

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1900.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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TIRED OF FIGHTING.

Boers now Anxious for a Cessation of Hostilities.

A BLOEMFONTEIN STORY.

Rumor Current There That Kroonstad has Been Evacuated.

London, March 26, 1.45 p.m.—The continued lack of aggressive movement on the part of the British is best explained in a despatch from Bloemfontein dated Sunday, March 25, and published in the second edition of the 'Times' to-day. It says: 'The conditions existing in the occupied territory render imperative the prolonged halt at Bloemfontein. It is necessary that the effect of the proclamation should have time to make itself felt. It is declared that danger of annoyance to the line of communication may be apprehended unless the territory behind the advancing forces is rendered absolutely secure.'

'The accuracy of this view is proved by the fact of the enemy's breaking up into isolated groups, such as that which attacked the Guards' officers yesterday.'

'The adjustment of financial and municipal matters in the Free State is now chiefly occupying the attention of the governor and his legal and financial advisers. The military regime is being conducted with great smoothness, but recent investigations show that caution must be exercised in dealing with persons apparently loyal.'

This summary from headquarters is probably an accurate explanation of the frequent appearance and disappearance of Boers and insurgents upon which the reports are so conflicting and which so puzzle the British military critics.

General Lord Methuen appears to be awaiting transport and with Col. Plumer's force on half-rations there now seems little likelihood of the immediate relief of Mafeking, though neither from this quarter nor from Lord Roberts or General Buller is there any direct news to-day.

The government buildings at Cape-town narrowly escaped destruction by fire last night. The state papers after being much damaged were removed.

A Lorenzo Marquez special says the Transvaal authorities are evidently recruiting actively, as large numbers of French, Hollanders and Belgian volunteers are constantly passing through that place to join the Boer forces.

LIEUT. LYGON KILLED.

Shot Down by Party of Sharpshooters Evading Capture.

London, March 26.—The War Office has posted the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

'Bloemfontein, March 24.—Yesterday Lieut.-Colonel Crabbe, Captain Trotter, and Lieutenant the Hon. R. Lygon, of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieut.-Colonel Codrington, of the Coldstream Guards, rode eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Modder river, without escort, except a trooper. They were fired upon by a party of Boers and Lieutenant Lygon was killed, and Lieut.-Colonel Crabbe, and Lieutenant Codrington and Captain Trotter were seriously wounded. The trooper also was wounded. One of the wounded officers held up a white handkerchief and the Boers came to their assistance and did all they possibly could, attending to their wounds. The Boers then conveyed the wounded to the nearest farm house, where they were taken care of.'

ALL DONE IN FIVE MINUTES.
4.15 a.m.—Except for the 'unfortunate occurrence,' as Lord Roberts calls it, which resulted in the killing of Lieutenant Lygon and the wounding and capture of Lieut.-Colonel Crabbe, and Lieutenant Codrington and Captain Trotter, the campaign presents no new features. The mishap to the Guards' officers is a testimony to their bravery. They met a party of five Boers, whom they tried to capture. The Boers took refuge on a kopje, where three of their comrades were hidden, and within five minutes every member of the British party was hit.

IN TRANSVAAL TERRITORY.
London, March 26.—A despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph,' from Kimberley, dated, March 25, says:—
'Prisoners brought in here report that a force of British cavalry has entered the Transvaal, and penetrated to a point eighteen miles north of Christiansburg. The British forces at Fourteen Streams are being strengthened. A movement northward is expected soon.'



FORTUNE OF WAR.

General Cronje (at St. Helena, saluting the shade of Napoleon the Great).—"Same Enemy, Sire! Same result!" —'Punch.'

BOERS RE-OCCUPY GRIQUATOWN.

Barkly West, March 24.—Saturday—Griquatown was re-occupied on Thursday by 1,400 Boers.

A column left Kimberley yesterday (Friday) to drive them out.

It is reported that all the loyalists there, including the women, have been imprisoned.

[Griquatown is 110 miles from Kimberley, in British territory. It is the centre of a pastoral country.]

FREE STATERS FLEEING.

London, March 26.—A special despatch from Bloemfontein, dated March 24, says:

'Rudyard Kipling has arrived here. The Boers are reported retiring from Kroonstad, after having blown up a bridge.'

SWEEPING THE FREE STATE

Bloemfontein, Friday, March 23.—Advices from Thaba N'Chu, between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand, on the Orange Free State border, dated March 21, say General French's force is resting there and distributing Lord Roberts's proclamation.

Brand, a son of the former President of the Orange Free State, Sir John Henry Brand, continues his duties as landrost. He appears quite willing to co-operate with the new regime.

The people generally outwardly express satisfaction with the advent of the British.

The insurgents in the northern part of Cape Colony have been detected in an ingenious swindle. It appears that before the departure of the Boers they purchased quantities of the notes of the Boer force, which they are now presenting to the British authorities, demanding compensation for property alleged to have been requisitioned or damaged. The loyalists, who are the actual losers of the goods, are infuriated.

Phillipolis, Friday, March 23.—(Via Norval's Pont, Saturday, March 24.)—General Clements entered Phillipolis, Orange Free State, at noon to-day. He assembled the burghers, addressed them

and read Lord Roberts's proclamation in Dutch and English. The future of the Free State, he declared, would have to be decided by Her Majesty's advisers; but the burghers might be certain that

the late government at Bloemfontein would never be restored.

He advised that all the inhabitants accept the inevitable and obey all the orders of the military and other authorities duly appointed, intimating that the landrost and sheriffs had been re-appointed under the Queen.

The burghers began taking the oath of allegiance and surrendered their arms. Several so-called 'Colesberg rebels' have been arrested here.

The Lang Kloof command abandoned Phillipolis on March 17, trekking northward toward Fauresmith.

OLIVIER MOVING NORTHWARD.

London, March 26.—The 'Times' has the following from Rouxville, dated Saturday:—

'Commandant Olivier, with a strong force, and fifteen guns, is moving north of Ladybrand.'

'A large Boer convoy has been seen from Basutoland, proceeding toward Clocolan. General French may intercept it.'

ACTIVITY IN NATAL.

BULLER'S SCOUTS CONSTANTLY COMING IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY.

Ladysmith, March 24.—The scouts frequently engage the Boers beyond Meran, under the Biggarsbergs, but no important fighting has taken place.

The Free Staters continue to enter our lines, surrendering under the proclamation issued by Lord Roberts. They declare that the Transvaalers are determined to fight to the bitter end.

The majority of those who have hitherto taken part in the fighting have been Free Staters. The Transvaalers have been held in reserve. The Boers are preparing for another campaign, and will occupy a strongly fortified position in the Transvaal, necessitating heavy fighting before they can be driven out. The Boers are not expected to make a

stand at Johannesburg, but to concentrate at Pretoria.

SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

BADEN-POWELL REPORTS ALL WELL—RELIEF COLUMN ADVANCING.

London, March 26.—The War Office received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

'A telegram from Nicholson at Bulawayo states that Baden-Powell reports: "All well to March 13. "During last few days enemy's cor-don much relaxed."

The Nicholson referred to in Lord Roberts's despatch is Major John Nicholson, commandant-general of the British South African police, stationed in Rhodesia.

The 'Daily Mail' publishes the following from Mafeking, dated Wednesday, March 14:—

'We are still being heavily shelled. There have been several casualties. "Skirmishing continues in the trenches. "The native food question is becoming difficult. "The Boers have broken the arrangement to respect the Sabbath by not firing, and have seized the opportunity to extend their trenches."

Lady Sarah Wilson, in a despatch from Mafeking, dated Wednesday, March 14, says:

'We have received news of the relief of Ladysmith; but it serves to increase our disappointment, as there is no prospect of our relief. The town remains closely invested.

The Boers are reported to be very numerous and strongly entrenched between us and Colonel Plumer's force.

'Some of the natives are dying of starvation owing to their prejudice against horseflesh. "Apparently little progress is being made toward the relief of Mafeking. A private telegram from a lieutenant at Kimberley, dated Wednesday, March 21, announces that he was on the point of starting for Mafeking, presumably with the relief column.'

THE QUEEN'S TRIP.

Approaching Visit to Ireland Much Discussed.

LORD WOLSELEY HAS CANCER.

REGARDED AS CERTAIN THAT LORD ROBERTS WILL SUCCEED HIM AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Special Cable to the New York 'Herald.')

London, March 24.—With absolute punctuality the equinoctial gales fell upon us, and for three days out of the last six, they have blown wilful, disturbing blasts, and made life out of doors misery.

People talk more of the Queen's visit to Ireland than of the war. Her Majesty herself, I am told, by a member of the court, is enchanted at the prospect of the journey, and takes the view that this is an auspicious and happy moment to bridge over the gap which so long has separated the two countries.

MEANING OF SHAMROCK LEAVES.

Her Majesty knows the definition that the three leaved shamrock is emblematic of love, wit and valor, but there is a rarer shamrock with four leaves, the fourth leaf meaning loyalty. The Queen hopes that the Irish will specially adopt the four-leaved species.

Already Dublin has largely and materially profited by the forthcoming visit of Her Majesty, in the following way. The Dublin season ends with St. Patrick's Day, in normal times, but this year it continues and will continue till the Queen's visit is over. That will in all make five weeks longer than usual.

Not only that, but the influx into Dublin will be phenomenal, and the consequent expenditure by visitors with money will be such as to fill the hearts of the trades people with transports of joy.

HEARTIEST WELCOME EXPECTED.

I was talking yesterday to a very representative Irishman, who comes from county Clare, and knows Dublin well, and he is strongly of opinion that the Queen will meet with the heartiest of receptions.

Meantime the Duke of Connaught is making friends very fast. His position, which Lord Roberts held, is that of commander-in-chief in Ireland.

It is really owing to the war that the Queen goes to Ireland, for had not Lord Roberts gone to the front the Duke would not have gone to Ireland, and the Queen goes entirely on account of the Duke.

DUKE'S GREAT POPULARITY.

The Duke of Connaught is to-day, next to the Queen, the most popular member of the Royal Family. His popularity among the soldiers is only equalled by that of Lord Roberts. He is democratic but dignified, a hard worker, and so keen a soldier that people say it was a thousand pities he was not allowed, as he so earnestly desired, to go to the Cape. As a tactician he stands high. In last year's manoeuvres, when he was confronted by General Buller, he simply out-maneuvred Sir Redvers with ease. A general who has seen the Duke of Connaught since he has been in Dublin says that the new commander-in-chief is in a condition of depression painful to see, arising from disappointment at not being at the front.

LORD WOLSELEY HAS CANCER.

I met Lord Wolseley yesterday in the Mall, and was struck by the strangeness of his look. Happening to meet one of the commander-in-chief's friends last evening, I asked him what was the matter with the chief, and his reply was rather tragic.

'Why,' he said, 'don't you know that Lord Wolseley is suffering from cancer, and that he suffers horribly, and many nights cannot sleep at all? That accounts to you for the dried up look.'

But, in any case, Lord Wolseley's tenure of office as commander-in-chief expires in November next. It seems quite certain that his successor will be Lord Roberts, who, according to popular opinion, would most certainly choose Lord Kitchener as his adjutant-general.

REASONS TO EXPECT REFORM.

It is very easy to imagine the improvements which will take place in the War Office with a new commander-in-chief like Lord Roberts, so to speak, fresh from the field of battle, having had months of practical study as to where the shortcomings of the department were most felt, and then, added to that, having as right hand a young and active organizer like Lord Kitchener. Lord Wolseley did very well in his time. He will go down to history as having transformed the War Office and turned out

those in it too old to work and replaced them with more active men. But Lord Wolseley's practical experience came from small wars against aborigines, and he was all for infantry and the bayonet against cavalry. Lord Roberts gets experience from war such as England had never known before, which is waged against a resourceful, courageous and mobile force, armed with the most modern weapons, and has revolutionized all the idea of warfare hitherto held.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

War has Brought the Scheme Within the Range of Possibility.

London, March 24.—Three questions involving much controversy and speculation have been prominent this week. They are the possibility of the dissolution of Parliament in the summer, Imperial federation and the method of treatment of the so-called rebel prisoners in South Africa.

As far as Parliament is concerned, it might as well dissolve at once for all the interest that is taken in its proceedings. The existence of the present House depends entirely upon the progress of British arms in South Africa. If they meet with quick success, there will be, it is thought, an early dissolution. If the war drags on Lord Salisbury will retain power till the last moment. With less than a year remaining of the period allowed, it is natural that the government should seize the most opportune moment; but no member of the cabinet believes that such a moment can yet be determined. If the forecast by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, Lord Wolseley, that Lord Roberts will be in Pretoria on May 15, should prove correct, it is entirely possible that Lord Salisbury may appeal to the electors in June. Yet several of the Cabinet Ministers have small hope that the war will be over before the fall.

At the present time Lord Salisbury has no intention of appealing to the voters until British arms triumph in South Africa. When the general election comes it can scarcely fail to return the government to power, unless some miracle reunites the Liberal party before that time. So disintegrated does this party appear to be that Sir Edward Grey, one of the leaders of the Rosebery faction, found it necessary this week, when speaking at the City Liberal Club, London, to protest that internal dissension was no just cause for the death of basic Liberal principles.

It is a curious circumstance that the project of imperial federation has been more brought to public notice by the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, at Ottawa, than even by the presence in London of the federation delegates from Australia. 'Punch's' chief cartoon this week is devoted to depicting Sir Wilfrid Laurier in pleasing contrast to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the English Liberal, who insists that the war is not justified.

There is no doubt that the imperial federation movement is gaining in strength. The federation committee has secured from Lord Salisbury a promise to consider seriously its proposals for a council to watch over the interests of the empire as a whole. Many articles are appearing discussing the ways by which the colonies which have participated in the defence of the empire may have a voice in its deliberations.

Some of the difficulties which stand in the way are made apparent by the experiences of the Australian delegates, who are daily visiting the Colonial Office in the interests of their federation bill. All sorts of hitches have come up, and it is feared that the federation may have to be submitted ad referendum to the Australian people, in consequence of the changes which, after close inspection by the Imperial authorities, appear necessary.

THE PRINCE OF WALES INTERESTED.

New York, March 26.—The Prince of Wales, it is said, may make a tour of the British colonies when the war is over, for the purpose of crystallizing sentiment in favor of Imperial federation, says a London despatch to the 'Herald.' He will probably include the United States, when he visits Canada, if he finally decides to make the trip. He looks with approval on the idea of an Anglo-American entente, and wishes to do as much as his dignity will permit to promote it.

It is thought that just one thing may be looked upon as likely to dissuade the heir apparent from undertaking the journey, namely, the condition of his aged mother. This war has been a tremendous strain on the Queen.

THE LEINSTERS.

Halifax, N.S., March 26.—The steamer 'Vancouver' is at the dockyard ready to receive the Leinster Regiment, which embarks at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The steamer leaves at noon sharp. The Royal Artillery will take charge of Wellington barracks until the clothing arrives for the new regiment.

GILES WALFORD'S PREACHING.

(By Isabel Lumsden Harrowes, in 'The Presbyterian.')

'You mean to say, Mr. Walford, that you will not put your name to this subscription list at all? Then let me tell you, sir, you are the only clergyman in this town who has refused. For the sake of the example to others, I entreat you to reconsider the matter. Even one guinea, if you cannot spare more—and the energetic collector of subscriptions for the hospital fund, whose zeal exceeded his discretion, again produced the sheet of foolscap on which stood a list of names for sums ranging from five pounds to fifty.'

Giles Walford waved it aside. 'I cannot spare even one guinea at present,' he wearily replied, his face flushing as he made the confession. 'All I could give I gave at our annual collection.'

'So did every one, I presume,' was the sharp retort; 'but if having given once is to preclude a man from giving again, pity the fund!'

'You must permit me, Mr. Deane, to be the best judge of what I ought to give or of what I ought to withhold,' replied the minister, stiffly.

'Oh, certainly, certainly!' was the hasty response. 'Every man has a right to do what he will with his own. I merely urged that you should put down your name for the sake of appearances. People will make remarks, and you must admit that the object is a worthy one.'

'It is, undoubtedly,' acquiesced Mr. Walford; 'but a minister has so many claims upon him that it is impossible to meet them all.'

Alfred Deane smiled coldly. Mr. Walford had an easy way of meeting his claims, he fancied. Only a few weeks ago, when others had subscribed pounds for the children's fresh air fortnight scheme, he had doled out a few shillings; yet his stipend was good, better than the average. What could he possibly spend it upon? he wondered. The house was plainly furnished. There were but three children, and only one servant was kept. As regarded extravagance in dress, no one could blame Mrs. Walford on that point. She was always attired in the very plainest.

The whole thing was inexplicable, and he left his minister's house that night feeling righteously indignant, and at the same time intensely grateful to God, who had given him a heart more willing to respond to the various calls made upon him by public charity.

Of the little cottage on the northern hillside where his widowed mother and sister struggled for the very necessities of existence he could think without experiencing a single twinge of conscience. To remove them to another sphere would but destroy their sense of independence, he justified himself in arguing. So long as he wrote to them at regular intervals, whilst his wife sent now and then a last season's gown for them to renovate, or a new shawl or warm gloves at Christmas, he had nothing to reproach himself with, and the toiling women themselves never dreamed that he should do more. Every gift he sent was made the most of to their neighbors, and the newspapers announcing his benefactions were duly circulated; and if sometimes, as they glanced at the figures—which were little more than figures to them, who had never possessed a fifty-pound note—they thought wistfully how every anxiety would vanish were they only sure of half that amount in a year, they were too loyal to breathe the thought aloud. So in his birthplace as well as in the city, Alfred Deane enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most generous of men.

He was just a few minutes gone when Mrs. Walford entered the study to find her husband seated at his writing-table in an attitude of deep dejection, his head bowed upon his hands.

'Giles, dear, what is it?' she asked, anxiously. 'The tea-bell has been rung twice. No new worry, I hope?' And she laid her hand gently upon his shoulder.

He looked up with a faint smile. 'It has been a day of worries, Freda; but your touch has soothing power in it; they will vanish now.' And he caught the slim fingers and pressed them to his lips.

His suddenly assumed cheerfulness, however, failed to deceive the anxious wife, who could read his every change of expression as easily as she could a printed book.

'I am not to be put off in that fashion! Come!' she playfully commanded; 'make full confession now, beginning with worry number one!' And seating herself upon his knee, she clasped her arms about his neck.

'There would be no tea for us to-night in that case,' he smilingly rejoined, 'so I had better begin at the other end.' And he related his interview with Mr. Alfred Deane.

'The worst of it is,' he concluded, 'that, knowing nothing of the burden laid upon us, he will set my refusal down to pure niggardiness; and of what use will all my preaching be if it is supposed that my practice does not accord with it? He gives so liberally himself that he cannot understand a man who has nothing to give, and although he tried to appear civil, I could see quite plainly the contempt in his face.'

'He would need to feel contempt,' she burst forth, indignantly, 'were you to leave your relations to toil along for themselves as he leaves his, you might

see your name figuring in every news sheet, too!'

'Freda, that is unlike you,' remonstrated Mr. Walford, gravely. 'Alfred Deane is a just man as well as a generous, and I never even heard him blamed for neglecting his own.'

'No, doubtless he flings them an occasional crumb from his table; but would such a fulfilment of duty satisfy your conscience?' she interrogated.

'No, certainly not; but then, opinions differ concerning what constitutes duty. When Uncle Frank heard what I had undertaken he called me a fool for my pains.'

Her eyes dimmed. 'Thank God for giving me just such a fool for a husband!' she impulsively exclaimed.

He drew her closer to his breast and kissed her.

'And thank God for giving me such a sympathetic little woman for a wife!' he fondly murmured.

'It was a pity you did not see your way to give him even ten shillings,' she ventured, the look of apprehension returning again to her face when the little demonstration had subsided.

'I had not ten to give,' he muttered. 'And yet,' she laughed, 'no later than yesterday you offered me five pounds to get a new dress and bonnet.'

'That was yesterday,' he sighed. 'And one of the worries came and carried it off to-day, eh?'

'Mother was worse. She had been stinting herself to get new things for the boys, Netta said, and the doctor had ordered various extras, so I sent the money on. Could I have done otherwise?'

'No, certainly not,' she acquiesced. 'If it was long since the luxury of a new dress and bonnet had been hers, it was still longer since her husband had been the possessor of a new coat; for, since, by his father's death-bed, three years ago, he had undertaken the support of his widowed mother and sister, and of his three younger brothers, none of whom were as yet fit for either trade or profession, there had been little to spare for outward appearances.'

But, although outwardly gay and smiling, as she led the way to the dining-room, inwardly Mrs. Walford felt unusually depressed. She could only hope that her fears were unfounded, but a woman's instinct rarely deceives her, and before many weeks had elapsed, she found it impossible to mistake the cold looks and averted faces of those who had once been friendly.

To her husband, however, she said nothing, although she knew that a hundred garbled versions of his reception of Mr. Deane were being circulated in the congregation. He had enough to bear already, she decided. By-and-by even he, unsuspecting as he was, began to be dimly conscious of a change in his people's attitude towards him; then when the new organ was proposed, a remark made by one of his office-bearers opened his eyes more fully. The question had been asked, 'Would the minister object?' 'Surely not,' replied this man. 'Although Mr. Walford has little sympathy with outside charities, he would never stand aloof from a movement which is for his own benefit. Good music keeps up the attendance, and the bigger the attendance the bigger the stipend.'

The color rushed to the minister's face, and then receded, leaving it deathly pale; but words were impossible. He sat like one stunned, while his people, mistaking his silence, glanced significantly from one to another. How he dragged himself home that night he never knew; but the sight of his wan face as he appeared in the doorway sent a pang to Mrs. Walford's heart, such as she had never before experienced during all the years of her married life.

'My work here has been a failure, Freda. I have accomplished nothing,' he concluded, despairingly, when he had told her all. 'It is hard, bitterly hard, to be so misjudged, but perhaps it is part of God's discipline'—and he sighed.

'I think it would be but justice to yourself and justice to your people to let them know how heavily you are burdened,' she suggested.

'So that it might tempt them to increase the stipend?' he inquired, bitterly.

'If it would prompt them to extend a little sympathy, we would ask no more,' she said gently, afraid to wound further the sensitive spirit that was so sorely wounded already.

'That poor fellow is on the verge of a breakdown,' remarked Dr. Daly, as he passed Giles Walford in the street a few days later.

The following Sabbath his words were verified. Whilst giving out the text the minister's voice suddenly died away, and, swaying slightly, he sank upon the pulpit floor. The excitement was intense. Women, who for the past few months had been tearing his reputation to shreds, were melted to tears as they saw him borne towards the vestry door, where his wife waited with unseeing eyes and a face almost as death-like as his own. They disappeared within, and the people remained seated in their pews, silent and awestricken, until one of the office-bearers re-entered to make the announcement that there would be no further services that day.

'Should Mr. Walford be considered unfit to resume his duties the following Sabbath, intimation,' he assured them, 'regarding supply would be duly made beforehand.'

A hymn and a prayer terminated the proceedings, and then the congregation filed slowly out, some in silence, others conversing in awed whispers. None, however, seemed willing to return to their homes. Little groups gathered about the doors, whilst the leading men, headed by Alfred Deane, congregated in the vicinity of Dr. Daly's house, where they eagerly awaited his return.

The moment he appeared Mr. Deane stepped forward with the anxious enquiry—

'Is it serious?'

Dr. Daly assented. How serious as yet he could hardly tell.

'And the cause?' pursued his questioner.

The reply was brief and to the point—'Overwork, over-worry, and lack of sufficient nourishment.'

At the mention of the first two items several who were standing by winced visibly. They knew they had never spared their minister, and they knew, too, the cruel things they had been thinking and saying of him; but as regarded the last charge, even Alfred Deane could look the doctor fairly in the face.

'It is a pity that Mr. Walford could not be induced to take the use of the good things of this life a little more,' he mused.

'How much is there for him to take?' questioned Dr. Daly, vehemently. 'For the last few months I have been hearing the reports that are rife about your minister, but not until I made just such a remark to Mrs. Walford as you have made to me did I learn the truth.'

And he forthwith repeated all he had heard.

'But why did he keep it so close?' demanded Mr. Deane, his face paling. 'Help would have been given had we known. It was cruel to us as well as to himself. He left us no alternative but to misjudge him.'

'I suppose he wished to retain his own self-respect,' returned the doctor, quietly. 'He could hardly have explained without appearing to plead poverty, and he had too much pride for that.'

Before night the whole story had spread like wild-fire through the congregation; for if Alfred Deane had been quick to blame, he was as eager now to make amends. He had thanked God that he was not as this man; but, in comparison with his silent self-sacrifice, how poor and paltry seemed his own loudly-trumpeted gifts! For the next few weeks every morning found him at the minister's door to hear the latest report. At first Mrs. Walford felt inclined to hold herself aloof. It was difficult to forgive, and Giles lying ill—perhaps dying; but the look of remorse in the man's eyes pleaded for him, and when she did forgive she forgave right royally. After that it did not take long to win her confidence, and whilst he carried her children off to his own house in order to secure perfect quietness for their father, he also succeeded in executing many a little commission for her. He was going to the town where Mrs. Walford, senior, lived, and would call with the latest news of her son's condition, he told her one day.

Freda gave him her mother-in-law's address, and as the result of his visit an opening was found for one of the boys in the firm of which he was senior partner.

It would do no more than pay his board at first, he said, but by-and-by he would be able to relieve his brother considerably.

Freda tried to express her gratitude, but he disclaimed all thanks. The benefit would be theirs, he assured her.

The old boastful manner had vanished completely for the time being. It might crop out again at intervals, but never again would it dominate him as it had done.

'He must have a complete change of scene as soon as he is fit to be moved,' was the doctor's verdict when he saw his patient out of danger.

Alfred Deane was present at the time, and noted Freda's swiftly changing color.

'A few months abroad would do him a world of good,' he chimed in.

'To know that he has his people's love and sympathy will do him more good than anything,' she interposed, hastily.

But next day Mr. Deane and several of his fellow-members armed themselves once more with subscription lists and canvassed the congregation. Before the end of a week a hundred pounds was collected and sent along with a sympathizing letter signed by all the leading members. In the old days the once over-zealous promoter of public charities would have insisted on a public presentation; now he was the first to propose that the thing should be done quietly.

'And I thought my preaching had lost its power,' said Giles Walford, with a faint smile, the first day Mr. Deane was permitted to enter his room; 'but that letter was a rebuke to my faithlessness. If I had only strength to go out and in again among you, I think we would understand each other as never before.'

It was the first allusion he had made to the past, and his visitor's head bent lower, whilst the color surged to his very temples.

'Believe me, you never did a greater work than you are doing in your retirement,' he said, huskily. 'Every day your people are learning fresh lessons from the life you lived among them, even more than from your pulpit utterances. For years I have prided myself on my liberality, but your ideal of duty has opened my eyes to a duty I had neglected.'

Giles looked at him enquiringly.

'I mean in regard to my mother,' he explained. 'She has refused to leave her native village for a home with us, so I have settled upon her and upon my sister a small annuity that nothing can touch. A trifle to me, it seems much to them. They are enraptured, and this happiness they owe entirely to your teaching; so, you see, he concluded, rising and warmly grasping his pastor's hand, 'you have not only shown us that

eloquent preaching is a mighty power, but that the silent eloquence of a self-sacrificing life is a power still mightier. Of the past I cannot speak; it is too painful. I can only hope to show in future that my deeply-regretted mistake has taught me a wider sympathy and more of that "love which thinketh no evil."'

That his work as a preacher was finished had been Giles Walford's fear; but when, some months later, he stood once more in his own pulpit, and looked upon the eager faces, full of loving welcome returned to him, he felt that it was but beginning, and that neither the period of misunderstanding, nor the time of absence had been lost; for both in the furnace of trial and in the silence of sickness God had been using him.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JIMSEY. (Clara O. Lyon, in the 'Outlook.')

There was no place where Robbie liked better to visit than at Aunt Mary's house. In the first place, there was dear Aunt Mary herself, who was fond of all boys and particularly fond of Robbie. In the next place, there was the cooky-jar, which had a wonderful way of never being empty no matter how often he visited it; and, last of all, there were the birds. Rinkum was a parrot that always made Robbie laugh by exclaiming, in odd imitation of Aunt Mary, 'My, how you've grown!'

He liked Rinkum, but he liked the mocking-bird Jimsey, too, though Jimsey couldn't talk; but he would hold his head on one side and peer at Robbie with his bright eyes to make sure it was he, and then hop gayly about his cage as if glad that the boy had come again.

Now, one day something happened. Aunt Mary washed the dishes, swept the kitchen, set her bread by the stove to rise, and, telling Jimsey and Rinkum, who had been let out of their cages, to behave themselves, went upstairs, never dreaming that two such well-behaved birds would get into trouble while she was gone. But pretty soon she heard Rinkum's loud screeches which told her something was the matter.

'Fire! fire! throw on water!' cried Polly as she entered.

'Where are you, Rinkum, and where's Jimsey?'

'My, how you've grown! Fire! Fire!' screamed Rinkum from a dark corner of the room under the table, where she had retreated as if in fear. But Jimsey was not with her, and Aunt Mary grew alarmed as she saw, what had escaped her notice when she went upstairs, that the side window was open several inches. 'Some cat has got him, or else he has flown away.' She started toward the window to look out, but as she went she noticed a strange heaving of the napkin over her head.

She whisked it off, and there was poor Jimsey up to his neck in the soft sponge, vainly struggling to free himself, but sinking deeper and deeper. Rinkum had watched him fly down to the edge of the pan, pick up a corner of the napkin in his bill, peck at the dough daintily to see if it were good, and then hop down into the sticky stuff, which held him fast. She did all she could by giving the alarm, and Aunt Mary soon had the bird out of his queer bath; but Jimsey's feathers had to be cut, and he was never quite so likely again, so that Robbie, when he came again, said:

'Aunt Mary, it seems to me that Jimsey's getting old; he acts like an old man. And I'm getting old, too. Do you know, I'll be six years old to-morrow!'

'My, how you've grown!' said the parrot.—'Outlook.'

A FAIR EXCHANGE. TRUE STORY.

Grandma Altman, looking somewhat worried, came into the kitchen, where Carl and his mamma were sitting. 'What is the matter, grandma?' Carl asked, looking up from his slate.

'Matter enough; Topknot is dead,' grandma said. 'And now we'll have another flock of chickens to bring up by hand.'

'Dead! Topknot dead!' said mamma and Carl together.

Topknot was a pet hen, and had just come off her nest with a beautiful brood of fifteen chickens.

'Yes,' grandma said. 'I noticed this morning that she was not well, and just now I found her lying dead, and all her little chicks crying round her. I suppose I shall have to bring them in.' And taking a basket from the cellar-way, grandma left the room. Mamma went on paring her apples, but Carl did not go back to his examples. He was thinking very earnestly about something; mamma knew by the pucker in his forehead.

'What's puzzling you, little man?' she asked.

