as they have it in the United States rather than free trade as they have it in England. Sir Wilfrid Laurier should go to the coronation and say there, in the face of the world, that Canada is prepared to force the United States to trade fair and to join the empire in forcing the rest of the world to trade fair.

Mr. W. B. Northrup (West Hastings) agreed generally with the idea of adequate protection to Canadian industries, but he could not see that the resolution brought forward by Mr. Charlton quite squared with that gentleman's speech. It might mean much or little as you chose to read it.

The Finance Minister said there appeared to be no desire to force a division on this question. It had been brought forward rather for discussion. It was evident that a pretty wide divergence of opinion existed in regard to the motion. For his own part he agreed with some things that had been said and disagreed with others. Even the man who seconded it had not entirely concided with the deductions drawn by Mr. Charlton. It was the usual practice for the government to wait for the budget before announcing its policy on the tariff, and this course he would adopt in regard to the present motion. When the budget came he would fully set forth the government's view in the matter. In the meantime he proposed that the debate be adjourned.

The House rose at ten o'clock.

THE AGRICULUTRAL ESTIMATES.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—There was little of public interest in the proceedings of the House of Commons yesterday. The entire sitting was spent in committee of supply. The agricultural estimates were under considerationo, and the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher came in for a good deal of criticism by Opposition members for his administration of the several branches of the public service that he controls.

Mr. Clancy wanted the estimates for agriculture left over till the committee had looked into the expenditures and the results of last year. Mr. Fisher would not agree to this. It would block, if persisted in, the progress of all public business.

Mr. Clancy first criticised the outlay on the Archive department, and complained that the country was not getting value for the money paid on the Statistical Year Book. For one thing, it was not widely enough circulated. How was it that Sir Richard Cartwright sat mum when this item came up, remembering, as he must, the comments he had offered thereon when in opposition.

Sir Richard interposed, that his mind had not changed in regard to the book, but that the book itself was changed since it had come under the control of the present Minister of Agriculture.

The Opposition grumbled sorely over the vote of $210,000 asked for the Dairy Commissioner's branch. This was an increase of $21,000 over the previous year, and they demanded that it stand till considered by the House committee of agriculture. This request was granted by the Minister.

The bulk of the evening sitting was taken up in a debate on the appropriation of $110,00 for quarantine.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Dr. Roddick introduced his bill to provide for the establishment of a medical council in Canada, in the House of Commons yesterday. Since last session he had met representatives of all the provinces of Canada in convention at Winnipeg, who had endorsed this measure in its entirety. A noticeable change in the bill since its introduction was made in the composition of the proposed council. Instead of there being three members from each province, the bill as now drafted would give representation to the various provinces according to the number of medical practitioners therein. The ten universities of Canada were also to be given representation, and with these alterations he had reason to believe that the medical men of the House were unanimous in their endorsation of the measure. He would like to have the bill referred after its second reading to a special committee of medical men who could receive representations of all who desire to discuss the bill from the several provinces. His intention was to push the measure through parliament at the present session if possible.

In response to a request by the leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained to the House the cabinet changes since parliament broke up in 1901. Sir Louis Davies and the Hon. David Mills, both of them men of the highest legal and parliamentary attainments, had been appointed to the Supreme Court bench, and the government had every reason to believe that the selections met with public approval. Their retirement from the cabinet was a loss to the government, but a gain to the bench of Canada. Sir Louis Davies had won for himself a reputation in provincial politics before coming to Ottawa in 1882. Mr. Mills had long been acknowledged as an eminent authority on the law and constitution. Public life in this country imposed work of a very exacting nature, and a time came when most men craved for a life of more comparative ease. It was to him a pleasure that the appointments had pleased not only members on his own side, but also prominent gentlemen of the Opposition. The government, after consideration, considered that the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries could without injustice be given to an Ontario representative, that province's interest in the fisheries being second only to that of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Sutherland was the man selected for this post, and the general opinion seemed to be that the choice was in all senses eminently wise and proper. The portfolio of Justice had in the past been filled by some very eminent lawyers, but his impression was that the new apointee, Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, would prove in every way the peer of those who had preceded him in the office. The new Solicitor-General was to be Mr. Carroll, one of the younger members from the Province of Quebec. These, with the appointment of Senator Templeman, of Victoria, B.C., as a minister without portfolio, constituted the changes since last session. They were made with the fullest support of the government's friends.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

The leader of the Opposition had no criticism to offer as to the recent appointments to the Supreme Court bench. It would not be wise as a practising lawyer before the tribunal for him to express a view as to Mr. Mills and Sir Louis Davies's qualifications. He quite agreed with what the Prime Minister had said as to there being no necessity of always taking a Minister of Marine and Fisheries from the Maritime Provinces. It was in the highest sense desirable that men from Ontario should familiarize themselves with the conditions in the other parts of Canada.

Dr. Sproule asked how the Postmaster-General was going to square the sanction of these appointments to the Supreme Court bench with the position he had formerly urged on parliament to forbid the appointment to a public office of any man who has for two years previous been a member of parliament.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Oh, that is easily enough explained. This is one of those falsehoods set afoot by some gentleman on the other side of the chamber, and so industriously circulated as to gain a certain credence abroad. Sir Wilfrid went on to say that about seven years ago Mr. Mulock, as a private member, then on the Opposition side, had brought in a bill of the general sense referred to. But it had met with no support even among the Opposition members, and never went further than the first reading. Personally, he had thought it at the time a mistake. The thing had been entirely forgotten till some Oppositionist resurrected it as a means of making capital against the present government.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

Lieut.-Colonel Sam. Hughes, of Victoria, moved: That in the opinion of this House, the 'Table of precedence for Canada,' as set forth in the Statutes of Canada and 'Canada Gazette,' should be amended either by omitting section 11, 'Archbishops and bishops according to seniority,' or by giving a place in said section 11 'to the clergymen of religious denominations other than those having 'archbishops and bishops,' the word 'seniority' to be interpreted by 'territorial' area, or in some other appropriate manner, and in other ways.'

In doing so he spoke very briefly, simply pointing out that there was no connection between church and state in Canada and that there was a general opinion that the other denominations outside the Anglicans and the Roman Catholics should be recognized in the table of precedence. He had no doubt that if the government and parliament made proper representations to the King and the Imperial Parliament the necessary change would be made. Colonel Hughes concludes by reading a letter which had been addressed to the Premier by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Montreal, in connection with this subject.

THE PREMIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the question was not one of very great importance, but, unfortunately, had caused a good deal of dissatisfaction. The Canadian Government, however, was not responsible. The responsibility rested on His Majesty the King and the Government of England. The Governor-General acted on instructions which dated back a great many years. For his own part he thought that the dissenting Churches had cause to complain of the way they were ignored, but they were themselves somewhat to blame. They had never in former years asked for any such recognition as was now sought. The revision of the table of precedence would be a task of great difficulty, as in some of the Churches, such as the Presbyterian and the Methodist, the chief officer changed frequently, and others were so democratic that they had no head at all. However, a sub-committee of the council had for some time been looking into this question although no report had yet been made and in the meantime he would ask that the motion be withdrawn. If it was found that nothing could be done here the government would make representations to the proper quarter and he would take it as a great favor if members of the House would give the government the benefit of their views.

Dr. Sproule suggested that one way out if the difficulty would be to abolish the order of precedence so far as the clergy were concerned.

MR. FRASER.

Mr. D. C. Fraser, while pointing out that in the Presbyterian Church the office of moderator remained even though the occupant changed annually, expressed his own opinion that in this democratic country there ought to be no precedence at all except as regarded the high officers of state and the representatives of the people. There were about thirty orders in the established table, and the representatives of the people, who paid the taxes, came twenty-sixth on the list. He did not think the clergy should be represented there at all, because they would be better employed preparing men to become good citizens than struggling over a question of who should go first. The whole difficulty could be got over if they were like the men whom they succeeded, the humble fishermen of Galilee. As to changing the order in regard to the churches, Mr. Fraser foresaw many difficulties in the way of deciding the relative precedence of the churches themselves. If by the number of adherents there would be a different order in every province, it would work injustice to many small bodies who had shown themselves to be as good and noble citizens as the larger churches. When citizens went to state functions they should go feeling that character, and character alone, gave them a place there. 'These,' said Mr. Fraser, 'are my democratic opinions.'

Mr. Jabel Robinson (West Elgin).—Hear, hear.

The motion was withdrawn, it being understood that it could be renewed if the sub-committee of council is unable to decide on a precedent plan.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past five.

MARINE ESTIMATES BEFORE THE HOUSE—CATTLE GUARDS ON RAILWAYS.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The Commons sitting of yesterday afternoon was taken up in a debate on the bill of Mr. Lancaster, of Lincoln, to compel railway companies to maintain efficient cattle guards along their lines for the protection of the stock of neighboring farmers. The discussion was not so much as to the merits of the bill as it was to decide whether the measure should go to the Railway Committee. The promoter, along with a good many of the members from rural constituencies, took the ground that reference to the Railway Committe meant certain defeat and so fought to have its merits threshed out on the floor of the House itself. Mr. Lancaster asks for the old-fashioned pit which used to figure on either side of every road crossing to prevent horses or cattle from wandering up and down the railway. The modern appliance, he claims, fails to meet the requirement of the case.

The opponents of the bill take the ground that the pits were unsafe, with the increasing weight of locomotives and trains; that the supports alongside the holes were not strong enough to stand the strain and that their abolition was therefore a matter of simple necessity. The motion for the first reading passed without a dissenting voice, but a division was demanded on the acting Minister of Railway's motion to send it to the Railway Committee. This was carried by ninety votes to fifty.

THE TURNPIKE TRUST.

Mr. Leonard, the new member for Laval, made his maiden speech in support of a motion for papers in connection with the affairs of the Montreal turnpike Trust. What he and Mr. Monk urged was substantially this, that the Federal Government should offer to remit the debt now owing by this corporation, which controls the principal roads on the island of Montreal, on condition that the Local Government abolish the tolls. No interest had been paid by the Trust on its obligation of two hundred thousand dollars to the Dominion Government, and it was morally certain now that the principal of the debt could never be satisfied.

The Minister of Justice replied that this debt was owing to the people of Canada and for his part he could see no shadow of reason why it should not be paid. The owners of property facing on the roads were legally bound to contribute a certain sum for the maintenance of highways, which they had never done. He could see no reason why they should ask by the remission of this debt that the public of Canada should keep up their roads for nothing.

The order for papers passed.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux moved for a copy of the report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the C. P. R. vs. Roy. This is the case in which the Privy Council released the railway company from the payment of damages for the burning of a barn by sparks from a locomotive on the ground that the company operating as it did under federal charter was not amenable to the laws of the Local Legislature. Mr. Lemieux made substantially the same plea as he offered a few days ago that the Federal Parliament should by an act declare that all federal railways are bound by the provincial statutes in matters of torts.

A WARLIKE INVITATION

MR. GOURLEY WILL BE WELCOMED WITH A GORY BED IN OHIO.

Ottawa, March 1.—There is evidently at least one energetic and warlike citizen on the other side of the line, as the following letter, published in a local paper, will show:—

'Shelby, Ohio, 2-22-02.

'Mr. Gourley, member of Canadian Regiment from Colchester:

'Dear Sir,—Seeing an article in an Ottawa paper of the 21st, saying that you could march from the Canadian border to Washington, D.C., and capture the United States capitol in six months' time, please inform me when you expect to start and give me line of march, as I have quite a delegation who are anxious to see you pass. Trusting you will give this your immediate attention, I remain yours,

'Very respectfully,

'J. FRANK CROWELL.'

Mr. Gourley no doubt will prove himself equal to the occasion.

AFTER DEVLIN'S SCALP

DISLOYAL UTTERANCES TO A 'WITNESS' REPORTER CAUSE A STIR IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Some words attributed in a 'Witness' interview of Jan. 17 to Mr. C. R. Devlin, Canadian immigration commissioner in Ireland, brought about a stormy discussion in committee this morning. Mr. Frank Pedley, superintendent of immigration, was before the committee. He was asked whether he had seen Mr. Devlin's statement that he never had and never would ask any one to leave Ireland.

Mr. Pedley said he would lay before the committee a letter on the subject to-morrow.

Subsequently Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes referred to the slanders which he said that 'fellow in Dublin' had been guilty of in regard to members of parliament last year, but the civil servant was made such statements as were in the 'Witness' interview, the valiant colonel declared, should be in the penitentiary. He made the further assertion that the original interview was so bad that the reporter had to tone it down, but even as it was it was a disgrace to any man.

Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.) thought it ungenerous to make such serious reflections on any servant of the government without first ascertaining whether the statement alleged to have been made had actually been made or not, and without hearing what the man attacked had to say in his defence.

Lieut.-Col. Hughes said that Devlin had not denied the correctness of the report and until he did so he (Hughes) would stick by his opinion that Devlin should be behind the bars.

Dr. Sproule, Mr. Johnston (Cardwell) and Mr. Wilson having dilated on the respectability of the 'Witness' as a proof that the interview must have been accurately reported, Mr. Taylor moved the reporter of the 'Witness' be summoned to attend with the shorthand notes of the interview in order that the committee might judge if he had correctly transcribed his notes. It was agreed, however, that this motion should be held over until next morning, and then it be then brought up after the interview had been read to the committee, followed by Mr. Devlin's letter of explanation.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons resumed this morning its consideration of the Montreal 'Witness' interview of Jan. 17 with Mr. Charles R. Devlin, ex-M.P., Canadian Immigration Commissioner to Ireland. Several members had yesterday objected to the sentiments of Mr. Devlin in this interview. At the request of the committee the clerk read the interview, in which the following passage occurred: 'I do not urge immigration from Ireland, and I never will. I agree that Ireland should be the home of the Irishman, and I will be glad when the day comes when no Irishman will have to leave Ireland. I will then gladly come back to my own country. But we have to notice the fact that there is a large immigration from Ireland, and my aim is to secure for Canada the largest possible proportion.'

Mr. Pedley, immigration commissioner, read to the committee a letter from Mr. Devlin in which that gentleman said: 'In regard to interviews alleged to have been given to me, I do not admit their accuracy. They took place in the Windsor Hotel weeks ago on my arrival, when I was with my friends, and I merely answered as a matter of politeness and courtesy to press men two or three questions having no bearing on Canadian political questions.'

Mr. George Taylor, Conservative whip, moved that the reporter of the 'Witness' who had this interview, be summoned to appear before the committee with his shorthand notes.

Dr. Sproule could not see any good purpose to be served by bringing the reporter up to Ottawa. In view of the statement of Mr. Devlin in his letter it would simply be a case of putting one man's word against another. Mr. Devlin belonged to the league whose whole object is to keep the people from emigrating from Ireland. How then could Mr. Devlin do his duty to the Canadian immigration department?

Mr. Hughes (Prince Edward Island) said many people in Ireland did not look with pleasure upon the wholesale depopulation of Ireland. Any immigration which ran strongly counter to public opinion would be worthless. For his part, he saw nothing wrong in Mr. Devlin's position.

Mr. Broder (Dundas) said it was no part of Mr. Devlin's duty to sympathise with the people who wanted to prevent emigration. If this interview was correct, Mr. Devlin should be removed.

Mr. Wright (Renfrew) said Canada should not retain the services of an agent there who could not be efficient. If, however, Mr. Devlin could disavow these statements he would give every assistance to him to this end. Both he and Mr. Clancy hoped that the matter would be considered altogether apart from party politics.