Carl looked up. 'I was thinking how queer it is,' he said; 'poor old Maria's been hunting her kittens all day, and is so lonesome, and now, here are all these little chicks and no mamma!'

Mamma smiles a little at Carl's perplexity. Just then grandma came in with her basketful of chickens. Such pretty little yellow, downy things they were, with beady black eyes and yellow legs, but all 'peep-peeping' so sadly. She put the basket down by the fire, and went out to find something with which to cover the little chicks. While she was gone Maria, the gray cat, came into the room. Maria had had a cunning

family of three little kittens until that day, but mamma gave them away, and poor Maria was very lonely without her babies. When she came into the room and saw the basket in which her kittens had slept, she ran quickly to it, put her front paws on the edge, and was about to spring in, when she saw instead of her babies, the little chickens. When she ran toward the basket, Carl had started forward to stop her, but mamma laid her hand on his arm.

'Wait,' she said, 'Maria won't hurt the chicks.'

Maria drew back disappointed again. But for some reason, perhaps because she was discouraged about finding her kittens, or because she was sorry for the chicks, soft, furry little things, like her own babies, or because she herself was lonely and wanted something to love—Carl and his mamma could only guess at the reason—she looked into the basket again, mewed, put one foot, and then another, in carefully, pushed the little chicks gently aside to make room for herself, and then climbed in and curled around as many of the chicks as she could, and began to purr in a perfectly satisfied way. And the lonesome little chicks nestled up to her and cuddled into her soft fur, tucked their little heads under her neck, making soft, sleepy sounds, and seemed quite happy. Mamma and Carl stood watching, afraid to say a word, for fear of spoiling the pretty sight before grandma returned. But Maria was not to be frightened away from her new family. She slept with them all night, and in the morning, after they had all eaten bread and milk out of the same dish, she washed them with her tongue, just as she would her kittens, and they did not seem to mind it. She took them out in the yard, where they scratched and chattered to their hearts' content, or climbed and ployed over Maria as she lay under the bushes. The more they played about her the happier she seemed to be, or if one wandered away, she would go after it, calling as she would her kittens. At noon Carl saw her bringing them to the house, and all the while she kept making the queer sound by which a cat calls her kittens.

'I declare, I wouldn't be a bit surprised to hear her cluck,' said grandma, who had been looking.

At night Maria brought them back to the basket, and Carl put them in one by one. When the last one was in she sprang in herself. For over three months, until the last one was feathered and large enough to roost with the old chickens, Maria took care of them, watching them all day, hovering them at night, washing them and attending them as carefully as she would her kittens. And every one of the fifteen grew and thrived and seemed as happy with Maria as if she had been their mother.—'Home and Farm.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

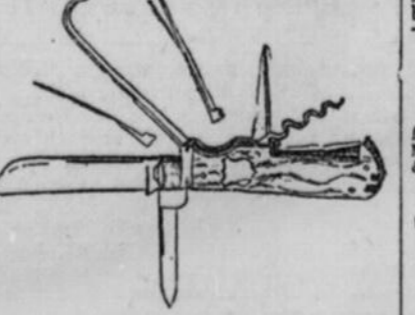
'Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires.'

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

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The above illustrates this useful combination knife, with its eight useful articles, leather punch, screw-driver, cork-screw, tweezers, bradawl, hook for cleaning horse's hoofs, and one large and one small blade.

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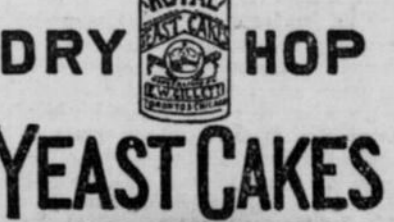
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To those who have not taken the 'Daily Witness,' it will be sent on trial for six months for one dollar. Tell your friends about this. This rate must be regarded strictly as a trial rate.

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These machines will cut and fold, and will be sold for \$100 each. One Stone's casting box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft. 2 1/2 in.

Address or apply to J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

The Boys' Page.

An Adventure of a Lineman.

(By C. T. Jackson, in the 'Youth's Companion'.)

The Dugan domicile is fifty yards from the end of the railway bridge, but the Dugan front yard straggles all the way down the hillside to the mud-flats, where the ducks and the little Dugans wade and sun themselves all the summer time. The railway bridge, which is a viaduct more than half a mile long, carries the track across the valley far above the shining water, and often the high arches in the distance are hidden from the little Dugans by the blue smoke that drifts thinly down the valley from the mills where Mr. Dugan works. In the morning the little Dugans carry his dinner-pail as far as the end of the bridge, which gives him a short cut to the mills, although he defies the railway company's rules when he resorts to it.

At the edge of the bridge Dugan always sends his children back to the cabin, for the bank goes down in very precipitous fashion to the river-bed from the high abutments. But Johnny Dugan—the eldest boy—often ventures on the bridge to throw stones at the blue glass insulators on the last telegraph pole—the top of that pole is almost on a level with the track on the bridge, and its base is eighty feet below, close by the stone abutment. Johnny feels brave to stand where he can glance down the tall white pole to where the Dugan ducks are paddling in the puddles and his own small tracks are visible in the adjacent mud.

Johnny Dugan and the Barry boys had spent many pleasant hours, one April day, throwing stones at the insulators, when they were caught in the act by big Ed Conlin, the telegraph company's lineman, the man of wonderful spurs and leg-straps. No doubt they would have

stream from the ditch. Two of the wires had broken under the strain.

'Hi, kids!' cried Johnny to his mates, who were hunting for car-seals among the cinders. 'We can get the glasses!'

The others came up to inspect, but the humming wire and the great white pole that extended from their feet to the flat below awed them. Johnny alone was undaunted; greed possessed him wholly as soon as he saw that the top row of insulators were loose and free of wire.

'Huh, you kids afraid!' cried he. 'I'm going to get the whole row.' Johnny secured a short board and carefully laid it from the bridge to the cross-arm of the telegraph-pole. He tried his weight on the board and then slid out until he could grasp the pole with his legs and arms. Then he reached for the glass insulators.

'Hi, Johnny, the section men are coming!' sang out Jimmy Barry.

As Johnny made a hasty swing around the pole to get back to the bridge, his fright at being discovered vanished in greater terror, for the telegraph-pole lurched, another wire snapped, and the big stick swung out until it hung at an angle of sixty degrees towards the river, with Johnny clinging desperately to the cross-arm, eighty feet from the swirling brown water, and twenty feet from his frightened companions on the bridge. The pole stopped careening, Johnny gave one frightened glance downward and then turned a white, freckled face toward the bridge.

'Run fellers!' he shouted weakly, and up the track the trio flew.

Ed Conlin and one of the sectionmen were coming down the track, looking for the cause of the Western Union's trouble, and when he saw the boys hurrying away, he suspected them.

'Get out!' he shouted, 'If I catch you here again, I'll—' But just then he saw Johnny Dugan far out on the tremendous pole.

'How'd he get there?' said the staring sectionman.

Big Ed Conlin did not stop to explain. In three bounds he reached the bridge, looked down, and saw the treacherous water swirling around the base of the pole. How long would it remain upright?

'Tell him to slide down,' said the sectionman.

'He's too little. The water might catch him below, and sweep him away,' said Ed Conlin. 'Hang on sonny! Don't be scared!'

Then he rushed through the Dugan cabbage-patch to the well, and cut the rope from the spindle, and got back to the bridge before the Barry boys had half aroused the mothers with their clamors.

Out on the bridge the lineman made a noose, and prepared to cast it over the pole. But he thought better of it, 'No, can't do that,' he said, briefly. 'We could never swing that pole shoreward or keep the lad from being knocked off if she hit the bridge.'

'That's so,' said the sectionman, staring at Johnny Dugan's red stockings. 'She'd break this rotten rope snap-snap.'

He stared down at the yellow tide of the river, and just then Mrs. Dugan's wails and the children's chorus came faintly down the track.

'I'm going to climb the pole,' said Ed Conlin, thinking of how Dugan would be coming across the bridge that evening looking for Johnny and the others. 'I'm going to climb it if the whole concern goes into the river. You come down the bank and catch him if he falls near shore.'

Over the bank went Ed Conlin and the sectionman, alongside of Burns, the policeman, who had run across lots to see what the matter was. They scrambled down the soft hillside close to the stone abutment, and out through the water at the base of the pole. There Ed Conlin tightened the cumbersome straps around his legs and glanced up at Johnny Dugan, silent as a squirrel on his lofty perch, with his jacket blowing out like a woful signal of distress.

'Ed, lad,' said the sectionman, 'ye'll never get ashore again in that current with them iron togs on ye, if it falls, and I think it will.'

'With the rope's help, Dugan's boy may,' said the lineman. Then Ed sank his spurs into the white, soft wood and went up, carrying the well-rope with him, while Burns and the sectionman waited nervously and watched the debris drift by under the stone arches. Up went the lineman with exasperating deliberation, stopping occasionally to adjust the rope and glance downward.

'He's a cool one,' said the sectionman to the policeman.

'Let's hold the pole up for all we are worth,' replied Burns.

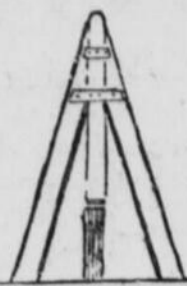
Then they braced themselves against the trembling stick, thinking how futile would be their efforts when its mighty odd feet crashed over and threw Johnny Dugan and the lineman half-way out to the first stone pier of the bridge.

After a while Johnny felt the steady movement of the spurs, and the men below heard his quaver of fear and Ed Conlin's deep voice telling him not to mind. The pole was pressing against their bruised shoulders, and they struggled mightily against it and at last its base seemed to be pushing from them through the oozing mud. Then the sectionman shouted to Ed Conlin to slide.

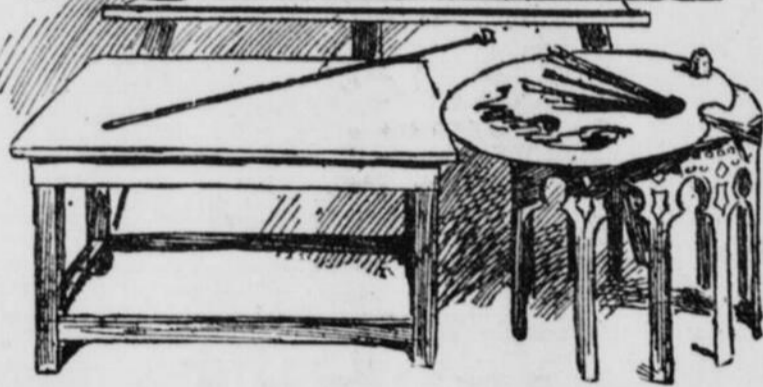
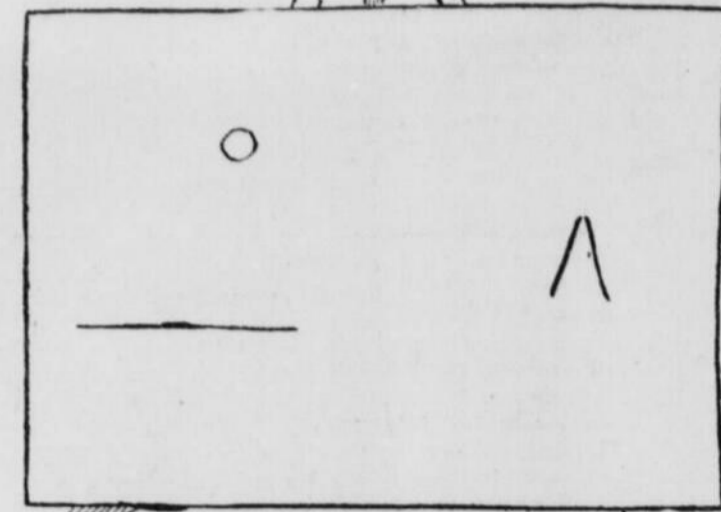
'He'll never slide without Dugan's boy,' said Burns. 'I know Conlin.'

The two heard a cry, and Mrs. Dugan came scrambling down the bank. 'Johnny, Johnny, my darlin!' she was gasp-

THE PUZZLE OF THE UNFINISHED PICTURE



A DRAWING CONTEST FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.



—New York 'Herald.'

From the above it is plain that some artist has started work on a picture of some sort. Before the artist comes back suppose we prepare a surprise for him and finish the picture. Now you must not erase the few lines shown on the canvas resting on the easel. But you must allow them to form part of your own sketch.

As a reward for the cleverest picture sent in by any boy or girl, aged 17 or

under, we offer a Rodger's penknife with bone handle and two blades of the best steel. If preferred, instead of the penknife, the prize winner can select a book from a list which we will furnish. Be sure to put your name, age and address at the bottom of your picture and on the same side.

Send it to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Weekly Witness,' Montreal, next Tuesday, and mark on the envelope 'Drawing contest.'

ing, and the sectionman, glancing up, saw Johnny sliding swiftly down the pole, with rope under his arms, while the lineman, seated on the cross-arms, was paying out the rope. As Johnny neared the waiting arms, Ed Conlin dropped the rope and clasped the slender pole, for the tall shaft had now swung with his weight toward the water and was coming slowly down.

The sectionman grasped Johnny Dugan and threw him far up among the muddy bushes. Then he darted back from the base of the pole, which was tearing up a great hole in the soft bank. It came heavily down with a mighty splash on the sullen water, with the lineman clinging like a cat half-way up its white sides; and then, while all except the butt was buried in the yellow flood, the sectionman dived out along the side with the rope in his hands.

'Cracky!' said the policeman. 'Is he ever coming up?'

But out of the troubled water Ed Conlin's steel-clad boots rose to view, and the sectionman was after them in frantic haste. He had the rope around the lineman in a minute, and by the time the pole was moving toward its rush under the arch, Ed Conlin himself, covered with mud, and his face bleeding from numberless scratches, was sitting weakly among the alder-bushes, with the sectionman cutting the straps from his ankles.

'Well, wouldn't that beat ye!' said the policeman, with enthusiasm.

'Yes,' said Ed Conlin, 'but keep the Dugan boys off the bridge after this!'

How to Bring

TWO SEPARATE COINS INTO ONE HAND

Take two cents, which must be carefully placed in each hand, as thus: The right hand with the coin on the fourth and little finger, as in the illustration. Then place, at a short distance from each other, both hands open on the table, the left palm being level with the fingers



of the right. By now suddenly turning the hands over, the cent from the right hand will fly, without being perceived, into the palm of the left, and make the transit appear most unaccountable to the bewildered eyes of the spectators. By placing the audience in front, and not at the side of the exhibitor, this illusion, if neatly performed, can never be detected.

THE MAGIC HANDKERCHIEF.

You take any handkerchief and put a quarter or a dime into it. You fold it up, laying the four corners over it so that it is entirely hidden by the last one

under, we offer a Rodger's penknife with bone handle and two blades of the best steel. If preferred, instead of the penknife, the prize winner can select a book from a list which we will furnish. Be sure to put your name, age and address at the bottom of your picture and on the same side.

You ask the audience to touch and feel the coin inside. You then unfold it, and



Figure 1.

the coin has disappeared without anybody seeing it removed. The method is as follows:—

Take a dime, and privately put a piece of wax on one side of it; place it in the centre of the handkerchief, with the waxed side up; at the same time bring the corner of the handkerchief, marked A (as represented in fig. 1), and completely hide the coin, this must be carefully done, or the company will discover the wax on the coin.

Now press the coin very hard, so that by means of the wax it sticks to the



Figure 2.

handkerchief; then fold the corners, B, C, and D (see fig. 1), and it will resemble fig. 2.

Then fold the corners, B, C, and D, (see Fig. 2), leaving A open. Having done this, take hold of the handkerchief with both hands, as represented in Fig. 3, at the opening, A, and sliding along your fingers at the edge of the same, the



Figure 3.

handkerchief becomes unfolded, the coin adheres to it, coming into your right hand. Detach it, shake the handkerchief out, and the coin will have disappeared. To convince the audience that the coin is in the handkerchief, drop it on the table, and it will sound against the wood. This is an easy trick.

How to Play Chess.

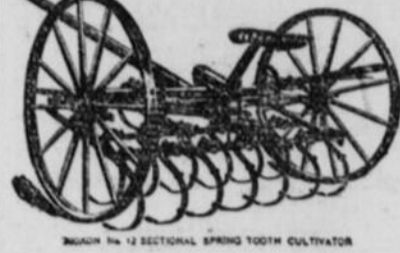
SELECTION OF BOARD AND MEN.

The first essential for the study of chess is a board. In selecting one it is well to avoid those with either red or black squares. Red squares are injurious to the sight, while black ones prevent the men from being distinctly seen.

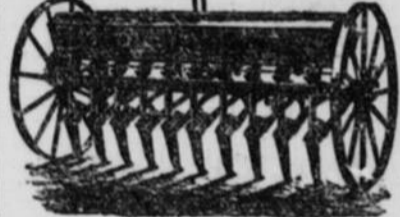
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Leather folding boards are to be had the colors of which are pleasant to the eye. Inlaid boards are, however, to be preferred, of such woods as holly and walnut, though more expensive, they are really more economical in the end, lasting, with care, a lifetime. The board is a square divided into sixty-four smaller squares, of which thirty-two are of some light color (called 'white'), and thirty-two of a dark color ('black'), arranged black and white alternately, so that no two squares of the same color have a side in common. In play it is the rule for each player to have a white square at the corner of the board nearest his right hand.

Each of the two players has sixteen chessmen; eight Pieces (or officers), and eight minor ones called Pawns; one player's men are of a dark ('black') color, his opponent's being of a light ('white') color. The word 'man' is used for any of the thirty-two chessmen. Each player has a King, a Queen, two Bishops, two Knights and two Rooks (sometimes called Castles); these are his 'pieces.'

Care should be taken to have the men the right size for the board. If they are too large, it is difficult to get a good grasp of their mutual relations in a complicated position. In chess diagrams (or pictures) the men are figured as follows:

- ♔ White King ♚ Black King
- ♑ White Queen ♝ Black Queen
- ♖ White Bishop ♗ Black Bishop
- ♘ White Knight ♞ Black Knight
- ♙ White Rook ♜ Black Rook
- ♟ White Pawn ♞ Black Pawn

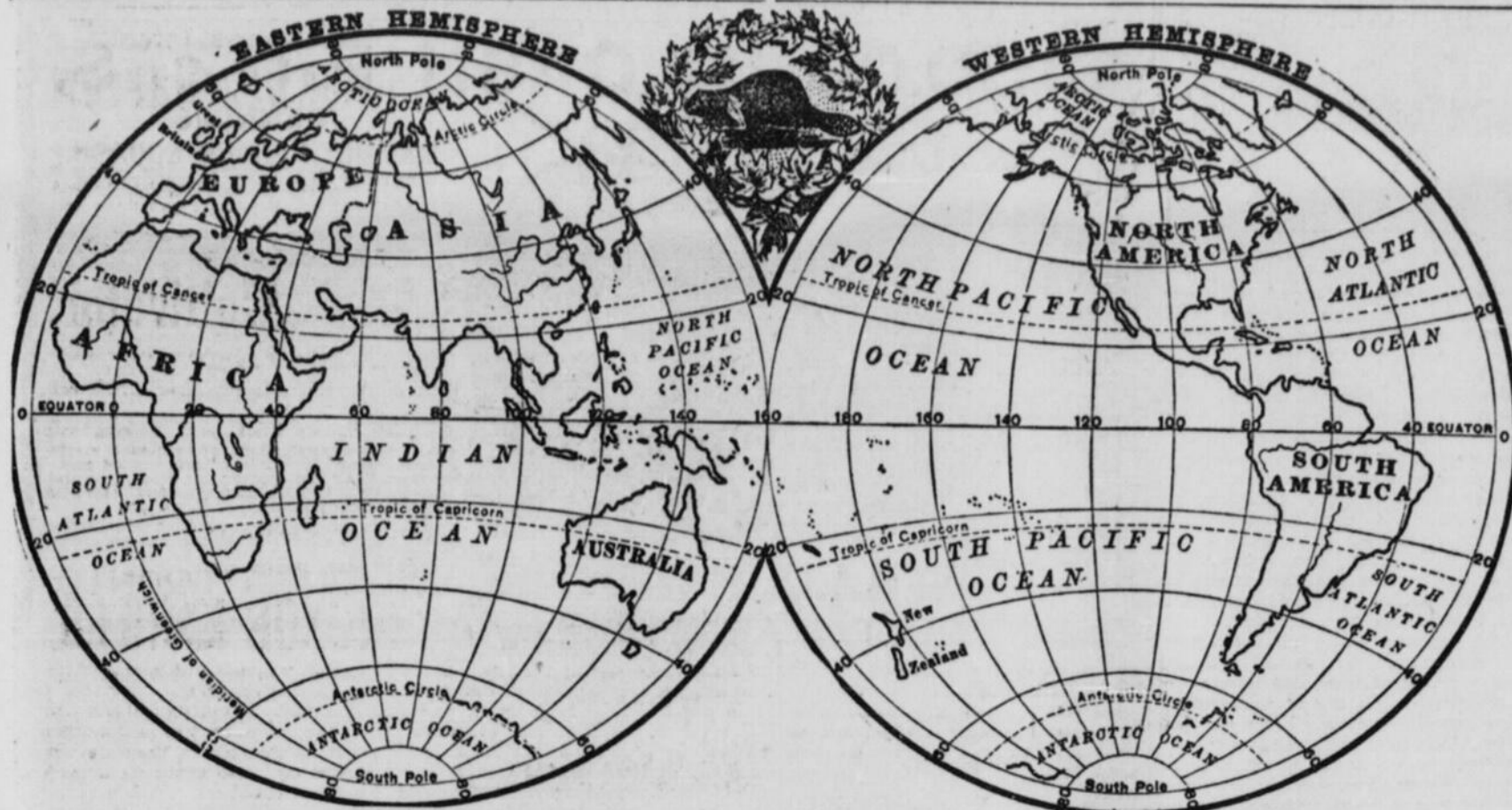
To save space, K is used for King, Q for Queen, B for Bishop, Kt for Knight (some people save themselves an extra stroke and give their friends a lot of bother by adopting instead N or S, as the fancy takes them), R for Rook, P for Pawn, and sq for square.

(Continued next week.)

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In the Company's offices throughout the world there are on file upward of a half million [500,000] grateful letters from people who have been cured, and throughout the world millions of people now use no other medicine.

CANADA. John McDonald, merchant, Cape North, N.S., says:--'For years I was a sufferer from spinal troubles, which eventually resulted in partial paralysis.'

FRANCE. Dr. Thibery Migge, Paris, a member of the Legion of Honor, says:--'I frequently prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my practice, especially in cases of anemia.'

PORTUGAL. P. Gonzalez, Oporto, says:--'My wife was a great sufferer from ailments which afflict the sex, suffering in consequence from headaches, weak heart and dizziness.'

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UNITED STATES. Mrs. M. M. Peabody, Haverhill, Mass., says:--'When I experienced the change in life that comes to all women, it left me broken in health and utterly miserable.'

SPAIN. M. Garcia, Barcelona, says:--'Overwork made me nervous, irritable and weak in health. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and decided to try them.'

SERBIA. Mrs. D. Gyurits, Belgrade, says:--'I was an almost continuous sufferer from a severe form of neuralgia. My blood was poor and watery, my face would swell and the pain endured was something frightful.'

MEXICO. Mrs. Isidora Salazar de Langarica, of Guachinango, Mexico, says:--'I had been sick now and then for a long time, but two years ago I began to grow worse.'

GREAT BRITAIN. Lily Ledger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ledger, Doncaster, Eng., at the age of six was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance to such an extent that she was utterly helpless.

ROUMANIA. Mrs. M. Youell, Bucharest, says:--'Two of my daughters, aged 14 and 16, have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with grand results. They were weak, often dizzy, ate but little, and the elder especially suffered much from pains in the head, sometimes almost to blindness.'

EGYPT. Max Fischer, Alexandria, says:--'I have handled Dr. Williams' Pink Pills since they were introduced into this country a few years ago and I can truthfully say that not only have their sales been wonderful, but they have worked some remarkable cures.'

SOUTH AFRICA. W. A. Bester, J.P., owner of Bester's farm, the scene of a recent battle near Ladysmith, says:--'For a long time I was in very poor health. I always felt tired, was afflicted with violent headaches and swollen and painful legs which made it difficult for me to walk.'

GERMANY. J. Lucas, Bremen, says:--'I have been a severe sufferer from kidney troubles and constant pains in the back, as the result of which I frequently passed sleepless nights.'

DENMARK. T. Lose, Copenhagen, says:--'Since Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been introduced in this country, I have sold more of them than any other medicine, and my customers all speak of them in words of great praise.'

BELGIUM. A. Derneville, Brussels, says:--'I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, which frequently kept me in the house for days at a time. All the medicines I took until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These seemed to have reached the root of the disease, as I have not had even a twinge of it for months.'

AUSTRALIA. W. F. Byrnes, whose home is a few miles from the city of Melbourne, says:--'Two years ago I was afflicted with a large abscess on the right thigh. The doctor said it was an aggravated case of hip disease, and consumption of the tissues.'

ITALY. Antonio Meranda, Milan, says:--'My son, twelve years old, was weak and ill. He could not run about and play like other children, and all that we did for him availed not. He had headaches, sometimes trembled all over and ate but little.'

SWITZERLAND. P. Doy, Geneva, says:--'I warmly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to those who may not be well. I felt weak at all times, had a poor appetite, and even slight exertion left me worn out.'

HOLLAND. H. Snabille, Rotterdam, says:--'My wife was weak and ailing for several years. She was often taken with severe headaches, her heart would palpitate violently if she took any exercise, and her appetite had almost deserted her.'

GREECE. J. D. Joannides, Piree, says:--'I was troubled with insomnia and general weakness, and a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted on his advice, and the medicine acted beyond my best expectations.'

If you are weak or ailing; if you are feeling "out of sorts"; or if you need a spring medicine (and most people do) Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are exactly what you require. But remember that you must get the genuine, and the world over, the genuine bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Mr. Herbert Spencer will celebrate his 80th birthday in April, and already in Australia a congratulatory address is being prepared for the occasion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to the grounds of Lambeth Palace being handed over to the London County Council as a public park.

One of the most novel and striking exhibits at the forthcoming Laundry Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, London, will be a machine which takes the soiled linen in at one end and turns it out fit for use at the other.

It is stated by the manager of an old-established stationery house in London that the demand for black-edged newspaper has not been so great since the cholera year of 1848-49. The great demand is traceable to the war.

The 'Cricklewood Reporter' gives the following account of 'A bad accident.'--'While roller-skating at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, Mr. MacPherson, jr., of the High road, Willesden Green, fell and broke his neck. We wish him a speedy recovery.'

In the West End of London the tradesmen are suffering. One well-known tailor has already had 67 customers killed, and several fashionable restaurants have closed one or more dining-rooms, so many of the men who were regular customers are now at the front.

The members of the National Amalgamated Union of Labor engaged in the shipyards on the north-east coast of England, the majority of whom are platers, helpers, and general yard laborers, have made a demand for ten percent advance on existing wages, to commence in April.

At half-past six the other morning, an alarm of fire was raised at Buckingham Palace, and the firemen of west end stations hurried to the scene. From some cause unknown a fire had broken out in one of the kitchens on the first floor, but the efforts of the palace servants extinguished the flames in a few minutes.

In one of the places where London merchants most do congregate, a pro-Boer was very much put out the other day by the good news. 'Ach, you will see!' he exclaimed, gesticulating fiercely, 'ze Boers vill take ze General French prisoner in Kimberley; I vill bet £5 on it. 'Taken,' said an Englishman. 'Vell, no, I vill not bet that, but I vill lay £5 ze English never reach Pretoria.' 'Taken,' said the Briton. 'Vell,' said the pro-Boer unasily, 'I will agree if you make it £1--not £5.'

London 'Truth' says:--I was talking to a lady whom I was sitting by at a dinner party last week, and deploring the loss of so many useful British lives in South Africa. She took this coolly, for she said that Great Britain is overpopulated, and that it can well afford a little blood-letting. I pointed out to her, however, that there are about a million more women in Great Britain than men, and that consequently the difficulty in finding a husband would be even greater after the war than it already is. The lady is unmarried herself, and this view of the South African butcher's bill so struck her that by the time we had arrived at the entrees she had her doubts as to the policy of the war; at the sweets she had become convinced that it was an immoral war; and I left her a peace-at-any-price-girl.

An interesting relic of the siege of Ladysmith has just been placed on exhibition in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall, London. This consists of a diminutive letter which was written in the town by a trooper in the Natal Carbineers and carried out by a native runner. The messenger was captured by the Boers, and whilst they were in the act of interrogating him he concealed the tiny missive in one of his nostrils, and, being released, was enabled to deliver it to the addressee, 'Captain A. N. Montgomery, magistrate, Natal.' The letter is about an inch and a quarter in length, and has been folded several times over, in order that it might be contained within the smallest possible compass.

Captain Philip H. B. Salisbury, son of the late Mr. Enoch Gibbons Salisbury, a well-known barrister, who at one time represented Chester in parliament, has just become an inmate of Chester Workhouse. Captain Salisbury is only 34 years of age. He has had a remarkable career, having served with distinction in the Serbian campaign--on which he wrote an interesting book--and having held an appointment in the Congo Free State. The other morning he came before the Chester Board of Guardians, and stated that after paying his hotel bill and tipping the waiter in the usual way he was destitute, and, therefore, came to his native place in order to go on the parish. Captain Salisbury said he had held government appointments, had written books, and had managed several leading magazines. He was at present writing a book, and hoped he should be able to finish it in the workhouse. Some time ago he was asked by Lord Wenlock to go to Russia in connection with some mines, but had the misfortune to break his leg in four places, and was some months in hospital.

On another occasion a New York newspaper proprietor had engaged him to go on tour with him. He sprained his ankle at tennis, and was laid up for six months. Captain Salisbury was allowed to stay in the workhouse for the present, and the clerk to the guardians said he thought he would have time given him to finish his book, in order that he might earn something.

SCOTCH.

Of all the towns in Scotland Falkirk holds the worst place in regard to drunkenness, according to the judicial statistics just published. Out of every ten thousand of population Falkirk has 808 cases of drunkenness, Glasgow comes next, with 604, and Ayr has 571. Stirling's proportion is very much lower--Stirling 'Observer.'

By the death of Miss Florence Wright, 22, Terrace, Stirling, the last of the lineal descendants of 'Pin Wright,' who, according to tradition, removed the pin (hence the sobriquet) which caused the bridge to collapse into the Forth at the Battle of Stirling, has been taken away. Deceased was a chatty, intelligent old lady, and a fervent admirer of royalty.

The other afternoon whilst a chimney sweeper, named John Shand, was at work upon the roof of a six-story tenement, in Dickson's Close, High street, he slipped and fell to the ground and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, on arrival at which it was found that he had succumbed to his injuries. The deceased was thirty-six years of age, resided at 8 Bakehouse Close, Canongate.