A couple of the committee men drifted far enough aside from the question before the chair to produce their views on home rule.

Mr. Andrew Broder noticed in Mr. Devlin's statement that many Irishmen did not want to immigrate to Canada because they would still be under the British flag. Home rule would never cure the disease complained of among gentlemen of these views.

Mr. Wade (Annapolis) thought this whole interview question was too insignificant to engage the committee's attention.

Mr. Smith (Wentworth) asked how long an American agent would be tolerated by his government who took sides in politics here.

Mr. Jabel Robinson (Elgin) asked what would we think of an American agent who came over to Canada and preached the policy that people should pay no rent for their farms.

The Hon. W. Ross (Victoria) thought probably the circumstances surrounding this Devlin interview ought to be taken into consideration. Possibly he had merely given expression to his views and opinions aomong friends in the hotel rotunda.

The point was taken by Mr. Clancy that Mr. Devlin's letter did not after all constitute in any sense a categorical denial of the statements attributed to him by the 'Witness' representative. The committee then discussed for half an hour a motion by Mr. Wade that no notice be taken of this matter in the committee's records, which finally passed by 21 to 12.

After some further discussion, Mr. Taylor's motion for the summoning of the 'Witness' reporter was put to the committee and declared lost.

So far as the committee is concerned the matter then dropped. But it is practically certain to come up later in the House.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

OVER A HUNDRED AND FORTY DIFFERENT SECTS IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Bulletin Five, issued by the Census Department, shows that the number of specified denominations and sects is 142. But besides these there are thirty other sects, represented by one or two individuals each in a province or territory, and numbering in all 149. The rest of the population, 44,186, is classed as unspecified, more than half of them being in the unorganized territories. The totals of the principal denominations are as follows:

	1901.	1891.
Adventists	8,004	6,354
Anglicans (Church of England)	680,346	646,059
Baptists	292,485	257,449
Baptists, Freewill	24,229	45,118
Brethren	8,071	11,037
Congregationalists	28,283	28,157
Disciples of Christ	14,872	12,768
Friends (Quakers)	4,037	4,630
Jews	16,432	6,414
Lutherans	92,394	63,982
Methodists	916,862	847,765
Presbyterians	842,301	755,326
Protestants	11,607	12,253
Roman Catholics	2,228,997	1,992,017
Salvation Army	10,307	13,949
Tunkers	1,531	1,276
Unitarians	1,934	1,777
Universalists	2,589	3,186
Unspecified	44,186	89,355
Various sects	141,474	33,756
Totals	5,371,051	4,833,239

In all Canada there are 1,579 agnostics, of whom 572 belong to Ontario, 63 to Quebec, 459 to British Columbia, and 203 to the unorganized territories. Of atheists the census shows 83 in British Columbia, 52 in Ontario, 22 in Quebec, 12 in New Brunswick, 5 in Nova Scotia, and 211 in all Canada. Sixteen hundred and five in British Columbia, 149 in Manitoba, 228 in New Brunswick, 97 in Nova Scotia, and 373 in Quebec are classified as having no religion. Forty-five hundred and fifty-six in British Columbia, 1,232 in Manitoba, 2 in New Brunswick, 2 in Nova Scotia, 3,111 in Ontario, 5 in Quebec, 5,219 in the North-West Territories, an 339 in the unorganized territories are classified as pagans, a total of 14,466 in the Dominion.

In Ontario the Methodists number 666,360, the Presbyterians 477,383, the Roman Catholics 390,355, the Anglicans 367,940, the Baptists 116,180.

In Quebec the Roman Catholics number 1,429,186, the Anglicans 81,345, the Presbyterians 57,952, the Methodists 42,014, and the Baptists 8,393.

In Nova Scotia the Roman Catholics number 129,578, the Presbyterians 106,319, the Baptists 74,978, the Anglicans 66,067, and the Methodists 57,490.

In New Brunswick the Roman Catholics number 125,698, the Baptists 65,444, the Anglicans 41,767, the Presbyterians 39,424, and the Methodists 35,973.

In Prince Edward Island the Roman Catholics number 45,796, the Presbyterians 30,750, the Methodists 13,402, the Anglicans 5,976, and the Baptists 5,898.

In Manitoba the Presbyterians number 65,310, the Methodists 49,909, the Anglicans 44,874, the Roman Catholics 35,622, the Lutherans 16,473, and the Baptists 9,098.

In the North-West Territories the Roman Catholics number 30,089, the Presbyterians 27,806, the Anglicans 25,412, the Methodists 22,208, the Lutherans 12,075, and the Baptists 5,402.

In British Columbia the Anglicans number 40,672, the Roman Catholics 34,277, the Presbyterians 34,176, the Methodists 25,021, and the Baptists 6,506.

In the unorganized territories the Roman Catholics number 8,446, the Anglicans 6,293, the Methodists 4,485, the Presbyterians 3,181, and the Lutherans 2,078.

The table of 142 sects is an extraordinary list. It contains many names of which the most of us have never heard. It is made up as follows:

Adventists, Agnostics, Ammanites (Amish), Anglicans (Church of England), Angelicals, Apostles' Association, Ark of the Covenant, Atheists, Baptists, Baptists (Free Will), Believers, Bethelites, Bible Students, Brahmanists, Brethren, Buddhists, Broad Church, Calvinists, Carmelites, Catholic Apostolic (Irvingites), Children of Christ, Children of God, Children of Peace, Christadelphians, Christian Association, Christian Catholics, Christians, Christian Scientists, Christian Workers, Church of Age to Come, Church of Christ, Church of the Firstborn, Church of God, Church of Nature, Confucians, Congregationalists, Covenanters, Daniel's Band, Deists, Disciples of Christ, Divine Science, Doukhobors (Spirit Wrestlers), Dutch Reformed, Eigeans, Evangelicals, Evolutionists, Faith Healers, Farringtonites, Fire Worshippers, Followers of Christ, Free Church, Free Thinkers, French Church, Friends (Quakers), Gathered Out, German Reformed, God in Christ, Golden Rule, Gospel Brethren, Greek Catholics, Gregorians, Hohnerz Movement (Hornerites), Huguenots, Humanitarians, Infidels, Jews, Jude's Church, Latter Day Saints (Mormons), Liberal Christians, Lord's Religion, Lutherans, Manichaeans, Materialists, Marshallites, Me-mic-me, Mennonites, Messiahists, Methodists, Miciats, Millenial-Dawnites, Missioners, Mohammedans, Mouice, Nazarenes, New Church (Swedenborgian), New Era, New and Later House of Israel, New Lights, No Religion, Non-Sectarians, One Body, Orthodox, Pagans, Pantheists, People's Mission, Pilgrims, Plymouth Brethren, Pre-Millennials, Presbyterians, Primitive Brethren, Protestants, Rationalists, Reformed Church, Reformed Episcopalians, Reincarnationists, Religion of Love, Restitutionists, River Brethren, Roman Catholics, Sabbath Day Alliance, Sabbatarians, Salats of God, Salutists, Salvation Army, St. Johnists, Sceptics, Schismatics, Sectarians, Secularists, Separated Catholics, Silents, Socialists, Spiritualists, Star Church, Staven Church, Syenicals, Theosophists, Titans, Transmigrationists, Trinitarians, Tunkers, Truth-Seekers, Unionists, Unitarians, United Brethren (Moravians), United E. Christians, Universalists, Unspecified, Various Sects, Watch Tower, Zionites (Dowieites).

PRINCE HENRY COMING

HE WILL VISIT CANADA BEFORE RETURNING TO GERMANY.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Prince Henry, brother of the Emperor William of Germany, has been invited by the Dominion Government, through His Excellency the Governor-General to visit the Dominion, and on Wednesday, March 5, the German Prince will spend two or three hours on Canadian soil. His engagements preclude a visit to Ottawa, or any of the big cities, but his tour through the United States will be interrupted to enable him to see Niagara Falls from the best point of vantage, viz., the Canadian side.

The Prince will reach the Dominion end of the Suspension bridge at the Falls at 2.30 p.m. There he will be received by Major Maude, Lord Minto's secretary, on behalf of the Governor-General, and formally welcomed to the Dominion. The Hamilton or Welland Field Battery will fire a royal salute. A guard of honor will be furnished by one of the crack corps of the Dominion, and an escort by the Royal Canadian Dragoons from Toronto. His Royal Highness will leave again for the United States at 5 p.m.

THE 'METEOR' LAUNCHED.

New York, Feb. 26.—The all-important event in the itinerary of Prince Henry of Prussia yesterday was the launching of the schooner yacht 'Meteor,' built at Shooter's Island for the Prince's brother, the German Emperor. The christening ceremonies were performed by Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President of the United States, in the presence of the President, the Prince, German Ambassador von Holleben and a brilliant assemblage.

The 'Meteor' moved down the ways at 10.39 a.m., amid a scene of great enthusiasm. The launching proper was without mishap, and presented a graceful and beautiful picture, though it was accomplished in a drizzling rain, and under other inauspicious atmospheric conditions.

At the luncheon on the 'Hohenzollern' the Prince addressed the President as follows:—

'Mr. Roosevelt, you are here on board as guest of His Majesty the German Emperor, and I really believe that it is the first time that a President of the United States of America has ever been on board one of His Majesty's ships. Please God may it not be the last time. I wish to thank you heartily for the reception I have had from the first day I landed up to this moment, and it is my sincere and certain impression that there is a strong feeling of personal friendship arising between us. May it extend to the benefit of our two great nations. I propose three cheers for Mr. Roosevelt.'

The President arose directly to answer, saying:—'I wish to express my hearty thanks for the kind words Your Royal Highness has expressed on my behalf and I wish you to understand that it is not an empty compliment that Your Royal Highness has won a genuine place in our affections and good will. I highly appreciate that His Majesty the German Emperor has sent you to the American people and I thank you personally, and, what is of course of much higher importance, that you have taken a step which naturally must knit closer together the two great nations, whose friendship means so much for the future welfare of the entire world. To express, finally, a personal wish of my own is to say that I look forward with great pleasure to the day on which I shall be your guest in your quality as Admiral on board of one of your battleships.

The Prince expressed his thanks to Miss Roosevelt, in the first place for the graceful way in which she performed the ceremony of christening the yacht. 'We sailors are said to be superstitious,' continued the Prince, and turning to Admiral Evans, he said, 'I believe, Evans, we are not, but, however this may be, there will be a happy future to this craft from the fact alone that (turning to the builder of the yacht) she was built by hands of artists, and was at her first appearance on the water linked with the name of a lady. We sailors are used to speak of our ship as "her," and we keep and treat our ships like our wives. I drink to the health of Miss Alice Roosevelt.'

Before the luncheon in honor of President Roosevelt a golden bracelet with a picture of the Emperor William in diamonds was presented to Miss Alice Roosevelt. It was the Emperor's gift to the young lady as sponsor for the new yacht 'Meteor.' The presentation was made by Prince Henry on behalf of his brother, the Emperor. The Prince made a brief address and the young lady thanked him very much.

Prince Henry was escorted to the City Hall yesterday afternoon. Thousands lined the route. At Wall street the Prince had the hood of his carriage covered and from the buildings came an avalanche of ticker tape and torn paper which almost covered him. This he took in good part, saluting the throwers. At the City Hall the Prince was received by Mayor Low and the members of the reception committee, and escorted to the council chamber, where he was presented by Mayor Low with the freedom of the city. It is estimated that 100,000 people attempted to see the Prince leave the City Hall.

The Prince was dined last night by Mayor Low at the Metropolitan Club, and afterwards attended a gala performance in his honor at the Metropolitan Opera House.

SENATOR TILLMAN WAS DEBARRED.

Washington, Feb. 26.—President Roosevelt withdrew his invitation extended to Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, to attend the dinner given on Monday evening in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House.

It is stated that this action on the part of the President was made necessary from the fact that, owing to occurrences on the floor of the Senate on Saturday last, the senator from South Carolina was declared in contempt of the Senate.

WENESDAY'S PROGRAMME.

New York, Feb. 27.—Prince Henry yesterday was the guest at lunch of a dozen American millionnaires and about a hundred Americans were present. At the table at which Prince Henry sat were Edward D. Adams, Commander Von Holleben, Alexander E. Orr, Consul-General Karl Buenz, Wm. Rockefeller, Commander Von Grumme, Geo. F. Baker, Vice-Admiral Baron Von Seckendorff, Levi P. Morton, General Von Plessen, Abram S. Hewitt, Ambassador Von Holleben, J. Pierpont Morgan, Morris K. Jessup, Vice-Admiral Von Eisendecher, James Stillman, Rear-Admiral Count Von Laudissin, Ludwig M. Goldberger, Captain Von Muller, J. Claffiin, Commander Kipper.

In the evening he dined with a thousand of the men who make the American newspapers. He was the special guest of Mr. Herman Ridder, proprietor of the New York 'Staats Zeitung,' who gathered at his table a majority of the leading figures in American journalism. They came from four quarters of the country, and made the most noteworthy gathering of their profession ever assembled in the United States. The dinner was given in the handsome ball room of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, but that immense apartment was not large enough to accommodate the numerous guests, and the gallery was also used. After dinner the health of the President was honored and then Prince Henry was introduced.

Prince Henry and his suite left Jersey City for Washington over the Pennsylvania Railway at 1.30 o'clock this morning. A special train of eight cars, the same which conveyed him to and from Washington before, was awaiting him.

BACK IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 27.—Prince Henry arrived in Washington at nine o'clock this morning. He was met at the depot by Mr. Pearce, Assistant Secretary of State, and Count Quadt, of the German embassy, and driven direct to the embassy, escorted by cavalry and police.

ONTARIO TO PRESENT AN ADDRESS.

Toronto, March 1.—Mr. Nelson Monteith, member for South Perth, asked the Hon. G. W. Ross, in the Legislature yesterday afternoon, if it was the intention of the government to send a deputation to Niagara Falls to greet Prince Henry of Prussia. The Premier replied that he had given instructions to have notice placed on the order paper for Monday to have an address of greeting to Prince Henry prepared, and the appointment of a deputation to convey the message to the Royal party.

Washington, D.C., March 1.—Prince Henry yesterday paid a visit to Annapolis and the United States Naval Academy, and last night was the guest of honor at a special official dinner given at the German embassy, and later, in a tremendous outburst of popular enthusiasm from the German residents of Washington, as the Imperial visitor was about to start for his southern and western tour. The dinner was given at the embassy at eight o'clock. To the right of the Prince sat Frau von Bur-Paschwitz and to his left the wife of Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court. To the right of the ambassador sat Lady Pauncefote, the wife of the British ambassador, and at his left Madame Aspirez, wife of the Mexican ambassador.

MISS STONE'S PLANS

RELEASED MISSIONARY TO VISIT HER MOTHER IN A FEW WEEKS.

Salonica, Feb. 28.—Miss Stone, in company with M. Gargiulo, the dragoman of the American embassy at Constantinople, left here to-day for Constantinople. She intends to remain several weeks in Turkey, and then proceed to the United States to visit her mother. During the captivity of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka the ladies suffered greatly until Mme. Tsilka's baby was born. During the entire time they were with the brigands the captives were in constant dread of the energetic military pursuit which kept them always on the move. During the month of November the weather was very severe. After the failure of the negotiations at Sofia the ladies were taken to huts deep in the snow on an almost inaccessible mountain. Their experiences were unique. They had no communications with the outside world except on matters relating to their ransom. They were only occasionally vouchsafed some item of information, such, for instance, as the death of President McKinley.

Upon their arrival at Salonica the former captives were much touched at the manifestations of sympathy received from all parts of the world. The baby was born after Mme. Tsilka had been riding horseback for ten hours. The mother smothered the child's cries for fear the brigands would take it away and kill it. Three days after the birth of the baby all were again on the move. Mme. Tsilka's training as a hospital nurse and her extraordinary nerve alone saved her own life and that of her child, there being none of the comforts and attendance usual at such times. Only rough shelter and screen protected the mother and new-born baby from the cold.

During the early part of their captivity the brigands cooked food for the prisoners. Later, however, they tired of this task, and the ladies had to prepare their own meals. They were supplied with eggs and with whatever else was procurable in the way of food. During their wanderings the captives were always strictly guarded, and were never allowed to go out and exercise during the day. This was only permitted at night time.

SHE TELLS OF HER GLADNESS TO BE AGAIN FREE.

Boston, Feb. 26.—The first message from Miss Ellen M. Stone to her family and friends was received last night by her brother. The cablegram told of her release by the brigands, and her warm welcome by Bulgarian friends in the village of Strumitza. It reads as follows:—

'Ristovitz, Feb. 25.

Charles A. Stone, Chelsea, Mass.:—

Freed, thank God, and well after our captivity of nearly six months. Yesterday (Sabbath morning) Mrs. Tsilka and her seven-weeks-old daughter Eleana and I, found ourselves left by our abductors near a village an hour distant from Strumitza. For three hours we waited for dawn, then secured horses, and came to this city. Kind-hearted Bulgarian friends rushed from their houses as soon as they caught a glimpse of strange appearing travellers, took us in their arms from our horses, with tears and smiles and words of welcome, and led us into their house. Word was quickly sent to the friends engaged in their morning service at church, and they came, old and young, to greet us.

What thanksgiving to God for this proof of his faithfulness to answer their prayers for all—even the little children—had never ceased to pray for us, their lost friends. Since that hour our waking time has been crowded with friends from the city and surrounding villages who have brought us their heartfelt congratulations for our deliverance.

The Turkish Government did not fail to question us as to our experiences. The governor of the city with his suite called this morning and again this afternoon, after the arrival of Dr. House and his son from Salonica, accompanied by M. Garguilo, the first dragoman of the American embassy at Constantinople. The last three have come to accompany us to Salonica to-morrow, where Mr. Tsilka awaits his long lost wife and their baby. They have brought me a bundle of letters from mother and my brothers and dearest friends. Thus with unspeakable gratitude to God and to all friends who by prayers and gifts have helped to free us, we begin our life of freedom. Your sister,

ELLEN M. STONE.

Salonica, March 1.—Miss Stone and Dragoman Garguilo started for Constantinople yesterday. During the few hours she and Mme. Tsilka were here many newspaper correspondents of several nationalities tried to interview them, but met with little success. The friends of the women were equally reticent. The explanation of their refusal to speak is said to be that an American publishing firm has made a contract with Miss Stone to pay her ten thousand dollars for the narrative, and Mme. Tsilka has signed an agreement to remain silent until the story is published.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY

Isidore Turcotte Throws a Lamp at his Wife and then Commits Suicide

While Corporal Morin, of No. 2 police station, was on patrol on Craig street at about 2 a.m. on Thursday, he heard a scream from No. 269 Craig street, occupied by a veterinary surgeon named Isidore Turcotte. A moment or two later Turcotte himself ran out of the house and shouted to the police officer that his wife was burning upstairs. The corporal rushed up the stairs and found Mrs. Turcotte in a serious condition from her clothes having been burned while on her. The flames were out, and the unfortunate woman was writhing in pain. Morin at once sent for the Notre Dame ambulance, which was quickly on the spot. Meanwhile, Morin looked for Turcotte, whom he could not find, and whom the hospital doctor had said should be arrested, Mrs. Turcotte having told him that her injuries were caused through her husband having thrown a lamp at her, igniting her clothes.

Turcotte was found at last in his office at No. 67 St. André street, in a desperate condition, with his face and mouth burned. He was groaning, and seemed to be in great suffering. Corporal Morin managed to get the man over to No. 2 police station, from which the ambulance was again telephoned for, as Turcotte, who had evidently swallowed poison, was speechless. Before the arrival of the ambulance, however, the man was dead, having swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid while at his office on St. André street. Mrs. Turcotte died the following night.

DEATH OF A HISTORIAN.

London, Feb. 25.—Samuel Rawson Gardiner, D.C.L., LL.D., the historian, died last night.

S. R. Gardiner was born on March 4, 1829 and educated at Oxford. For some time he held the professorship of modern history at King's College, London. He was the author of many valuable historical works, the principal being 'History of England, 1602-1642'; 'History of the Great Civil War, 1642-1649'; 'Cromwell's Place in History,' 'History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate.'

COLORADO SNOW SLIDE

LARGE NUMBER OF MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Telluride, Col., March 1.—The most terrible snowslide ever known in Colorado caused the deaths of from 30 to 75 men at the Liberty Bell Mine, on Smuggler Mountain, yesterday. Three slides are reported, the first occurring at 7.30 a.m., while the men of the day shift were preparing for their day's work. About two hundred men are employed in the mines and mill of the Liberty Bell Company, and less than half these were at work at the time of the accident. The others were in the boarding-house or in the bunk house near-by. Both these buildings were carried down the mountain side, a distance of 2,000 feet, and rushed by tons of snow. Several were taken out alive, and a dozen or more bodies were removed from the snow, which lay piled twenty-five feet deep in the bottom of the canyon. A little after noon a second slide, starting a short distance above the first, and practically following its track, swept down the mountain side, burying many of the rescuers. A third slide came down at three o'clock about a mile below Liberty Bell mines, and Gus von Vintel, John Powell and Paul Dalpre, who were on their return from the scene of the catastrophe this morning, were swept away. Harry Cahse lost his life at the Liberty Bell, while assisting the unfortunates in the first slide of this morning.

Advertisements.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

THE receipt of eulogistic letters regarding the tone qualities of the Gerhard Heintzman pianos is a matter of almost daily occurrence, hence we have been in no haste to publish the annexed complimentary document, but the numerous patrons and admirers of the Gerhard Heintzman piano, to whom the original has been shown, have urged us to make the contents public in order that friends might know how pre-eminently this wonderful instrument upheld the honor of Canadian art manufacture on this now historic occasion. Although not officially entered as an exhibit (being solely for the use and accommodation of visitors) it probably attracted more favorable attention and comment than any other Canadian production upon the grounds.

We shall be pleased to furnish catalogues and correspond regarding terms of payment with all who may write to us at 188 Yonge St., Toronto, or 66 King St. West, Hamilton.

WM. HUTCHISON, Commissioner for Canada

CANADA BUILDING.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION,



BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

MAY 1 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

November 15th. 1901.

Messrs. The Gerhard Heintzman Co.

Sherbourne St.,

Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen,-

It affords me much gratification to state that the magnificent piano you sent for use in the Canada Building, at the Pan American Exposition, just closed, was a source of much pleasure and pride to our many visitors.

The piano was very much admired, not only from its artistic appearance, but from its wonderful quality of tone, and had it been entered for competition, a medal would have been awarded it. It furnished decided proof that in this Department, as well as in many others, Canada is in no way inferior to the United States, or in fact the world. I am

Yours truly,

Wm Hutchison

Commissioner for Canada to the Pan American Exposition.

A Word as to Prices.

As a result of consolidation of interests and saving of expense we are enabled to offer the best known and most reliable pianos at prices ranging from $50.00 to $75.00 **less** per piano than are asked for instruments, claimed to be in the same rank, **in manufacturers' stores.**

Our Offer as to Terms.

We offer to supply the Gerhard Heintzman Piano anywhere in Canada **on payments of $15 cash and $7 per month**, and instalment purchasers will have the privilege, up to March 31st, of buying at our net cash prices (see below), plus a slight addition for the cost of carrying the transaction. Write us at once telling what terms will meet your convenience, and we will send you full information by return mail.

Anyone entering our store can find out in ten minutes the net credit or cash price of any piano in it. The common practice of asking $500.00 for an instrument and dropping by degrees to $300.00 has no place in our methods. If we can sell a given piano for $300.00, we say so at once and save the purchaser time, annoyance and money. So greatly has the public appreciated this system of plain figures and straight prices that our retail and mail order business has grown to be the largest in Canada:

HERE ARE OUR MARCH PRICES FOR GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANOS, admittedly the finest in Canada.

Style 14, $375, less **20%** for cash, net **$300**
Style 16, $400, less **20%** for cash, net **$320**
Style 22, $450, less **20%** for cash, net **$360**
Style 28, $475, less **20%** for cash, net **$380**

N.B.—We reserve the right to decline an order coming from the city or district where the sale of these pianos may be locally in other hands.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING,

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

ONTARIO PROHIBITIONISTS

Convention Adopts a Series of Resolutions

DEPUTATION PRESENTS THEM TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—The Ontario prohibition convention assembled to consider the Ross prohibition bill opened in Horticultural Pavilion at nine o'clock this morning with about six hundred delegates present, and more are arriving constantly. The Rev. W. A. McKay, D.D., of Woodstock, president, is the chairman.

Ald. F. S. Spence, secretary, read resolutions passed at the conference held by the Methodist prohibition committee and the Alliance, which lasted until midnight on Monday. In brief, these resolutions 'hailed with pleasure the decision of the Privy Council on the Manitoba bill,' that the Ross bill contains 'difficult, unreasonable and unjust regulations which cannot be accepted,' that 'a specially objectionable provision' is that demanding a majority of very large dimensions, that the bill 'is not a fulfillment of the government's pledge,' that 'we protest against the unfairness of the method providing that the opponents of prohibition may succeed without taking the trouble to poll a vote; protest against the date of the referendum as being inconvenient, and asking that it take place at the municipal elections,' that the convention send a deputation to the government to ask for the elimination of the objectionable provisions of the bill; 'that 'when the convention adjourns it stand adjourned to meet again after the provincial elections unless convened sooner by the Alliance executive.'

An interim financial statement was presented, estimating that to meet outstanding obligations and defray the expenses of the campaign will require a fund of five thousand dollars.

The Rev. Dr. McKay made a stirring address, arousing great enthusiasm.

The Rev. Dr. Courtice moved a series of resolutions which contained one favoring a sixty percent referendum.

The Rev. Dr. Chown moved a resolution against the referendum on the ground that it is an evasion of responsibility and breach of faith.

The Rev. W. Herridge, Brampton, moved that the Ross bill be accepted as satisfactory. This motion was received by a storm of 'No' and laughter. All the motions were sent to the business committee.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The record for tempestuous storm of enthusiasm and frequency of tumults of good humored confusion at Ontario prohibition conventions was made by the twelve hundred delegates in the Pavilion, when the assembly met for the afternoon session. Not since the historic Feb. 6, 1894 convention, when Sir Oliver Mowat gave his famous prohibiton pledge, has so large a prohibition convention been held here, and that was calm and quiet compared with yesterday's gathering. Fortunately, the oratorical batteries were all levelled at the provincial authorites and not by the speakers at each other. For three hours a brilliant debate upon policy which keyed the excitement to a nigh pitch, was waged between those leaders who desired the adoption of an amendment to the Alliance executive's report and the representatives of the body. It was moved by the Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., seconded by the Rev. Wm. Kettlewell. It declared the referendum clauses in the prohibition bill 'an evasion and breach of faith,' and called for their elimination from the bill. Those who supported the amendment emphasized the binding character of the government's series of prohibition pledges, and the importance of the government introducing prohibitory legislation holding itself responsible for its enforcement. Among the array of prominent delegates who supported the amendment were the Rev. Dr. Chown, the Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, the Rev. J. E. Starr, Mr. W. W. Buchanan, Mrs. May Thornley and the Rev. E. C. Scott. The executive's report, which, while almost equally severe in the language in which it censured the government, consented to the acceptance of a referendum provided that it be upon equitable terms. The executive's report was defended with conspicuous skill by Dr. J. J. Maclaren, K.C., the Rev. Dr. Courtice, the Rev. J. S. Ross, D.D., Mr. N. W. Rowell, the Rev. J. A. Rankin, and Ald. F. S. Spence. The Rev. J. H. Hector, the 'Black Knight,' convulsed the convention by a humorous plea for the executive's report.

At 4.30 a vote was reached when the executive's report was adopted on a show of hands by a large majority in its favor. The convention immediately became, for the time being, practically unanimous, and tabled with lightning speed a few amendments which were moved to modify the pronounced character of its recommendations in regard to political action.

The report, as adopted, was as follows:—

That this convention hails with pleasure the decision of the Privy Council sustaining the Manitoba Liquor Act, thus affirming the right of a provincial legislature to prohibit transactions in intoxicating liquors, which take place wholly within the territorial limits of its jurisdiction, by the legislation of the province.

That the bill introduced into the Ontario Legislature, making prohibition conditional upon difficult, unreasonable, and unjust requirements, cannot be accepted as a fulfilment of the government's pledges, and this convention expresses its deep regret that the government has not carried out the simple, definite promises of Sir Oliver Mowat, reiterated by the Hon. A. S. Hardy and the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, to introduce a bill to prohibit the liquor traffic to the limit of the declared power of the province.

That a specially objectionable and unfair feature of the said bill is the provision that even if the bill is approved by a majority of the electorate voting thereon, it will not become law unless that majority attains very large dimensions.

This convention begs to respectfully inform the government that legislation limited by any conditions that would permit the opinion of a minority of the voting electorate to prevail would not be considered by the prohibitionists of Ontario as a fulfilment of the government's promise, and that this convention also objects to the unfairness of a method which makes it necessary for prohibitionists to poll a large vote in order to secure the legislation they desire while, anti-prohibitionists are not required to do so, but may succeed without taking the trouble of voting.

This convention further protests against the fixing of the date for the proposed voting at an inconvenient time although such voting might be provided for at the time of a municipal election, with an important economy of public funds and the time and effort of the voters.

That a deputation be appointed to lay before the government the foregoing resolutions, and to ask for the removal from the bill of the unfair conditions complained of, and that every member of the legislature be urged to do all he can to secure the elimination from the bill of those conditions.

A declaration of war by the Alliance executive was contained in a clause declaring members of the legislature who vote for the present basis, or any other than the usual constitutional majority, will 'not be entitled to confidence and support.' Mr. N. W. Rowell attempted to have this clause stricken from the executive's recommendations on the ground that some members of the legislature might conscientiously think a high percent majority necessary. An exciting passage occurred between Mr. Rowell and the Rev. J. H. Hector, the outcome of which was that Mr. Rowell's motion was tabled, and the declaration to oppose such legislators as defined was caried amid great applause.

Mr. G. Wrigley made an earnest argument in favor of a motion for the introduction into the legislature of a direct initiative and referendum bill.

The evening meeting was an enthusiastic prohibition demonstration. It was addressed by the Rev. Dr. McKay, the Rev. Dr. Carman, the Rev. J. H. Hector, Mr. John A. Nicholls, Dr. J. J. Maclaren, K.C., Mrs. McKee, provincial president of the Ontario W. C. T. U.; Miss Wiggins, the Rev. Dr. Wilbur Crafts and others. The meeting ratified an arrangement for a deputation to place yesterday's convention resolutions before the Ontario Government at one o'clock to-day. A resolution was also adopted in favor of a convention of civilized nations to extend prohibition of the sale of opium and intoxicating liquors to all savage races.