The death is announced of Mr. James Bruce, of Inverquhomery, one of the best known Shorthorn breeders in Scotland. Deceased succeeded to the estate on the death of his uncle, who bequeathed over £40,000 among the poor in the Presbytery of Deer. Mr. Bruce took no part in public affairs; he devoted most of his time to the rearing of his herd of Shorthorns, which for years in succession scored signal victories at Smithfield and elsewhere.

The death has occurred at Single Inch, Ettrick, of Mr. Gideon Laidlaw, roadman, who had reached the unusual age of ninety-seven years, and who is generally believed to be the oldest inhabitant of Selkirkshire. Mr. Laidlaw was born in Tushielaw, and in his younger years was in the service of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. The famous Carterhaugh football match he remembered well, and he had seen and known Sir Walter Scott, and 'Christopher North.' The late Lord Napier and Hogg often used to visit him in his latter years.

The trustees of Burns's Cottage have received from Miss Sloan, 2 Barns street, Ayr, a necklace, accompanied by the following notice of its history:--'This necklace and a chair were made from wood taken from Alloway's old Haunted Kirk. In 1822 the chair was presented to George IV. when he visited Scotland, and in the same year this necklace was presented by Mr. David Auld, Doonbrae, to Mrs. Sloan, mother of the late Dr. Sloan, Ayr. Miss Sloan, 2 Barns street, Ayr, daughter of the above Mrs. Sloan, presents the necklace to the museum at Burns's Cottage--Feb. 26, 1900.' The trustees have accepted the necklace, and it will be deposited in the museum.

THE LATE MR. JAS. O. FRASER.

In our notice of the death of Mr. Jas. O. Fraser, a Canadian pioneer, at Hamiota, Manitoba, deceased was referred to as being an 'honorary elder of the Wesleyan Church.' It should have read 'an honored elder of the Presbyterian Church.'

IN MEMORIAM.

H. P. P.--F. M.--J. W. A. C.

(Killed in Africa.)

When I lie dying in my bed, A grief to wife, and child, and friend How shall I grudge you, gallant dead Your sudden, swift, heroic end!

Dear hands will minister to me, Dear eyes denote each shallower breath: You had your battle-cries, you three, To cheer and charm you to your death.

You did not wane from worse to worst, Under coarse drug or futile knife, But in one grand, mad, moment burst, From glorious life to glorious Life. . . .

These twenty years ago and more, 'Mid purple heather and brown crag, Our whole school numbered scarce a score, And three have fallen for the Flag.

You two have finished on one side, You who were friend and foe at play; Together you have done and died; But that was where you learnt the way.

And the third face! I see it now, So delicate and pale and brave, The clear grey eye, the unruined brow, Were ripening for a hero's grave.

Ah! gallant three, too young to die! The pity of it all endures, Yet, in my own poor passing, I Shall lie and long for such as yours. --E. W. Hornung, in 'Spectator.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE PLEASURE OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

Homes for Working Girls—We Pass This Way but Once—Beauty—Sleep—Economical Dishes.

MRS. BAKER'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

(By Lily Manker Allen.)
Margaret Nelson, running in one evening, found her friend, Mrs. Baker, with a ledger-like book on the table in front of her, while papers covered with figures lay scattered about.

"What's this? New freak? Bookkeeping?"

"Not a new freak—several years old. Bookkeeping, yes, with arithmetic, penmanship, domestic economy and a study of market values thrown in. In fact, it's a genuine business college."

"On topics, with curiosity, Margaret drew near to inspect the columns, but her face fell as she said: 'Oh, it's only an account book. Do you bother to put down all you spend, and isn't it horrid to have to remember everything?'"

"Neither bothersome nor horrid when you've once become addicted to the habit, as it were. In fact, it's very pleasant, and interesting. Just look over the book a minute."

"You see I have three columns—the first for the time money, the Lord's tenth, the second for board and fuel, and the third for all other expenses. Here," turning to another set of entries at the back of the book, "I keep an account of the income, so that we may always know just where we stand at the end of the month—how much we have given, what our household expenses have been, how much we have cleared or lost during the month and various other items of interest."

"But, dear me, I should get altogether disgusted if I kept an account of my expenses. For instance, suppose I were up town and I indulge in an ice cream soda. A month later I look over my book and think to myself: 'How foolish that was! I didn't need that soda, and now, like the little girl when the electric car ran off the track, I wish I had my nickel back.'"

Both laughed, and Mr. Baker replied: "But that is a strong argument for rather than against keeping an account. You are far less likely to make a foolish purchase—although I wouldn't be too hard on the innocent soda—when you know it is going down on your book, and it is such a satisfaction to know where all the money has gone, and to plan beforehand how to get the most out of it. For example, a year ago, flour was very high. Having a fixed limit to our living expenses, we found it better at that time to use more corn meal, meat and vegetables. Just now meat is dear, and we are largely using other foods in its place."

"Then our giving, too. If we find that we have given less than the tenth one month, we have the pleasure of giving so much more the next month. And here is something—opening to several pages of figures toward the back of the book, 'which is interesting to us, although it might not be so to any one else.'"

Margaret looked and saw a list made out like this:

Jan., Feb., etc.	Total per month.
Breadstuffs	
Meat and fish	
Milk	
Butter	
Sugar	
Fruit and vegetables	
Fuel and lights	
Clothing	
Doctor and medicine	
Correspondence	
Car and railway fare	
Water, rent	
Periodicals	
Miscellaneous	

"Here you see we have the expenses for the whole year itemized so that we can easily compare them. The older children are interested in this, and if there is something they want very much, they can easily see why it is sometimes necessary to deny them. I think we shall make Edward the family bookkeeper as soon as he is old enough. But from ten years old I mean that each of the children shall have an account book in which to keep his personal receipts, giving and expenditure."

"But suppose you do not pay cash for everything you buy—suppose you run monthly bills?"

"All the more reason why one should keep an account. People who run bills are almost certain to buy more than they would if they bought for cash, and keeping an account would help to offset that, besides leaving no room for mistakes on the part of the dealer. For those whose affairs are entrusted to servants, I should think the account book would be indispensable, as well as for those who are living beyond their means without intending to do so; the account book would help them to find the leakage."

"Then I find that the account book is a convenient reference as to dates, prices, etc. After each article of clothing I put the initial of the member of the family for whom it was bought. I always make a note also of the quantity of the purchase. I can tell when I bought my last gown, and how much material was required, how much I paid for my blackberries

for canning last summer, and what time they have been cheapest each year. I can tell when I put the children into woollen stockings last winter, when the cotton ones were bought in the spring, and how many pairs were required for each child during that time. If I have forgotten whether I have paid my monthly C. E. pledge, I can tell by referring to my book. In fact, I find my account book a cyclopedia of useful information."

"You are quite an enthusiast on the subject, observed Margaret, and turning to the fly leaf, she wrote:

"The Family Account Book—A Solution of all Household Complexities—A Panacea for Every Domestic Ill."

"Oh, not quite that," said Mrs. Baker, smiling, nevertheless.—"The 'Congregationalist.'"

HOMES FOR WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS.

(Congregationalist, Boston.)

One of the greatest problems the self-supporting woman in our large cities has to face is the question of home. How and where shall the working girl without home ties live? If she has a relative to assume the care and work, or if she has herself sufficient resources and self-reliance, there is no reason why she should not keep house. Or if this is not feasible fortunate is she who is taken into a congenial private family. Really homelike boarding houses do exist, but not every one who seeks can find or can afford to pay for when found. The modern apartment house has possibilities of a home for three or four banding together to share work and expenses. Any one of these methods of living may be within the reach of a woman who is earning twelve dollars a week and upwards. She may weigh the disadvantages and compensations of each and choose, yet even for her the choice is not always easy.

What about girls whose weekly wage is less than eight, or even less than five dollars? What becomes of these—the young, the inexperienced, the weak, the stranger in the great city, discouraged and perhaps tempted? Where shall such find shelter, protection and wholesome social life? This matter of cleanly, independent, self-respecting existence for working women on small pay in large cities is so important a phase of social economics that government has turned its attention to it. The latest bulletin issued by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright for the Department of Labor is devoted in part to a study of homes and clubs for self-supporting girls, signed by Mary S. Ferguson.

Most of us are familiar with the boarding home as it exists in connection with the Women's Christian Associations, but it is not generally known how many similar homes exist on a smaller scale in various cities, under both Protestant and Roman Catholic auspices. The first organized effort in the United States to offer a comfortable and attractive home to self-supporting women, at rates within the means of those earning small wages, was made in 1856 by the Ladies' Christian Union in New York city. Baltimore came next with its Female Christian Home established in 1865. The Labor Department reports statistics of ninety boarding homes and clubs existing today in forty-six cities. But even in New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis and Cincinnati, where the best provision for women wage-earners is made the supply is entirely inadequate to the demand, while in some of our other populous cities little attention is paid to this matter.

The essential features of the boarding home are the protective supervision, personal interest and moral support afforded by the home roof, the house mother and association with other women similarly circumstanced. At none of these homes is the boarder an object of charity, although many of them owe their object to philanthropic effort. They are all founded upon the principle of mutual aid and co-operation and are wholly or partly self-supporting.

Of necessity more or less strict oversight is maintained. Boarders are obliged to keep rules and adapt themselves to the order of the household. Not infrequently the working girl chafes against the restraint and complains of loss of freedom. But what is the alternative? A third-rate boarding house or, worse yet, a cheap lodging house, in which she lives by herself, drifts about from place to place for meals, and receives her friends and acquaintances in her bedroom or meets them on the streets or in questionable places of amusement. If she refuses to avail herself of such opportunities of social intercourse, she lives a life of loneliness, detrimental to health and happiness. Our own acquaintance with such girls confirms Mrs. Ferguson's statement that for them 'home has no meaning, except, perhaps as a memory, and all the restraining influences of home and home ties give place to an in-

dependence which is perilous and a freedom that only the strongest can safely use.'

In some cities where women have been unwilling to take either of these alternatives, boarding clubs have been formed. These are co-operative enterprises which owe their origin to a revolt against authority as administered by a paid officer in the boarding home, as well as to an abnormal sensitiveness to receiving benefits which might be regarded as charity. The boarding club aims to become independent of outside financial help and to establish itself as an economic success. This has been done by the Jane Club of Chicago through a system of co-operative housekeeping. In other cases the plan is to furnish a home to a limited number in connection with a restaurant having large accommodations. The Working Girls' Club of Buffalo is a conspicuous example of this class.

This movement is still in its experimental stage. For the better paid worker, morally strong enough for the independence of such club life, yet glad of the protection and social opportunity afforded by members, this may be a solution of the problem of living. It is not to be denied, however, that such a movement strikes to some extent, at least, at the root of home life, of which the very essence is mutual dependence and willingness to sacrifice individual freedom. Neither the boarding home nor the boarding club may offer an ideal home for the working girl on small pay, but they are the best substitutes for a real home that we can offer. Now that the commissioner of labor has called attention to the importance of this matter from the standpoint of social economics as well as that of humanity, it is to be hoped there will be increased effort to multiply and improve such institutions, and to add opportunities for social pleasures and self-culture.

BUT ONCE.

We pass this way but once, dear heart!
Musing above the birch logs' flare,
The booming of the mighty mart
Borne to us through snow-laden air,
Our talk is of Life's little day,
Between us and the embers' glow
A phantom wavers, spent and gray,
The Year that died awhile ago.

We pass this way but once. The seeds,
From lax or heedful hands that fall,
Will yield their kind. Lush, noisome weeds
Our wild remorse cannot recall;
Sweet herbs of grace and goodly grain
We idly strew or plant with prayers—
Others will reap, for loss or gain,
And cursing us, will burn our tares.

We pass this way but once. Though hard
And steep the climb through blinding heat
And cruel frost, and sharp the shard
'Gainst which we dash our hurrying feet,
Our toil and hurt leave scanty trace—
A blood-stain on a displaced stone,
Vague lettering on a boistered face,
Perchance the echo of a moan.

We pass this way but once. The joy
That might be ours to-day, withheld
(As you might daily with a toy)
Changes, like fairy gold of old,
To withered leaves that mock our tears.
The love denied, the hope delayed,
Whatever the wealth of future years,
Remain, for aye, a debt unpaid.

With thy true eyes on mine, dear heart,
As at the margin of the sea
Which thee and me one day must part,
Forgive all that I would not be,
Assail thou me while I cast out
Dark fancies that have wrought me pain;
Let love's strong faith bear down weak
doubt;

We shall not pass this way again.
—Marion Harland, in 'Harper's Bazar.'

BEDTIME.

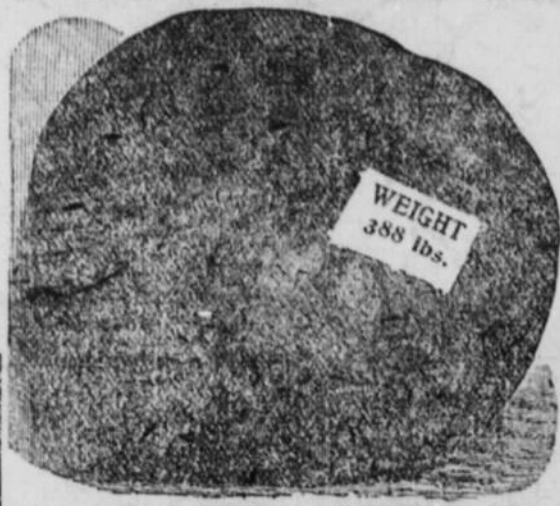
A physician of courtly old school manners used to give prescriptions marked respectively for early bedtime and for late bedtime. A discussion arose the other day between several friends as to what constituted early and what late bedtime. Some of the ladies maintained that ten o'clock was the limit between the two, others had thought that early bedtime lasted until eleven, and a few who believed in beauty sleep, pleaded that early bedtime began at eight and ended at half-past nine o'clock.

So many people are engaged all day, and the dinner hour is necessarily, in city life, deferred to so late an hour, that families do not break up from their quiet evenings until after ten. Society pushes its hours later and later, and the votaries of fashion come near having no bedtime at all, snatching their rest when they can between one gay rout and another. The invalid and the aged person, and the child, must perforce, retire early. For those steady-going persons, who regulate their lives by rule, and who habitually rise at an early hour, and breakfast punctually at seven o'clock, ten is certainly a good bedtime hour. Brain-workers would find their account in seeking the repose of the couch and the darkened and silent chamber, with preferable opaque curtains to exclude the light of the moon and the street lamp alike, at ten o'clock.

A long sleep rests the mind as well as the body, and prepares one for the work of the next day, whatever it may be. Far better than an opiate or a narcotic is the habit of seeking the pillow at an early hour and quietly lying still, with closed eyes, and relaxed limbs, until sleep, gently woo-

\$150.00 IN CASH PRIZES.

FOR BIG SQUASH GROWN FROM SEED.



RENNIE'S MAMMOTH GREEN SQUASH.

HEAVIEST SPECIMENS GROWN IN 1900.

\$10.00 CASH will be paid to each of the first ten growing and reporting to us squashes weighing not less than 250 lbs. each, and \$5.00 cash will be paid to growers of the next 10 heaviest specimens provided the weights are not less than 200 lbs. each. Only one squash to be entered by any one grower. No competitor to take more than one prize.

All reports of weights must be sent in by October 30th. (On competition card enclosed in every packet of seed, at which time the prize winning specimens will be ordered sent to us, (at our expense) and after they are received the cash will be forwarded to the successful competitors.

An Improved Strain.—For exhibition purposes this wonderful variety cannot be equalled. The skin is dark green in color, and the flesh a bright golden yellow. Seeds saved from selected specimens weighing from 200 to 400 lbs. Put 100 seeds together with Mr. Warnock's secret. "How to Grow Big Squash," 25c.

NOTE.—No report will be accepted unless it is made out on "1900" competition card, which is enclosed in every packet.

WILLIAM RENNIE, LARGEST MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE IN CANADA, TORONTO.

ed, comes with its healing touch and softly weaves its spell of balm.

The good doctor probably meant by early bedtime any hour between eight and half-past nine, and regarded the latter period as between half-past nine and midnight.

Growing children cannot too carefully be enjoined to get plenty of sleep. The boy or girl who has lessons to learn must waken early after a good night's rest, and this is insured by punctuality in retiring. Eight o'clock is a good bedtime for all young people under fifteen, and should be insisted upon by parents.—'Harper's Bazar.'



SAILING ON LIFE'S SEA.

What sad memories cluster round my heart to-day! Looking down through the long vista of years, my life has been passed in such variable scenes. And to-day, as I look out of my chamber window, I can see through the opening between the houses, the blue ocean. How calm and peaceful it appears to be, with the sun shining on it in all its brightness, making the water look so blue and sparkling. And away out near the horizon, I can see a large vessel, sailing so gracefully on its clear, placid waters; outward-bound, it seems to me, laden with merchandise, it may be; bound for some distant land. And the sky is so clear and beautiful with sunshine, and the musical song of birds. And then, looking across the waters, I can in fancy hear the sailors' song, floating o'er the water. Joyous and free, as the light, dancing waves. But, methinks, as the evening approaches, and the dark clouds gather overhead, how changed the scene will be; the musical song will be hushed, and the hearts that had been filled with such buoyant hopes, will begin to falter, and as the night advances and the storm-clouds gather thickly overhead, and the ship is tossed to and fro by the strong winds and angry waves, I can fancy the sailor's heart drifting homeward to the beloved one, that has been so tenderly loved and cared for.

O sad midnight, how depressing thou art! But the vessel, in all its graceful splendor, rides safely on, and after the night has been passed, and the tempest has spent its fury, the morning breaks, and the sun in all its splendor, gilds mountain, dale, ocean and river.

And then how high the sailor's hopes rise again, and on reaching the harbor, how cheerfully all work to help unload the vessel, singing with heart and voice, and thinking how soon the time will come when they shall join their loved ones.

Some there are, who are just starting out on life's sea. And, O how bright all their hopes are! And some of us, sailors on life's sea, embarked with hopes just as fair, and had hoped for just as pleasant a voyage, as we thought some of our sailor friends had. But what a sad disappointment the reality proved to be, for almost at the starting point, we have been stranded by some sunken rocks, that were hidden from our sight, yet too near the surface for our safety. And yet some of us are still drifting on, although the beauty and freshness of our vessel has been marred after our encounter with the ugly rocks, and dangerous shoals. Still at the present time our hopes run high, and our vessel may in the noon of life, ride in safety, over the other shoals and sunken rocks, and land us in the safe harbor of love and home.

And, methinks, after the hardships and toil we've had to pass through, we shall the more appreciate blessings when they come to us. And then our sad experience should give us greater knowledge, helping us to point out to our sailor companions, the shoals and rocks, where we have been shipwrecked, and almost had our vessel sunken in the sea of anguish and despair. And then some of us sailors are near the port; the vessel may have lost its outward beauty and strength, but the inner timbers are still strong enough to reach the harbor in safety.

May the dear Heavenly Father help us to ride over the waves of life, knowing that if we trust, love, and serve him, in the voyage of life, we shall gain our reward, by entering into the harbor of eternal joy

and happiness, safe at home in the dear fatherland of the soul, where no storm can ever come.

LOUISE.

HOT WATER.

To relieve the pain of bruises and prevent discoloration and subsequent stiffness, nothing is more efficacious than fomentations of water as hot as can be borne.



A Breakfast Dish.—Take two cups of breadcrumbs, one cup of lean boiled ham, chopped fine, a small piece of butter, salt to taste, and enough stock to moisten the whole. Put this mixture in a deep pie dish, cover the top lightly with crumbs, and bake about half an hour.

A Relishable Left-over.—If there are considerable portions of potatoes, ham, bacon, or eggs left from the meal they are considered in most households as almost, if not altogether, useless. A favorite dish in some families is made from these articles. Chop the meat very fine, removing all scraps of bone and gristle; cut the eggs into little square blocks and chop the potatoes into pieces the size of wheat grains. Slice a very small onion in a frying-pan, let it cook until brown, put in the vegetables and meat, and fry until brown. Serve with a garnish of parsley and slices of lemon.

Mush Pudding.—Two eggs, one-half pint of milk, one-half pint of water, sugar, raisins, two cups of wheat mush cooked, flavor, bake twenty minutes. For sauce take one cup of boiling water, thicken slightly with corn starch, sweeten and flavor as desired.

Rice Pudding.—Throw three-fourths of a cup of rice, previously washed, into salted boiling water in a farina-bowler. Cook until well done, then add one quart of milk, the yolks of three eggs that have been thoroughly beaten with three table-spoonsful of granulated sugar, flavor with vanilla. Four into a baking-dish, spread over the top of the pudding dish the whites of three eggs beaten lightly with five table-spoons powdered sugar and bake to a delicate brown. Serve with rich cream. It is good either warm or cold.

TWO RECIPES FOR MARMALADE.

Almost every good housewife possesses her own pet recipe for marmalade. The two printed beneath are each excellent, and for the first is claimed the extra attribute of being a delicious tonic. It is made entirely of bitter oranges and a little admixture of lemon.

Take six Seville oranges and one lemon, or twelve Seville oranges and two lemons, and shred the fruit very finely, having previously wiped it most carefully and taken off any specks which may adhere to the peel. Place the fruit in a large vessel and add one pint of water for every orange and one pint also for each lemon, and let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours, then boil it until tender and again allow it to stand for twenty-four hours. Next add one pound of sugar to every orange or lemon, and boil again until the mixture jellies. Remove it from the fire, put it in jars, and cover it with air-tight papers.

A second very good recipe is the following:—Take twelve Seville oranges and two Valencias and shred them finely. Allow two quarts of water to every pound of fruit, let it stand for twenty-four hours, then boil it until the chips are tender. Again leave it to stand for another twenty-four hours, and boil it up with one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit until it jellies.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. E. W. Macallum and family, of Marsh, Turkey, were to leave for Canada at the beginning of March, and are expected at the home of Mr. Macallum's parents in Kingston, about the middle of April.

Those who had the privilege of hearing Mrs. Whittemore, of New York, speak in several of the churches of Toronto, recently, on rescue work for fallen women, will be glad, says the 'Christian

Guardian,' to learn that the Board of Management of the Methodist City Mission Society, at their meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 13, decided to establish a Rescue Home in this city, similar to those founded by Mrs. Whittemore in New York and elsewhere. It will be called 'The Door of Hope, No. 51, Toronto,' and will be included in the Door of Hope Union of the United States and Canada. It will be supported entirely by voluntary contributions, specially donated to this object.

At a public meeting in Carnegie Hall, the other day, the project of building an immense tabernacle and auditorium for interdenominational worship was advocated. The idea was first suggested by Dwight L. Moody. The auditorium at Carnegie Hall was filled, and addresses were made by the Rev. Arthur C. Dixon, Countess Schimmelmarm and the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell. As projected, the auditorium will be three stories, with a tower at the corner. The auditorium proper will be on the ground floor, and is to accommodate about three thousand persons. It will be circular, with raised seats, in theatre style. A smaller hall will hold two thousand persons. The principal feature of the building, though, will be a roof auditorium, accommodating about 1,500 persons. This is especially intended for meetings in the summer, and will be used for Bible conferences, evangelistic gatherings and conventions of different denominations.

Secessions from the Roman priesthood in France continue to be reported in the 'Chretien Francais.' This journal is now printing a most interesting religious autobiography, 'The Romance of a Conscience,' by Mr. Granjon, who tells of the way in which children of tender years are dedicated to the priesthood in France—just as they used to be to the monastic life in the England of Bede's day. He gives a very remarkable account of the terrible disillusion of a newly-ordained Roman priest, possibly himself, whose imagination had been wrought to a high pitch by fervid descriptions of the priestly office, while on his initiation to it he finds his fellows irreverently reciting their offices in haste, that they may find time for sloth and for gambling. In connection with the Reform movement on the Continent, we note that an attempt is being made to found an Old Catholic Nursing Sisterhood, in Switzerland.—'Churchman.'

Miss Agnes Weston writes from the Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth:—'The brave sailors and marines of our Naval Brigade in South Africa are naturally much on my heart. Some are defending Ladysmith, some with Lord Methuen's column on the Modder River, others fighting under General Buller, and some languishing as prisoners in Pretoria. I feel that God's voice is speaking solemnly to us as a nation, and calling us to repentance and humiliation in his sight for national sins. Many Christian Friends, Bluejackets and Royal Marines, are in the front, and it does my heart good to hear of their prayer meetings and Bible readings amid the shriek of the shells and the ping of the bullets. One young fellow, a bluejacket, stole away during a halt to a little prayer meeting. All were impressed by his brightness and spirituality. In the terrible fight that followed he fell. An officer who was shot at his side knew him, and offered him a stimulant. "Thank you, sir, no," he replied; "I am going to Jesus and to glory."

The Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. Ryle), has issued a farewell address to the clergy and laity of the diocese in view of his approaching retirement. He says that after filling unexpectedly the office of bishop for nearly twenty years, he is about to resign a post which years and failing health, at the age of eighty-three, tell him he is no longer able to fill with advantage to the diocese or to the Church of England. He pathetically says he had hoped that he might be allowed to end his days near the Mersey, and die in harness, but he feels that the huge population of the diocese requires a younger and stronger bishop. In an exhortation to the clergy, he says the people will not be content with dull, tame sermons. They want life and light and fire and love in the pulpit, as well as in the parish. He asks them to cultivate and study the habit of being at peace, and to beware of divisions. There was one thing the children of the world

can always understand, if they did not understand doctrine, and that was angry quarrelling and controversy. In conclusion he appeals to the clergy and laity never to forget that the principles of the Protestant Reformation have made this country what she is.

At a Moody memorial meeting in Exeter Hall, the most enthusiastic reception of the evening, according to a correspondent of the 'Episcopal Recorder,' was accorded to Mr. Thomas Spurgeon. He received quite an ovation as he came forward to speak. There was no one in the world, Mr. Moody loved better than C. H. Spurgeon, the chairman told us, and Mr. Thomas Spurgeon described with deep feeling how, when he was just about to return to New Zealand, Mr. Moody saw him amongst a crowd in the vestry of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, put forth the others in his own remarkable way, and prayed that if it were God's will C. H. Spurgeon's son might succeed to his father's post and work. Mr. Thomas Spurgeon's arrangement of Moody characteristics so that the initials formed the name, highly interested his audience. 'M' stood for 'Mighty.' 'He was specially mighty in the Scriptures. How he loved them! How he believed in them, Jonah and all!' The two 'O's' represented Original and Orthodox; 'D,' Devout and Devoted, two qualities which were really one in Mr. Moody's case. Most people wondered how Mr. Spurgeon would dispose of the 'Y,' and he confessed that it had puzzled him, until he found the definition 'Young-hearted.'

LITERARY WORK IN CHINA. AN APPEAL FOR UNIVERSITY MEN.

The following letter from the Rev. Donald MacGillivray should not appeal in vain to men of the right stamp. Mr. MacGillivray is a gold medalist from Toronto University, and is now in the service of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese.

'Shanghai, Jan. 23, 1900. The University of Toronto has given a few graduates to China, but as far as I know I am the only one wholly engaged in giving to the Chinese a Christian literature. And yet is not this the work specially adapted to a university-trained man? Would that we had in this work some of the men who are now passing through the language departments of the university! May some of them consecrate this gift of language to the Lord, not to move juries and assemblies at home, but to move this fourth of the human race, yellow, yet brothers! To give the gospel to them, is it not well termed the mightiest task still left to the Church? And how will it be done? By voice and pen. Are you well able to reach men by the pen? Come out and join us here, and lose your life that you may keep it unto life eternal. Especially because:

1. The Chinese have a vast literature of their own, but not a grain of saving truth in it all. Christian literature is so far not one-millionth part of it. Should this disparity continue? 2. Readers are a great host, though the average literary attainment is low. 3. Most of these readers are scholars who never darken chapel doors. They can be reached by books and books only. Shall the books be light or darkness? The darkness of western infidel literature is coming to deepen the night of heathenism.

4. The system of examinations, bringing together readers, is a divinely ordered door for books.

5. Outside translations of Scripture and commentaries thereon, the amount of Christian books is ridiculously meagre. Put together they would not bulk as largely as two volumes of Chambers's Encyclopaedia. Christian young men in the university, heirs of all the ages, reveling in the literary treasures of the Christian world, what a field for you here, to give the Chinese Church a part at least of this heritage, and turn in on heathen China "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," yes the Eternal Truth hidden from them so long! Come along and goisped ye!—Donald MacGillivray, in 'Westminster Review.'

MR. HAMMOND IN THE SOUTH.

The Rev. E. P. Hammond, assisted by the Rev. D. V. Mays, has been holding evangelistic meetings in the south since Jan. 14.

The services were held three weeks in Charleston, the first two weeks among the white churches, and during the last week with the colored. The Lord richly blessed all the services. Some of the meetings were remarkable in power. The fact that more than eight hundred expressed a belief that they had passed from death to life was very encouraging.

The brethren were next invited to Orangeburg, S.C., to visit Claflin University, and the state college, with an aggregate of 1,200 students. A blessed work was done among them, especially in the state college, whose president, the Hon. T. W. Miller, is a conspicuous leader of his race, and a former member of congress. The Rev. L. M. Danton, D.D., president of the Claflin School, is well known and loved by many in the north and is ably assisted also by teachers from the north. Columbia was next visited. Several hundred professed conversion in five days, and a great revival began in Allen University, which the president reports is still continuing. Mr. Hammond then spent the Sabbath at Montreat, a resort at Black Mountain Station, 2,300 feet above sea level, 16 miles from Asheville, near the summit

of Blue Ridge, where people from the north have sought an equable climate, cool in summer and warm in winter. It was founded by J. C. Collins, who still resides there, and some of whose children had been converted in Mr. Hammond's meetings in New Haven. The son of another minister there had similarly been blessed in Los Angeles, while a third minister when a boy had been converted in one of Mr. Hammond's meetings for children, near Alton, Ill. Two more persons were present who had been in his meetings in New York and Kansas. He meets with like experiences in many places as a result of his incessant evangelistic effort. Notwithstanding the torrents of rain, people attended services, a goodly number professed conversion and the work will be continued by local ministers. A similar result attended services conducted by Mr. Mays in a church in Asheville. He visited the splendid seminary presided over by the Rev. Thomas Lawrence, D.D., in that city, the Normal and Collegiate Institute for white young women, which is under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Missions and well deserves its support. It is attended by three hundred young ladies and is doing a great work in affording a Christian education on the Mount Holyoke plan in a wide region of the south. An industrial school for boys, eight miles distant, is also connected with this institution. The evangelist next visited Biddle University, at Charlotte, N. C. This is the only Presbyterian school for men of its standard in the inquiry meetings, also the many the Board of Missions for Freedmen. In two days and a half over three hundred gave in their names professing conversion. The theological students assisted in the inquiry meeting, also the many Christian students in the college.

THE SAMOAN MINING SCHOOL.

The 'Missionary Herald,' Boston, notices the fact that in the recent partition of the Samoan Islands, the missions of the London Missionary Society have been transferred to the jurisdiction of other countries than the one to which they have heretofore owed allegiance. The same thing occurred when Tahiti and Madagascar were handed over to France. While condoling with the great London society, the 'Herald' expresses satisfaction that, together with the harbor of Pago-Pago in the little island of Tutuila, there has fallen to the share of the United States the excellent training school at Malua, on one of the Maua islets. We have heard much of Pago-Pago from the secular press from time to time, and the advantages which that harbor possesses as a naval station is well known to American advocates of expansion, but comparatively few have heard of the school at Malua. Yet at that place exists an institution whose praise is in the mouths of all the missionaries of the Pacific for the valuable service it has rendered to the cause of Christ since the mission in Samoa was started by John Williams.

Not only has the Samoan mission been self-supporting, but it has contributed to the cause of foreign missions five thousand dollars annually for the past thirty years. At the Malua school, also self-supporting, no less than twelve hundred men and seven hundred women have been taught, and the great majority of these have become teachers or preachers of the gospel, and the whole Samoan group has been evangelized by their agency; it has also supplied many missionaries who are now laboring among the heathen. There are now thirty married Samoan teachers at work in New Guinea, while sixty missionaries have gone from the Samoan group to other Pacific islands. We do not wonder that the London society laments the loss of so fruitful a mission, while in the Malua Institution the United States gains that which far transcends in importance the great harbor of Pago-Pago.—'Episcopal Recorder.'

A CHANGE IN TURKEY.

(The Outlook, New York.) We are told that in at least one of the provinces of Turkey an order was lately received from the capital to prepare for another massacre. The government was out of patience with the Armenians, and it was considering the policy of complete extermination. The Governor-General summoned the leading Turkish notables who were near at hand and laid the order before them and asked what should be done. A Bey from a near village, the noblest man of them all, asked what would be the consequence of disobedience, and he was informed that it would be death. He replied: 'I defended my village at the time of the previous massacre, and I will do it again. If my life is sacrificed in the attempt, here are my two sons, and I command them in this presence to put their own lives for the defence of our village and the other Armenians as far as possible,' and his sons gave their word that they would obey their father's command. Upon this the Bey from another village said that he would do the same, while the military commander said that he would protect the seat of government. This led others to declare that they would do what they could for their own places, although there were a number present who would have been glad to have another opportunity for plunder. The Governor-General then said that, as it seemed to be the determination to protect the region near at hand, he would do what he could for the rest of the province, and so the meeting broke up. A few hours later an order came

from the capital to take effective measures for the protection of the district. It is, of course, the intention of the government to keep such matters secret, but some Turk informs an Armenian friend, and so the matter spreads. In the district of which we speak there was great terror for a few days in November. The indemnity for the destruction of mission property has not yet been paid, although the Sultan himself promised it months ago. Application was made more than a year ago for permission to rebuild the burned buildings at Harpoot, but the permission has not yet been secured. These buildings belonged to Euphrates College, whose students are Armenians, and the government naturally does not approve of such institutions. Our government has never had a more faithful representative at the Sublime Porte than Mr. Straus, and he is doing all in his power to secure the indemnity and the permission to rebuild.

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, as president of the National Temperance League, issued a circular from Lambeth Palace dated Nov. 1, 1898, convening a congress of the World's Temperance Workers, to be held in the Medical Examination Halls, London, from June 9 to 18, 1900. The general committee, representing forty-four national societies of Great Britain, has been appointed to carry out the details. No less than 70 organizations of all kinds in the United Kingdom and 25 foreign and colonial societies have already intimated their intention to appoint delegates, and it is anticipated that this will be the most influential attended gathering of temperance workers ever held. Application for further information and membership enrolment forms should be made by every society or individual who can become associated with the congress, either by sending delegates, or attendance, or by becoming corresponding members. Address: Robert Rae, secretary of the National Temperance League, 34 Paternoster Row, London, E. C., England.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

April 8, 1900.

PRECEPTS AND PROMISES.

Matt. vii., 1-14.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—'Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.—Matt. vii., 12.

The subject brought before us at this time is the believer's relation to the world in which he lives, and the people among whom he moves. The first admonition of our Lord in this lesson to all such is:

'JUDGE NOT, THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED.'

Surely this cannot mean that God's children are to have no strong convictions, or at least not to express them if they have, concerning the character, or conduct, of other men, or concerning the views which they hold and teach, or the measures which they advocate. If it does, then they are almost powerless to mould public opinion and to overthrow evil.

The power to judge, however, and the duty to judge, are inherent in the very nature of man, and he cannot be true to God, to himself, or to others, if he does not exercise the power and fulfill the duty. So our Lord Himself elsewhere so instructed His disciples. When He sent His apostles out to preach (Matt. x., 7-14). He told them plainly that if any would not receive their message it was not to be a matter of argument as to whether it was worthy of reception or not, but they were to unhesitatingly judge all such as 'unworthy,' and to express their judgment in the most emphatic and public manner by shaking off the very dust of their feet against them. The same instruction was given to 'the seventy' when they were sent out. (Luke x., 10-16.) So, also, St. Paul stood almost alone at one time in his judgment concerning circumcision, and made it necessary to call the elders of the whole Church together, to determine whether he was right or not. (Acts xv.) And not long after he openly withstood even Peter 'to the face,' because, in his opinion, 'he was to be blamed.' (Gal. ii., 10.)

In fact, there is hardly a position to be occupied—a companion to be chosen, an opinion to be adopted, or a measure to be enforced—in which the absolute necessity and the responsibility of judging are not forced upon men.

Neither does He warn men to hesitate in judging because of their own infirmities; to refrain from any attempt to remove 'a mote' from another's eye, because perchance there may be 'a beam' in their own. On the contrary, His disciples are to consider all other men as 'brothers,' and each one is to use all diligence to cast out the mote from his 'brother's eye,' but he must take every precaution to 'first cast out the beam' from his own. Then he can 'see clearly to cast out the mote' from his brother's. Therefore, heed the counsel given to the Laodiceans, 'and anoint thine eyes with eye-salve, that thou mayst see.' (Rev. iii., 18.) For 'He spake a parable unto them—Can the

blind lead the blind? Shall they not both fall into the ditch?' (Luke vi., 39.)

The necessity of judging others, therefore, imposes with tremendous force the obligation to first judge ourselves. In dealing with others, therefore, it is well to recognize that the 'beam' is always larger than the 'mote.' It will not only lead to a more honest and earnest effort to cast out the 'beam,' but to more tenderness and patience in dealing with the 'mote.'

But recognizing all this, and acting upon the recognition, very often all efforts to remove the 'mote' will be resisted and refused. What shall be done then? The case of Paul and Barnabas at Antioch in Pisidia suggests the answer. When they had faithfully preached the Gospel there, instead of weighing the message and receiving it, 'the Jews were filled with envy, and spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and blaspheming.' But Paul and Barnabas neither changed the Gospel, nor continued to urge it upon them. Divinely directed they saw clearly that to do so would only be a mockery. No arguments or entreaties would move them, and they remembered the word of the Lord, 'Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.' So they 'waxed bold, and said it was necessary that the Word of God should first have been spoken to you; but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn away from you. (Acts xiii., 45, 46.) But it was not Paul who judged them unworthy, it was themselves. Many others have done the same thing, and God himself has said of all such, 'My Spirit shall not always strive with man.' (Gen. vi., 3.) So

There is a time, we know not when. There is a point, we know not where. That marks the destiny of men. To glory of despair.—Alexander.

The divine injunction, 'Judge not,' therefore, does not condemn that judgment which rests on patient and careful investigation, and is determined by just evidence, but rather that criticism which springs from human pride, and is hasty, selfish or malicious, although, perchance, it may be very conscientious. Of such a hasty judgment, even the beloved Apostle John was guilty when he said to Jesus, 'Master, we saw one casting out devils, and we forbade him, because he followeth not us.' But Jesus said: 'Forbid him not; for he that is not against us is on our part.' (Matt. ix., 38-40.) Or, as he said on another occasion, 'Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment.' (John vii., 24.)

Such a judgment will always recognize the weakness, the temptations, the circumstances and the conditions of the one on whom we sit in judgment, and at the same time our own weakness and liability to err. It must, therefore, be exercised with all kindness and charity, and with a grateful remembrance of the grace with which God has judged and dealt with us.

With all of these considerations before him, however, the believer very often finds it difficult to 'judge righteous judgment.' (John vii., 24.) But the privilege of prayer is always open to him, and the throne of grace accessible. Therefore, the Apostle says, 'If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not. But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering.' (James i., 5-6.) So Jesus in this instruction—turning from the matter of judging, turned at once to that of prayer. 'Ask, and it shall be given you,' He said. 'Seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you' (verse 7). The asking implies desire; seeking implies earnestness and anxiety to obtain, and knocking, persistent effort and enduring faith. The union of all these elements is required to form acceptable prayer.

When the disciples on a certain occasion came to Jesus and asked him to teach them to pray, he illustrated this matter by the parable of a man going to his friend at midnight, to obtain three loaves to set before an unexpected guest. (Luke xi., 1-13.) Had he simply asked, he would have received nothing. But when his request was at first denied, he sought new methods of making his wants known, and asked again. And when he still failed, he did not cease his efforts, but still seeking new methods of approach, and knocking louder and louder, he continued to press his suit, so great was his faith in the willingness and ability of his friend, if he could only bring his case fairly and fully to his attention. And 'because of his importunity,' or 'bare-facedness' (Young)—because he asked and sought, and knocked until he himself was fairly ashamed of his persistency—he obtained all that he needed.

So our Lord said it was with the child of God and his heavenly father. If a friend will give to a friend, and an earthly father to a child, 'good gifts,' 'how much more shall your heavenly father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?' As 'much more' as the heavenly father is richer and wiser than any earthly father. As 'much more' as the Holy Spirit is better than all earthly 'good things.' Therefore, our Lord said to his disciples, and through them to all others, 'all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them'—in your judgments, and in all your dealings.

But to be able to do all this, one must be united to Jesus Christ himself and walk with him. He must enter into that 'narrow way' of which he is 'The

Door' (John x., 9), and into which none can enter but through him. This apparently was spoken to a larger audience than simply his disciples. Probably it was when he and they had come down from one of the 'Horns of Hattin,' and 'stood in the plain' between them, surrounded by 'a great multitude.' (Luke vi., 17.) It thus points out the way of living and the source of strength for all.

- HOME READINGS. M. Prayer. Matt. vi., 5-15. T. Principle. Matt. vi., 33-48. W. Providence. Matt. vi., 19-34. T. Warning. Matt. vii., 13-27. F. Parallel. Luke vi., 37-49. S. Sanction. I. Cor. xiii., 1-13.



TOPIC

April 8, 1900.

CHRIST OUR MISSIONARY MODEL.

John iv., 5-15.

(Quarterly Missionary Meeting.) 'Though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich.—II. Cor. viii., 9.

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians? O answer me this to-day! The heathen are looking to you: You can give, or go, or pray. You can save your souls from blood-guiltiness. For in lands you never trod The heathen are dying every day. And dying without God. Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians? Dare ye say ye have naught to do. All over the earth they wait for the right: And is it nothing to you?—'Set.'

Whatever the superficial reader may think, whatever the observing traveller may say, whatever the complacent public may believe, the fact remains that there is not a country nor a nation nor a soul on the face of the globe, which does not need the Lord Jesus Christ. Read what you will of the glories of ancient paganism, believe what you will of the glories of modern civilization, boast as you will of the righteousness of your own land—the only true and lasting glory comes from obedience to God. The soul needs God, the nation needs God, the world needs God. If it had not been for this awful need, think you that the Lord of Glory could have left his throne in heaven, could have laid aside his sceptre of absolute sovereignty, to come down to this earth and be scoffed at, spit upon, and finally crucified, by the very men he had come to save? Think you that the God of love and mercy would not have provided some other way to meet the needs of the world, if there were any other way possible? Jesus is the only way (John xiv., 6), by which men can come in contact with God, he is the Eternal high priest of whose office of mediation all the Old Testament ceremony and ritual were simply the foreshadowings.

God looks at the world with an impartial eye, no place is farther from him than any other place, he does not measure distance by miles. Only that which is sinful is foreign to God, and sin is foreign to him, be it found in the brightest heart or the happiest land. It is a foolish way we have of making distinctions between home and foreign missions. Our Master's command to go into all the world was of quite as great importance as the injunction to begin at Jerusalem. (Luke xxiv., 46-48.) He went among the despised and outcast Samaritans. Though weary and perhaps faint with hunger as he sat there by the well, our Master did not despise the opportunity of speaking to one lost and sin-sick soul about the satisfying eternal water of life.

Jesus Christ has a message of hope and joy for this life as well as for the life to come. That Samaritan woman had not a happy life, her everyday existence was sordid and pitifully lacking in all that makes life sweet and attractive. Bereaved, rejected, outcast, seeking consolation and pleasure in sin, only to find the dreary monotony and unsatisfactoriness of having her own way, this woman is the type of thousands of other women who have never heard the glorious Gospel of the Son of God. The message of Jesus Christ meant more to her than merely a hope for heaven. The water of life, cleansing, purifying and satisfying the deepest longings, was to make of her own heart a heaven upon earth, a place for God to dwell with her. Whom God dwelleth with is happy. It was worth while preaching the Gospel to that woman, even if it were only to better her condition in this life.

As for those thousands of other women who are waiting now, sinned, burdened, distressed, with such bare lives, so pathetically empty of joy or interest—is it worth while telling them the Gospel? Will it change their lives to teach them that the Lord Jesus is able and willing to cleanse their hearts and to dwell there, an ever-present friend and comforter? Is it worth while? Ah! have you read any of those life histories, those graphic little pen-pictures, in which some missionary has tried to describe to you the change that has come to lives which have been yielded to the Lord Jesus? Over and over the tale has been told of a family or community sunk in the degradation and misery of heathenism. ('Let them alone,' says the

globe-trotter, 'they are happy in their own faith, their priests have told me so!') But a man of God has come to that community, settled down, and finally won the respect and confidence of the natives. He preaches and teaches of the love of God and salvation by faith in Christ Jesus. One by one hearts are won to this teaching, whole families accept the Gospel, idols are publicly burned, fetiches are thrown away, superstitions are defied. Peace, cleanliness and prosperity take the place of the former miseries. But, best of all, are the transformed lives and homes of the people. The heart that was once filled with evil passions, jealousies, hatred, discontent, lying and murder, is now cleansed by the blood of Jesus, and filled with peace and joy and love.

'Is it worth while? Read the biography of any earnest missionary and see if he ever regretted having given his life to the fulfilment of his Master's last and greatest command. Study honestly the condition of any man before he receives the Lord Jesus into his heart to cleanse and keep him, and the condition of the same man when he has given himself to Christ, and decide for yourself whether or not the salvation of any man is worth what it costs. What are you doing to hasten the coming of the Kingdom of God?

THE LATE MR. MCKENZIE.

WAS A GRANDNEPHEW OF FLORA MACDONALD, THE HEROINE OF 'FORTY-FIVE.'

Maxville, Ont., March 23.—The death of Mr. James R. McKenzie, of Skye, Ont., which occurred on Sunday morning, Feb. 25, after a brief illness, removes a conspicuous character from the County of Glengarry. Mr. McKenzie was a man of unique personality and occupied a prominent position in the religious, social and political affairs of



THE LATE MR. MCKENZIE.

the county throughout his entire life. He was born in the Isle of Skye, Invernesshire, Scotland, on Feb. 17, 1817, and was connected with some of the oldest and most distinguished families of the Old Country. He was closely related to the MacLeods, of MacLeod, of the famous Dunvegan Castle, and the Macdonalds, of Kingsburg, Skye. Through them he was connected with many of the noble houses of Scotland and England, a connection which he never perceived, and of which many of his friends were not aware. He was a grandnephew of the beautiful and brave Flora Macdonald, whose heroic and romantic devotion to the 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' and the Stuart cause during the stirring days of '45 made her famous in song and story. Mr. McKenzie's knowledge of the language, writings and folklore of his native country was extensive and he was always an interesting conversationalist.

In early life he came to this country and taught school at Dunvegan. Shortly afterwards he bought a farm at Skye, on which he resided up to the time of his death. The greater part of the settlers in that vicinity came from the Isle of Skye. Mr. McKenzie's superior education, his strong personality and his close relationship to the hereditary chief of the MacLeod clan, gave him an influential standing among his clansmen in the new land, and he was frequently called upon to fill positions of trust. In 1855 he was appointed postmaster of Skye, a position which he held up to the time of his death. He was clerk of the Division Court for over thirty years and an elder of the Presbyterian Church for nearly half a century. In 1850 he married Isabella Murray, who died some years ago, leaving no family. Mr. McKenzie possessed the best characteristics of the Highland race in an eminent degree. His hospitality was unbounded. His mind was keenly analytical and he was fond of an argument. In politics he was a strong supporter of the Liberal party. He was an ardent admirer of the 'Witness,' of which he was a constant reader from the time of its first appearance.

A THOUGHT IN THE MARCH WIND

The March winds oft are drear and wild. They scurry onward, like the years, In which the change of man from child, Is wrought, 'mid strife and unshed tears. 'Till, at last, when days are mild, Uppring from the earth, appears, Bloem upon bloom, in masses piled, Like victories o'er sin and fears. EDITH M. WRENSHALL. 'Rose Lea,' Kingston, Ontario.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness - - - - - \$3.00
Weekly Witness - - - - - 1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy) - - 30
" " 10 copies and over to no
address, 20c per copy.

All the above papers sent postpaid to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.
For Great Britain add \$1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness"; "Northern Messenger" add 2c; "Daily Witness" add \$3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, \$7.50 per line; 6 months, \$4.00 per line; 3 months, \$2.25 per line. "Parus to Rent," "Parus 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 30 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 20c 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 notices.

Contracts payable monthly. Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

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.

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.

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

Any subscriber of the Montreal "Witness" who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a friend can be accommodated by sending us on a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

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

3 copies separately addressed \$2.40
4 " " " " 3.00
10 " " " " 7.00

The postage is prepaid by publishers to Canada, United States and Newfoundland. For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for each copy.

ATTRACTIVE CLUBS To Individual Addresses.

Combination Club—No. I.

The 'Daily Witness,' one year.....\$3.00
The 'Northern Messenger' one year. 30
'Sea, Forest and Prairie,' Tales by Young Canadians, cloth binding 50
Reprinted Stories, for young people in His Steps, Sheldon's Masterpieces.. 10
The Ram's Horn, for one year..... 1.50
\$5.65
All for \$4.30.

Combination Club—No. II.

The 'Weekly Witness' one year..... \$1.00
The 'Northern Messenger' one year. 30
'In His Steps'..... 10
'Sea, Forest and Prairie'..... 50
Reprinted Stories..... 25
The Ram's Horn' one year..... 1.50
\$3.65
All for \$2.65.

RENEW.

It is important to have the renewal mailed in time so as to avoid the loss of a single number. Subscribers desiring to ascertain when the subscription terminates will find the date printed on the address tag.

THE SPECIAL WAR OFFER.

The special war offer, giving the 'Daily Witness' six months on trial for only one dollar, continues to attract attention, and many are taking advantage of the offer to secure the daily arrival of the 'Witness.'

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1900.

How would the British royal family treat the Duke of Orleans, a guest in Great Britain, who was convicted by a Parisian caricaturist of having written a letter raising the disgusting caricatures of the Queen, and, further and worse, of having falsely denied writing it? That was the question which excited society in England. In justice to the Duke of Orleans, it must be answered that 'the court gossip is that the Prince of Wales is actively discouraging unpleasant reflections upon his brother of Orleans, from whom he has received "direct communications" satisfactorily explaining everything.' People are wondering how any 'satisfactory explanation' was possible, unless the duke could convince the Prince of Wales that there was no such man as M. Willette, the caricaturist to whom he wrote, and who published a photograph of his letter, and that no such caricature had ever existed.

We have for months been, and still are, in daily receipt of letters, either asking us to expose as fraudulent a system of money-getting existing in Montreal, under guise of a patriotic fund, and by means of a chain letter. Some ask us to notify the police. Others anxiously ask us to say whether the scheme is honest or not. One has sent us the letter received by him, which purports to be the twenty-ninth on the line, which, according to the letter, is to close at the fiftieth number. He submits a calculation up to number twenty-seven, showing how if the chain went no further it would produce \$2,287,679,245,496.10, a sum which, he remarks, would make millionnaires of two hundred thousand soldiers, while the postage would pay Canada's debt. We answered such letters privately as long as we could, assuring the givers we had no doubt that the money they remitted would be all used for the purpose for which the givers intended it. Publicly we stated that we could not constitute ourselves an inquiry office or a mercantile agency to examine and endorse such enterprises. No one should send money to people whom he does not know, or in some way know about, still less ask others to do so. In this case the money has gone all right.

A short, simple, thoroughly effective way to settle at once and forever all possible disputes in relation to the Nicaragua canal has been suggested. It is to annex the republic of Nicaragua to the United States. It is said that this plan originated with some of the leading men of Nicaragua, who, taking a business view of the situation, are convinced that annexation will be the ultimate result, and think they may as well accept the inevitable now when the most favorable terms can be obtained than wait to be gobbled up under less agreeable conditions. The Nicaraguans are represented as unwilling to have their country divided by a canal right of way controlled by a foreign government. They realize that, once built, the canal would be the dominating feature of Nicaragua that all other considerations would have to be subordinated to it. As the little republic is in a constant state of turbulence and revolution, a strong hand will be needed in the country to keep the factions in order while the canal is in course of construction, and more particularly after it is in operation. These are fairly strong reasons, and quite in keeping with the policy of expansion, for it appears evident that if the canal is built by the United States Government the authority of that government must be supreme. The plan has much to recommend it, and the change would certainly be a happy one for the people of Nicaragua. The establishment of law and order and the introduction of commercial enterprise would be a good exchange for stagnation, anarchy and occasional revolution.

In one of his recent despatches praising the conduct of his troops, General Buller refers to the heroism of the wounded, who endured extreme sufferings with uncomplaining and even cheerful fortitude. Mr. Frederick Treves, the 'consulting surgeon with the forces,' in his medical report to the 'Medical Journal,' of London, breaks forth into praise of the splendid bearing of the wounded.

Speaking of the condition of the wounded after the Spion Kop battle, he says:

The surgeons who went after the wounded on the top of the hill told me that the sight of the dead and injured was terrible in the extreme, the wounds having been mostly from shell and shrapnel; some men had been blown almost to pieces. As to the wounded there was the usual proportion of minor injuries, but on the whole the wounds were much more severe than those received at Colenso. This is explained by the large number of wounds from shell and shrapnel. The men, moreover, were much exhausted by the hardships they had undergone. In many instances they had not had their clothes off for a week or ten days. They had slept in the open without great coats, and had been reduced to the minimum in the matter of rations. The nights were cold, and there was on nearly every night a heavy dew. Fortunately there was little or no rain. The want of sleep and the long waiting upon the hill had told upon them severely. There is no doubt also that the incessant shell fire must have proved a terrible strain. Some of the men, although severely wounded, were found asleep upon their stretchers when brought in. Many were absolutely exhausted and worn out independently of their wounds. In spite of all their hardships the wounded men behaved as splendidly as they always have done. They never complained. They were quite touching in their unselfishness and in their anxiety 'not to give trouble.' The English soldier is a man of whom the country may well be proud, and in these two terrible engagements on the Tugela they behaved from first to last in a manner worthy of the splendid traditions of the British army. A finer, harder, and more heroic set of men could hardly have been gathered together. They were much depressed at the reverse. One poor fellow had been shot in the face by a piece of shell, which had carried away his left eye, the left upper jaw with the corresponding part of the cheek, and had left a hideous cavity at the bottom of which his tongue was exposed. He had been lying hours on the hill. He was unable to speak, and as soon as he was landed at the hospital he made signs that he wanted to write. Pencil and paper were given him, and it was supposed he wished to ask for something, but he merely wrote, 'Did we win?' No one had the heart to tell him the truth.

There appears to be good reason to believe that the British soldier, far from having degenerated, is as brave and heroic as ever, and rather more uncomplaining and self-sacrificing than ever before. Certainly the 'men are splendid.'

HEROES OF PEACE.

While the attention of the world is fixed intently on the events taking place in South Africa and warm praise is being justly bestowed on the troops engaged in fighting the Boers, there is another field where British men are arrayed in a struggle not less heroic, but even more pathetic, with an enemy infinitely more merciless and difficult to conquer. According to latest estimates, the famine area in India covers a region of three hundred thousand square miles, with a population of forty million souls. But besides this there is an additional area of one hundred and forty-five thousand square miles, with a population of twenty-one million, where distress is acute, but has not reached the point of famine. Speaking recently on this terrible subject and the efforts being made by the Indian Government to relieve the people, the Viceroy paid a glowing tribute to the officers charged with the work of relief. Though not engaged in stirring deeds on the battlefield, those officers were doing a noble duty in striving to save the lives of millions of stricken, helpless people. The following passage from Lord Curzon's speech tells a story that needs no embellishment:—

I should like to ask the public press of this country to remember, when they are in a critical mood, that to relieve the Indian poor from starvation, and to save their lives, the British officers freely sacrifice their own. When I was at Jubbulpore, and again at Nagpore, I saw the modest tombstones of English officers who had perished in the last famine of 1896-97. These men did not die on the battlefield, no decoration had shone upon their breasts, no fanfare has proclaimed their departure; but they simply and silently laid down their lives, broken to pieces in the service of the suffering poor among the Indian people. Not in this world, but in another will they have their reward. Only last week there was admitted to the Calcutta Hospital an English officer, shattered in health, and paralyzed in his limbs, who had done nothing but wear himself out in famine work in the Central provinces. I do not desire to exaggerate these sacrifices. Englishmen are ready to perform them everywhere unflinchingly.

The task of the British officers is greatly increased by a circumstance which it would have been unwise for Lord Curzon to refer to, namely, that they have to work largely through unreliable native officials who cannot always be trusted with public money, even when ministering to the direst need, and who too much enjoy exhibiting their own impor-

tance to waste much sympathy on sufferers. There are exceptions, of course, to this rule among the natives, just as there are to the sort of officers that Lord Curzon speaks of, but as experience grows, methods of securing the best results will be arrived at.

POSITION OF THE CAPE DUTCH.

The leaders of the Cape Dutch, and especially those of the association which is almost exclusively composed of Dutch, although not altogether so, the Afrikaner Bond, are urging their rights as British citizens of the Cape and as men of the same race as the Transvaal and Free State burghers, to have a large share in the settlement of the terms upon which peace shall be made by the British Government with the Boer states. These British citizens are very anxious that the independence of the Transvaal and Orange Free State as sovereign states shall be 'preserved,' though the use of the word preserved is against the whole British contention before the war, namely, that the states were under the suzerainty of the British Government. These leaders of the Cape Dutch claim that their loyalty to the suzerainty of Great Britain throughout the war entitles them to such gratitude on the part of the British Government that their views should carry great weight. Even upon the most moderate and reasonable view of what constitutes loyalty, it is doubtful whether the Cape Dutch can make good their claims.

In the first place, the outbreak of the war found the Dutch in power in Capetown, with all the authority, power and responsibility of a British government sworn to true allegiance to the sovereign of Great Britain. When war seemed to them certain, how did they view their allegiance and responsibility, and how did they exercise their authorities and powers? While refusing to call out the local volunteer forces, to garrison the frontier towns, or even to supply them with the artillery, arms, ammunition and food supplies necessary in case of war, the Cape Government declined on the request of Sir Alfred Milner to prevent the importation by the Orange Free State, then openly threatening war, through Cape Colony of arms which could only be used against the British Government. When war was actually declared by the Orange Free State and Transvaal and the Boers actually invaded Cape Colony itself and overran a part of it the Government of Cape Colony thought it was fulfilling its allegiance by declaring that it would preserve a 'neutral' attitude. If it were a foreign state it could not have been less friendly without running the danger of provoking war as an ally. But it apparently did not conceive it to be the duty of the Cape Government to meet the invasion of Cape Colony itself by the Boers of the Transvaal and Free State. When, a few weeks since, the Irish Nationalists were contemplating with satisfaction the threats of the Irish of the United States to make another Fenian raid upon Canada, Mr. Edward Blake stood forth and publicly declared in their meetings that in that case he would buy a rifle and leave for Canada to protect his family, his home and country by fighting against his fellow Home Rulers. The Cape Dutch had no such views of their duty. Only when the Free State proclaimed the annexation of districts of Cape Colony and its generals began to commandeer English-speaking and British subjects upon pain of death or imprisonment to make war against British sovereignty, did the Premier of Cape Colony protest, and even then he confined himself to protesting.

The defence of the colony was left to Imperial troops, aided by the few English-speaking volunteers and a couple of regiments of English-speaking riflemen and constables. The Dutch citizens outside of the invaded districts did not try to defend the colony, and those inside of the invaded districts for the most part took up arms in aid of the rebels; and even from the outside districts young Dutchmen from as far south as Paard, within a few miles of Capetown, flocked north in hundreds to join the rebels. All the railway lines through Cape Colony for hundreds of miles had to be protected by English-speaking troops against the treasonable attempts of Dutch subjects to sever the lines of British communication through British territory. All through this time of the worst danger threats of a general rising were indulged in. And because the Dutch subjects

did not rise into actual war all over the Cape before the advance of the Boers made it safe for them to do so Great Britain is to take it for granted that they were loyal, although every sign was against the supposition. We have no doubt at all that some of the leading members of the Afrikaner Bond were loyal, and more of them were intelligent enough to understand the hopelessness of rebellion and of the Boer cause. These men doubtless did something to prevent the rebellion from spreading, and they have to that degree done their duty as British subjects, and as real friends of those who would otherwise have rebelled. But they can hardly persuade themselves surely that such services have entitled them to determine the future of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. They will doubtless be heard with some degree of consideration in regard to the punishment of the rebels of Cape Colony, among whom are leading members of the Bond, and even of the Cape Assembly, and many of the closest relatives and friends of the ministers of the Crown and the officers of the Bond.

Moreover, the British Government asked nothing of the Transvaal Government for English-speaking inhabitants of the Transvaal which it had not granted to Dutch subjects of Cape Colony, and which Dutch subjects were not in the enjoyment of. In fact it asked very much less, not even as much as President Kruger had promised the British commissioners at the time of the convention they should enjoy. One would have supposed that it would seem reasonable to the Dutch subjects of Cape Colony that the full rights which they possessed in common with English-speaking subjects of their own country and which they were enjoying even to the extent of ruling the country through their own party at the time, should in the Transvaal be enjoyed by English-speaking inhabitants who were willing to become citizens in common with the Dutch citizens. Moreover, the Afrikaner Bond's aim and object seems to have been to get rid altogether of British rule in South Africa, by the creation of a South African republic. It could, perhaps, have accomplished this by extra constitutional methods, but with the consent of Great Britain. But its object being such it is not likely that the British Government will consent to be influenced by the Bond, and the rest of the Dutch leaders' strong desire to preserve the independence of the Transvaal and the Free State as a tree upon which to graft the independence of Cape Colony, Rhodesia and Natal when the convenient time for grafting shall come. We think that Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Natal and the English and German-speaking troops of Cape Colony which have taken part in the war have some claim to be heard in the settlement, but the Cape Government and Bond, which claimed to be 'neutral,' should be told, like all the foreign nations which also remained 'neutral,' that the British Government does not intend to permit of 'outside intervention.' Members of the Afrikaner Bond still hint at a general rising of the Cape Dutch in case the pleas of the leaders are not successful in maintaining the independence of the republics. It is probably because of these threats that Great Britain is put to the extra cost of sending out ten or fifteen thousand more troops, which are now on their way, though there is no doubt of the sufficiency of the strength of the British forces already in the field to conquer the Boers.