WHAT THE PREMIER SAID.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—Over a hundred representatives of the Dominion Alliance, headed by the Rev. Dr. McKay, waited on the government at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, to protest against the conditions of the prohibition referendum. All of the members of the government were present.

Dr. McKay, as spokesman, said they were there to ask for a fair referendum—that was, a majority vote, as on any other questions—and the taking of the vote at the time of the municipal elections. Continuing, Dr. McKay said the temperance people had never adopted or approved the principle of a referendum.

The Hon. Mr. Ross—'You are not right there.'

Dr. McKay—'We have not adopted it, but rather submitted to it under protest.'

Mr. Spence said the government, on favoring a referendum, was not standing on strictly constitutional lines.

Mr. C. J. Miller told the government that the sentiment of yesterday's convention was against the referendum, and that the sentiment of the country was quite ripe for the partial measure of prohibition proposed.

Mrs. Thornley, of London, for the W. C. T. U., read a resolution protesting against any referendum requiring more than a majority vote, and against the date of taking the vote, on the ground that it lent itself to intimidation—not merely by the liquor men, but also by the employers of labor, some of whom had, on the occasion of the last plebiscite, tried to prevent their men from voting.

The Rev. Dr. Carman said that personally he had very decided objection to going to the polls with the ballot boxes stuffed with 200,000 votes before he got there. What he asked for was for a majority vote, and if the referendum was not submitted at the date of the municipal elections it should be at the time of the general elections. He did not see how the government could justify its request for a certain majority before the bill should become operative. It could move the temperance people to resent that, and to put their feet down with a good deal of force on the day that the indignation ought to be shown.

Mr. Ross, in his reply, reviewed the circumstances leading up to the introduction of the bill. The province, he said, had at different times pronounced in favor of prohibition, but the electors had never committed themselves to any practical measure within the power of the province. He denied that the referendum was unconstitutional and said that while he was ready to consult the clergy on theology he must take the opinion of constitutional authorities on the referendum. The enforcement of the proposed law would be no easy task, and the government at first had decided in favor of a three-fifths majority, but that had been objected to as too large. The present proposal was that three in every eight on the list should pronounce for prohibition. That was a fair proposition, and was as far as the government would go. If the temperance people could not succeed in getting a majority of votes on the basis agreed on, they did not deserve to be successful. The Premier here was subjected to some interruptions. Continuing, he said that Oct. 14 would not be chosen for the vote, owing to the Methodist Conference being in session then. He would take the date into his serious consideration. The proposal to take the referendum on the day of the general election would not be acceptable, but it might be so to take it on the day of the municipal elections. That would be considered.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

As soon as the prohibition deputation came out of Mr. Ross's room yesterday afternoon, the London delegates, who represented a prohibition league there, waited on Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, and told him of their dissatisfaction with the bill introduced by the Premier. They declared their belief that the Hon. Mr. Ross had not fulfilled the government's pledge to the people.

Mr. A. W. Daly and Prof. J. H. Bowman, the spokesmen of the party, asked Mr. Whitney what he was prepared to do in the matter. He said the subject was still under discussion by his colleagues, and that he could make them no definite promise at present. The reply which the Premier made to the prohibitionists met with no favor in the eyes of the London delegation, which is determined to support the party that will more closely meet its prohibition views.



One More River! Will the Prohibitionists cross over or wander another forty years in the wilderness?

(The leaders discouraged the heart of the children of Israel that they should not go over and possess the promised land.)—Toronto 'Star.'

ONTARIO CAMPAIGN

PROHIBITIONISTS SHOWING INCREASED ACTIVITY—COUNTY CONVENTIONS CALLED TO ORGANIZE FOR ELECTIONS.

Toronto, March 1.—Great activity is being manifested in prohibition circles. A rousing circular letter is being sent out by the executive of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance to the local temperance workers throughout the province urging them to immediately take steps to complete the organization of the temperance electors of their respective districts to carry out the policy adopted at the provincial convention of Tuesday last.

The prohibitionists of Welland County will hold a convention on Tuesday, March 4, to decide upon the question of placing a prohibiton candidate in the field, as neither of the present party candidates are satisfactory from a temperance standpoint. A convention for Peterboro, East, the Hon. J. R. Stratton's riding, will be held on Thursday, March 13. Applications have poured in from all parts of the province to the prohibition campaign committee for the Ontario Alliance lecturers, Messrs. W. W. Buchanan and John A. Nicholls, to be sent to address meetings and give directions regarding organization work. A special committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Chown is chairman, working in connection with the Alliance, is arranging for a series of prohibition meetings throughout the city, of which three successful ones have already been held. For the first time in the history of Ontario the prohibition issue seems certain to be the supreme question in the general provincial elections.

MANITOBA REFERENDUM

DOMINION ALLIANCE PETITION THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR TO DISALLOW BILL.

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—The Dominion Alliance officials to-day presented a petition to His Honor Lieut.-Governor McMillan asking him to disallow the bill introduced in the Manitoba Legislature for the purpose of holding a referendum on the prohibition question.

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—The bill providing for a referendum on March 27, on the Manitoba Liquor Act was discussed at length in the Legislature last night, the debate being still in progress at midnight. Mr. Greenway, leader of the opposition, spoke for an hour, taking exception to the referendum in this particular case, as the act had been passed by the government and they should stand by it, without further reference to the people. The Premier, Mr. Roblin, replied, defending the cause of government in ordering a referendum, and was followed by Mr. Myers, and others.

Winnipeg, Feb. 27.—The referendum bill passed its second reading last night without a division. It was long after midnight before proceedings closed.

PROVINCIAL POWERS

PERRAULT RESOLUTION CAUSES MUCH DISCUSSION.

Quebec, Feb. 27.—The Perrault resolution, which favors powers now relegated to the Dominion as regards railways, and tariff, and other legislation being relegated to the provinces will not come up for discussion in the House until some day next week; but in the meantime it is the subject of much talk among the members of both sides of the House. It has so far received little attention from the local press. However, the 'Chronicle' breaks silence this morning, saying that Mr. Perrault's proposition is more than remarkable, it is mischievous, as it aims fundamentally at the weakening of the central authority and the legislative sovereignty of the province of Quebec, and it adds: 'It will be edifying to note the attitude of the Parent government on the issue which Mr. Perrault has thus raised. To temporize with it, and hedge on it, will give color to the whispered suspicion that the member for Chambly is being used as a tool to ascertain whether it is possible to extract the chestnuts from the fire without risking severe burns; in plainer words, that the resolutions are a 'ballon d'essai,' which conveniently do not commit the government, but which may be acted on hereafter if the wind is seen to be blowing in the proper direction. If the government sets its face resolutely against Mr. Perrault's motion, then we shall understand that the suspicion of which we spoke is unfounded; if it does not, or does so in a half-hearted way, the conclusion is not an unnatural one that it favors Mr. Perrault's views in secret, and has either directly or indirectly induced him to cast himself in the breach, and to do what as a government it has not dared to do for itself.'

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

REPUTED POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION REGARDING THE PROHIBITION BILL.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—The Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon missed the accustomed presence of the premier, who was confined to his residence with a severe cold.

From to-morrow government measures will take precedence over all other business. This is taken as an indication that the government intends rushing business with a view to securing the adjournment of the legislature within the life of the present Assembly, instead of availing itself of the special act adopted last year to prolong its powers beyond the date when, by the effluxion of time, it would in the ordinary course of events cease to have legislative powers.

It is reported that the Opposition will introduce amendments to the bill on the lines of the recent resolutions adopted by the Ontario Alliance. The reports emanate from sources usually regarded as reliable.

MR. ROSS DENIES THAT HE SENT EMISSARIES TO MR. WHITNEY.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—There was an exciting episode at the opening of the sitting of the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. Ross arose and complained of statements which Mr. Whitney, the leader of the Opposition, had made at the recent banquet about the government sending emissaries to Mr. Whitney regarding subsidies and certain legislation, and asking his position on these questions.

The premier deemed that such had not been done. He said that if such men had gone to Mr. Whitney they had no authority for doing so. Mr. Ross knew of no instance where his position had been asked on subsidies or legislation.

Mr. Whitney, in reply, declared that it had not been said that the government had come to him. He repeated several times that a number of emissaries had come to him, and they were men as well known and just as respectable as the members of the government.

This caused an argument of some warmth between the two leaders and a good deal of excitement and interest among the members ensued.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL INTRODUCED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—The Hon. John M. Gibson, Attorney-General in the Ontario Legislature, yesterday afternoon introduced his redistribution bill entitled 'An act to amend the bill respecting the representation of the people in the legislature.' The act will add four members to New Ontario.

The Attorney-General spoke at some length in explaining the bill. He showed that West Algoma, East Algoma and Nipissing, which were only allowed three members, will in the future be represented by seven. East Algoma, which formerly had one member, will be divided into three electoral districts, Sault Ste. Marie, which will include the Sault and the south-western portion of the present district; Manitoulin, which will include Manitoulin and adjacent islands and a portion of the north shore, and Algoma, which will include that portion not taken in by the other two electoral districts, including the island of St. Joseph.

West Algoma will be divided into a northern and a southern district. The railway communication made this advisable, instead of into Rainy River and Thunder Bay.

Nipissing is to be divided into East and West Nipissing. East Nipissing will included three townships of North Renfrew. Some townships south of Algonquin Park which were separated by the Canada Atlantic Railway, which formerly belonged to Nipissing, are added to North Hastings.

The Hon. J. M. Gibson stated that the population of the districts in West Algoma were 12,694 for the south and 13,156 for the north.

In East Algoma the district of Sault Ste. Marie will have, including Indians, 14,448; Manitoulin will have 14,136, and Algoma 18,096. He considered the bill to be a reasonable and fair way of increasing the representation of New Ontario. The Attorney-General admitted that in older Ontario some changes in the representation were needed, but did not go much further.

Mr. Hill asked for the second reading of his bill to amend the Public Schools Act. It provides that when voluntary schools desire it, they can, by paying $5 per room, have their schools inspected by inspectors from the public schools of the province.

The Hon. Richard Harcourt strongly opposed the measure. He said he had objected to it last session, and did so this. It was wanted only by one school of twenty or thirty pupils, and this was peculiar when there were some half a million pupils in the province. He considered if the bill was passed it would tend towards sectionalism and denominationalism.

Mr. Matheson, South Lanark, said he was indignant at the indifferent attitude of the government and its shutting of eyes. Was the government afraid of something injuring the public school system? If not, why did they pamper it up? There seemed to be 'a deaf and dumb show going on continually on the other side of the House.' He thought the bill a good one. Although the public school system was a splendid one, it should not be coddled.

Mr. Hill said a strong argument for the bill was the fact that out of some 365,000 pupils attending schools in the municipalities about 186,000 attended seminaries. He pointed out that in Germany inspection of all teaching was compulsory even in private families where tutors were employed.

Mr. Conmee, West Algoma, thought the bill would lead in the future to voluntary schools demanding that they should not be compelled to aid in supporting the public schools. He thought this a reasonable conclusion.

Mr. Whitney reiterated that it would not be a reasonable conclusion.

The Hon. R. Harcourt said that the inspectors might in the future, if the bill passed, report the voluntary schools as good as the public ones, and much trouble might ensue. He pointed out that in England voluntary schools were fast being discarded.

MR. ROSS MAKES AN EXPLANATION REGARDING THE DATE OF THE REFERENDUM.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—There was some disappointment in the Legislature yesterday afternoon among the large number of visitors in the galleries owing to the expectation of the second reading of the Prohibition Bill not being reached. It was confidently expected, as it had been announced in the government organs. Mr. Ross informed the members of the press gallery that the report that the referendum vote would be taken on the date of the next municipal elections was not accurate, that all he had definitely agreed to do in reference to making changes in the bill was to postpone the date a few weeks, out of regard for the members of the Methodist General Conference, who will be in Winnipeg for the greater part of September.

The sitting was devoted to the consideration and adoption of a number of items in supply.

The city of Toronto bill to amend the Municipal Act came up before the committee. The substitution of two hundred dollars in the place of four hundred as a qualification for voters, was thrown out. The clause providing that cities having a population of a hundred thousand inhabitants should hold their nominations on Dec. 21 and the election on New Year's Day was supported by Mr. Fullerton. He quoted Archbishop O'Conner's opinion that he had no serious objections to Catholics voting on New Year's Day. He said the time now was too short for the preparations necessary for the elections.

The damage done by the barberry shrub was the subject of an investigation before the Agriculture and Colonization Committee of the Legislature. Evidence on the evils of this shrub which annoys the farmers around Barrie so much was taken. Among those who gave evidence were Messrs. Joseph Goodfellow, Charles Hewson, of Barrie, and Sheriff Drury, of Simcoe County.

THE PREMIER ANXIOUS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Toronto, March 1.—A bill was introduced in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon by the Premier to improve the public highways. He asked that the bill be read a second time the same afternoon, as the law at present only allowed debentures to be issued for thirty years. The Municipal Act allowed fifty years, but his bill places the number of years at forty. The bill received its second reading.

The Hon. J. R. Latchford introduced a bill to provide for the removal of obstructions in rivers and streams when necessary.

Mr. Carscallen, Hamilton, introduced a measure to amend the Ontario Factories Act respecting prison-made goods.

The Hon. John Dryden also brought one in to amend the Factories Act.

Mr. James Conmee, West Algoma, introduced a bill to incorporate the Canada Central Railway.

In answer to a question by Col. Matheson, the Hon. J. R. Stratton, Provincial Secretary, stated that a railway subsidy fund had been formed according to the recent act, its amount being $39,559. He also said that a separate account had been kept of lands within ten miles on each side of the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, the Parry Sound Colonization Railway, or Sault Ste. Marie Railway, according to the act.

The Hon. J. M. Gibson's act to amend the Manhood Suffrage Registration Act and his bill to amend the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act, which is to aid the companies in winding up with the least possible expense, both passed their second reading.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, superintendent of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, states in his report that children are no longer relegated to the poor-house, and no country in the world is more free from the class known as pauper children than Ontario is today. Municipalities in all parts of the province are being saved thousands of dollars annually by prompt action in the case of child neglect and the speedy translation of deserted or otherwise dependent children to good homes in private families. The immigration of children from Great Britain, which for so many years was carried on without restriction, is now under supervision, and is conducted with due regard to the interests both of the children and of this province. The laws and methods of Ontario have been appreciated in other provinces and countries, and have been accepted or imitated, and a wide impetus has been given to the cause of progress in child-saving. The report showed that 240 children had been provided with homes in 1901 and 1,558 during the past eight years.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Canada Should be Represented at London and Pay Share of War Expenses

DR. G. R. PARKIN DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT IN WINDSOR HALL.

A large audience gathered in the Windsor Hall last evening to hear Dr. G. R. Parkin, principal of Upper Canada College, speak on 'Imperial Federation.' The speaker held the close attention of his audience throughout, and was frequently applauded. The lecture was under the auspices of the McGill Undergraduates' Literary Society, and there were several professors on the platform, as well as several prominent citizens.

Principal Peterson, who presided, introduced the lecturer as one of the most eminent of living Canadians.

Dr. Parkin emphasized the importance of the imperial question, especially to the young man of Canada. Twenty or even ten years ago, the subject of Imperial Federation would have been considered wholly academical and visionary, but now it was practical, present and very important, and especially so to Canada, as the largest of the colonies. Canada's action in remaining with the Empire at the time of Confederation was perhaps the most important turning-point in British history. British statesmen were quite willing that Canada should drop off and become independent, but if she had done so the Empire would have fallen to pieces. The idea of Imperial Federation, too, is a Canadian growth. While the British statesmen still believed in separation, Joseph Howe, the Canadian Liberal, was advocating federation, but it took the South African war to make Englishmen understand colonial loyalty and the consequent greatness of the Empire.

Confederation, however, was not the final step; we must decide whether we would remain permanently with the Empire or not. There are three possible futures for Canada. Annexation might be dismissed (great applause); that was made evident in 1777 and 1812. Independence would mean annexation, sooner or later. The only other possibility is the complete and perfect consolidation of the Empire.

The fundamental ideal of the Anglo-Saxon race is self-government—the right to have a voice in the management of all political interests. We send representatives to the provincial capitals and Ottawa; why not to London? Canadian trade is protected all over the world; have we any voice in this protection? What concerns all should be approved and paid for by all; and we are not paying for our soldiers in South Africa. We cannot stay in this position; there can be no finality until we have a voice in the government of the Empire, and pay our share of the expenses. (Applause).

Dr. Parkin showed England's immense advantages for the protection of trade in her chain of coaling stations, such that when the 'Mailed Fist' of Germany went out to settle the Chinese trouble lately, it had to stop at half-a-dozen British coaling stations, and ask for coal. The alliance with Japan made her still stronger in this respect. And for this protection we are now paying forty cents a head; in the United States the price is over five dollars per head. The poorest of English workmen contributes toward the army and navy expenses.

What would be the attitude of the French-Canadians on the subject? They had shown their loyalty on many occasions, and they would not stop here.

Principal Peterson moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. C. A. Adams, of the Literary Society.

Subsequently Principal Peterson gave a reception at his residence to the members of the Literary Society.

NOYES HAS BEEN DISMISSED.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 26.—President Roosevelt, acting upon the recommendation of Attorney-General Knox, has dismissed Arthur B. Noyes, judge for the Second District of Alaska.

Judge Noyes made himself obnoxious by a ruling forbidding the floating of the Union Jack over Canadian customs houses in Alaska.

FINANCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, March 3, 1902.

LOCAL STOCKS

DOMINION COAL COMMON STOCK NEARING PAR.

If any further ground for surprise were possible it was supplied this morning in the further rise of Dominion Coal Common stock to within three points of par. At the close of Saturday's session the price stood at 89¾, and the opening this morning was 90. The quotations quickly mounted, however, till a block of 200 shares sold at 98. Then there was slight decline to 96½, but the stock closed at 97, after sales totalling 2,720

Steel Common, on the other hand, was somewhat depressed, opening 3¾ points down at 30. There was a partial recovery, however, the stock closing at 31¾ on sales of 2,545 shares. Steel preferred received some slight attention at fractionally lower prices. Other stocks were firm but inactive.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—300 at 110, 75 at 110½.
M.S.R.—25 at 267½, 25 at 268¼, 25 at 267¾, 275 at 268.
Com. Cable—100 at 152.
Twin City—25 at 113¾, 50 at 113¾, 275 at 113½, 50 at 113⅝
Mont. Tel.—92 at 170.
Mont. Cotton xd—25 at 126.
Dom. Steel Bonds—10,000 at 82¼, 1,000 at 82½.
Dom. Coal com.—25 at 90, 25 at 90¼, 125 at 91, 25 at 92, 100 at 94, 25 at 95, 100 at 96, 375 at 94, 100 at 95, 100 at 95¼, 100 at 96, 50 at 95¼, 100 at 96, 50 at 95¼, 22 at 94, 100 at 96, 225 at 97, 200 at 98, 100 at 97, 25 at 96½, 100 at 97, 150 at 96½, 200 at 97½, 150 at 96½, 150 at 97.
Dom. Steel com.—300 at 30, 25 at 30¼, 100 at 30, 100 at 30 1-8, 300 at 30¼, 25 at 30⅝, 50 at 30½, 100 at 31, 25 at 31¼, 100 at 31½, 100 at 32, 25 at 32¼, 100 at 32½, 75 at 32, 25 at 31⅞, 75 at 31¾, 325 at 31, 225 at 32, 10 at 33, 100 at 31⅞, 10 at 31, 125 at 32, 125 at 31⅞, 100 at 31¾.
Dom. Steel pref.—20 at 86, 25 at 85¼, 50 at 86, 25 at 85¾, 75 at 85½, 75 at 85¾, 25 at 86.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

C.P.R.—50 at 110¼, 25 at 110½, 50 at 110¾.
M.S.R.—30 at 268, 30 at 268, 150 at 267½, 25 at 267½, 2 at 268¼.
Twin City—50 at 113¼, 225 at 113¾.
Duluth common—50 at 14.
Dom. Steel pref.—25 at 85¾, 50 at 86.
Richelieu—13 at 109¼.
Dom. Steel com.—25 at 31¾, 125 at 32, 50 at 32 1-8, 25 at 32, 50 at 32 1-8, 225 at 32¼, 50 at 32¼, 50 at 32, 100 at 31¾, 75 at 32.
Dom. Coal com.—250 at 97, 50 at 97½, 100 at 98, 50 at 98¼, 1,050 at 99, 10 at 100, 350 at 99¼, 150 at 99½, 50 at 99⅝, 100 at 99¼, 150 at 99½, 50 at 99½, 50 at 99¾, 400 at 100, 25 at 99⅞.
Intercolonial Coal com.—18 at 50.
Hochelaga Bank—17 at 135.
Dom. Steel bonds—13,000 at 82½, 5,000 at 82¼.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canadian Pacific Railway	116½	114¾
Duluth Com.	13½	13¼
Do. Preferred	25¾	25
Montreal Street Railway Co	278	268½
Montreal Street Railway New	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	116¾	116¼
Halifax Electric Ry	115	112
St. John Elec. Ry.	113	113
Twin City	113¾	111½
pfd	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel	70	69½
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	114	112½
Commercial Cable Co.	155½	148
Montreal Telegraph	....	....
Bell Telephone Co	168	167
Montreal Gas Co.	....	....
Royal Electric Co	....	....
" N.S.	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	130	129
Dominion Cotton	59	54½
Can. Colored Cotton Co.	64	60
Merchants "	80	80
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	10	10
Republic Min. Co.	8½	7
Payne Mining Co.	30	26½
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co.	....	....
" Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
Virtue Mining	23½	23½
North Star	23	23
Dom. Coal	89½	79
" pfd	117¾	116
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
" pfd	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	....	....
Bank of Montreal	256	255
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	239	238
Bank of B. N. A.	....	....
Merchants Bank	150	149
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co.	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
Commerce Bank	....	....
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	143	140
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
National Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" pfd	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
" " Reg'd	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt.	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry	104½	104½
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	....	....
Dom. Coal Bonds	111	111
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" pfd	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
Dom. Iron & Steel Com.	38	33
" " pref.	87½	84
" " Bonds	83	82
M. L. H. & P. Co.	98½	97
Richelieu & Ontario	....	....

MONEY IN LONDON.

London, March 3.—Consols for money ex-interest, 94 1-16; do., for the account ex-interest, 94¾.

Anaconda, 6⅝; Atchison, 77⅜; do., pref., 99½; B. and O., 106½; C.P.R., 115¼; and Chesapeake and Ohio, 47; Chicago, Great Western, 24⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 166⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 44 1-8; do., preferred, 94½; Erie, 38⅞; do., first preferred, 69⅞; do., second preferred, 57½; Illinois Central, 142⅞; Louisville and Nashville, 106½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25 1-8; do., preferred, 56½; N.Y.C., at 166½; Norfolk and Western, 59; do., pref., 92; Ontario and Western, 34 1-8; Penna., 76⅝; Reading, 28 1-8; do., first preferred, 41¼; do., second preferred, 34½; Southern Railway, 33¼; do., preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 65⅝; Union Pacific, 101½; U.P. preferred, 83½; U.S. Steel, 34½; do., pref., 97½; Wabash, 24½; do., preferred, 44½; Spanish fours, 76½; Rand mines, 11½; De Beers, 44¼.

Bar silver uncertain, 25 7-16d per ounce; money, 2½ to 2¾ p.c.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ to 2⅞ percent; do., for three months' bills, 2 11-16 to 2¾ percent.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, March 3.—Sales:
Republican—500 at 10.
War Eagle—3,500 at 11.
Total: 4,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, March 3, Wall Street—The opening dealings in stocks to-day were on an unimportant scale, and price changes were small and mixed. There was no conspicuous feature in the dealings. Different stocks of the same company in some cases moved in contrary directions.

Traders took profits in the prominent stocks, and prices gave way slightly. The losses were recovered later when Rock Island and North-Western were pushed up 2½. St. Paul and Baltimore and Ohio then rose about a point. Colorado and Southern second preferred, Continental Tobacco preferred, Denver and Rio Grande, Lake Erie and Western, St. Joseph and Grand Island, Westinghouse Electric, American Grass Twine, Detroit Southern preferred, and the American Cotton Oil stocks advanced from one to two points, and Lackawanna 2¼. Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and Colorado Fuel reacted 1 to 1½. Bonds were dull and firm.

New York, March 3, Noon—Money on call nominally at 2¼ percent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 to 4½ percent; sterling exchange steady at 4.87¾ to 4.87¾ for demand, and at 4.85 1-8 to 4.87¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 4.86 and 4.88½; commercial bills 4.84¾ to 4.85¾; bar silver, 55 1-8; Mexican dollars, 43¾; government bonds steady; state bonds inactive; railway bonds firm.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

London, Feb. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£397,000
Circulation, decreased	54,000
Bullion, decreased	342,489
Other securities, increased	3,200,000
Other deposits, increased	2,359,000
Public deposits, increased	1,230,000
Notes reserve, increased	474,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 45.04 percent; last week it was 47.18 percent.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

The local markets are not greatly changed from what they were last week. Grain is practically the same. Oats are in fair demand at firm prices, while peas and buckwheat are both a trifle higher. There is no change in Manitoba flours, for which there is said to be an improving demand, but Ontario flour is somewhat lower in price, partly owing to larger receipts. Rolled oats continue dull and heavy. Prices are unchanged. Feed is a little lower for Ontario, but unchanged for Manitoba brands.

Provisions are keeping very steady under a fair demand, but dressed hogs are quieter at unchanged prices. Poultry is firm all round, and prime chickens are fetching rather more than they did last week. Cheese is also firmer, and prices are higher all round. Butter continues firm for the best makes, but the tone of the market is rendered uncertain by the fact that exporters are unloading their stocks on the local markets, the British markets being now supplied with spring makes from France and Denmark, or on the point of it. Eggs have fluctuated a good deal the past week. They have now firmed up a little on account of the weather. The roads in the country are keeping back supplies to a great extent.

GRAIN—No. 1 oats, 48c; No. 2 oats locally at 47c to 47½c ex-store; feed barley at 53c ex-store; buckwheat 55¾c low freights; peas, 79½c high freights; rye, 62½c afloat May.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.20; strong bakers, $4; straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60; in bags, $1.62½ to $1.72½; Ontario patents, $3.70 to $4.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $20 to $21; shorts, $22 to $23, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $19 to $20; shorts in bulk at $20 to $21.

ROLLED OATS—Millers prices to jobbers $2.45 to $2.55 in bags, and $5 to $5.20 per barrel.

HAY—No. 1, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9 to $9.50; clover, $7.25 to $7.50 in car lots on track.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, $1.30 to $1.40; broken lots, $1.35 to $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21.50; selected, $22.50; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9¼c; pure Canadian lard 11½c to 12¼c; finest lard, 12½c to 13¼c; hams, 12c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, $8.25 to $8.65; fresh killed abattoir, $9 to $9.25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—We quote turkeys, fresh killed, 13c to 14c; ducks, 9c to 10c; geese, 7c to 8c; and chickens, 11c to 12c; frozen, 9c to 10c.

CHEESE—Ontario colored, 10½c to 10¾c; white, 10½c to 10⅝c; Eastern Townships, 10⅝c to 10½c; Quebec, 10c to 10⅜c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts, in jobbing lots, 21c to 21½c; Western, 19½c to 20½c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup at 6½c per lb. in wood; 70c per tin; sugar, 8c to 9c.

EGGS — Strictly new laid, 24c to 25c, straight receipts.

POTATOES—Choice stock, 80c to 82½c per bag on track.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET IS UNCHANGED—CALL LOANS 6 PER-CENT.

The directors of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company met on Saturday morning, and decided on a further issue of common stock to the extent of $10,000,000, making $25,000,000 in all. It is understood that a large amount of the new issue is already subscribed for. The consideration of the question of the payment of the dividend on the preferred stock has been deferred to a meeting later in the month.

On the local stock exchange on Saturday Coal Common made a new record, selling up pto 89½. The persistence of this stock leads some to think that the speculation of the last week or two may after all have some basis.

In contrast with the strength of the local stock market, New York was dull and heavy. Very little speculation was toward and many of the brokers were away for the week end.

It is learned from Toronto that the Golden Star Mine is to be closed down and the whole of the properties to be disposed of.

The London correspondent of the New York 'Tribune' says large orders have been received in Belfast from the United States for Damask goods, and as a consequence the Irish linen trade is booming.

It is announced from Toronto that the building of a new cold storage warehouse of over half a million cubic feet on the lake front, east of the new market, will shortly be commenced, the plans having all been prepared for the work. The building will be fireproof, stone, brick, iron and concrete only being used.

A despatch from Brussels says the Bank of Bigwood and Morgan has suspended payment. Its depositors include a majority of the American and English residents here. It was also a depository for charitable church funds, which will suffer severely. The liabilities are said to be $150,000. The assets part of which cannot be realized on, are placed at $30,000.

The following were the stocks of breadstuffs and provisions at Liverpool on March 1:—Flour, 49,000 sacks; wheat, 1,188,000 centals; corn, 875,000 centals; bacon, 20,960 boxes; hams, 8,600 boxes; shoulders, 6,000 boxes; butter, 2,900 cwts.; cheese, 62,100 boxes; lard, prime western steam, 2,900 tierces; do., other kinds, 240 tons.

It is learned from New York that permanent organization of the $80,000,000 corn products company, known as the Glucose-Starch Combination, has been effected by the election of the following directors:—C. H. Matthieson, president; W. J. Calhoun, first vice-president; Joy Morton, first vice-president; Edward L. Wemple, Norman B. Ream, E. T. Bedford, E. O. Matthieson, E. V. Holget and Benjamin Graham.

Opposition to the wax paper trust, which now practically controls a business of about $100,000,000 a year, is to be centred in a new company in which Chicago capitalists are interested, says the Chicago 'Chronicle.' A charter will be asked for in South Dakota, within the next thirty days for the wax paper company of America, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, and factories will be in operation in four States before the end of three months.

Advices from Toronto state that another big undertaking is the Atlantic Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., incorporated with a share capital of $3,000,000. The subscribers to the memorandum are W. C. Edwards, M.P., the Lumber Mfr.; R. H. Thompson, wholesale paper merchants, Buffalo; A. H. Eckardt Mfr., and Wm. R. P. Parker, barrister Toronto; C. H. Waterous, Mfr., Brantford, and John Sutherland and Charles S. Cameron, brokers, Ottawa. The charter is a wide one enabling the company to acquire water powers, generate electricity and navigate vessels; also to acquire the business of 'The New Richmond Lumber Company.' The head office is Toronto.