A NOTABLE CASE.

We print to-day the judgment of the Privy Council in a very celebrated case, together with a formal history of the case, which originally involved the efficiency and continuance of the Dunkin Act in the county of Richmond, but which has since gained a more serious significance. It was a serious thing that a court should misinterpret a valued law to its complete undoing, but a more serious that it should by its judgment permit the machinery of the law to recoil upon those who had for twenty years devoted their best energy, much money and many prayers to securing the enforcement of the law, suffering the while what the advocates of righteousness have always suffered for daring to oppose iniquity.

The Dunkin Act imposed on offenders a fine of from twenty to fifty dollars, apportioning two-thirds of the fine money to the county prosecutor, a provision

without which any sustained enforcement of the law would have been impossible. It was the custom of the prosecutors who represented the temperance people of that county to obtain against a persistent offender a formidable list of cases, and, having obtained judgment, to collect only fines enough to pay expenses, holding the rest in terrorism over the offender as a hostage for his good behavior. If he ceased selling he was never called upon to pay these fines; if he went on selling, fines were collected as judged desirable. This was, on the whole, an effective machinery. Though every form of defence that the ablest counsel could suggest had been used in the course of twenty years' enforcement of the Dunkin Act in Richmond county, no lawyer had ever before suggested that the imposition of one fine should wipe out all penalties for all other breaches of the law up to the date of the prosecution which resulted in that fine. This, however, was the claim made before Judge Lemieux, and it was allowed by him. Of course, if this had been a true interpretation of the law, the fact that such a weak spot had never been discovered before would only have given glory to the lawyer who discovered it. Under it, as one lawyer pointed out, all that a habitual defier of the law would have had to do to obtain complete legal absolution would be to get an accomplice to prosecute him from time to time for a single offence each time. That it was not the true interpretation of the law has been proved by the decision of their Lordships of the Privy Council, who, far removed from any interest in the issue, were so completely and so readily convinced of the wrongness of the decision that after hearing all that was to be said in its favor they did not think it necessary to hear the appellants in reply.

So far, however, there is nothing to say of the Canadian procedure more than that the Canadian judge came to a wrong that the Canadian judge came to a wrong conclusion. The law provides that if any prosecution under the act is dismissed through failure of sufficient evidence or otherwise, if the justice is of opinion that there was probable cause for the complaint he shall not award to the defendant costs against the prosecutor. The accused in this case had come before the Superior Court with twenty-nine convictions by the district magistrate registered against him, yet, sitting in the court from which in this case there was no appeal, and exculpating the accused actually on the ground that he had been convicted and fined, the judge in five cases in which convictions had been obtained, quashed them and awarded the law-breaker costs against the prosecutor, or, in other words, mulcted those who represented law enforcement, and who had never before been held to have brought an action without probable cause. This was not all. When the persons thus put in the wrong were moving to secure from the government the means to appeal the case to the Privy Council, the remaining twenty-three cases were called, and the court gave them all against the prosecution with costs in favor of the defendant. Had the judge, as requested, postponed this action until this decision of the test case by the Privy Council, he would have been in the line of precedent and his judgment would not have placed the prosecution in the unhappy position of being saddled with the costs in twenty-eight cases in which, according to the Privy Council, they have been wrongly condemned.

The Dominion Government has earned the gratitude of all friends of law in the country for providing the means for carrying this case to the foot of the throne. The effects of this intervention will be much wider than to aid in the by-going the cause of temperance. The precedent establishes a safeguard of the people's rights. It will cause judges to be careful when dealing with non-appealable cases, as they can never know that their judgments will not be reviewed by a tribunal that cannot be gainsaid. On the other hand, had this act of justice not been done the enforcers of law—not only of the Dunkin Act in Richmond county, but of all laws for the moral well-being of the people—would have been utterly discouraged. It might be said that persons thus aggrieved before Canadian courts have recourse to the Privy Council without the intervention of government; but, practically speaking, this is not the case. In the first place, the cost of pursuing justice so far is practically be-

bond the means of philanthropists. Moreover, it is more than probable that in most cases of this sort, involving individuals only a few dollars, the Privy Council would not listen to appeals from individuals, but when a matter comes before it at the request of a government, with the costs guaranteed, that tribunal does not usually refuse to hear.

CONTRASTING POLICIES.

By a vote of 91 to 46, or all but a majority of two to one, the House of Commons on Tuesday adopted the motion of Mr. Russell, the Liberal member for Halifax, approving the principle of British preference in the Canadian tariff, declaring its beneficial effects, both to Great Britain and Canada and affirming its effect in strengthening the bonds connecting the Mother Country and the Empire. Mr. Russell's motion read as follows:—

That this House regards the principle of British preference in the Canadian customs tariff as one which in its application has already resulted, and will in an increasing measure continue to result, in material benefit to the Mother Country and to Canada; and which has already added in welding and must still more firmly weld together the ties which bind them; and desires to express its emphatic approval of such British preference having been granted by the Parliament of Canada.

There can be no doubt but this policy of the Liberal Government has proved immensely successful and popular throughout Canada, Great Britain and the rest of the Empire, and it is the universal opinion of the people of all nations of the Empire that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's influence and his policy has had an extraordinary effect in promoting Imperial federation and quickening the enthusiasm for it throughout the world. Canada has been exceedingly prosperous since the Imperial preferential tariff policy came into effect; all industries, agricultural, pastoral, forest, manufacturing and commercial, have progressed by leaps and bounds.

Every since the inauguration of the protection policy of the late Conservative Government, and even before that policy came into effect, Canada's trade with the United States has been increasing far more rapidly than has trade with Great Britain, so that United States trade had actually outgrown Britain's trade with us. The preferential policy has not yet entirely reversed the position, but it has at least checked the apparent increase of advantage of the United States and promises to encourage the proportionate growth of British trade steadily, as British manufacturers are showing more enterprise and adaptability in taking advantage of it. Canadian consumers have greatly benefited by the reductions on British imports, and this in regard to American as well as British importations, because the former have been reduced in price in many lines in order to meet the British competition. Of the splendid success of the policy there can be no doubt. The Conservative party has never ventured to do more than belittle it and carp at details. Mr. Russell's motion was doubtless intended to challenge their opinion in view of a general election. From their discussion of it, there can be no doubt that the Conservative party would maintain it if they came into power; they might, indeed, make it more decided by adding to the protection duties against the manufacturers of the United States, while leaving those of Great Britain alone, a method which would have the effect of adding to the burden of taxation of the Canadian consumer instead of lessening it; but it would doubtless be hailed by certain manufacturers, though many others would be afraid of the over-competition in manufacturing that over-production would encourage.

The Conservatives, seeing the weakness of an attitude of sullen-obstructiveness to imperial preferential trade and imperial federation, are trying a flank movement. In caucus they have decided to move a resolution which is in effect a demand upon Great Britain to tax the foodstuffs of the working peoples of the Mother Country for the benefit of Canadian producers. Their motion reads as follows:—

That this House is of the opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stimulate increased production in the commerce between these countries, and would, therefore, promote and maintain the unity of the empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory. A strong objection to this motion is that it involves a trade policy for

the Mother Country and comes dangerously near being a demand for a departure from those trade principles under which Great Britain has prospered and to which she is greatly attached. There is not a self-governing colony that would not resent pressure from the Mother Country as to its tariff. How much more is it to be expected that the Mother Country would resent pressure from a colony for which it has done everything, and which has till now done nothing for her, and whose tariff legislation has been all hostile. Canadians, whether Conservatives or Liberals, had better confine themselves to framing trade policies for themselves and refrain from framing them for other English peoples, who are somewhat touchy in the matter of impertinent intervention.

If the Conservatives have any improved trade policy for Canada to propound they would do well to propound it, but if they have none they had better not attempt to find a substitute for such a policy in one interfering with Great Britain's trade policy. If they want to provoke opposition in Great Britain and put an end to all chances of the British peoples adopting preferential trade they are going about it in the way best calculated to secure their aim. If we remember aright Sir Charles Tupper smashed the Imperial Federation League with a very similar bludgeon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's way of dealing with Great Britain and the British people is promising. He says, we give you a preferential tariff as a free gift, demanding nothing in return. We recognize that your manufactures and commerce depend upon your power to produce cheaply and that upon the cheapness of your food supplies, and that if you are to remain a prosperous manufacturing nation and furnish a valuable market for our productions you must not overburden your breadstuffs with taxes. If you should decide that a preferential tariff upon breadstuffs in favor of the colonies would insure you a certain supply in case of war, or if you decided that it would not hinder your own progress or impede your welfare, Canada would, of course, be very pleased to accept any preferential advantage and would be very grateful. That is by all odds the best and most promising attitude for a Canadian statesman. The huckster policy of demanding a gift for a gift; the barter policy between Canada and Great Britain is under the conditions that exist as unworthy and small as it is unpromising. It is extraordinary that an English-speaking statesman, who poses as an imperial patriot, should propose the latter while a premier denounced as anti-British defends the former.

SPLENDID TARIFF REFORM.

The budget brought down on Friday proves that the Laurier Government has exhausted neither its desire for reform nor its power to execute it. There were many who feared and many who hoped that the government was faltering, and had even come to a standstill in the path of tariff reform. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction over the unremoved burdens of the tariff in the North-West and western Canada, and not among Liberals only, and in the east the Conservatives were rejoicing openly over the declaration of certain politicians to the effect that 'the tariff had ceased to be a political issue in Canada,' and 'that it had been taken out of politics.' In a way this was true, for no responsible Conservative ever ventured to denounce the imperial preferential tariff, and had the Conservatives been returned none would ever have been found who would have increased the British tariff, though it is possible that they might have added to the general tariff, thus increasing the British preference at the expense of the Canadian taxpayer. What the Laurier Government has undertaken to do is to increase the British preference to the advantage of the Canadian consumer.

The ground taken by the Conservatives against the preferential tariff was that it has not been effective in encouraging British trade, and that it has not sufficiently increased our imports from Great Britain. Liberals have had to confess that its success was not as great as had been anticipated in that respect, but also held that its effect was increasing, as British manufacturers were adapting their wares to our markets, and that as time went on the effects would multiply and increase. But, not content with this, the Liberal Government has met the Conservative objection in the most practical way. It has said, if

the present preference is not effective because it is insufficient, then we will try to make it effective by increasing it. Therefore, it has increased the imperial preference from 25 percent to 33 1/2 percent, or from one-quarter to one-third of the whole duty. Of course, this addition to the preference will prove very much more effective both in the way of making the preference effective and in the way of reducing prices to the Canadian consumer than did the original preference, though that was three times as great. The preference did little more than place British manufactures on a par in Canada with American manufactures, because of the greater cost of transportation from Great Britain than from the United States. The additional preference will turn the balanced scale decisively, it may be hoped, in favor of the British imports. It will do this with benefit, moreover, to the Canadian consumer, for it removes from his shoulders another eighth part of the burden of protection taxation which he formerly bore, and reduces his whole burden very greatly.

It must be remembered that, though there is no reduction of the tariff on American and foreign goods, the reduction of the tariff on British goods will compel the American manufacturer to lower the selling price of his goods in Canada in order to compete with the British manufacturer. This reduction of the tariff at the present time is in accordance with British free trade principles and practice. Mr. Fielding shows that we had last year a surplus of \$4,837,749, and this year there promises to be one of \$7,500,000. Probably a greater one still would follow next year. Now all this money is taken out of the pockets of the people by taxation, and a surplus of revenue over expenditure for government purposes surely means so much money taken unnecessarily from the people. In view of the big surplus, therefore, there was urgent need of a reduction of taxation. The people are already prosperous, but they can stand additional prosperity without murmuring. Another aspect of this increased preference to Great Britain by Canada will commend itself to all loyal and patriotic Canadians at the present time, and that is that it will greatly please Great Britain; it will strengthen the bonds of empire; it will be a good example to the rest of the British self-governing nations, and it will convince the people of the empire of Canada of the substantiality of the loyalty of Canada to the empire, and also will, it may be hoped, end the senseless partisan cry raised against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte and their colleagues of lack of loyalty to Great Britain. It must be remembered that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Tarte and all the French-Canadian Liberal members, with perhaps one exception, are parties to this splendidly substantial token of the loyalty and patriotism of Canada.

Another feature of the budget speech will please free traders immensely, and that is the experiment of absolute free trade between Canada and the partly self-governing colony of Trinidad. Trinidad is by far the most prosperous of all the British West Indian colonies, and the experiment will, we hope and trust, be a successful and a substantial benefit to both countries. It involves direct steamship service between the two countries, a delightful tourist route. It may pave the way to like arrangements with the larger self-governing nations of the empire. We are warned already by some of the Conservative organs that the manufacturers will be wroth over this further preference to Great Britain. We hope they will not as they have still very substantial protection, and it is against the United States they ask for protection. They are loyal and patriotic enough to accept a reduction of large profits at a time of great prosperity, when the benefit will accrue to Canadians first and to the British people next. The British taxpayers are expending hundreds of millions in preserving the integrity of the empire, and their trade is suffering, and will suffer, by their sacrifice of men and money, and through disturbance of transportation, and this Canadian benefit will come to them at a very appropriate time.

BRITISH FREEDOM.

The Toronto 'Mail and Empire' quotes the Montreal 'Journal' as having made a dignified protest against the effort of the Ottawa ministers to isolate the French-Canadians from other groups of the population. The

'Mail and Empire's' love for the 'Journal' is due not to any similarity between their sentiments, for what is black to one is white to the other, but because they are both in the same service, both, that is, organs of Sir Charles Tupper, and both detailed on the same duty, that is, of developing race prejudice. They have different races to deal with, and they must therefore talk in directly opposite lines. While the one is busy representing to the French people how much greater and better warriors the Boers are than the British, the other is denouncing every one who has a different theory of Canada's future from its own, and every one who tolerates such a one as a traitor. It would not be polite to characterize truly the conduct of the 'Journal' in accusing the government of the very thing that the pirate craft hired by its own party have been systematically busy at for two years. Whatever that characterization should be is equally applicable to the 'Mail and Empire' for gravely quoting such a falsification of facts to mislead the people of Ontario. We do not pretend that the government side has clean skirts. The 'Patrie,' Mr. Tarte's organ, has been just about as disingenuous as the 'Journal' in the presentation of war facts. But as a matter of simple history Sir Wilfrid Laurier has during the last two years done more to unite the populations of Canada into one British people than was ever done by one man before. This result is partly due to the fact that he is himself a French-Canadian and partly to his remarkable genuineness and capacity as a leader.

We do not know what views Sir Wilfrid Laurier may have held at different parts of his life as to the future of Canada. Canada's destiny has always been counted an open, academic question. At the time the British Association for the Advancement of Science was here the 'Witness' opened its columns to a symposium on the subject, and evoked a great variety of views over the signatures of leading writers. Previous to that the question of the future of Canada used to be openly discussed in debating societies and in magazines. The feeling of the British majority forty years ago was in favor of dropping Canada, and Mr. Cardwell, a colonial secretary of that period, publicly gave Canada to understand that if she wished to change her allegiance to the Mother Country would not stand in the way—would, indeed, it appeared, be rather pleased. A decade before that a manifesto in favor of annexation to the United States was signed by almost all the leading Conservatives of Montreal, though not by Conservatives only. The reason set forth was that the adoption of free trade by Great Britain had resulted in the abolition of preferential trade with Canada, and had ruined the country. For the most part these men who were ready for a purely commercial reason to exchange allegiance lived and died in the full odor of sanctity as the bluest of British patriots. The 'Mail and Empire' denounces Mr. Monet for announcing that his hopes for his country lie in the line of independent existence. While we differ altogether from the preference of Mr. Monet, we assert for him the right as a true citizen not only to hold what views he may as to what would be the best future for Canada, but to work constitutionally for the bringing about of that result. We go further and say that Mr. Monet would not be a true citizen if he did not do this or a free citizen if he might not.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The political aspect of the situation in South Africa is not so favorable as it was, or rather as it seemed, a few days ago, when a too optimistic view evidently prevailed both in Bloemfontein and London as to the attitude of the Cape rebels and the Orange Free State burghers, who were surrendering in such numbers. Lord Roberts and Sir Alfred Milner seem to have ground for the belief that the submissive attitude of the people both in northern Cape Colony and in the Orange Free State was not sincere, and was, in fact, assumed to enable many of them to slip away in groups to rejoin the Boer forces north of the British lines. In some places south of the lines, such as at De Wett's Dorp and Fauresmith, these scattered burghers have gathered in force and are attempting to resist the occupation of the towns by General Clements' and General Brabant's forces. The whereabouts of General Gatacre's division has been a mystery for some days, some correspondents

representing him as sweeping through the south-eastern districts of the Free State, others as pursuing Commandant Olivier's Boer force in its flight northwards, and still others speak of him as stationed at Springfontein. Official despatches do not mention him or his men. It seems not improbable, in view of the latter fact, that his division has been sent to Kimberley and Modder River to take part in the advance from the west upon Johannesburg and Pretoria. The withdrawal of this British force might account in some degree for the encouragement which the Free State Boers and Cape insurgents have received from some quarters to renew their resistance. This would account for the evidently disappointing progress of the pacification of the Orange Free State. It would account, too, for the remarkable strength and mobility of the Boer forces which have made remarkable progress in their north-westerly march, and seem to have succeeded in getting nearly, if not quite, past the British line eastward of Bloemfontein without coming in contact with the British forces. It undoubtedly accounts in part, if not altogether, as the 'Times' correspondent reports, not for the delay in the advance of Lord Roberts's forces, the time for which in any case must have been later than the present time, but for the want of progress made in the military preparations and movements preliminary to an advance. The long line of communications will have to be completed under greater local difficulties and more strongly held positions than was anticipated. The reorganization of the civil government of both the Free State and the northern part of Cape Colony is evidently found difficult owing to the distrust which has arisen as to the sincerity of the Dutch who have submitted. Thus military operations are being for the moment subordinated to, and delayed by, political affairs.

The relief of Mafeking is not in sight; it may be near, but if so the operations to that end are completely hidden from public view. Hope of relief from Colonel Plumer's column was abandoned by Mafeking itself about two weeks ago, and it had then no news and little, if any, hope, of relief from the south. Evidently the garrison did not believe that a column was then on its way to their relief, and from neither Kimberley nor Bloemfontein has there come any news of the despatch or movement of a column, flying or other, beyond the Vaal river. On the contrary, Lord Methuen's forces are reported to have been engaged all last week with Boer forces along the Vaal river to the south and west of Fourteen Streams, that is, between Kimberley and the latter place, though two weeks ago he was reported to have driven the Boers out of Fourteen Streams itself in the direction of Christiana, on the Vaal river, 26 miles to the north-east of Fourteen Streams. Everything goes to indicate, however, that very strong British forces have been concentrated at Kimberley, Fourteen Streams and at Boshof, to the north of it, with perhaps advanced forces at crossings over the Vaal river both west and east of Christiana, which is on the Transvaal side of the river across the Orange Free State frontier. Indeed, a despatch of yesterday from Pretoria states that a British cavalry force penetrated the Transvaal to a point sixteen miles north of Christiana. As Christiana is, however, 120 miles south of Mafeking, and a column advancing from there by way of the direct road north via Mafusa would have Boer forces to the right, left, rear and front of it, it seems quite improbable that this can be a flying relief column bound for Mafeking. More probably this advance force has occupied a favorable position on the bank of the Vaal river north-east of Christiana, and awaits the arrival of the large column in its advance to Bloemhof. All is, however, little more than conjecture at present.

Although Lord Kitchener has returned from Prieska to Kimberley, probably to supervise the advance of the Kimberley column into the Transvaal, and to perfect the transport and other arrangements, yet it is evident that the colonial forces he employed in suppressing the rebellion are going to finish the work, as the Canadian contingent, mounted infantry and artillery apparently, which were at Carnarvon, have marched to Van Wyk's Vlei, 75 miles north-west in the direction of Kenhardt, a rebel centre. The Boers and rebels are said to be entrenched at Vosburg, a small village on the road to Kenhardt, and

the Canadians and other colonials under Colonel Parsons and Colonel Herchmer, are marching against them. It is not impossible that from Kenhardt the Canadians will go to Uppington, 86 miles further north, and from there to Griquatown, about 120 miles east, where fourteen hundred Boers—more probably a hundred and forty—are reported to have gathered. From there to Kuruman, on the road to Mafeking, is about 130 miles. These are long distances for even a well mounted force. The country is a grazing region, however, with fair supplies of water. But the hot, dry season has now arrived, and the Canadian forces may keep to the Vaal and Modder rivers on a march to Kimberley.

General French was at Thaba N'Chu when last heard from, about the middle of last week, where he was distributing Lord Roberts's proclamation. The Boer force, numbering 4,000, with artillery, which he was expected to capture is reported to have been trekking north of Ladybrand on Saturday. On most maps Ladybrand is due east of Thaba N'Chu, in which case it would appear that the Boers had succeeded in slipping past General French. In other maps Ladybrand is shown a considerable distance south-east of Thaba N'Chu and Cloccol, north of Ladybrand, as about due east of Thaba N'Chu. A despatch says that a Boer transport at Cloccol might be intercepted by General French, in which case there is also a chance yet of the capture of the Boer column said to be south of it.

General Clements's progress has not been rapid in the south-west Orange Free State. On Friday he was still at Philipolis establishing magistrates and providing for the civil government of the district. It is said that Fauresmith, 45 miles north, which was said to be pro-British before the war, is occupied by a Boer commando, which is resolved to resist British occupation.

There is no news of General Brabant, who is still apparently occupied with the Boer force which occupies a position on the hills in the Free State north of Allwal North.

General Buller has not yet moved in force, though his scouts and reconnoitering forces are busy both north and east of Ladysmith. It is now evident that General Buller, who has, it is reported, 40,000 troops, and is therefore overwhelmingly strong, will make the turning movement to the east anticipated by way of either the Helpmakaar road to Dundee or by Vryheid to Newcastle, and in view of this move the Boers are reported to have made arrangements already to withdraw from the Biggarsberg hills and fall back upon Laing's Nek, north of Newcastle. This may be only a rumor, but it appears a not improbable move. Meran, where General Buller's scouts have come in contact with the enemy, is at the southern side of the Biggarsberg hills just three miles west of the railway station of Waschbank, which is 23 miles south of Giencoe.

A late despatch from Bloemfontein reports that the Boers are about to abandon Kroonstad, and have blown up a railway bridge just to the south of it. This is hardly probable unless the British operations on the Vaal river in the neighborhood of Christiana are much more advanced than any one supposes them to be. A strong British force north of the Vaal river would greatly menace the position of the Boers at Kroonstad.

The second detachment of the mounted infantry of the second Canadian contingent, which arrived at Capetown last week, will probably be detained there for at least two or three weeks while the horses recover from the effects of the voyage.

DUKE OF NORFOLK.

PREMIER DUKE OF ENGLAND TO GO TO THE FRONT.

London, March 25.—The Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal and postmaster-general of England, will sail for South Africa next Saturday as an officer of the Sussex Yeomanry, which he has been instrumental in raising. The Duke informed a correspondent of the Associated Press that he will not command the regiment. He is lieutenant-colonel of the Second Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment, but has heretofore been unsuccessful in his efforts to go to the front.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEATH TO LET GO.

Until a consumptive be actually in the grasp of the Grim Reaper it is foolish to give up the struggle and let go.

Never ceasing vigilance is the price paid by consumptives for health. Diet, Clothing, Exercise, etc., must all be closely watched and if there is sufficient tug structure left on which to start a small foundation Shiloh will do the building.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure be taken faithfully as directed the building will be sure, there will be no failure. This grand restorer is guaranteed not to fail.

WINDOW GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Anna L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent.

When the seventeenth of March comes round it seems as if spring should be here for I have seen the dust flying in the streets of Montreal on that day.

It is a pleasure to see anything alive floating in the clear blue sky. No seeds sown yet in pots, pans or baskets, the snow rather misleads one and it seems as if winter had yet some time to be with us.

You may traverse the world from Northern Maine, To the line of the hot equator, To the Sahara's desert plain, To Vesuvius, close to the crater.

THE FLORAL CLUB.

The shamrock is to be more than ever distinguished this year, and we can all delight in this emblem of the Trinity. There is a classic superstition that no serpent will touch it, let us hope that it will be a talisman to the wearer.

A WANT OF SUCCESS.

Mrs. E. M. P. sends a sad statement

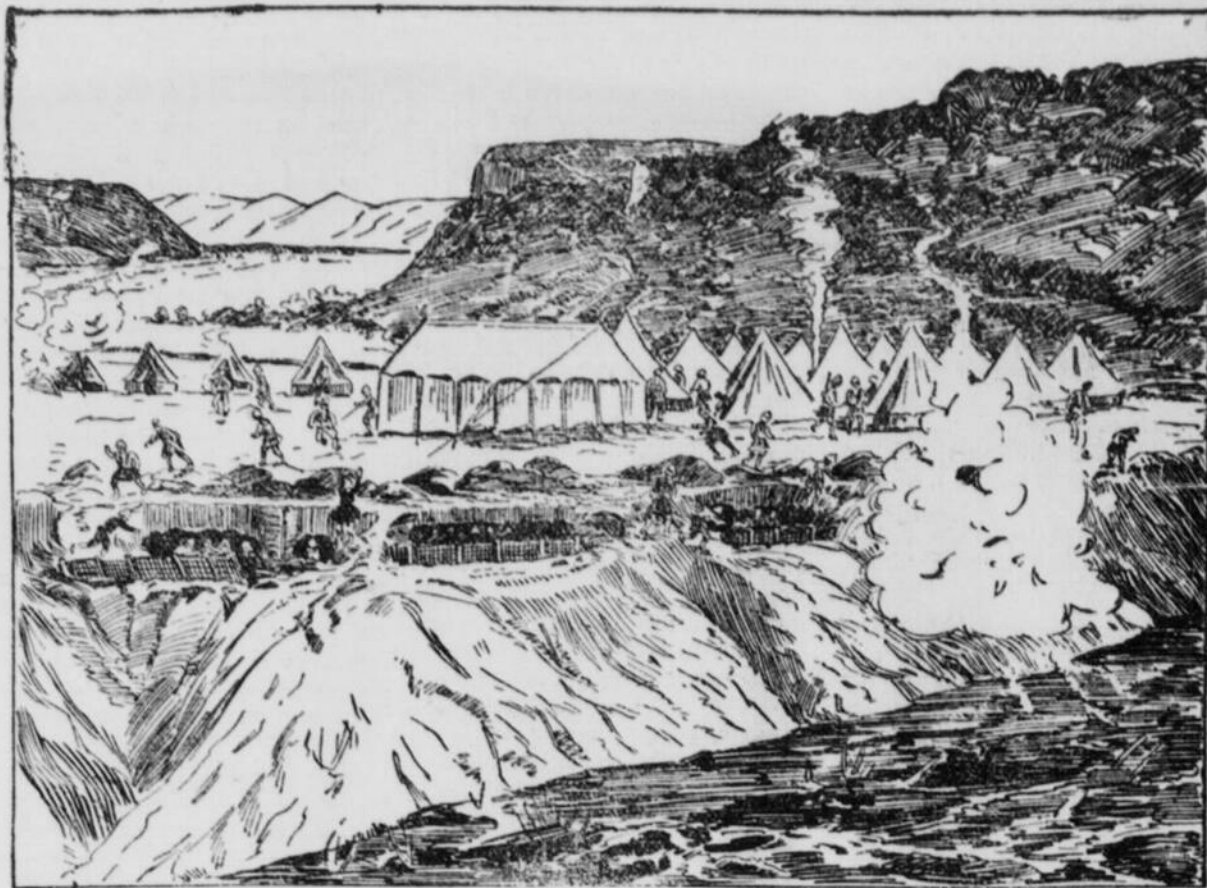
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Losing Flesh

indicates insufficient nourishment. It leads to nervousness, sleeplessness, general debility, and predisposes to Consumption and other prevailing diseases.

Scott's Emulsion the Standard remedy for all wasting diseases in young or old. It improves digestion, gives flesh, strength, vigor and resistive power.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Toronto.



A WARM DAY AT LADYSMITH: THE GORDONS TAKING COVER.

Mr. Lynch, special correspondent of the 'Illustrated London News,' writes:—On Friday, Dec. 1, the Boers treated us to a more than usually severe bombardment.

copy which rose just behind our bungalow. The enemy began by firing at the position occupied by the Natal Carbineers, on our extreme left, and worked to the right.

next shot would fall. As the fire neared the Gordons' tents, Colonel Dick-Cunyngham ordered the men to their shelters under the river-bank, and soon the shells were falling ineffectually into the empty camp.

of her failure this winter. While intending to reply by mail to this letter I would just state that it is probably safe to cut down plants that are injured in any way.

CLIMBING ROSES. Mrs. T. B.—The Prairie Queen is really the best of the list you have sent. Some of the others do not climb very high and need a good deal of protection.

RAINBOW PLANT. 'Curious' asks what kind of a plant it is that goes by the above name. Ans.—It is the Alternanthera and is so-called from the changing habit of its leaves.

PRIMROSES. 'Lizzie' has found her primroses wilted and dead from some unknown cause, and wondered if they can be propagated by slips.

PALMS AGAIN. E. M. H.—In studying my own palms I have decided that scale and defective drainage are the principal causes of failure. For the scale a sharp darning needle and good eyesight, with a little patience to pick them off, is the best remedy.

STARTING DAHLIAS. 'Novice' says she bought some tubers from a certain dealer last spring, and they did not have a flower; in fact, did not grow to flowering height, and asks what is best to do with them now, as

they seem quite fresh in a box of sand in a cool cellar. Ans.—Our summers are not quite long enough to bring the dahlia to perfection if dry tubers are planted out of doors.

CONCERNING HOTBEDS. Several correspondents ask for further particulars about hotbeds, and in reply would say: Stable manure must be put in a pile, say, four loads, and allowed to heat for a week, then turned and pulverized.

placed must be even, and the manure spread evenly, packing down the edges with the back of the fork. In putting on the frames be sure they have a proper slant to catch the sunshine and shed the rain.

G. F., who sent diagram of garden, will receive his answer by mail, as requested.

HORRORS OF WAR. GLIMPSE INTO GORY REALITIES AT SPION KOP.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, March 3.—For real ghastliness, for a glimpse into the gory realities of the war, and the horrors of the battlefield, the private letter of a young medical officer at Spion Kop, printed in the 'Daily Graphic,' can hardly be beaten.

'From this time to ten o'clock next morning the wounded came through my dressing station, as the pass was the only exit from the hill. I saw every case, and some of them were mutilated beyond description. Fully 330 wounded, and dead who had died on the way, passed through my hands.

The bullet wounds are beautifully clean, just a little round hole, and as a rule do not do much damage, as they often go through the bone without shattering it, and the wounds do not bleed much.

The morning light began to dawn about 4.30 and lit up the ghastly faces of the patients around me. My men now got a fire ready and got some beef tea and coffee, and after giving the wounded some, I sent them on the ambulances across the drift.

BOER GENERALS ARRIVE. 'Commandants Botha and Burgess, the Boer generals, now came upon the scene. The former, who was the chief

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Distension and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Constipation, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick Headache, Disordered Liver, etc., they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame.

at all Druggists.

general, was a smallish, thin man, with yellowish beard and hair, and had a magnificent rifle beautifully carved with his name and a text from the Bible. He had a couple of mounted Kaffirs carrying his ammunition and water bottle, and an interpreter. He seemed, however, to understand English, though he refused to speak it, but now and then said: "Certainly, certainly." There was quite a number of German officers. I heard that one of them had been killed. They let our men search the dead for their identification cards and letters and money. It was very sad to see the things we found in their pockets—love letters, Christmas cards, little pocket-books with accounts, half-finished letters. Several of the Boers handed in little things they found—a cheque for ten shillings, a purse with money, etc. Some of the officers had trinkets round their necks. One poor fellow had a locket with a spray of white heather, and we had to cut his name off his shirt and pin it to the locket as a means of identification.

AN UNHAPPY PRINCE WHO HAS LOST THE INSTINCTS OF A GENTLEMAN.

(London, England, 'Spectator'.)

The Duke of Orleans, the head of the 'house of France,' and a guest of Great Britain, thought it well to write a letter to M. Willette, of the 'Journal pour Rire,' congratulating him on his coarse and brutal caricatures of Queen Victoria. M. Willette showed the letter, probably as a reply to the censures of some decent friends, and the scandal became so great that the Duke authorized a denial of his letter. Thereupon it was photographed and published, and was recognized, to the confusion of all Legationists and Orleansists, as undoubtedly genuine. M. de Pressensé, one of the gravest of French writers, has accordingly told the Prince in the plainest way in the 'Aurore,' that while the letter does him no honor, his falsehood about it is dishonorable. The matter is of no importance to Englishmen, who regard their Queen as above caricature, but it must make thousands of French gentlemen reflect with pain that if the Duke of Orleans is the descendant of St. Louis, he is also the representative of Egalité. Even the latter, perhaps, retaining as he did some tradition of gentleness, would have hesitated to praise a caricaturist of his host, and certainly had he praised him he would have avowed the fact.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Snowy whiteness of sheets, skirts come from the use of Surprise Soap on the wash—never yellow or streaked, always clean and white. Surprise Soap has peculiar qualities for Laundry purposes—good for all uses. SURPRISE is the name of the Soap.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.



A REQUIEM FOR THE ENEMY'S DEAD.

On the morning after the battle, at daybreak, burial parties were sent out by the British. They were met by the Boers, who assisted them in the interment of their dead, and sang psalms over the graves.—Press report of the battle of Tugela.—'Collier's Weekly.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE

To those who have not taken the 'Daily Witness,' it will be sent on trial for six months for one dollar. Tell your friends about this. This rate must be regarded strictly as a trial rate.

A VINDICATION.

A Very Notable Case.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT INTERVENES.

The Dunkin Act came into force in the county of Richmond twenty-two years ago. During that time it has been subjected to almost every form of legal attack known to the advocates of the liquor traffic.

In spite of all obstacles, the act steadily increased in value and efficiency, and the manner in which it was enforced won the respect and confidence of all who are interested in the highest welfare of the community.

The decisions rendered in more than a thousand cases by the late Judge Rioux, district magistrate, and confirmed whenever attacked in the Superior Court or other courts, were supposed to be strictly legal as well as just.

Judge Lemieux reversed this legal procedure of more than twenty-one years, by quashing on writs of certiorari twenty-eight convictions which had been rendered by Judge Mulvena, district magistrate, against J. L. Mathieu for selling liquor in his drug store at Windsor Mills.

This decision had the effect of rendering the Dunkin Act unworkable and inert. The following is a history of the procedure:

Five separate actions were entered June 9, 1898, before the district magistrate. Each case was strenuously contested, the first occupying four days. Eventually Mathieu was found guilty and condemned to a fine of \$50 in each case, or three months in jail in default of payment. After paying one fine he applied for writs of certiorari against the remaining four judgments.

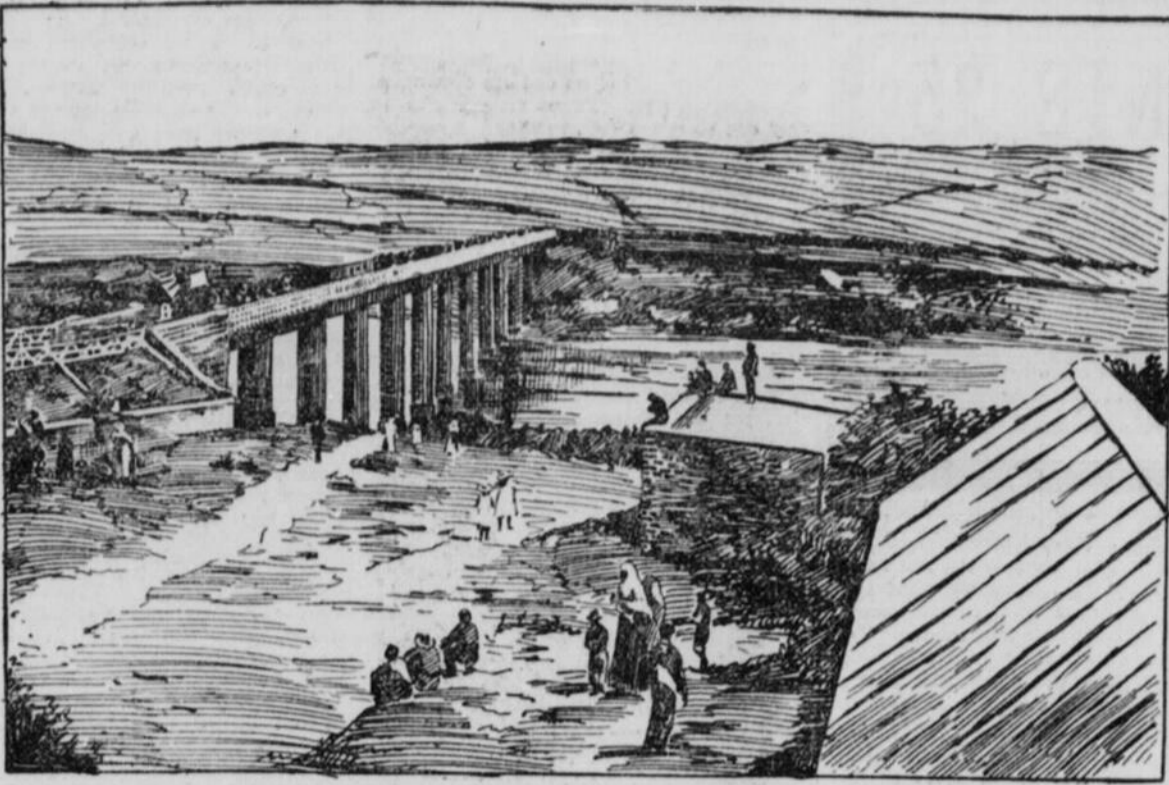
In order to render the law effective in this case, the prosecution considered themselves obliged to proceed with other cases against him, intending if he thereafter respected the law to allow the greater part of the fines to remain uncollected. This plan had been followed for many years in the case of persistent offenders with admirable results. Twenty-four more cases were therefore brought, one after another against him, each resulting in a conviction, but he met each of the twenty-four convictions as they were rendered with a fresh application for certiorari.

Judge Lemieux ordered five of the twenty-eight writs of certiorari to issue, maintaining them on Jan. 9 last, thereby destroying five of the convictions obtained in the District Magistrate's Court, with costs against the prosecutor.

These judgments also declared that because Mathieu had paid one fine of \$50 for one offence, he was therefore clear and immune from all other prosecution for offences committed by him against the act up to the date of the first prosecution on June 9.

Opinions on these judgments were obtained from Messrs. E. Lafleur, J. J. MacLaren, F. H. Chrysler, R. C. Smith, H. B. Brown, J. N. Greenshields and Messrs. Scott & Curle, of which latter firm the Hon. R. W. Scott, father of the 'Scott Act,' is senior partner. All of these disagreed with Judge Lemieux's judgment.

One of the above Q.C.'s says: 'If this principle is to prevail, a guilty party



THE BOERS ENTERING ALIWAL NORTH.

Aliwal North, in Cape Colony, stands on the southern bank of the Orange river. Its population is about two thousand.—Illustrated London News.

could escape any number of penalties by simply getting a friend to lay a complaint against him for the last offence.' Another says: 'If the judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Lemieux is to remain as authority, it practically destroys the Dunkin act.'

As there was no possible appeal from Judge Lemieux's decision in any court in Canada, and the expense involved in carrying the case to England was practically prohibitive, the outlook was dark indeed. After much earnest thought, the whole question was submitted to the Dominion Government and after consideration, the government agreed on April 15 last to pay the costs of both sides of a test case before the Privy Council of England.

In the meantime Judge Lemieux had ordered the remaining twenty-three writs of certiorari to issue. Before they were returned into court, application for a stay of proceedings on the ground of this action of the government was made on behalf of the prosecution, to the effect that the court should wait until the judgment in the test case was confirmed or reversed by the Privy Council. Had the judge done so, he would, of course, have conformed to their decision in the pending twenty-three cases.

This application was refused, however, and on May 5 last Judge Lemieux rendered judgments in all these cases exactly similar to those previously mentioned, with enormous costs against the prosecutor in favor of the defendant.

In his many prosecutions before the district magistrates the prosecutor has sometimes failed to secure conviction for lack of sufficient evidence, but in no case has a magistrate or judge of the Superior Court ever before awarded one cent of costs against him. Sec. 21 of the act reads: 'If any such prosecution is dismissed and the justice be of the opinion that there was probable cause for the complaint, he shall not award to the defendant costs against the prosecutor.'

[The judgment of the Privy Council now received and printed below, declares the pretension on which all these cases have been decided against the prosecution to have been false.]

In closing this history of the case, we wish to express our grateful thanks and appreciation to the Dominion Government for the consideration and fairness which they have shown in providing the means to enable the act to be rescued from being destroyed.

The enforcement of this law is not easy, but with grateful thanks to Our Father for all that He has enabled the

act to do for our county in the past through the hearty help and co-operation of its many faithful friends, we humbly trust that through His continued help and guidance it may be a still greater blessing in the future.

MARY E. SANDERSON, President Quebec Provincial W.C.T.U.

The following text of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the temperance case of Wentworth vs. Mathieu, in which the decision of Mr. Justice Lemieux is reversed, is taken from the London 'Times':—

Sir Richard Couch, in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said:—'The question in this appeal arose upon act of the legislature of Canada (27 and 28 Vic., c. 18), commonly called the Temperance Act of 1864. Section 12 of this act prohibits the sale of any spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, unless it be for exclusively medicinal or sacramental purposes, or bona fide use in some art, trade or manufacture. Section 13 is as follows: 'Whoever, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, exposes or keeps for sale, or directly or indirectly, or on any pretence or by any device, sells, or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property gives to any other person any spirituous or other intoxicating liquor or any mixed liquor capable of being used as a beverage, and a part of which is spirituous, or otherwise intoxicating, in violation of the 12th section of this act, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for each such offence, and whoever in the employment or on the premises of another so exposes or keeps for sale, or sells, or barter, or gives in violation of the said section shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and shall incur the same penalty.' Section 17 provides that two or more offences by the same party may be included in one complaint, provided the time and place of each offence is stated, but, whatever may be the number of the offences included in one complaint, the maximum of penalty imposable for them all shall in no case exceed \$100.

COMPLAINT LAID.

On June 9, 1898, the appellant made a complaint to the district magistrate for the district of St. Francis, in the Province of Quebec, that the respondent on or about April 23, then last past, had sold and delivered intoxicating liquors, and received payment for the same, contrary to this act, whereby he had become liable to pay \$50 with costs. On June 30, 1898, the respondent was convicted by the district magistrate of hav-

ing on April 23, then last sold and delivered to one George Mount intoxicating liquors contrary to the act, and adjudged to forfeit and pay to the appellant \$50, to be applied according to law and also to pay \$29.76 for costs. On July 13, 1898, the appellant made a similar complaint to the same magistrate of an offence committed by the respondent on April 19 then last past, and the respondent was on July 20, 1898, convicted of selling intoxicating liquors to one J. H. P. Armitage, on April 19, contrary to the act, and adjudged to forfeit and pay to the appellant \$50, to be applied according to law, and 90 cents for costs. In addition to these convictions, there were at different times between June 8 and July 21, 1898, 27 other convictions of the respondent on the complaints of the appellant by the same magistrate of similar offences committed on different days between March 26 and May 19, the penalty in each case being \$50. On Sept. 15, 1898, the Superior Court for Lower Canada, on the petition of the respondent, ordered a writ of certiorari to issue, and on April 5, 1897, the writ was issued in the case of the second of the convictions before mentioned, viz., for the sale on April 19 to Armitage, being No. 526 in the records of the magistrate's court.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGMENT.

A return having been made to the certiorari, the Superior Court, on May 5, 1899, pronounced its judgment annulling the conviction, and on July 14, 1899, Her Majesty, by an Order-in-Council, gave the appellant special leave to appeal against this judgment upon the appellant submitting to pay the costs of this appeal incurred by the parties on both sides, in any event, if it should appear advisable to the judicial committee so to direct when the appeal came on for determination, and also to abide by any recommendation which their Lordships might see fit to make as to the enforcement of penalties by the appellant against the respondent. The judgment of the Superior Court, delivered by Mr. Justice Lemieux, appears to be founded on the opinion that, according to section 25, the legislature thought that the penalty of \$100 was sufficient punishment for all the breaches of the law up to the time of the prosecution, and during the three months previous to it, that being the limitation of time from the committing the offence for the prosecution for it, and that the complaint of June 9 covered and included all offences previous to that date; that as one or more offences of the same nature against the act could be included in the same prosecution, a complaint made at a particular

date for a single offence is presumed to be made and to comprehend all the offences against the act up to the date of the complaint. (Rec., pp. 39, 40). Their Lordships are quite unable to agree with the Superior Court in this opinion. It is an addition to section 15, for which there is no authority, either in the words of it or by implication. The purpose of section 17 appears to be to prevent a prosecution under the act—where only one offence is charged—failing by reason of the evidence not being sufficient to prove it or in consequence of a variance in the complaint from the evidence of the time when or the person to whom the intoxicating liquor was sold. If more than one offence has been committed, the limit of the penalty to \$100 indirectly restrains the use of that power. There is no reason for thinking that 'may' is to be imperative and the same as 'shall.' There is nothing which shows it is intended to have other than its natural meaning. If, as the Superior Court was of opinion, the Legislature thought a penalty of \$100 was sufficient punishment for all offences committed within three months previous to the complaint, their Lordships do not doubt that it would have said so, and provided for it.

The learned judge supported his opinion by references to Russell on 'Crimes' and the 'American and English Encyclopaedia of Laws,' in which the principle is laid down that, 'where the evidence is necessary to support the second indictment upon the first, the plea of autrefois acquit is generally good.' The meaning of this is that where the same facts would justify a conviction for two different offences (say, burglary and petty larceny), a man who has been convicted for one offence cannot be tried over again on the same facts for the second offence. This principle has no application to the present case. Evidence that the defendant supplied liquor to B at a given hour and place would not support a complaint that he supplied liquor to A at another hour or place, notwithstanding that both complaints might have been included in one proceeding. Their Lordships are not aware of any general principle in criminal law which would support the view of the Superior Court.

MAGISTRATE'S JURISDICTION.

The magistrate has a discretion as to the amount of the penalty between \$20 and \$50, and where, as in the present case, there are many complaints by the same person of separate offences, it would be right to exercise it. They are, therefore, of opinion that the conviction of the respondent should not have been quashed, and will humbly advise Her Majesty to reverse the judgment of the Superior Court. Their Lordships note with satisfaction the statement of the learned counsel for the appellant that the penalties on the conviction of the respondent will not be enforced, but they do not think it necessary to include an undertaking to that effect in the report which they will make to Her Majesty. In pursuance of the undertaking of the appellant on the leave to appeal, their Lordships direct the appellant to pay the respondent's costs of this appeal, to be taxed as between solicitor and client.

The court was composed of Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Davey, Lord Robertson and Mr. Richard Couch. It was an appeal by special leave from a judgment of the Superior Court for Lower Canada of May 5, 1899.

The Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., and Mr. R. C. Smith, Q.C. (both of the Canadian bar), appeared for the appellant; Mr. L. E. Panneton, Q.C. (of the Canadian bar), and Mr. Mayne, for the respondent.

MAGERSFONTEIN.

LORD METHUEN TELLS THE STORY OF THE BATTLE.

London, March 15.—The London 'Gazette' this evening publishes General Lord Methuen's report of the actions at Magersfontein, Dec. 10-11, dated from Modder River, Feb. 15. After explaining the difficulty of any attempt to outflank 16,000 Boers, and arguing that a blow dealt at the Boer centre would be more effective, he says his orders were to relieve Kimberley, and, therefore, the day the last reinforcements arrived he decided to attack Magersfontein kopje. He then describes the artillery bombardment, and how the Highland Brigade was led to the point of assault after the late Major-General Andrew G. Wauchope had previously explained all he intended to do, and the particular part each battalion was expected to play. Lord Methuen then remarks:—

HOW ENEMY GETS THE WARNING.

'Two rifles accidentally went off, and the flashes from a lantern gave the enemy timely notice of the march.'

The report then proceeds to show that General Wauchope deployed his men too late, and, suddenly the Boers poured in a heavy fire. Colonel Hughes-Hallett immediately ordered the Seaforths to charge, and the other commands followed suit. At this moment someone gave the word to retire, and part of the Black Watch rushed back through the ranks of the Seaforths. Col. Hughes-Hallett ordered the latter to lie down and not retire, and after a while the Colonel again tried to reach the trenches, four hundred yards off, but the officers and half of the men fell before the heavy fire which opened immediately after the men moved. Ten minutes later the Seaforths tried another rush, with the same result. Colonel Hughes-Hallett then decided to await orders. After describing the sending of the

Gordons and Guards to support the Highland Brigade, Lord Methuen continues:—

'At one o'clock in the afternoon the Seaforths were exposed to a heavy cross-fire, the order to retire was given and the greater part of the casualties then occurred. That was an unfortunate retirement for Hallett. He received instructions to remain in his position until dusk; and the enemy were then quitting the trenches in tens and twenties.'

WAUCHOPE UNDERSTOOD ORDERS.

'Wauchope told me in the evening of Dec. 10 that he quite understood his orders and he made no further remark. He died at the head of his brigade, where his name will always remain honored and respected. His high military reputation and attainments disarm all criticism. Every soldier in my division deplores his loss. He was a fine soldier and a true comrade.'

'The attack failed. The Highlanders were ready enough to rally; but the paucity of officers and non-commissioned officers made it difficult. I attach no blame to this splendid brigade.'

The report then proceeds to pay a high tribute to the conduct of all the troops under conditions as hard as can be imagined and mentions specially a number of officers and men for distinguishing acts of courage already recorded in the newspaper despatches.

THE STORMBERG REPULSE.

LORD ROBERTS SAYS GATACRE'S FORCE WAS INSUFFICIENT.

London, March 16.—7.42 p.m.—Lord Roberts, in transmitting General Gatacre's report of the Stormberg defeat, gives his opinion thus:—

'The failure was mainly due to reliance on inaccurate information regarding the ground to be traversed, to the position held by the Boers, to the employment of too small a force and to the men being tired out by a long night march before they came in contact with the enemy.'

'When it became evident shortly after midnight that the guides were leading the column in the wrong direction, I consider Gatacre should have halted and endeavored to find a proper road, or should have fallen back on Molteneo, rather than have risked the safety of the entire force by following a route which brought the troops into difficult ground commanded on both sides by Boers.'

CANADIANS IN BATTLE. (Toronto Globe.)

We in Canada will not be accused of egotism if we dwell with peculiar pride on the part taken by our men in the final assault, a part to which General Roberts pays generous tribute. We must remember that these men were young and untried, some of them mere boys, few, if any, of them, having before this war, heard a shot fired in anger. They were face to face with men who had acquired a very high reputation for soldierly qualities, especially for skill in marksmanship. The bravest of men have been known to fail on their first experience of such an ordeal. To have fought so well against such a foe, and under the eye of a soldier like Lord Roberts, is an achievement of which they may be proud to the end of their lives, and all Canada and all the Empire will be thrilled with the pride and with the sense of Imperial comradeship typified by the battle. It is a good omen for the future of Canada, not because we expect war to be other than an occasional and abnormal condition, but because it shows that the national fibre is sound, and because courage and devotion to duty bring about the victories of peace as well as those of war.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CURE FOR CANCER.

Based on the Scientific Principle that Cancer is a Constitutional—Not Simply a Local Disease.

The best physicians and surgeons of the day who are following closely the scientific investigations that are being made by German and French pathologists and bacteriologists, are well aware that essentially cancer is a constitutional disease, and that the lump or growth is simply a local manifestation.

They are every day becoming more convinced that simply removing the cancer growth by a plaster or surgical operation, does not extirpate the disease.

Some years ago, with great success, we placed before the cancer sufferers of Canada, our Vegetable Cancer Cure, which is a constitutional remedy that attacks the cancer poison in the system, neutralizes and destroys it, so that not a vestige remains to again cause trouble. We will be pleased on receipt of two stamps, to send full particulars of our treatment, and copies of letters from those who have been cured by its use. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. 19

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S GRATEFUL—COMFORTING COCOA BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHEUMATIC MISERY.

Is Terribly Prevalent in Quebec and Tortures Young and Old.

Dodd's Kidney Pills the only Cure for It—They are the Only Medicine That Removes the Cause of the Disease.

Levis, P.Q., March 23.—The climate of this province is such that Rheumatism is a very common disease.

Almost every family in the province suffers from its ravages. Young and old are victims.

Thousands of people are crippled for life by it.

A medicine that can cure Rheumatism is a God-send.

Experience has proved that liniments and oils are of no more value than is cold water rubbed on the cheek to cure toothache.

That Rheumatism is due to diseased kidneys allowing poison to remain in the blood, instead of filtering it out, has been abundantly proved by the remarkable success of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which act solely on the Kidneys, and which have cured every case of Rheumatism for which they have been used.

A specimen case is that of Mr. M. I. Hinchey of this town.

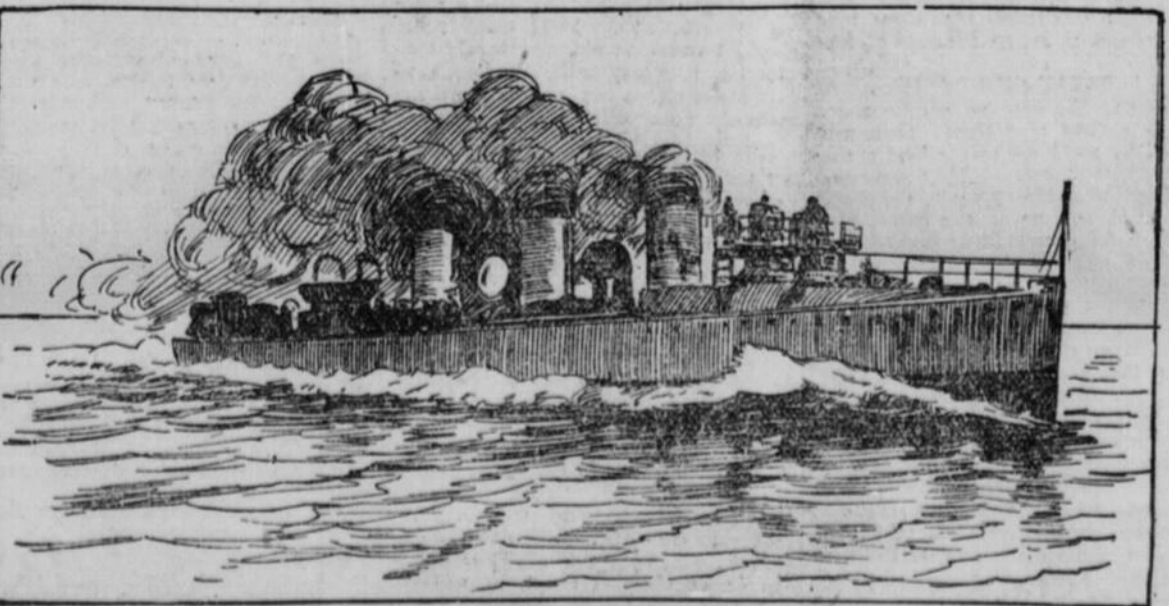
Mr. Hinchey says: 'I have for years, been tortured by backache and Rheumatism.'

'My case was very severe, and my sufferings very great. I tried several kinds of medicine but they did me no good.'

'I was induced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am happy to state that three boxes cured me, fully and thoroughly.'

If Dodd's Kidney Pills cured this severe case of Rheumatism, they will certainly cure others.

Are you a sufferer from Rheumatism? If you are, use a box or two of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They will certainly cure you.



THE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER H.M.S. 'VIPER.'

RUNNING AT THE RECORD SPEED OF 35.5 KNOTS, OR NEARLY FORTY-ONE STATUTE MILES PER HOUR.

The boat has been built by the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company, Limited, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, for the British Government. The engines are of the steam-turbine type, invented by

the Hon. Charles Parsons, F.R.S., the principle being the same as on the 'Turbinia,' which most people will remember in connection with her appearance at the naval review. The 'Viper' is, now ever, more than twice the size of the

'Turbinia,' the principal dimensions being:—Length, 210 feet; beam, 21 feet; displacement, 350 tons. The indicated horse-power is about 11,000.—Illustrated London News.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWER SEEDS.

15 VARIETIES FOR 25c. ONE FULL-SIZED PACKET EACH. 10 PACKETS FOR 12c. ENOUGH FOR ANY ORDINARY GARDEN.

SMITH SISTERS, Flower Seeds and Bulbs exclusively, SWANSEA, Ont., Can.

grafts of a different kind which I got from a neighbor. One of them grew and for the last three years has been loaded with pears every year.

PAIN IN THE SIDE. Elsaye, teacher, aged 24, suffers from a pain in the left side and breast, extending towards the back.

MEDICAL. Letters for this department should be addressed to Medical Editor "Witness," Montreal.

MORPHINISM. 'Madge' asks for a means of finding out if person is addicted to the use of morphine.

INFLAMED EYELIDS. H. McK., writes that the inside of the eyelids is much inflamed in the morning.

HAIR FALLING OUT. Subscriber asks how to remove dandruff, etc., and to keep the hair from falling out.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL. (Continued by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Quispic.)

Dr. Whitelaw, Edmonton, Alberta, Sir: The "Witness" receives enquiries regarding Edmonton and while I am by no means a self-constituted emigration agent for this district, yet I cannot decline to answer your request and give your correspondent the information he wants.

A STRING OF QUERIES. Amateur, Windsor Mills, Que.—I would like an answer to the following questions in the Agricultural Department of your correspondence column in the "Daily Witness."

FEEDING VALUE OF GRAINS. A.E.A., Goderich, Ont.—Would you kindly state in the question-and-answer department of the "Weekly Witness" what is the relative feeding value of corn, barley, peas and oats; first for cattle, and second for fat pigs, and you will greatly oblige a subscriber.

CELERY CULTURE. A Reader, Woodstock, Ont.—I would you kindly tell me the kind of fertilizer I should use to grow celery year after year on the same ground?

VETERINARY. 'SPAVIN.' J.M.S., Meaford.—I have a valuable horse, which got spavined this winter.

GRAFTING. L.C.P., Colpoys Bay, Sir.—Would you kindly give some advice on grafting? A neighbor of ours bought a farm a year or two ago with an orchard on it which is mostly summer fruit, such as the Red Astrakhan.

DRY ECZEMA. S.E.J., is a girl, 20 years of age. Has been troubled for some time with a white dry scurf on the face.

After that date he filled his incubators with duck eggs. He raises each year between 500 and 600 ducks on the same acre of land. Mr. Deering writes 'A Few Hens,' as follows: 'We have had a large house, barn and wagon house. I lost some chickens; don't think it was over 25 or 30 percent. I had more trouble with broiler lamps than anything else. I have one house 75 feet long, heated with hot water pipes. I have six other brooder houses. I also winter 200 hens. When my chicks can live without artificial heat, I sell off the hens and use their quarters for chicks. My chicks are always plump and healthy. But let me say right here I don't pretend I have enough room, but it is all I have.'

WHY NOT IN CANADA AS WELL AS IN MASSACHUSETTS? I have lived among the Berkshire hills and see no reason against it.

SHOULD BE KEPT ABOVE GROUND. D. G. McK., Heath Bell, N.S.—We keep between 25 and 30 hens, but the last two winters they have not been laying well.

LAME HORSE. D.L., Porter's Hill, Ont.—I have a roadster, three years old, which is lame. I noticed it last July, but thought it would wear off, but it has not.

SUGAR BELTS FOR HOGS. Farmer, Wellburn, Ont.—Which variety of sugar belt contains the largest percentage of nutritious matter for fattening hogs?

BEST VARIETIES OF MARKET GARDEN VEGETABLES. Inexperience, Roland, Manitoba.—I would like to get some information from some experienced market gardeners as to the best varieties of the different vegetables to grow.

A TRIO OF QUESTIONS. G.G., Ont.—Please tell me through the columns of your paper: 1. When is the proper time to prune an orchard?

LAME MARE. W.T., Hamilton.—I have a five year old mare that went lame in her front leg about a month ago.

DISEASE OF THE FEET IN CATTLE. T.L., Calumet Island.—I have a calf of about six months old, which got lame in the right hind foot about two months ago.

LICE KILLER. I give the following recipe for making kerosene emulsion for lice. It must be strong, and is best applied with a spray pump, the same as is used for spraying trees and must be well forced into all the cracks after the house has been repainted.

TIME TO USE INCUBATORS. M.T., Ingersoll, Ont.—Wants to know if the summer would be a good time to learn to use an incubator.

ONLY ONE ACRE. M. A. Deering of Great Barrington, Mass., is one of those large farmers on a small territory. He has but an acre of ground, on which he keeps three horses, one cow, rabbits, guinea pigs, ferrets, foxes, cats and pet stock.

POULTRY AND PETS. (This department is under the charge of Mr. S. J. Andres, who will answer any questions sent through the "Witness.")

LIVE STOCK.