Mr. Alex. Munroe, of the Montreal and Boston Copper Company, and Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., vice-president of the company, have just returned from Greenwood where the company's mines are situated. They have bought the Standard Pyritic smelter, and it is now being fitted up to smelt 400 or if necessary 600 tons of ore a day. The outlook is declared to be very promising.

EASTERN ABATTOIR PRICES.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET WELL ATTENDED, BUT DEMAND NOT BRISK.

The inclement weather this morning somewhat dampened business at the Eastern battoir. The arrivals were in excess of the demand and prices showed little or no change from the previous week. The quality of stock offered was not any too prime, while sheep were in poor demand. Butchers and other buyers were out fairly strong but were seemingly not over anxious to purchase.

Cattle—Arrivals about 700 head in all. Quality fair to very good, with prices stationary. The best cattle sold at from 4¼c to 5c per lb., while fair to good stock brought from 3¼c to 4c per lb., and the lean and poor heads were quoted at 2¼c to 3c per lb. A large number will remain unsold at close of to-day's market.

Sheep and lambs—Arrivals, 200. Quality fair. Demand light. Quotations, sheep, 3¼c to 3¾c per lb.; lambs, 4¼c to 4¾c, and in a few special cases 5c per lb. was paid.

Calves—Arrivals about 50 heads. Quality only fair, with supply equal to demand, at quotations ranging from $1.50 to $3.50 per head for only medium stock, while larger and more fatted ones sold at from $4 to $12 each, according to size and quality.

Hogs—Arrivals light; demand medium, quality fair to good. Prices were quoted at from $6 to $6.50 per hundred pounds.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Feb. 27.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 50 milch cows, 60 calves and 80 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abbatoirs to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers and there was an active demand with higher prices paid for good or even moderately good cattle, but there was a larger proportion of thin dry cows and scraggy bulls on the market to-day than has been the case on any market day for over two months past and these were rather slow of sale with pretty low prices in some cases. A few of the best cattle sold at about 5c per lb.; pretty good brought from 3½c to 4¾c do., the common stock selling at from 2¾c to 3½c, and some of the leaner old cows at from 2¼c to 2½c per lb. A lot of six ordinary looking bulls averaging near 1,000 lbs. were sold at 3c per lb. Most of the calves were rather young for healthy food, and these sold at from $2 to $3 each; the others sold at from $4 to $13 each; three of the best were sold for $33 or near 6c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3¼ to 3¾c, and the lambs at from 4¼c to 4¾c per lb. Fat hogs are a little off in price and sold at from 6c to a little over 6¼c per lb., weighed off the cars. A number of the milch cows were sold at from $30 to $52 each.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Feb. 28.

The farmers are evidently afraid of an early breaking up of the sleighing as they come to the market to-day in much larger numbers than they have done at any time during the month of February, and many of them come quite long distances with large loads of potatoes and oats. There were over 150 loads of oats offered on the Ponsecours market this forenoon. About one-fourth of these loads were double team loads containing from 35 to 50 bags of oats. For the first time during the past six months oats were offered at $1 per bag and even less would be taken for some of the lighter samples. Potatoes were very plentiful and from 70c to 80c per 80 lb. bag was asked for them. Large supplies of fresh laid eggs were offered at 30c per dozen, although a few persons got from 35c to 40c per dozen for their eggs. The market gardeners were out in large numbers with liberal supplies of seasonable stuff and the prices of onions, parsnips and carrots are advancing. Onions sold at from $3 to $3.50 per barrel; carrots, $1 to $1.50 do.; parsnips, $1.50 to $2 do.; beets, 90c to $1.25 do.; cabbages, 65c to 75c do.; celery, 15c to 45c per dozen. Dressed hogs were very plentiful and sold at from 7¾c to 8½c per lb.; beef hindquarters, 5½c to 6½c do.; do., forequarters, 4c to 5c do.; turkeys, 12c to 14c do.; geese, 8c to 10c do.; ducks and chickens, 11c to 13c do.; live fowls, $1.25 per pair; tub butter, 18c to 24c per lb.; print butter, 22c to 30c do.; apples, $3 to $5 per barrel, but choice spies bring $6; Valencia oranges, $3.50 to $3.75 for 420s; lemons, $2 to $2.50 per box; bananas, $1.25 to $1.75 per bunch; hay, $7 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, March 1.—Trade was at about steady figures at the Toronto cattle market this morning. The bad weather rather deadened the trade, but the prices managed to maintain themselves at yesterday's figures, and even to make slight advances in some instances. Export cattle and butchers' cattle were both a trifle stronger than yesterday. Other cattle were steady and featureless. Sheep and lambs and hogs were all steady. The market receipts were 70 loads, which included 1,148 cattle, 398 sheep and lambs, 1,460 hogs, and 30 calves.

Export Cattle — Were a trifle firmer, selling at $4.80 to $5.35 per cwt. for choice ones, and $3.50 to $4.80 per cwt. for medium cattle.

Butchers' Cattle — Were also firmer, selling at $4.40 to $4.55 per cwt. for picked lots, and $3.65 to $4.40 per cwt. for choice ones; common to fair ones sold at $3 to $3.60 per cwt.

Feeder and Stockers — Were steady, selling at $3.50 to $4.50 per cwt., for short-keep feeders, and $3 to $3.50 per cwt. for heavy stockers.

Sheep and Lambs — Were steady, selling at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt. for export ewes, and $4 to $5 per cwt. for lambs. Calves were steady, selling at $2 to $9 each.

Hogs — Were steady, selling at $6 per cwt. for choice ones, and $5.75 per cwt. for lights and fats.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, March 1, said of Montreal trade:

Failures in the Montreal district are still gratifyingly few, only six insolvencies being reported for the week, and, except in one case, the liabilities are quite small. Letters received by wholesalers would indicate that country roads, both in the east and west, are still unsettled, affecting interior traffic somewhat, but general remittances do not appear to be very materially affected. Dry goods travellers are getting through the first spring trip and are making for home to meet customers attending the spring millinery openings, which are fixed for the 4th, 5th and 6th of March. The firmness indicated in cottons last week has taken more definite shape, and the Dominion Cotton Co., the Montreal Cotton Co., and the Merchants Co., have notified the trade that they can only accept orders subject to advance at any time. Groceries are yet only moderately active. Sugars were reduced five cents a cental on Wednesday, and owing to the low opening price for new crop molasses in Barbadoes, local jobbing quotations are reduced to two cents a gallon. Canned tomatoes and gallon apples show much strength, also evaporated apples. Orders for general hardware, glass, paints and oils still come in briskly, in fact hardware men expect the busiest spring for some years. Cements, firebricks, etc., have not yet recovered from the winter dullness, but some enquiry is beginning to be made with regard to spring prices, which are expected to be a little easier than last year. Calfskins are beginning to come in fairly, but the hide market is a quiet one. Leather shows a moderate movement, but boot and shoe manufacturers are busy. Importers of raw wool report a quiet movement, but hold only limited stocks, which can only be replaced at enhanced cost.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

At Montreal this week there has been considerable activity in wholesale trade. As the first week of March approaches, orders usually increase in spring lines, and after the turn of the month it is expected the movement in wholesale circles in all seasonable goods will become still more active. Travellers in this province and in the Maritime Provinces have been sending in good spring orders lately, and there has been nothing to complain of generally as to the manner in which retailers in the West as well as in the East are buying for the spring and summer. The firm market for most lines of staple manufacturers is no doubt stimulating action in that respect. The prospects for trade for the balance of the season are very satisfactory. Payments have been fair for this season, considering the recent conditions which were not very favorable to business, and it is expected that March payments will show up very well. There is a good demand for money and rates are steady to easier.

More buyers have been in Toronto this week than at any time since the first of the year. They have been attracted by the spring millinery openings to begin next Monday. Many are buying general goods, taking advantage of a trip here with milliners to make general purchases for the coming season. The conditions of trade are satisfactory. Labor is well employed and good wages are being paid. Much activity is looked for with the opening of the spring in the way of building and general improvements. The outlook in nearly all staple departments of trade are very promising. Travellers have been doing well on the road with spring samples, and in some departments of wholesale trade sales for this month will show a large increase over last year. Trade in the country has been less interfered with by snow blockades this week, and business has been better at country retail centres. It is expected that payments next week will be very good.

Wholesale trade at Winnipeg this week has been very fair, although the house sales were not as large as last week, the number of country buyers in the city then being very large. There has been very good buying of staple goods the past ten days, and the outlook generally, as reported to Bradstreet's, is regarded as extremely encouraging. Retailers at country points are in good spirits over the influx of settlers, which will largely increase the demand for staple goods at various trade centres in the province the coming season. Implement men have been busy, and the sales this year promise to show a large increase. Activity in the lumber trade is beginning to be felt. Canadian dealers look for the great bulk of the trade the coming season as owing to the active demand in the United States and the high prices, American dealers are not likely to place many orders in the Canadian North-West.

Business at the Pacific Coast the past week has not been very active. Preparations are being made for the spring and summer trade, and travellers for eastern firms have been taking some good sized orders but current business has been a little on the quiet side. The jobbers have been ordering freely, both in expectation of a good trade with the north and with provincial mining centres, as a good deal of activity in some camps is expected soon. Payments are not very good.

Business at London this week has improved some. The country roads are better and there has been more farm produce coming out. The demand from the retailers is very fair and the jobbers are placing some good orders for the spring trade. Values of staple goods keep firm and retailers feel that they have nothing to gain by postponing purchases. Remittances are fair.

Hamilton wholesale firms are busy with spring shipments now. The travellers are sending in liberal orders for the spring, and reports, as far as learned by Bradstreet's, are exceedingly encouraging. The western business of Hamilton firms is expanding and a large increase in the season's sales are looked for in the West this year. The condition of the market for staple manufacture is very satisfactory. Manufacturers are filled up with orders and are very firm in the matter of prices. Country remittances are very fair for this season. March payments are expected to be quite as good as last year.

Business at the Dominion capital this week has been active. While the expansion of country trade was checked for a time by snow blockades in the country, retail trade was more active, as it always is during the session. The outlook for business is very good. Jobbers have already booked large placing orders for the spring. Values are holding generally firm and there is every promise of the coming season being a profitable one.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Feb. 10.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: The supplies of fat cattle on offer this week have been about an average and the quality fairly good. For the best descriptions of bullocks trade was good at last week's prices; but for anything else prices would slightly favor the buyer. Fat cows and bulls a large and good show, and met a dear trade. There has been a large supply of fat sheep forward, which have met a fair trade, and although without any quotable difference in price, they have been rather easier to sell than last week. Very few fat calves and pigs on offer, while both made exceedingly high prices. There have been again very small supplies of store sheep shown for the season of the year, but there has been equally little demand, and trade has been stiff. Store cattle were shown in large numbers; the best class have met a good enquiry, particularly for bullocks with some condition, while inferior descriptions are not easily sold. Milch cows were a small and indifferent show, which met a bad trade at prices from 20s to 30s a head lower than those obtained recently. Quotations—Top price of best cattle per live cwt., 37s to 39s; current from 35s to 37s 6d; mutton from 3¾d to 7¾d per lb.

London, Feb. 10.—To-day's supply, so far as beasts were concerned, showed increase. Trade for prime and second quality dull with downward tendency. Fat shed cows much shorter in number, but no dearer. Arrivals—57 Scotch, 128 Irish, 788 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 657 midland, home and western counties, 20 Devon. Decrease of 2,270 in sheep market, amongst which was larger proportion of lambs, which met very little inquiry. Rates consequently very low. Trade for wether sheep firm, at late rates. Ewes sold at advance of 2d to 4d per 8 pounds. Pig trade dull, at less money. Beasts, 2s 8d to 4s 9d; sheep, 3s 4d to 5s 4d; pigs, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 6d per 8 lbs. Total supply of cattle, 1,660; sheep and lambs, 7,650; calves 10; pigs, 20.

Newcastle, Feb. 12.—Yesterday's supply: Cattle, 2,128; sheep, 5,652; calves, 50; pigs, 868. Cattle were a shade heavier trade; choice qualities in fair demand. Prime heifers, 7s 9d to 8s; steers, 7s 9d to 8s; second class animals, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; coarse and inferior, 6s to 6s 6d; pork, firm trade, 6s to 9s 6d. Sheep, a slow sale, 5d to 7½d; veal, 6d to 8d.

Salford, Feb. 12.—At market yesterday: Cattle, 2,687; a very fair trade at good prices. Sheep, 8,124; trade better and prices good. Calves, 142; choice fat ones in good demand. Quotations—Cattle, 4½d to 6¾d; sheep, 6d to 8¼d; calves, 5d to 8¼d per lb.

BUTTER.

Cork, Feb. 11.—Firsts, 112s; seconds, 92s; thirds, 81s; fine, 105s; in market, 39; fresh A, 104s; B, 102s.

Limerick, Feb. 12.—Choicest pure Irish centrifugal creamery butter was officially quoted by the Price Committee at Limerick yesterday at 110s to 114s to dairies.

Manchester, Feb. 12.—There was a small supply of Danish, Swedish and Finnish butter yesterday, with a brisk demand for Danish, which was cleared at an advance of 2s to 3c per cwt. The official advance was well maintained. New Zealand butter, which was in small supply, realized 3s to 4s advance. A rather brisk inquiry prevailed for lower class butters. Quotations—Choicest, 116s to 118s, and in some cases 120s for fancy dairies; choicest Swedish, 115s to 117s; choice, 112s; Finnish (best) 110s to 112s; New Zealand, 106s to 110s.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

New York, Feb. 28.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: Sugar refiners and importers have been greatly perplexed by the uncertainties of trade, and the rumors of impending changes in foreign supply and in the customs schedule. Their reputations have received little comfort from Sir Michael-Hicks-Beach, who has not yet decided what he will do, and would not tell them if he had done so. Mr. Chamberlain has been more outspoken, frankly stating that colonial sugar interests would be protected adequately by the Imperial Government if the decision lay with the Colonial Office. The influence of the British Government has been strongly exerted at the Brussels conference in favor of the abolition of the bounties, and the latest despatches indicate the ultimate acceptance of these demands, although the resources of the German cartels have not yet been overcome. The modification of the bounty system before the budget speech will obviate the necessity for countervailing duties, and the sugar schedule of last year will remain unchanged. The Chancellor of the Exchequer may take advantage of the failure of the conference if it occurs and provide cane and refining interests with a weapon of defence against ruinous competition.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, March 3.—The offerings of Ontario wheat are light, the export demand for winter wheat flour is very slow and a good many provincial mills have shut down. Red and white are half a cent to a cent lower than a week ago, 72½c to 73c east and middle freights. Goose wheat is dull in the absence of a demand for export. No. 2 is quoted at 68c to 68½c low freights to New York. Ontario spring wheat is slow, millers preferring to use Manitoba spring as it gives them the grinding in transit privilege. No. 1 is quoted at 73c and No. 2 at 72c east. Manitoba wheat is in fair demand and steady. The Canadian Pacific Railway is now taking orders for wheat west of Winnipeg, and it is expected that in a week or so the supply will not be so light. No. 1 hard is quoted at 88½c; No. 1 northern at 85c, and No. 2 northern at 82c grinding in transit Sarnia, and one cent less North Bay.