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

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to Kendall's Spavin Cure. This is the only and best remedy for these ailments.

It Pays to Care for Your Horse! The Crystal Rosettes is double the size of this cut.

NATIONAL CALL CURE. Is wonder working in its effects. No other preparation in the world can equal it.

Our Special Offer! On receipt of 25 cents we will send a full size box of National Call Cure and a pair of handsome Crystal Rosettes.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION COY., 337c St. Paul street, Montreal.

There's No Risk In Using FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE.

It cures any case of Lump Jaw that is worth curing. Does it quickly and for good. Hundreds of cases cured during the last year. Easily applied. Safe to use, and sold under a guarantee.

GUARANTEE: That if it fails your money is to be returned. Price, \$2 a bottle. Sent by mail upon receipt of amount. Illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw FREE to readers of "Witness."

TERMINAL: ANNAN, Ont., Nov. 7th, 1899. LEMING BROS.

Sirs.—Please forward by return mail one bottle of "Lump Jaw Cure." I have cured three cases of Lump Jaw and have two more well under way to cure, from one bottle. Find enclosed \$2.00.

Yours, etc. JOHN C. McLAURE. Address: FLEMING BROS., St. George, Ontario.

ahead. By the time the incubator reaches you, and the chicks come out, it will be nearly two months before the brood chicks you can get out during the summer.

It will not be any too soon for the market. Many beginners have heretofore made the mistake of beginning hatching with incubators too late in the season, and do not therefore give themselves time to learn anything about the business.

prices are high, the chicks must reach the market in time to secure them; but if three weeks are lost because the first hatch fails, the lost time cannot be regained, and prices will be going down as the later chicks come on.

Correction. The paragraph, 'Belgian Hens' in the last issue of the 'Weekly Witness' should read 'Belgian Hares' not 'Hens.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEEDS FOR 25c.

- Any 12 Varieties—Regular 5 cent Packages—Money Refunded if not Satisfactory. VEGETABLES. (Order by Number.) 1—Beet, Bellipse, Round. 2—Beet, Egyptian, flat-round. 3—Cabbage, Winningstadt. 4—Cabbage, Fottler's Brunswick. 5—Carrot, half long, Scarlet. 6—Carrot, Oxheart, or Guerande. 7—Cucumber, Chicago Pickling. 8—Cucumber, long green. 9—Celery, Golden Self-Blanching. 10—Herbs, Sage. 11—Herbs, Savory. 12—Herbs, Marjoram. 13—Lettuce, Nonpareil (Cabbage). 14—Lettuce, Denver Market (Curled). 15—Musk Melon, Extra Early. 16—Water Melon, Early Canada. 17—Onion, Large Red. 18—Onion, Yellow Globe, Danvers. 19—Parsnip, Hollow Crown. 20—Radish, French Breakfast. 21—Radish, Rosy Gem, White Tipped. 22—Squash, Hubbard. 23—Tomato, Extra Early Atlantic. 24—Tomato, Dwarf Champion. FLOWERS. 25—Antars, Mixed. 26—Mignonette, Sweet. 27—Pansy, Mixed. 28—Petunia, Mixed. 29—Nasturtium, Tall Mixed. 30—Sweet Peas, Fine Mixed. 31—Wild Flower, Garden Mixed.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO. BY MAIL POSTPAID ORDER TO-DAY.



No. 18—ONION YELLOW DANVERS. FREE Providing this coupon is CUT OUT and sent to us with an order for 12 packets we will include 1 packet New Giant Yellow Sweet subject Price 2c. FREE OF CHARGE TO WITNESS READERS.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

DEHORNING CATTLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Some time ago you asked for experiences in dehorning. I then answered your request; and, again, having had a further experience, I am induced by the death of Mr. Stover, reported in your issue of Saturday, to again allude to the subject.

Last December I had the horns of twenty cattle, between one and two years old, taken off. It cost \$1, and the help of myself and stableman for about half an hour. The implements are, a pair of nippers with balls at the ends, to place in the nostrils of the animal; in the handle ends are holes through which a small rope, with a knot in the end, is run; this keeps the handles closed, and the balls in place. Also the shears, which cut from four sides, with cog and lever power.

The operation is simple. One man catches the animal by the head, another places the nippers in the nostrils; the animal then in complete control, is led to a post close at hand; the rope attached to the nippers is thrown around it, and held by one man, while another places the shears upon a horn, and—'ough!' it is the work of a moment.

The question is often asked, 'Would you advise the cutting of the horns of milch cows?' Ans.—Yes. It is cruelty to leave them on; and too often they are costly ornaments. I prefer cutting when the cattle are young, and when I get cattle that are to be tied up until disposed of, I do not cut them; but it is quite a common thing in some neighborhoods, and I never knew of the slightest ill result at any age; nor do they seem to notice it at all except at the moment of cutting. For a number of years I have annually had about twenty dehorned, and I never knew of one refusing to feed immediately.

Some of the advantages of dehorning are, that it makes all cattle equal; as it is only a vicious animal that uses its head after it is dehorned. It is a real pleasure to see them huddle together like so many sheep, as if they were all the happier with disarmament. Many more cattle can be kept in the same space. (I have kept 35 head in the basement under the barn-floor, 12 x 70 feet, including manger and watertrough, they at the same time had the liberty of the manure cellar, about the same size.) There is no need of tying them up until they are to be fattened, or cared for as cows. There is no cleaning of stables, and a small quantity of bedding scattered daily makes a comfortable place, and the best of manure. And they are quieter and tamer with mankind, and so is he with them. In former years I had sheep disembowelled and colts ruptured. One two-year-old bull was headed by a big steer, and then a cow with one lunge, dropped him in his tracks, by thrusting a horn into his liver. Cows have often been badly gored, one had half of her udder torn so that in a few days it fell off while she was being led out to be killed. And at another time, if I had not got a grasp of the bull's nose, I would not be writing this. And all stockmen and farmers have a like experience. And how easily prevented.

Friend! It is no use to slash and stripe that bull, and it is the more cruel, because useless. Cut off his horns and he will be as docile as a calf. There is no need of your carrying a pitchfork when you go into the yard. Cut off all the horns, and there will be no disagreements, fear, or danger among you.

JAMES DICKSON, Trenholmville, Que., March, 1900.

SHARPSHOOTERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—A correspondent in your paper of March 17, signing himself 'A Soldier of the Queen,' from Rat Portage, should have had more common sense than to write such a letter as he has done, without first making sure that he was correct in his statements, knowing that it would go broadcast, not only in the Dominion, but the whole world. I consider it a slur on the living as well as the dead. In his letter he states that not one name of a prizeman from Toronto or Ottawa appears in the list of names of the first contingent to South Africa. In

reading his letter I could not believe he was correct, and took the trouble to inquire from a sergeant of the 43rd Battalion if that was the true state of affairs. In reply he used stronger language than I care to put in this letter at any rate. He said that the correspondent did not know what he was talking about, as any one can see from the following names from the 43rd Battalion alone, not speaking of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and who are all first-class shots and prize winners: Captain Rogers, a Bisley man; W. Smith, the winner of the grand aggregate in the Metropolitan Association match for 1898 or 1899, I forget which he said; O. Burns, since killed; F. Living, since killed; C. Wood, a prisoner; C. Masson, G. Dufhars, W. Went, A. McRae, and many others who could not be thought of at the moment of writing. One reason why a great many are not there is that only men under forty years of age would be taken. I would like to hear what Toronto has to say about it.

A VETERAN 'SOLDIER OF THE QUEEN' OF 1886. Ottawa, March 19, 1900.

APPRECIATION OF THE LATE DR. NIXON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In last week's 'Witness' I noticed a letter from Mr. William Smith, Beaverton, Ont., referring to the late Dr. Nixon, of Montreal. It interested me because I knew the doctor personally, and was at one time a member of his church and Bible class. I feel grateful to Mr. Smith for the kind and truthful way in which he has spoken of one whom I admired, esteemed and loved, and I concur with him as to his ability, his force of character and generosity of heart.

His death leaves only four of that noble band of ministers who left the Established Church of Scotland and gave up their all for conscience sake. One of these venerable old men is well known to me, the Rev. David Paton, of Fettercairn. I lived for thirteen years in Fettercairn, a lovely little village nestling at the foot of the Grampian Mountains; there he received me into the fold of the Free Church of Scotland, and it is with pleasure that I give my testimony to his uprightness of character and to his zeal and faithfulness as a minister of the gospel. To him more than to any other man I owe a debt of gratitude for spiritual guidance and instruction.

Like Mr. Smith, I am from the east of Scotland. I am a 'Mearns man,' an old country Scotch Presbyterian, and under such training as that of Dr. Nixon and Mr. Paton, I must, of course, be 'true blue,' but I long and hope for the time to come when our descendants shall all call themselves Canadians and make it their glory to do so, and when all race and religious bitterness shall cease to exist among us.

It gives me pleasure to see so many letters from your readers expressing their high appreciation of the 'Witness.' I always say that it is the best newspaper published in the Dominion, and I believe it.

If you can spare room for this, no doubt some others of your readers from the same region may see it, and if so they may let us hear from them through the 'Witness.' JAMES DUNCAN, Lower Coverdale, Albert Co., N.B.

THE FAMINE FUND

Table listing donations to the Indian Famine Fund, including names like Canadian Presbyterian Mission, W. A. Doig, and various individuals with amounts.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Table listing donations to the Indian Famine Fund, including names like Undesignated, Previously acknowledged, E. B. M., A. Dorsett, and various individuals with amounts.

Less divided in proportion to designated amounts received as follows: To Canadian Presbyterian Mission, \$306.14; To Christian Alliance Mission, \$39.72; To American Board of Missions, \$63.33; Total, \$415.19.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND

Table listing donations to the Indian Famine Fund, including names like Christian Alliance Mission in Gujerat, Previously acknowledged, Grace and Emma Hickey, and various individuals with amounts.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND

Table listing donations to the Indian Famine Fund, including names like American Board of Missions, Previously acknowledged, D. Currie, and various individuals with amounts.

EAST AFRICAN FAMINE FUND.

Table listing donations to the East African Famine Fund, including names like G.V. Waterloo, Collected in Hillhurst by Annie E. Pocock, and various individuals with amounts.

Table listing names and amounts for the Indian Famine Fund, including Mrs. Alexander Robertson, Miss Aggie Robertson, Mrs. Lizzie Holt, etc.

Table listing names and amounts for the Indian Famine Fund, including W.B.N., W.H., William Finlayson, etc.

SOME DONATIONS.

The following letters enclosing donations have been received:

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.) Sir,—As I see by your paper that you are receiving money for the Indian and African famine funds, enclosed find \$2, which you will please send where you think it will do most good. Wishing that I were well able to send more, and hoping that the sufferers may be speedily helped. Yours, WELL-WISHER.

March 13, 1900.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I am afraid our interest in the South African war is overshadowing the great famine in India and other parts of the world. Enclosed you will find \$2 which I wish applied to the Presbyterian Famine Fund for distribution in India. Yours truly, ANNIE MORRISON, Myrtle, Mass., March 17, 1900.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Please find enclosed \$1 for the Indian Famine Fund from Mrs. Montle and ten cents from her little grandson, who feels so sorry for the poor starving children that he wants to send it out of his savings. Yours in haste, MRS. J. MONTLE, Foster, Que., March 17, 1900.

FAMINE FUND NOTES.

The contributions in Great Britain to the India Famine Fund, says the Boston 'Congregationalist,' in answer to an inquiry, amounted to about \$500,000 on March 1. This is in addition to the work of the government, which at that time was furnishing assistance to 3,913,000 persons. The Mansion House fund for the relief of sufferers from the Transvaal war by the same time had risen to over \$3,500,000.

WHAT SPECIFIC AMOUNTS WILL DO.

Five cents will save a life for a day. One dollar will feed twenty men, women and children for a day. Five dollars will save a person's life until the rain comes in July, and the famine pressure is relieved. Ten dollars will feed 200 persons for a day, or will help a company of 200 people to go to a government relief camp for work. Twenty-five dollars will furnish cheap garments for fifty women or seventy-five blankets needed for protection against the cold. Fifty dollars will rescue from starvation and support fifty children for a month. One hundred dollars will dig a well that will insure bountiful crops on several acres of land and secure many families against future famines; or the same amount will equip a cheap grain shop that would lower the market rate in a circle of many villages.—'Congregationalist.'

THE ARCTIC MOSQUITO.

'Nothing that has ever been written about the Arctic mosquito begins to come up to the real thing,' said a guest in the St. Charles corridor the other evening. 'I went up the Yukon river in the summer of 1896, representing the Alaska and Dominion Trading Company, and we struck mosquitoes as soon as we got into the hills. They are twice as large as our familiar bayou species, and their sting is like the prod of a hot needle. They sweep along the valleys in dense clouds, and if they catch a man unprepared they are liable to blind him before he can escape. I heard stories of children being stung to death, and can readily believe them. Whenever we went ashore we wore heavy hat nets, and took the utmost precaution, but were certain to suffer more or less. One of our party cut the tongues out of his shoes, and a narrow line of sock was exposed under the lacing. Next day he was bitten there at least a hundred times, and his feet were so terribly inflamed that the shoes had to be cut off. Another man, a fireman in the boat crew, got drunk on Alaska whiskey one afternoon, and lay down to take a

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Broken Down in Health.

Weak, Nervous, Debilitated and Almost a Victim of Nervous Prostration. This Young Lady Was Restored to Health and Strength by Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is in the spring, when the blood is thin and watery, that the nerves become exhausted and the frightful breakdown comes. Few people can overcome the evil effects of artificial winter life and ward off distressing body ills without using a restorative to build up new, red corpuscles in the blood, and reinvigorate the whole body.



MISS CRONSBERRY.

Mrs. D. W. Cronsberry, 168 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont., states:—

'My daughter, who sews in a white goods manufactory, got completely run down by the steady confinement and close attention required at her work. Her nerves were so exhausted, and she was so weak and debilitated that she had to give up work entirely, and was almost a victim of nervous prostration.'

'Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, she began to use it and was benefited from the very first. It proved an excellent remedy in restoring her to health and strength. After having used four boxes she is now at work again, healthy and happy, and attributes her recovery to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It also helped her through a very severe attack of la grippe. I can recommend it as an excellent remedy.'

As a blood builder and spring restorative, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of inestimable value. It prevents and cures the ills of spring and all weakness and debility by the building-up process. It makes the blood red, the nerves strong, and the whole system healthy and vigorous—50c a box—at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

nap in the corner of the engine room. I was noticed him a little later and was horrified at the solid brown mass of mosquitoes that had settled on an exposed section of his cheek and throat. In an hour his face was swollen out of all resemblance to anything human, he was unable to swallow and was burning with fever. It was a week before he was able to be about. I saw a number of cattle near Fort Hamilton that had been made stone blind by stings near the eye. The Arctic foothill mosquito is without doubt the most terrible insect pest in the world.—New Orleans 'Times-Herald.'

CANADA'S COMMERCIAL PROGRESS.

The Budget Speech Shows 'A Vaster Surplus Than Has Been.'

OVER SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The British Preference Increased to 33.1-3 Percent and Beet Root Sugar Machinery to be Allowed In Free.

AN INVITATION TO TRINIDAD SUGGESTS FREE TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES—SOME TARIFF CHANGES.

Ottawa, March 24.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding delivered his Budget speech yesterday afternoon. It was one of the best financial statements ever presented to parliament. In the first place, it was a clear and concise record of the financial position of the Dominion, and in the second place it showed an overflowing treasury, reduced taxation, an enormously increased trade and a condition of prosperity such as Canada never enjoyed in the past. Mr. Fielding did not endeavor to take any undue credit for all this. He was satisfied with giving results. The Finance Minister spoke for a little over two hours. There was a large attendance in the House, and the galleries were well filled. He finished at ten minutes to six o'clock, and to the surprise of everyone, Mr. Foster, who talked with his leader for a moment, moved the adjournment of the debate on the grounds that he was not feeling very well, and was unable to reply. This was granted by the Premier, who expressed surprise that an answer was not forthcoming.

CHIEF FEATURES OF THE SPEECH.

There are four principal features in Mr. Fielding's speech. There is an increase in the preference to be given to Britain in the tariff from 25 percent to 33.1-3 percent, a proposal is to be made to Trinidad looking to the free trade between the island and Canada, except with a very few exceptions, the admission of Canadian securities to the trustee lists in England and an estimated surplus of \$7,525,000 for the current fiscal year. Mr. Fielding was received with applause when he rose to address the House. He said that it was a cause of gratification to all that the favorable conditions which existed last year, when he was able to say that it had been the most prosperous in the history of Canada, continued, and that the year which followed was also one of wonderful progress. The year 1898 was regarded as a phenomenal year, but great as was its activities, that of 1899 was still greater and it was beyond all question the most prosperous year in Canadian history. Evidence of that prosperity would be found in public documents, in the return of the banks, in the reports of boards of trade and in the reports of great railway and industrial corporations. Having made this brief introductory, he went straight to the financial statement.

During the year ending June 30 last he said the revenue collected was \$46,741,249. This amount exceeded last year's calculations by \$108,850, and showed an increase of \$6,186,000 over what was received in total in the preceding year. In miscellaneous revenues there was a large receipt from Yukon, \$600,000 in earnings of the government railways. The only item which showed a diminution was the Post-office Department, on account of the penny postage. The increase in customs was general and in the case of excise there was an increase in all articles. The total increase in excise was \$1,779,129. He expected that in a few months, probably twelve months, the revenue of the Post Office Department would be as large as it was before the introduction of penny postage.

The expenditure charged to the consolidated fund for the year was \$41,903,500, or an increase of \$3,070,974 over the previous year, leaving a surplus of \$4,837,749. (Cheers.) The principal increases were interest on the public debt, legislation for the plebiscite, militia annual drill, additional dredging plant, cost of a new steamer for ocean service and heavy expenditure for the opening of Yukon.

Mr. Fielding next explained how the Opposition dealt with the capital account, charging it in their calculations against the present government, to ordinary, and leaving it off when touching the expenditures under the late government. Last year there was expended in public account \$9,137,553.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Dealing with the public debt for the two periods, Mr. Fielding showed that from 1878 to 1896, a period of eighteen years, there was an increase in the debt of \$118,155,262, or an average increase per annum of \$6,563,075. From 1896 to 1899, for three years, there was an increase of \$7,776,013, an average increase of \$2,592,004. If the deduction was made of obligations which existed prior to the Liberals coming into power, and which belonged to their predecessors, say, in all about two and a half millions, the average annual increase of the public debt

would be only about \$1,700,000. (Cheers.) Turning to the affairs of the current year, he estimated that the total revenue would pass the fifty million dollar mark. (Cheers.)

Up to the first of the present month there was an expenditure of \$25,018,290. There would be a large expenditure between now and the first of July, therefore, he would make very liberal allowance for that, and would, therefore, estimate the expenditure of the year at \$43,175,000. 'I anticipate,' said Mr. Fielding, 'that at the close of this fiscal year, making all our calculations and keeping our accounts in exactly the same way as our predecessors, we will have a surplus of \$7,525,000. (Cheers.) The largest surplus in the history of Canada. I may find myself tempted to infringe on the copyright of the Postmaster-General, and inscribe on the public accounts, 'We hold a vaster surplus than has been.' (Great applause.)

CAPITAL ACCOUNT. Taking up the capital account for the current year, he said that the expenses to March 1, were \$5,341,152. He was of opinion that during the current year the government would be able to pay a liberal outlay on ordinary account, all charges on capital account, every dollar required for service in South Africa, and at the close of the year not one dollar would be added to the public debt. He pointed out that there was expended last year in Yukon \$2,372,340, which raised the expenditure; but it did not cost the people anything, because there was received from it \$2,572,646, which left a small surplus.

SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS. Dealing with surpluses and deficits the Finance Minister showed that from 1893 to 1896 there were deficits aggregating \$3,691,079, or an average annual deficit of \$1,898,253. From 1896 to 1899 there were surpluses amounting to \$6,040,479, or an average annual surplus of \$2,146,500. Putting this statement in another form, and adding the deficits of the three years under Conservative rule to the surpluses under the Liberals there would be a betterment of \$11,735,200. The showing would be still greater if the surplus of \$7,500,000, of the current year were added.

FUTURE OBLIGATIONS. Touching upon future obligations, he pointed out that within a few years Canada would have to redeem \$157,000,000. Against that we had \$87,000,000 of a sinking fund. Canada would have to borrow for renewals in 1910 to the extent of \$100,000,000, assuming that about \$2,000,000 a year would be added to the debt. He believed that in 1913, owing to the great improvement in the credit of the country, we would be able to float our loans at a much lower rate than on old loans. When that time arrived, he was of opinion that Canada would be paying less money for interest on public debt than it was to-day. (Cheers.)

TRADE STATISTICS.

In regard to trade, he divided it into three periods. Taking from 1883 to 1873, as the low tariff period, from 1874 to 1895 the high tariff period, and from 1896 to the present time a revenue tariff. There was an increase in the low tariff period in trade of \$41,377,922, or 31.53 percent of an increase, an average annual increase of \$3,761,627. The increase in eighteen years, from 1878 to 1896, was \$66,619,906, the percentage of increase in eighteen years being 38.64, an average annual increase of \$3,701,105. In the three years from 1896 to 1899 there was an increase of \$82,635,635, against \$66,000,000 for the whole period of the National Policy, or an annual increase of \$27,545,264, compared with \$3,701,000 under high tariff. Include the four years of the present government, and there would be an annual increase of \$38,806,811, compared with \$3,701,000 for eighteen years of the National Policy.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

Mr. Fielding quoted Dominion land sales, which rose from \$66,264 in 1896 to \$137,905 in 1899, and also the number of immigrants received to show the progress and growth of the country. In respect to immigrants, they increased from 712 from the United States in 1897 to 11,945 in 1899, and from ocean ports from 16,835 in 1897 to 32,598 in 1899. He quoted Sir Charles Tupper's statement at Boston that at 57 public meetings recently addressed by him in Canada he had met hundreds of farmers who were formerly residents of the United States. The increased land sales of the Canadian Pacific Railway was another testimony of the prosperity of the country.

A COMPARISON.

He touched upon the growth of the steel industry, and said that Sydney, Cape Breton, would be the Pittsburgh of Canada. He made a comparison of the trade of

the United States and that of Canada, showing that domestic exports in the United States for 1898 were \$16 per capita compared with \$27.50 per capita in Canada. The foreign trade of the United States was \$24 per capita, and \$56 per capita for Canada. In 1899 the domestic exports of the United States amounted to \$15 per capita, and in Canada \$84 per capita, and the foreign trade was \$25 per capita in the United States and \$58 per head in Canada.

REDUCTION IN TAXATION.

Taking up the question of taxation, Mr. Fielding gave statistics from the trade returns to show that there was 2.2 percent reduction in taxation, which was 10 1/4 percent of the total duty. If the old tariff had been in operation for the past year the additional duty the people of Canada would have to pay would be \$3,017,000 more than that which has been paid. But the average ad valorem duty did not fairly show the measure of tariff reform which was enjoyed. If the duties on luxuries were increased, and those on things which might be regarded as necessities were reduced, a larger tariff reform might be had without reducing the ad valorem duty a single point. The reductions not only affected all the articles imported, but compelled manufacturers to sell at a reduced price the imported article. (Cheers.)

He read at this point Sir Charles Tupper's statement that Canadian industries were to be ruined because of the tariff. Sir Charles Tupper said that he did not refer to the 1898 tariff. Mr. Fielding said that he attacked the preferential tariff portion of it.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

Proceeding, Mr. Fielding referred to efforts which had been made for years to improve trade with the West Indies. Many years ago the Eastern Provinces enjoyed a large trade with the West Indies, but it had fallen off in later years. Delegate after delegate had gone to the West Indies; but nothing was done. Two years ago the benefits of the preferential tariff were extended to the West Indies. But trade under that was not what was to be expected. Canada gave a preference, on national grounds; but the United States, with its system of countervailing duties, gave a preference to the cane sugar of the West Indies. Canada was particularly anxious to deal with Trinidad, which was only a few miles from the Venezuela republic. The Minister of Trade and Commerce sent his deputy minister to Trinidad recently, and delegates from Trinidad also visited Ottawa. These delegates led the government to believe that a proposal approximating to free trade between Canada and Trinidad would be the means of leading the people of that island to turn their eyes towards Canada, rather than to follow the example of their sister colonies, in making special treaties with the United States. Having fully considered the matter, and having regard to the position of the other islands in their relations to the United States, the government decided to make a proposal to the government of Trinidad. It would be made public to-day in Trinidad, and would be submitted to a meeting of the colonial legislative council on Monday next.

BASIS OF FREE TRADE.

On Feb. 27 the proposal was made to the Dominion government in the following terms: 'In view of your recent representations, if details can be satisfactorily arranged, the Dominion Government agrees, subject to approval of the Dominion Parliament, to a free interchange of products between Trinidad and the Dominion of Canada, except spirituous liquors and tobacco, the goods to be carried direct per ships between the British West Indies and the Dominion of Canada, the detailed list of special articles comprising the principal articles of Trinidad and Canada, on which duties against other countries remain the same as at present; rates between Trinidad and Canada not to be made above the minimum rates to be fixed in agreement; both governments to be free to make such arrangements as may be desirable between any part of the British Empire. This agreement is to continue for five years and afterwards to be continued until terminated by one year's notice to either party.' (Cheers.) The substance of the proposal is that there should be with few exceptions, free trade between Trinidad and Canada, and it will be on condition that Trinidad is willing to grant a preference in favor of Canada on what products are sent and that Canada will give preference to Trinidad over foreign countries. (Cheers.)

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Mr. Fielding then took up preferential trade. He pointed out that the position of the Opposition now was upon their old grounds of refusing to give anything to the Mother Country unless they got in return dollar for dollar. Why was it, he asked, that the Belgian and German treaties were not done away with when the Conservatives were in office. Merely because the government of that day wanted to turn back the hands of the British clock, and adopt a fiscal policy which she had abandoned. Britain would not tax the food of the people. When the Liberals came into power they pursued an entirely different course, and the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties followed. He gave figures to show how British trade was increasing under the preferential tariff. It was in that way that Canada got preference from Britain. Under the National Policy, imports from Great Britain fell off forty-three million dollars, in 1893, to twenty-nine million dollars, in 1897. In 1898, however, they increased to thirty-two million dollars, and in 1899, to thirty-seven million dollars. By the voluntary act of Britain Canada was getting prefer-

ence and proof was shown in the exports, which were fifty-seven million dollars, in 1895, and rose to eighty-five million dollars, in 1899. Englishmen were open to reason and friendly suggestion; but not to the dictation of those who were crying out like the Opposition, for their pound of flesh. If ever Canada was to obtain a preference in the British market, it would be by the plan of the Liberals, and not that of the Opposition.

Conservatives say that if they got back to power they would not grant any preference to England unless England gave it to them, and the government accepted the issue. To use the words of Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, it is the policy that is welding more closely the ties of the mother land. We stand by that policy and are prepared to go further, and when I conclude I shall place on the table of the House a resolution declaring that after July next there shall be an increase in preference to England. (Great cheering.) After July 1 next the preference will be increased from 25 percent to 33.1-3 percent. (Renewed cheering.) In other words, for every three dollars duty imposed upon the products of foreign countries, there shall be only two dollars duty levied on goods from the mother land. (Cheers.) The policy of the government in regard to the tariff has been one of prudence and moderation. The Liberals adopted a policy in 1893 in regard to the tariff and were carrying it out in letter and in spirit. The reasonable expectation of the people of Canada for a measure of tariff reform was being met. With an over-flowing treasury the people had a right to a reduction of taxation and this was being done in a way to increase our trade with the mother land. (Cheers.) If the largest classes of goods imported from England and the highest rate of duty, 35 percent, are taken and applied to that reduction of 33.1-3 percent, or one-third, the duty will be 23.1-3 percent. As things are to-day, that was a fair revenue tariff.

CANADIAN BONDS IN ENGLAND.

Turning to another subject, Mr. Fielding said that there were vast sums of money in England in the hands of trustees who invest it in the best classes of security. Canada was never able to obtain the admission to these securities but an arrangement had now been made with the British Government to do this. He calculated that by this concession a moderate estimate of two percent saving on loans which Canada would have to make to England in the next ten years would effect a saving of no less than two and a half million dollars to the Canadian treasury. (Cheers.) This transaction alone would pay the entire cost of sending the Canadian soldiers to South Africa.

CONCLUDING WORDS.

Mr. Fielding concluded as follows:—'And now, Mr. Speaker, my task is done. It is, I trust, an agreeable statement which I have been able to present to the parliament and the people of Canada this day. It is a story of very prosperous times, it is the story of a strong financial position, it is the story of a country that has been able to pass through the recent financial difficulties without the need of borrowing a dollar, it is the story of a country that has not a dollar of floating debt to-day; it is the story of a country with an overflowing treasury under reduced custom tariff, it is the story of liberal grants for every useful public service, it is the story of great public enterprises for the present and the future needs of Canada carried on with comparatively insignificant additions to the public debt, it is the story of a people occupying a vast country stretching from ocean to ocean, nearly all of whom are to-day busy, prosperous, content and happy; it is the story of a people who bear cheerfully every obligation that comes upon them for the maintenance of their own public service, and who have found their devotion to the throne and person of their sovereign so quickened by the inspiring events of recent years that they give freely of their blood and of their treasure for the defence and the honor of the Empire in lands that are far away. May we all realize the goodly land in which we dwell; and may we all remember with grateful hearts the blessings which Providence has showered upon this Dominion of Canada.' (Great cheering.)

When Mr. Fielding resumed his seat the cheering continued for some time and the whole House rose to their feet while 'God Save the Queen' was enthusiastically sung.

MR. FOSTER THEN MOVED THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. Fielding said that Mr. Foster had told him he was in poor health.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was surprised, but that there was then nothing for him to do but to move the adjournment of the House.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Mr. Fielding gave notice of the following changes in the tariff:

- 1. That it is expedient to amend the existing laws respecting customs duties by inserting the following item in the free list: (a) Machinery of A class not made in Canada, when imported exclusively for use in factories for the manufacture of beet root sugar.
- 2. That it is expedient that the existing laws respecting customs duties shall be so amended that from and after the first day of July, 1900, the reduction of duties under the 'British preferential tariff, set forth in section 7 of chapter 37, of the acts of 1898, shall be one-third instead of one-fourth, as therein provided, and that the duties to be levied, collected and paid on articles entitled to the benefits of such preferential tariff shall be two-thirds of the duty imposed on like articles under the provisions of

schedule A to the customs tariff, 1897, as amended.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

DISCUSSION DOES NOT BEGIN UNTIL THIS AFTERNOON.

Ottawa, March 25.—The debate on the budget will not begin till to-morrow's sitting of the House, when Mr. Foster will reply to the Finance Minister and be followed in turn by Sir Richard Cartwright. To-day will be devoted to private members' business.

DOMINION LEGISLATORS.

THE SENATE GAVE THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL THE SIX MONTHS' HOIST.