Flour—The export enquiry and the demand from the Province of Quebec points continue slow and the market is dull. Cars of Ontario 90 percent patents are about two and a half cents lower than a week ago at $2.85 in buyers' bags middle freights. Choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher. Manitoba flour is steady. Cars of Hungarian patents are quoted at $4.20 and strong bakers at $4, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill feed—The offerings are fairly liberal and the market is steady, but owing to a number of mills closing down the supply is soon likely to become less. Cars of shorts are quoted at $19 and ban at $17 bulk middle freights. Manitoba mill feed is steady at $22 for shorts and $20 for bran sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Quiet. The offerings are light and stocks are largely in the hands of a few parties. No. 1 is quoted at 55c; No. 2 at 53c to 54c; No. 3 extra at 51c to 52c and No. 3 at 50c east and middle freights.

Buckwheat—There is a demand for round lots, but the offerings are confined to car lots or to small lots at country points. Cars are quoted at 55c to 55½c middle freights.

Rye is easier and is quoted at 56c to 56½c middle freights.

Corn—The market is steady at 55½c for No. 2 mixed and 56c to 56½c for No. 2 yellow west.

Oats—In fair demand and steady at 42c for No. 2 white east and 41c middle freights and on a low freight to New York.

Oatmeal—The market is steady at $5.22 for cars of bags and $5.40 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Steady at 82c for No. 2 white east, 80c high freights west and 82c middle freights.

Butter—There is a good demand for all the choice dairies offering, but all sorts of that class are in light supply and the market is firm with creameries supplying the bulk of the demand for the best goods. Creameries are a cent highr than a week ago. Creamery prints, 22c to 23c; do., solids, 21c to 21½c; dairy pound rolls, choice 17c to 18c; do., large rolls, choice, 16½c to 17½c; do., tubs, 14c; do., medium and low 13c to 12c.

Eggs—The market is easier on larger offerings and it is expected that the receipts this week will continue to become more liberal. Prices are easier than on Saturday and four to five cents lower than a week ago, new laid being quoted at 25c to 26c.

Baled hay—Steady. Cars of No. 1 timothy are quoted on the track here at $10.50 asked and outside west at $8.25. Baled straw, quiet. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5.50.

Dressed hogs in car lots here are scarce and the price is nominal at $7.60 to $7.75.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, March 3.—Cattle, receipts, 17,000; ten to fifteen cents higher; good to prime steers, $6.60 to $7.35; poor to medium, $4.10 to $6.60; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $5.00; cows, $1.25 to $5.00; heifers, $2.25 to $5.25; canners, $1.25 to $2.25; bulls, $2.50 to $4.60; calves, $2.50 to $6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.50 to $5.75.

Hogs, receipts, 28,000; ten cents higher; mixed and butchers, $5.90 to $6.50; good to choice, heavy, $6.40 to $6.50; rough heavy $6.10 to $6.25; light, $5.85 to $6.20; bulk of sales, $6.10 to $6.40.

Sheep, receipts, 16,000; stronger; lambs, 10c higher; good to choice wethers, $4.95 to $5.35; fair to choice mixed, $3.90 to $4.60; native lambs, $4.50 to $6.50.

CHICAGO MARKETS

J. S. Bache & Co., 16 St. Sacrament st., report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	76⅝	....	....	76¼
July	76⅝	77	76⅝	76½
Corn—				
May	61¾	61¾	61	61¼
July	60¾	61⅛	60⅝	60⅝
Oats—				
May	44⅝	45¼	44	44¼
July	35⅞	35⅝	35	35⅛
Pork—				
May	15.45	15.50	15.27	15.30
July	15.52	15.65	15.47	15.50
Lard—				
May	9.40	9.42	9.35	9.35b
July	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.45
Ribs—				
May	8.40	8.42	8.35	8.35
July	.....	8.52	8.47	8.47

ONTARIO MARKETS.

London, Ont., March 3.—Owing to the bad state of the country roads the market was poorly attended on Saturday, and prices ruled firm. Wheat, 75c to 78½c; oats, 42c to 42½c; peas, 69c to 75c; corn, 61½c to 62c; rye, 50½c to 56c; barley, 52½c to 53½c; beans, 75c to 90c; buckwheat, 55c to 57½c; cloverseed, red, $4.50 to $4.90; alsike, $7.50 to $8, timothy, $2 to $3; hay, $10.50 to $11.

Butter firm; best rolls, 19c to 21c; crocks, 17c to 19c; creamery, 21c to 23c. Eggs, fresh laid in small lots brought 22c to 24c readily, and 20c to 22c by the crate. Dressed hogs, at $7.50 to $8.00; $5.75 offered for best grade bacon hogs; chickens, dressed, per pair, 60c to 85c; ducks, 60c to 90c per pair; geese, 75c to 90c each; turkeys, 11c to 12½c per lb. Potatoes, 65c to 80c per bag. Apples, $3 to $4 per barrel.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 3.—White

BAD DAY FOR CHINA.

New Minister of Education Goes Back to Old Ways and Methods

SAYS FOREIGN PROFESSORS ARE ONLY FIT FOR SMALL BOYS' SCHOOLS AND IS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THEIR METHODS.

Pekin, Feb. 25.—Chang Po-Hsi, the new Imperial Minister of Education, has instructed Dr. Martin, president of the Imperial University, to pay all the claims of foreign professors who had been employed in that institution. This terminates the university, which was opened in 1898, and was in existence for a year and a half. The Chinese do not intend to pay the native professors in the institution. There is no prospect of the appointment of the old foreign professors in the new Imperial College. Chang-Po-Hsi, whose elaborate scheme for the education of the Chinese, was approved by the Empress Dowager, has decided that he has no use for men who have been living in China, preferring new specialists who are ignorant of the Chinese language and manners. He expects that these new men will be satisfied with small salaries. This is only true, however, of the Japanese.

In his memorial to the throne, Chang-Po-Hsi professes that he is in favor of economy, yet his scheme provides for an enormous expenditure. Although he has never been abroad, he declares that he has visited the whole world and investigated the various systems of education and is ready to sacrifice his life to his own ideas. He proposes the extension of the university premises and resources, the immediate expenditure of twice the amount of money formerly required, the preparation of uniform school books for use in all the provinces and the establishment of a complete translation bureau. He estimates that ten years will be sufficient time to qualify enough Chinese to administer the affairs of the nation. He ignores the system of Yuan-Shih-Kai, the new Viceroy of Chihli, which has already been adopted everywhere. He also ignores the Chinese Educational Association, the vast terminology created by the missionaries and their translations which are the only ones in existence. He characterizes the old university professors as priests and dismissed customs officers. Finally, he ridicules all foreign professors as fit only for small boys' schools, and says they have no definite aim.

CHINESE EXCLUSION

Powerful Protest from the Missionary Workers of America

PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF INTOXICANTS TO SAVAGES.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—The Conference of Mission Boards of the United States and Canada, decided yesterday to hold next year's conference in New York city, in January, and a committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements. The Rev. Dr. Reid, of Nashville, Tenn., made rather a vigorous attack on the young people's societies of the various churches. When he went to China a number of years ago, he had great hope of them, but on his return, had discovered that they had become social and literary organizations. He would rather see them cultivating the muscles of the knees in proyer than organizing nigger minstrel shows. A number of delegates defended the societies' work.

The conference of the secretaries of foreign mission boards of the United States and Canada, representing the combined missionary machinery of America, in session at Knox Church to-day, passed by unanimous vote the following resolution: 'That as representatives of the foreign missionary boards of Canada and the United States, we deprecate the Chinese agitation in the two countries, looking to a re-enactment of exclusion laws, and to making said laws more stringent. We regard this agitation as uncalled for, and in violation of the golden rule, and the spirit of Christianity. We urge that in any new legislation enacted an effort be made to secure just emigration laws of universal application instead of laws discriminating against a particular people.'

Dr. Wilbur Crafts, of Washington, secured endorsation for a very remarkable movement to obtain the prohibition of distilled liquors, and opium from all the aboriginal tribes of the world. The movement already, through the efforts of the British and United States governments, had taken effect with regard to certain savage tribes in Africa, the Philippines, the New Hebrides, and other savage islands of the sea, but the greater movement had in view a world-wide prohibition, and Dr. Crafts announced that with that end in view Secretary Hay, at Washington, had recently sent a proposition to London for ratification by the British Government. The proposition, if ratified, would be the initial step in securing an international treaty in this matter. The movement began in 1890, but it was not until the first day of the new century that prohibition of sale in the Philippines went into force. Later, President Roosevelt signed a bill preventing all United States traders from selling intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides or any of the other islands in the possession of the United States.

Wanted.

WANTED, BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'Witness' of any period. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every school district throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness,' 'Northern Messenger' and 'World Wide.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

KINLOCH—At 110 Mackay street, Montreal, on Tuesday, 25th February, 1902, the wife of W. G. Kinloch, of a daughter.—Grace Elizabeth. 1

LEWIS.—On Feb. 22, 1902, at Loggieville, N.B., to the Rev. A. W. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, a daughter. 25

LINNEY.—At Barrie, on Friday, Feb. 28, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Linney.

NEWMAN.—On Feb. 26, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Newman, of the Lower Lachine Road. 29

SNOW — At St. Jovite French Mission, on Feb. 20, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Snow. 3

MARRIED.

BARNETT—MIDDLETON—On Feb. 5, 1902, at Holy Trinity Church, Dalton, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, assisted by the Rev. Canon Blackett Ord (cousin of the bridegroom) and the Rev. Dr. Nowell, vicar of the parish, Captain William Barnett, 60th Royal Rifles, to Laura Beatrice, elder daughter of Henry N. Middleton, 'Dissington Hall,' Northumberland, England, and granddaughter of the late Sir William C. Meredith, formerly Chief Justice of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

BEAN—BROCK.—At Christ Church, Eustis, Que., on Feb. 22, 1902, by the incumbent, the Rev. R. C. Tambs, M.A., Miss Gertrude Celia Brock, of Sherbrooke, to Mr. Leon Bean, of North Hatley. 25

BURKE—POLLITT—In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 26, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, 22 Pine street, by the Rev. J. K. Macmorine, M.A., Philip H. Burke to Ruth Adeline, daughter of Frank Pollitt, both of Kingston. 1

CHRISTOPHER—JENKINS—In St. James' parsonage, by the Rev. J. K. Macmorine, on Feb. 25, 1902, Edith, eldest daughter of John Jenkins, 63 York street, Kingston, Ont., to Harry Christopher, Lamoine's Point. 1

EVES — WILLARD — On March 1, 1902, by the Venerable W. B. Carey, Archdeacon, of Kingston, Ont., Henry Eves, of Simcoe Island, to Victoria, daughter of Charles Willard, Amherst Island.

HUNTER—LINTON.—In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 26, 1902, at the parsonage of Cooke's Church, by the Rev. A. Laird, Richard Hunter, to Annie, eldest daughter of James Linton. 27

JOHNSTON — SAUNDERS — At the residence of the bride's parents, 84 Montreal street, Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 26, 1902, by the Rev. Wm. Shearer, Mr. James Johnston, youngest son of Mr. William Johnston, to Mabyle F. Saunders, youngest daughter of Mr. John Saunders. 28

MACDONELL — PARKER — On Jan. 27, 1902, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Capetown, Charles Robert, youngest son of the late John Beverly Palafox Macdonell, of Point Fortune, Quebec, Canada, to Gladys, youngest daughter of the late W. H. Parker, of Sea Point, Capetown, South Africa.

MACNAMARA — WHYTOCK — On Feb. 26, 1902, at the College Street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. A. Gilray, Annie, daughter of P. Whytock, Esq., Toronto, to John W., son of J. MacNamara, of Bracondale, Ont. 3

MORRISON — WHITE — At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, on Feb. 26, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Pearson, Nellie Bridgland, second daughter of Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner Crown Lands, to William H. Morrison, son of James Morrison, Esq., St. George street. 3

NELSON—M'INTYRE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Chinguacousy, on Feb. 26, 1902, by the Rev. Edward A. Wicher, B.D., of Claude, Samuel Hunter Nelson, farmer, of Caledon, Ont., and Miss Margaret Ann McIntyre, second daughter of the late Stephen McIntyre, Esq., of Chinguacousy. 1

NUSSEY—BRYSON.—On Feb. 26, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Allan's Corners, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, B.A., James Henry Nussey to Janet Cross, daughter of Mr. William Bryson. 29

ROSHER—CAYLEY.— On Feb. 27, 1902, at St. George's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cayley, Noel Burn Rosher, younger son of the late George Rosher and Mrs. Rosher of The Knowle, Higham, Kent, to Emma Madeline, youngest daughter of Canon Cayley. 1

DIED.

AIKENHEAD — On Feb. 26, 1902, at the residence of Mr. Thomas E. Aikenhead, 428 Markham street, Toronto, Elizabeth Aikenhead (Aunt Bessie), in her 79th year. 28

ANDERSON — On Feb. 26, 1902, of inflammation of the lungs, Mary Myrtle, aged 10 years, 5 months, eldest daughter of John Anderson, 1680 St. James street, St. Henri. 28

Edinburgh (Scotland) papers please copy. 27

BARNHART.—At New York, on Feb. 22, 1902, William John Barnhart, of Chicago and his wife Susan Spaulding Patterson Barnhart, youngest daughter of Peter Patterson, Esq., ex-M.P.P., of Woodstock, Ontario. 1

PARTHE.— At Quebec, on Feb. 25, 1902, Captain Honore Barthe, aged 81 years. 27

BARTLET.—Entered into rest, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1902, at his residence, 64 Victoria ave., Windsor, Ont., William Bartlet, in his 86th year. 25

BOWER — At Montreal, on Saturday, March 1, 1902, Elizabeth, beloved second daughter of Alexander Bower.

BURKE — In this city, on March 2, 1902, Annie McKenna, beloved wife of Charles Burke, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

BUTLER.—At her residence, 196 Albany avenue, Toronto, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1902, Mrs. Catherine Butler, relict of the late Patrick Butler, in her 90th year. 27

COOKE.—In Ingersoll, Ont., on Feb. 23, 1902, John W. Cooke. 25

COURTMAN.—At her husband's residence, No. 56 Henderson ave., Ottawa, on Feb. 23, 1902, Rose Ann Franey, aged 43 years, beloved wife of John Courtman, of the militia department. 25

DEAN.—At Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 22, 1902, Alexander Dean, aged 44 years, a native of Bourg Louis, P.Q. 25

COLONIAL HOUSE
MONTREAL.

Departmental Store.

NEW SPRING CATALOGUE
With Illustrations of
Every Household Requisite
Will be ready some time this month and mailed
FREE
to any address.

SAMPLES
of NEW SPRING GOODS sent as often as desired, and
Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

DITTEY — On Feb. 26, 1902, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. David McLellan, 94 Herkimer street, Hamilton, Ont., Ann Foster, in her 90th year, widow of the late Sanderson Dittey, Toronto, Ont. 28

DYKE — At the home of her son-in-law, Norman W. Ford, 198 Jameson avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 26, 1902, in the 84th year of her age, Jane Allerthorn Dyke, widow of the late Thomas Jefferson Dyke, and mother of the Rev. S. A. Dyke. 28

EDWARDS.—On Feb. 18, 1902, at Bar River, Algoma, Ont., Margaret Williams, beloved wife of James Edwards, formerly of Seaforth, aged 68 years. 27

FORESTER.—On Feb. 26, 1902, Julia Frost, widow of the late Robert Forester, aged seventy-eight years.

FRENCH.—On March 1, 1902, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Margaret Peters, aged 45 years, wife of John French, mother of A. Geo. Burton, 129a Chatham street. Birmingham (Eng.) papers please copy.

GILLESPIE.—On Feb. 26, 1902, at London, England, Thomas Greenshields Gillespie, brother of James A. and George Gillespie, of this city, aged 62. 27

GRIFFIN — On Feb. 12, 1902, at the residence of her son, H. Hewitt Griffin, M.J.I., 73 Norroy Road, Putney, England, in her 86th year, Julia, widow of Major W. Hewitt Griffin, B.A., T.C.D., J.P., etc., Assist. Adj.-General, and daughter of John Dysart, J.P., Londonderry, Ireland.

GUNNER — At Quebec, on Feb. 28, 1902, William Gunner, carpenter, aged 79 years and 6 months. 3

HALDANE — At his residence, 74 Bruce avenue, Windsor, Ont., John Francis Haldane, barrister, in the 57th year of his age.

HAWKER — At Altoona, Wisconsin, on Feb. 7, 1902, of neuralgia of the heart, Edith Dawes, beloved wife of Charles Hawker, jr., formerly of Richmond, Que. The deceased was a native of St. Nicholas, Que., and sister-in-law of Mrs. Hy. Bartlett and Mrs. R. Curtis, Sherbrooke.

HERRON—At the Grace Dart Home, No. 55 Gain street, Emily Herron, aged 97 years, a native of Dakota, U.S.

HOOD — At 479 S. Leavitt street, Chicago, on Feb. 22, 1902, a daughter to Dr. T. H. and Mrs. Hood (née Eva Dickson).

JAMES — At Huntingdon, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Wm. Fortune, Eliza Betts, relict of the late Sidney James, in the ninety-first year of her age.

JANES.—In this city, 1846 Ontario street, on Feb. 25, 1902, Mary C. (Kitty), second daughter of the late Charles Robertson, widow of W. D. B. Janes.

JONES.—On Feb. 23, 1902, at Boston, Reuben P. Jones, aged 58 years and nine months, brother of J. L. Jones, of Quebec. 27

LAING — At the General Hospital, Toronto, on Feb. 27, 1902, the Rev. John Laing, M.A., D.D., pastor of Knox Church, Dundas, in the 74th year of his age. 28

LANGDON.—At her residence, 472 Somerset street, Ottawa, on Feb. 23, 1902, Mary Jane Cowan, widow of the late Thomas Langdon. 25

LAVERS—At the home of her mother, Mrs. Robert Lavers, Waterville, Que., on Feb. 20, 1902, Mrs. Robert Lavers, jr., of consumption, aged 22 years. 25

MALLINSON — The Rev. S. H. Mallinson, B.A., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Montreal, died on Sunday, March 2, 1902, in the Montreal General Hospital, in his thirty-third year.

McLEOD — In Manila, Philippine Islands, on Feb. 13, 1902, John S. McLeod, aged 23 years, son of the Rev. P. McF. McLeod, formerly of Toronto, now of London, England. 28

MINGAY.—Suddenly, at his apartments, 27 Baldwin street, Toronto, on Feb. 22, 1902, Edward Groome Mingay, in his 40th year.

PAXTON.—At Tucson, Arizona, on Feb. 22, 1902, of pneumonia, Thomas Herbert, eldest son of Sheriff Paxton, of Whitby, Ont., aged 22 years and 3 months. 27

NORDBECK — At Studley, Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 25, 1902, Miss Caroline Nordbeck, aged 81 years. 3

PRESLEY — At Deseronto, Ont., on Feb. 21, 1902, Flossie Badgley, wife of John Presley, aged 21 years. 3

PRICE.—On Feb. 27, 1902, in Liverpool, England, Percival Frederick (Percy) Price, younger son of Samuel Price, of this city, aged 17 years. 27

RADLEY.—At Warwick, England, on Feb. 14, 1902, Mary Radley, in the 73rd year of her age, aunt of the Rev. A. A. Radley, of Danville, Que. 1

REDMOND — At Quebec, on Feb. 23, 1902, Matthew Redmond, aged 80 years, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland, and for the past 49 years a resident of Quebec. 3

SARGENT.—At Farnham, Que., on Feb. 23, 1902, Vilas W. Sargent, aged 49 years.

SELBY.—On Feb. 23, 1902, at her late residence, 408 Huron street, Toronto, Harriet Richardson, beloved wife of Thomas Selby, aged 64 years and 9 months. 25

SMITH — At North River, Colchester, N.S., on Feb. 23, 1902, John Smith, aged 76 years and 7 weeks. 3

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Dundas, Ont., on Feb. 25, 1902, James Findlay Smith, aged 74 years. 27

SPARKS—At 31 4th ave., Hintonburg, on Feb. 21, 1902, Mrs. Margaret Sparks, aged 67 years, wife of Mr. Hugh Sparks. 25

SUTTON — At Edwardstown, on Feb. 24, 1902, the Rev. E. G. Sutton, in his 81st year.

TAYLOR.—In this city, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1902, of pneumonia, John Taylor, brewer, in his 79th year.

TAYLOR.—At Gilmanton, N.H., on Feb. 23, 1902, Dr. S. A. Taylor, aged 63 years, formerly of Lennoxville, Que. 27

TOBIN — At Quebec, on Feb. 26, 1902, Catherine Cummings, beloved wife of the late James Tobin, a native of Innes, County of Wexford, Ireland. 28

TUPPER — At Truro, N.S., on Feb. 23, 1902, Abraham N. Tupper, aged 76. 3

WADSWORTH — At Toronto, on Feb. 26, 1902, after a short illness, Jane, third daughter of the late Alexander Nimmo, and widow of the late Dr. A. H. B. Wadsworth, Fox Lake, Wisconsin.

WATERS.—On Feb. 25, 1902, at Contagious Diseases Hospital, Ottawa, of scarlet fever, Lionel Theodore Sheriff, in his eleventh year, second son of Bidwell A. Waters. 27

WATTERS — In Lynn, Mass., on Feb. 18, 1902, William Watters, M.D., of pneumonia, a native of Melbourne, Province of Quebec. 3

WHEELDON.—At 228 Coursol street, on Feb. 24, 1902, Jessie Whitelaw, widow of the late C. C. Wheeldon.

WILSON — At his late residence, Milton, Ont., on Feb. 21, 1902, Chas. Wilson, grain merchant, aged 65 years.

WYNNE — On Sunday, March 2, 1902, Margaret Fahey, wife of James R. Wynne.

IN MEMORIAM.

BAKER — Passed into eternal rest on Feb. 28, 1901, John Joseph Baker, native of Gloucester, England, in the 61st year of his age.
British papers please copy. 28

McBAIN — St. John xiv., 1-3: 'And Jesus said unto his disciples, Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.'

The much beloved words of Jesus treasured in his heart while on this earth. Sacred to the memory of the late Cornelius McBain, second son of Curtis and Caroline McBain, who departed this life Dec. 3, 1901, aged 21 years. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'

Advertisements.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.
Glasgow Service
From ST. JOHN, N.B.
SS. CONCORDIA.....Feb. 22
SS. KASTALIA.....Mar. 8
—Agents—
Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.
SS. KILDONA.....Feb. 21
SS. HURONA.....Mar. 5
Agents—Cairns, Young & Nobis, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Sons & Co., 7 Fenchurch avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co. Leith. W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE.
Fitted in special steamers of both lines.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

Farm and Other Lands.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE, COMPRISing 800 acres; 375 acres under cultivation, 200 acres fenced. Abundance of good water; river runs along one side of the farm; abundance of wood. House, 18 x 22, with kitchen; stabling for 40 head of cattle and 8 horses. Granary room for 8,000 bushels of grain. School and church, two miles; station, six miles on branch of C.P.R.; nine miles from Virden on main line, C.P.R. Price, $12.50 per acre; $2,000 cash; terms to suit purchaser; for balance, with interest at 6 percent per annum. Apply to JOHN A. FRASER, Virden, Man.

TEN ACRE FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE Kettle River Valley of British Columbia. For particulars write for my illustrated folder entitled 'Own a Piece of the Earth.' Address, PERCY GODENRATH, Montreal.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM IN Western Ontario, write for our printed lists of farms for sale. WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, London, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE, CONTAINING 150 acres, well cultivated, with good house and barns, also good sugar bush, situated 1½ miles from Apple Hill station, Township of Charlottenburgh. For further particulars apply to HUGH J. McDIARMID, Martintown, Ont.

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN, A NICE California home, 120 acres, well improved; house, outhouses, etc. L. MARNO, Escondido, California.

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES, 1½ MILES ARkona, for buildings, soil, water, fruit, and fences, no better; terms easy; immediate possession. Apply to LEVI E. BEARSS, Arkona, P.O. Box 54, Ont.

FOR SALE, IMPROVED FARM, 480 acres, 300 under cultivation; house, 18 x 24; kitchen, 14 x 20; stable, 20 x 40; granary, 14 x 36; good spring water at house, and ½ mile of creek on the place; 40 acres of pasture, fenced; six miles from Town of Virden; price, $10 an acre; $1,000 down; terms to suit buyer for balance. Address, A. G. McDOUGALL, Virden, Manitoba.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, DELAWARE Farms. Good lands, best markets, no hills, no stone, mild winters. Full particulars sent free. GEORGE W. TEBO, Dover, Delaware.

FOR SALE—FARM, 7 MILES FROM Moosomin, 316 acres, 300 under cultivation, 160 fenced, good house and outbuildings, close to school and church, never-failing well on the place; all necessary implements; will be sold cheap for cash. P.O. Box 47, Moosomin, Assa.

DELAWARE FARMS FOR SALE; Great bargains; short mild winters; no stones. Catalogue and State Reports free. WAPLES BURTON, Dover, Delaware, U.S.A.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, AGENTS FOR NEW MODEL grass seeder, sows 4 to 5 acres per hour. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send one dollar for sample and terms. N. McPHERSON, Silverdale, Ontario.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR OUR Patent Automatic Sprayer, best compressed air sprayer made. Liberal terms, sample machine free. Secure territory without delay. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW PICtorial Stock Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopedia, revised to 1901, with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address 'World' Publishing Company, Guelph, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Books, &c.

THE SABBATH AND ITS CHANGES OF day, hour and name, sent anywhere for ten cents by the author, JOHN McKIE, Beach avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

55 PERCENT DISCOUNT, OR $2.00 worth of books on Popery, Jesuitism, 'Life of King William,' Murray's Broadsides, Irish Republic, Caughnawaga Indians in Egypt, 'Lost Ten Tribes and British Races,' 'Higher Criticism, etc., etc., all for 28c, and 7c for postage, making a total of 35c post paid. This is a clearance sale of bankrupt stock. First come, first served. 10c extra postage for U.S., or Newfoundland. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

"THE WANDERING JEW," by EUGENE Sue, the most scathing exposure of Jesuit intrigue ever written. Price 25c, post paid; "The Mysteries of Paris," (same author), 25c., post paid; the two together 40c, post paid. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

THE BRITISH LANDLORD, CONSIDERed from a Social, Political and Economic point of view, and why he should be entirely abolished, and the people given freeholds of the soil in England, Ireland and Scotland. Price 10c, post paid. The whole three lots sent together for 75c, post paid. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

In all correspondence with advertisers in these columns, kindly mention the 'Weekly Witness.' This will oblige the publishers of this paper as well as the advertiser.



Eggs and Poultry.

EGGS FOR HATCHING — BUFF WYANdottes and Buff Leghorns; stock scoring 91 points. Order eggs at once and state time of shipment. Wyandottes, $2.00 for thirteen; Leghorns, $2.50 for thirteen. A few fine Buff Wyandotte Cockerels for sale, $1.50 to $2.50 each. ARCH'D C. PORTEOUS, 46 Quinn avenue, Longueuil, Que. 1

FOR SALE — BROWN LEGHORNS. Strain won medals at Industrial, "Ontario," Toronto, Hamilton, last three years, Pan-American. Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas. JOHN PETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

POPLAR VIEW POULTRY YARDS Offer for sale 30 choice, vigorous Barred Rock Hens for $15, or 15 for $8; Cockerels, $1. Address WALTER MAIN, Elora, Ont.

CHOICE COCKERELS FOR SALE—Five White Wyandottes, two White Brahmas, three Barred Rocks. Prices right. SAMUEL SNOWDEN, Box 205, Golden Fame Stock Farm, Bowmanville.

FOR SALE — 60 STANDARD BRED Barred Rock Cockerels, from $1.00 up. ISAAC T. KNIGHT, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE — MY MINORCAS TAKE the lead at Guelph, 8 entries won, 2nd cock 1st and 3rd hens, 1st, 2nd and 3d cockerels, 3rd pullet, and both specials offered, St. John's: 1st and 2nd cockerels and 1st pullet, also special. Some choice birds for sale reasonable. Annual circular free. E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont.

FOR SALE, YOUNG CHINESE MONGOlian Pheasants, beauties, Thoroughbred Barred and White Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Buff Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochin Bantams; splendid Cockerels, $1 up. Order now. J. C. TEMPLIN, Fergus, Ont. 26

FOR SALE — MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys, sired by 40 lb. imported yearling tom. R. G. ROSE, Glanworth, Ontario.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS GUARANTEED for 10 years. Specially adapted to the North-West; Gold Medal Pan-American; 1st, Winnipeg Industrial. Full stock on hand in Winnipeg. All poultry supplies. Also Acclimatized Utility Breeds. Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens; 20 prizes industrial. Stock and Eggs for sale. Catalogues mailed free. Address, MAW'S POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg.

INCUBATORS AND POULTRY SUPplies, Catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, London.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE — JOHN ROSS, MT. FOREST, offers two choice young registered Shorthorn Bulls, ready for service, of excellent quality and choice breeding; prices reasonable. Box 177, Mt. Forest, Ont.

CLYDESDALES — TWO STALLIONS FOR Sale, rising two and three years old. Correspondence solicited. JOSIAH HALLMAN & SONS, Washington, Ont.

PINE VIEW FARM, A. CAMERON, Westwood, Ontario, County of Peterborough. Breeder of Holstein Cattle and Leicester Sheep. All stock registered.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, TWO FINE PURE-Bred Polled Angus, Aberdeen Bulls, about one year old, fit for service. JOHN VARCOE, Carlow, Ont.

YORKSHIRES. — SOME EXTRA CHOICE Sows due to farrow in two months and later; also young Sows and Boars. Prices right. F. L. GREEN, Greenwood, Ont.

Plants, &c.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. SEND ADdress for Catalogue and Price List, 1902. See special Offers. R. CRYSLER, St. George. Mention paper.

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, AND Blackberries. Over forty of the best, new and standard varieties. Our High Grade Plants. Great $1.00 post-paid collections and descriptions of new varieties will interest you. Send for catalogue. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO INTRODUCE 'World Wide.' Good commissions to begin with, and a salary after capacity is proved. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Personal.

PERSONAL — LADIES' FANCY BELTS, made to order in latest style, from silk or velvet, fifteen cents; silk finished sateen, ten cents; Japan silk or satin, twenty cents; best Taffeta silk or satin, twenty-five cents. Mention color wanted and waist measure. Send postpaid. SOUTHCOTT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, London, Ont.

PERSONAL — VELVET PIECES FROM factory; nice for fancy work. Send ten cents for assortment. Money back if dissatisfied. NORTHERN IMPORT. CO., London, Ont.

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST AND Humorist, open for engagements, private or public entertainments. For terms address, 344 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal.

For Sale.

TO PRINTERS — FOR SALE, WHARFdale Cylinder Press, taking Royal Form; does perfect work; full form, headings, half-tone or solid color blocks; steam, or by hand power; cheap. Haven't room. L. E. & A. F. WATERS, 718½ Craig st., Montreal.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'