Aside from the budget speech, the members of the Dominion Parliament had a busy week. One of the incidents was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to Sir Charles Tupper on March 19 that the Joint High Commission was considered as merely suspended, though he was not able to say when it would resume the consideration of matters referred to it.

ARMED WITH LEE-ENFIELD.

In reply to a question by Mr. Osler (West Toronto) the Minister of Militia said that in all thirty-four battalions are now armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle. Fifty-seven are not so armed, but all the battalions are supplied with this arm during camps.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

In reply to a question by Mr. Taylor, the Prime Minister said that no formal negotiations were in progress for the acquiring of the Plains of Abraham. The government would be disposed to purchase the property if it could be had for a reasonable price.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE.

Ottawa, March 21.—A division on the motion of Dr. Russell (Halifax), approving the principle of the preferential tariff, was reached in the House of Commons after one o'clock this morning, when the motion was sustained by a vote of 91 to 46, a government majority of 45. The division was a purely party one, with the exception of Mr. Bourassa, the member for Labelle, who voted with the Opposition, and Mr. Puttee, of Winnipeg, who supported the motion.

In answer to Mr. Ganong as to who were appointed in connection with the Paris Exhibition, Mr. Fisher said the representative of Canada is Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, without salary or living allowances.

The Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte, M.P., chief commissioner, appointed on March 13 1900. No salary. Canadian Board of Commissioners, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, M.P., Minister of Agriculture, chairman.

Table with columns: Name, Salary, Allowance, Living Paris. Includes Dr. G. M. Davis, Dr. Wm. Saunders, J. W. Robertson, etc.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

STATED AT OTTAWA THAT COL. LAKE HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO COMMAND.

'It is stated in the Department at Ottawa,' says the 'Military Gazette,' that Col. Percy H. N. Lake has actually been appointed to the command of the Canadian forces. Col. Lake is at present at the War Office in London, and a letter received from him by the 'Military Gazette' might indicate his coming in the near future, though there is no definite statement to that effect. Col. Lake is a splendid officer, and the only hope is that he will not be deterred from accepting the appointment by the treatment his predecessor received at our hands.

MR. MARTIN'S REGIME.

Victoria, B.C., March 19.—The Hon. Joseph Martin has introduced his régime in a highly sensational manner by seizing all the ties and timber on the Crow's Nest Railway property for alleged non-payment of royalty. Ex-Mayor M. P. Gordon, of Kamloops, has just refused the portfolio of finance in the Martin cabinet, while Dr. Watt, of Fort Steele, former member of the legislature and father of D. Watt, superintendent of Williams Head quarantine, has accepted the Department of Lands and Works, and is now en route to Victoria.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Winnipeg, March 25.—Mrs. Margaret McFarlane, aged 102, died at Stonewall on Saturday. She is one of the oldest residents of Manitoba.

The House adjourned at midnight. Mr. Fisher informed Colonel Prior that the government was taking every precaution to prevent the bubonic plague from getting an entrance into the Dominion on the Pacific coast, and the House adjourned at midnight.

CHINESE LABOR.

Ottawa, March 22.—An act to incorporate the Comox & Cape Scott Railway came up before the Railway Committee of the House of Commons to-day. At the last meeting Mr. McInnes, of Nanaimo, moved an amendment that Chinese be not permitted to be employed on the railway. The bill was held over until to-day to give time to consider the amendment.

The committee divided on the amendment, when the vote stood ten for and eighteen against it. The amendment was declared lost and the bill reported.

FRANKING PRIVILEGES.

Ottawa, March 24.—The Hon. Sydney Fisher, replying to Col. Prior in the House yesterday, said that two traveling dairy inspectors and creamery superintendents were employed in Manitoba and the North-West, Mr. Martin at \$75 a month and \$860 expenses, and Mr. Mitchell at \$1,350 and expenses.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to Mr. Ethier's question concerning the Montreal 'Star' being franked by car loads by Mr. George Taylor, said that he had knowledge that large quantities of the 'Star' were franked through the mails by Mr. Taylor and other Conservative members. He had no knowledge of the precise quantities. In the interest of his hon. friend, he hoped he had assistance in having them franked, seeing the quantity was so large. He was aware that Mr. Taylor used a stamp for franking. As to the opposite lines of policy of the 'Star' and the 'Journal,' the one being said to blame the government for not doing enough in regard to the contingents, while the other accuses the government for doing anything at all, he did not know anything because he did not read either. As to whether the government intended to take any steps to prevent the said George Taylor from thus using the mails at the public expense, no amendment of the statute in regard to the franking privilege was in contemplation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 23.—The Legislative Council voted this forenoon on the question of its own abolition, with the following result:—

For abolition—Archambault, McCorkill, Lanctot, Mathieu, Turner, and Sylvestre—6.

Against abolition—Chapais, Perodeau, Ouimet, Larue, DeBoucherville, Girouard, Methot, Ward, Sharples, Rolland, Ross, Berthiaume, Audet, Pelletier, Garneau, Cormier, and Bryson—17.

Mr. Gilman was absent from the House and did not vote.

Five Liberals, Garneau, Perodeau, Cormier, Bryson and Ward voted against the government in the bill, which was killed.

Quebec, March 24.—After a session of sixty-five days the Provincial Legislature was prorogued last evening, amid the usual ceremonies attending such functions. It was only yesterday morning that prorogation was decided upon, as even the members themselves were in doubt if all the business could be got through with. However, during the present week the business was transacted with great rush and no time was lost in getting the bills through both Houses.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

STATED AT OTTAWA THAT COL. LAKE HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO COMMAND.

'It is stated in the Department at Ottawa,' says the 'Military Gazette,' that Col. Percy H. N. Lake has actually been appointed to the command of the Canadian forces. Col. Lake is at present at the War Office in London, and a letter received from him by the 'Military Gazette' might indicate his coming in the near future, though there is no definite statement to that effect. Col. Lake is a splendid officer, and the only hope is that he will not be deterred from accepting the appointment by the treatment his predecessor received at our hands.

MR. MARTIN'S REGIME.

Victoria, B.C., March 19.—The Hon. Joseph Martin has introduced his régime in a highly sensational manner by seizing all the ties and timber on the Crow's Nest Railway property for alleged non-payment of royalty. Ex-Mayor M. P. Gordon, of Kamloops, has just refused the portfolio of finance in the Martin cabinet, while Dr. Watt, of Fort Steele, former member of the legislature and father of D. Watt, superintendent of Williams Head quarantine, has accepted the Department of Lands and Works, and is now en route to Victoria.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Winnipeg, March 25.—Mrs. Margaret McFarlane, aged 102, died at Stonewall on Saturday. She is one of the oldest residents of Manitoba.

THE SOUTH-AFRICAN WAR.

British Forces are Moving, but the Censor Conceals the Moves.

MAFEKING THE CENTRE OF ATTENTION.

Colonel Plumer's Relieving Forces had to Retire North in Face of Superior Forces, and Relief Must be from the South.

During the past week war news has been principally of a peaceful character. Surrender appears to be the point reached by large numbers of the Free Staters, unless correspondents are mistaken. Arms have been given up at Bloemfontein, according to Lord Roberts's despatches to the War Office quicker than a factory could turn them out. Surrender or capture in other parts of the Orange Free State is spoken of by all the correspondents. General Gatacre, according to London newspaper correspondents, had swept forward to Springfontein, and General Clements, in touch with him, was marching onwards to Bloemfontein by way of Fauresmith. The whole of the Free State south of Bloemfontein, including Aliwal North, where there is a force of Boers in the hills, Rouxville, and Smithfield seemed in the condition of collapse which a sudden calamity might bring to rebellion of any kind. Upon the heels of this news came a Boer report that General Gatacre, his staff and forces, had been captured by General Olivier. This was probably a recurrence of the story of the check to Brabant of ten days previously.

In the Carnarvon and Prieska districts, where the second part of Canada's soldiers are doing General Kitchener's work manfully, there is much the same story. Arms surrendered, Transvaal Boers trecking northward, except the prisoners taken, who will be dealt with later. So great has been the number of persons surrendered at Bloemfontein that General Roberts has ordered them to be registered. It is even said that some of the younger Boers have been enrolled under British Imperial officers to keep the Basutos from looting vacated farm houses; though if all is true of Boer depredations on loyal farmers' lands, they have already set a very bad example to the natives of not only looting but of wanton destruction of property. The Scots Guards were at Edenburg and Redersburg, south of Bloemfontein, and probably the troops are so spread over the surrendered portion of the country as to capture stray bands of Boers, rearrange communication, give security to people returning to abandoned farms, and show that the influence of conquering British armies is to benefit rather than injure the subjugated territory.

A statement comes from the 'Times' correspondent at Lorenzo Marquez that General Joubert has lost the confidence of the burghers because he foresaw the final triumph of the British, and told them so. As he is a very different man from the majority of the Boer commanders in his knowledge and appreciation of political economy, and as he has been more or less fair in all his dealings with the British, it would be unfortunate for both sides if he should be without weight in the councils of the burghers, when the British flag flies over Pretoria, and the rearrangement begins.

It is curious to note the cessation of the Continental chorus of joyfulness over British checks. One after another the powers appealed to declined to 'intervene.' The lesson read by Lord Salisbury in reply to the United States offer to intervene was probably to the world rather than to the United States. So the world appears to have read it, Germany, France, Austria, The Hague, Switzerland—all say they cannot intervene, but would like to see peace.

The Cape Dutch have expressed the hope that the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State will be maintained, and are said to be agitating to that end on the basis that because they did not rebel, their voice should be heard in reference to the final settlement. Their course has not been much better than that of the vilifying Continental slanderers of Great Britain, who would have actively aided the Boers if they could have done so with safety, and they will probably be given no more right to intervene.

Arrangements have been made to send the Transvaal Boers to St. Helena, and they will probably be sent there soon. There seems to be a good deal of friction between them and the Free State prisoners, and the authorities have been compelled to keep them apart in order to save the peace. The statement that President Kruger has proclaimed the annexation of the Orange Free State is said to have angered the burghers of the State. As Mr. Steyn is present with President Kruger and has a small number of troops of the Free State with him, the proclamation must be by consent of Steyn, at all events, whatever the burghers may say.

Aprons of the political aspect of the war, Sir Alfred Milner has paid a hurried visit to the recently evacuated country traversed by General Clements and General Gatacre. It is feared that his desire for lenient treatment and speedy pacification of the country may result in harmfully exalting the rebels in the dis-

trict and making them troublesome to the military authorities, to whom their conduct has already been mischievous and treacherous enough.

The relief of Mafeking is the desire of the British heart. Up to Friday evening only a rumor of the achievement of this was given out. The War Office would not father it; indeed, every scrap of news indicated the relief further off than ever. Colonel Plumer's gallant Rhodesian column had been forced back, the Boer Mafeking besieging column had been strengthened, and a smart artillery duel at Warrington and the Boer evacuation of Windsorton showed on Friday that the way is not clear toward Mafeking from those points.

The sore straits of the town and garrison, the difficulty of reaching it, and the weakness of Colonel Plumer's forces, who have been fighting their way from the north toward the town, have all contributed to the success of the Boers in keeping the garrison imprisoned within the limits of their fire. It is probable that relief must come from the south. Probably Lord Kitchener's forces will accomplish the relief of the town. In the meantime Colonel Plumer was forced to retire. This, however, must divert a force from the vicinity of the beleaguered town that would otherwise have been used for designs on Mafeking. It thus relieves the tension on the garrison and keeps the Boers busy.

Some grotesque reports have been sent over the wires during the last few days, in one of which President Kruger was represented as having told the burghers that Great Britain was in great straits, the Russians having occupied London. Touches of frivolity on so serious a crisis as Britain has passed through seem out of place. There are not wanting in other despatches similar indications of glee and sneers at an enemy such as British troops have rarely met. The British generals do not follow this rôle in a single instance.

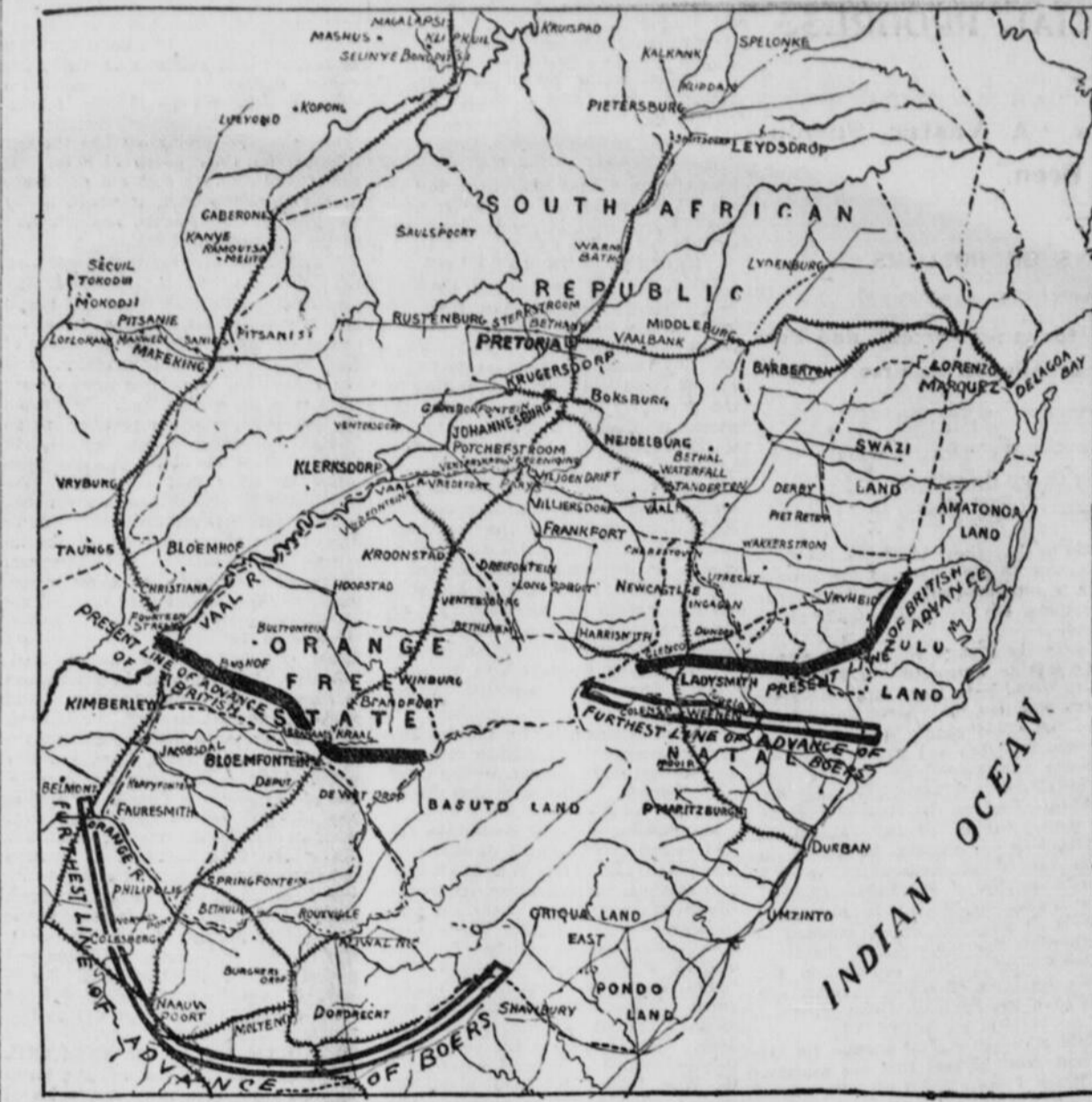
The news from Natal points to a flanking movement which may result in greatly facilitating the advance of Lord Roberts on Pretoria. Details do not come past the censor. What Lord Dundonald's swiftly moving forces are doing, how far on the left flank of the Boers in the Drakensberg mountains the turning movement of General Buller is being taken, can only be surmised from the despatch of Thursday, which briefly mentioned the arrival of his forces at Pomeroy, probably to strike Helpmakaar, and thus avoid fighting the Boers on their chosen ground in the Drakensberg mountains.

The Canadians, with the exception of the second special service regiment, which were reported at Bloemfontein and further south along the railway for some miles, are with Lord Kitchener's forces in the Prieska and Carnarvon district, and in the Kimberley forces. The 'Milwaukee' arrived at the Cape on Wednesday with the last drafts of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. They lost 38 horses, and must therefore have had a rough period at some stage of the voyage. Lord Stratheona's mounted plainsmen and the draft for the second special service regiment of Royal Canadians are on their way, and should reach Cape-town in three weeks. The other contingent for Halifax moves very slowly, for while men would spring from the volunteer ranks by the hundred for South African war service, it is not easy to get them by tens for mere garrison duty.

Lord Roberts's advance on Pretoria is his own secret as to time, methods, and direction. His despatch to the War Office of Saturday, dealt only with facts that have been known for a week past,—that arms are being surrendered, and supplies are being sold freely by the burghers to the troops in Bloemfontein. That the Boers know of the activity underlying the pacific messages is shown by the fact that they are blowing up bridges over the Modder river, and even those at Kroonstad and Winburg are mentioned as having shared in the destruction. The Boers are said to be massing at Kroonstad, while General French's swiftly moving cavalry and mounted infantry brigade is reported away east, at Thaba N'Chu, fighting with the enemy on Friday, and in heliographic communication with Maseru, still further east. Results were not stated; but it is believed that the forces he was engaged with were those who had left the Orange river and were trying to slip past by the Basutoland border to join the Kroonstad Boer forces. They are said to have sixteen guns and to comprise 4,000 burghers.

General White is seriously ill and is obliged to come home without even for a day taking charge of the advance from Cape Colony through the South African Free State, to which he had been assigned. The news will be received with regret. General White is, with the exception of the commander-in-chief, the oldest officer in South Africa.

The 'Times,' commenting upon Major Girouard's indispensable railway engineering work with Lord Roberts, remarks that it is an interesting fact, eminently illustrative of the vastness and complexity of the empire, that a Canadian subject of the Queen of French descent, who, as officer of engineers, has won distinction by the construction and management of Egyptian railways, should play so important a part in the Orange river campaign to-day.



THE ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The above map shows the farthest advance south of the Boer forces during the present war, and the present forward line of the British advance.

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FOREIGN ATTACHES WERE PROUD

Bloemfontein, March 21.—Lord Roberts gave a banquet last night to his commanding officers and the foreign military attachés. In proposing the health of the foreign attachés, Lord Roberts complimented them upon their soldierly bearing in enduring the privations of the arduous march to Bloemfontein. He added that he hoped he would next entertain them at Pretoria. The Russian attaché said in reply that they were proud of the honor of sharing in such a magnificent march. Fifteen hundred Boers have taken the oath prescribed in Lord Roberts's proclamation, by which they agree to abjure war, to remain at their homes, and to deliver up their arms, which are principally Martini-Henri rifles.

GENERAL OLIVIER'S RETREAT.

Aliwal North, Cape Colony, March 22.—Commandant Olivier left Smithfield two hours before the British scouts arrived. He only succeeded in inducing about one hundred and fifty men to accompany him, mostly insurgent colonists. The Free Staters refused to go with him, and are returning to their farms.

GERMAN CRITICISM.

ADMIRATION FOR THE WAY THE BRITISH CONDUCTED THE WAR.

Berlin, March 21.—The 'Kreuz Zeitung,' in a remarkable article dealing with the South African war, says: 'The war has demonstrated the unanimity of the English. They are all standing together throughout good and evil report, and are compelling the admiration of the world. It also has shown in a most amusing way the strength of the imperialistic idea, having done much in welding the colonies into a veritable empire.' The article, however, disapproves the plan of Lord Roberts to treat the Boers as rebels, and it censures Mr. Rudyard Kipling for encouraging the British to deal with them still more harshly, despite the fact that England never fought a more gallant foe. In conclusion, it declares that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, after his arrival in London, will decide the fate of the Boers.

Dr. Krummacker and Dr. Schmidt, military surgeons, who have just returned from the British camps in South Africa, speak in commendation of the sanitary arrangements there. They deny that dum-dum or other torturing bullets are used by the British, and assert that they did not witness a single instance of actual breach of the rules of the Red Cross Society. They will make a report to the German War Office.

FROM BOER SOURCES.

PRETORIA FILLED WITH MILITARY ACTIVITY—FUTURE OF JOHANNESBURG.

Pretoria, March 21.—Captain Leon, the agent of the gun works at La Cressot, France, who was reported to have been killed in an engagement with the British some time ago, it appears was only badly wounded; but is now improving rapidly. He will sail for Europe next week. The people here have not been cast down by the British successes. They are confident of maintaining a sturdy resistance for many months.

The 'Rand Post' says it has been advised that there will be a general destruction of the mines before the British are allowed to occupy the gold fields. The 'Standard and Diggers News,' of Johannesburg, strongly opposes such a measure. It declares that the destruction of the mines would be an act of vandalism which would alienate the sympathy of friendly powers. This view is strongly endorsed.

PRESIDENTS AT PRETORIA.

ADDRESSED THE BURGHERS URGING THEM TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT.

Pretoria, March 20, via Lorenzo Marquez, March 21.—A despatch from Kroonstad, Orange Free State, dated March 18, says:— 'The Pretoria Federal commandos are here. They are in grand spirits. They are ready for the enemy, and are even defiantly awaiting the British advance. 'Presidents Kruger and Steyn addressed a vast camp meeting to-day. The Transvaal President made an impassioned appeal to the burghers to maintain their gallant fight for freedom. He told them that it was certain the ultimate result of war would be that the Boer republics would retain their independence despite the temporary British occupation of Bloemfontein.

'President Steyn followed President Kruger in a strong speech. He told the burghers that the Free State was far from conquered because its capital had been occupied by the British. He informed the burghers that England had definitely refused to allow the republics to remain as independent states. Therefore all the republics had to do now was to fight to the last. 'President Steyn stated that in the six months the war had been going on the Boers had lost less than a thousand men in killed, and that the fighting was really commencing now. As President he urged the Free State burghers not to believe Lord Roberts's proclamations and accept his invitation to lay down their arms. He assured them that them British had failed on every occasion to keep the solemn treaties they had made. Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony, Mr. Steyn stated, had publicly proclaimed that the Afrikaners would be exterminated, knowing that the republics would fight to the end. He

closed by urging the burghers to place their trust in God.

'President Steyn's appeal roused the burghers to a pitch of wild enthusiasm.'

REPORT AS TO GEN. FRENCH'S ENGAGEMENT.

Bloemfontein, March 22.—General French, with a brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry, has arrived at Thaba N'Chu, and opened heliographic communication with Maseru. He reports all well.

London, March 23.—6.55 p.m.—According to a special despatch from Capetown dated to-day General French's cavalry brigade is fighting eastward of Bloemfontein.

GENERAL GATACRE'S WORK.

London, March 23.—A despatch to the 'Daily News' from Springfontein, dated Wednesday morning, March 21, says: 'General Gatacre and his staff are still here. He is most strictly regarding the private property of the Boers. Some officers who had looted Boer farms have been tried and severely punished, to the great astonishment and gratification of the Boers.'

London, March 23.—The War Office denies knowledge of the capture of Gen. Gatacre or disaster to the British in any form.

BRABANT'S MOVEMENTS.

London, March 21.—A despatch to the 'Morning Post' from Norval's Pont dated March 19, says that a low-level railway is being constructed under the broken bridge there and that supplies are being pushed forward. A column will start on Wednesday to march by way of Philippolis and Fauresmith to Bloemfontein.

Another despatch from Norval's Pont reports the capture of Commandant Grobelaar. He was discovered wounded in a farm house in the neighborhood of Doukerspoort. The women of the district all protested that their husbands were not fighting. They readily sold provisions to the British.

Four hundred of General Brabant's colonial brigade left Aliwal North on Monday for Rouxville and more will follow.

NEWS FROM KIMBERLEY.

LARGE NUMBER ON THE SICK LIST.

Kimberley, March 21.—Captain Vaughan Lee, of the Blues, and Captain Kilner, of the heavy artillery, two military doctors, and one German doctor, from Jacobsdal, are suffering from enteric fever, in the civil hospital here. Captain Harvey Bathurst, of the Grenadier Guards, is feverish from a chill. Grant, of the Imperial Yeomanry, has quinsy sore throat. Helby and Lowndes are nearly well. Major Malcolm is severely wounded, and his condition is serious. Lieut. Neave, of 16th Lancers, is suffering with typhoid fever, but is doing well. Captain Bailey, of the 12th Lancers, who also had typhoid, is now convalescent, and has gone to Capetown.

Major Massey, of the Essex Regiment, is seriously ill with dysentery. Forty-five trained nurses, and Dr.

Russell are in charge of the hospital. During the siege three ninety-five pound shells fell in the hospital grounds and on the last day of the siege eight shells fell within forty yards of the hospital. It is rumored that the Boers are evacuating the town of Campbell, forty miles north of here.

FIGHTING NORTH OF KIMBERLEY.

London, March 23.—Kimberley despatches say there was a smart artillery duel near Warrington yesterday morning. A battery under Major Blowitt, supported by the Kimberley Light Horse, located the Boers, who employed four guns, two of which used cordite, but ineffectively. The British battery replied with effect and silenced the Boer fire. The Boers sent two shells near the railway station, which was not damaged.

The Boers have vacated Klip Dam and Windsorton, which are almost deserted. Their wives and families have fled with them. They sank the piers, or ferry boats, at Riverton and Windsorton.

The Vaal river can only be crossed by swimming. The country this side of the river is well patrolled by the British.

[Windsorton is a locally important town, a diggers' centre, about twenty-seven miles north of Kimberley, and south of the Vaal river.]

PLUMER'S RETIREMENT.

STORY OF IT TOLD IN A DESPATCH FROM BULUWAYO.

London, March 23—9.21 p.m.—The War Office has issued the following from the general at Capetown to the Secretary of War:—

'The following telegram has arrived from Nicholson, Buluwayo, March 16:— "The following is from Plumer:—Lo-batsi, March 14.—The Boers advanced from the south in considerable force this morning. They first advanced from Goode's Siding. After a sharp little engagement, Lieut.-Colonel Bodley's advance post was compelled to retreat. "The retirement was excellently carried out to our main position. The casualties included Lieut. Chapman and a corporal, prisoners, and two missing, probably prisoners. Five troopers were wounded. Chapman's horse fell with him, close to the enemy, who immediately surrounded him. The exact Boer casualties are unknown, but several were shot at short range. "In the afternoon the Boers advanced further north and shelled our position from a ridge on the left. Our twelve and a half pounder replied, the artillery duel continuing until sunset. Lieut. A. J. Tyler has since died of wounds. One native was killed."

In addition to the above the 'Daily News' has a special from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Friday, which says:—'It is reported here from Pretoria that Commandant Eloff is isolating Colonel Plumer's force near Gaborones.'

The effect has been to create an impression that the relief of Mafeking from the north is hopeless, and can only be effected by the column from Kimberley.

Warrington, March 24.—A reconnaissance of the Boer position was made yesterday by the 20th Battery of Royal Artillery under command of Major Blowitt. The artillery was supported by the Kimberley Light Horse. There was a smart artillery duel, which lasted all morning. The Boers had four guns, two of which fired cordite. The Boer fire was ineffective, however, and the guns were eventually silenced. There were no casualties among the British.

A GREAT MARCH PAST.

GORDONS PIPE TO THE RELIEVING FORCE AT LADYSMITH.

A despatch from Ladysmith of March 3, states that as the relieving column passed through the streets Colonel Donald, of the Royal Fusiliers, halted in front of Sir George White, and he and his men gave three cheers for the defender of Ladysmith, and this was carried on by each succeeding regiment.

Sir George White stood in front of the Town Hall, its roof shattered by Long Tom, the most significant sight of the times that have gone. Facing him were the pipers of the Gordons, who played 'Highland Laddie' as the Scots Fusiliers passed, 'The Wearing of the Green,' for the Irish regiments, and 'Cock of the North' for the others. Some Tommies, in spite of fatigue, danced past White in time to the music. It was a wonderful scene, full of comradeship and loyal feeling. The relieving column was covered with rags and mud, robust and tanned, like coastguards. The men in the lines through which they passed were yellow with fever, cadaverous, some scarcely able to stand. They hailed each other with the mutual understanding that each had done his best and his full duty.

Many of those who lined the streets were so weak that, after the first regiments had passed, they were forced to fall back and rest on the curb-stone, but they always struggled up to cheer and salute the first companies of each regiment, and then sank back again. It was impossible to look on this remarkable scene unmoved.

The enemy was forgotten. It was a triumphant morning, full of rejoicing and congratulations of brave men by brave men. Two American officers in uniform, from the United States hospital ship

'Maine' at Durban, had the good fortune to ride in the procession beside General Lyttleton, and they were loudly cheered. It was a love feast with nothing wanting but the feast.

The landlady of the Crown, who, with every other woman that remained in Ladysmith, had been nursing the sick and wounded, said, 'I wish I had a pot of bitter to give to every one of them.' Failing that, she sent out pitchers and cans of cold water, of which the relief column drank eagerly. When the last of the 22,000 had passed, the Town Guard placed Sir George White in a carriage and pulled him to headquarters, converting his landau into a triumphal car.

GEN. WHITE IMPROVING.
 Capetown, March 21.—The condition of General Sir George White, who commanded the garrison at Ladysmith during the siege of that town, has improved. He will sail hence for England on March 28. All the members of his staff except two, have joined Lord Roberts's staff.

BRIDGE AT COLENZO RESTORED.
 London, March 20.—The temporary trestle bridge over the Tugela river at Colenso was opened to traffic on Monday. Princess Christian's ambulance train was the first to cross.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.
 The 'Daily Mail's' special from Ladysmith says that what appeared to be a grave was opened yesterday, and was found to contain a large quantity of explosive bullets and other ammunition. The find will probably cut an important figure when the time comes for a final settlement.

GALLANTRY OF NATAL.
SIR G. WHITE'S PRAISE OF THE VOLUNTEERS—A NATIVE CHIEF'S LOYALTY.

Pietermaritzburg, March 10. — Sir George White received a superb popular welcome on arriving here last night from Ladysmith (after a very affecting farewell parting with the garrison).

In the course of a speech in reply to an address from the Maritzburg corporation, Sir George, who stated that he had just risen from a serious attack of fever and that his temperature was still 102, said:—

'One particular part of the address, I might say, gives me greater satisfaction than anything else, and draws from me my humble acknowledgments of the gallant help and cheerful endurance in times of danger and privation of your Natal Volunteer Corps.

'Occasionally, gentlemen, when in the interests of the empire I thought it right to reduce bread rations to what our gallant soldiers used to measure in the hollow of their hands, they used to say it was very small, though they invariably added that they would rather keep up the British flag and put up with these small rations.

'But I will say more. I have never heard anything but invitations from your Natal Volunteers and that splendid corps, the Imperial Light Horse, to cut them down to the last, so long as there should be no risk of having to haul down the flag from famine, which was the only way the Boers could get Ladysmith. From the earliest time of this campaign it was recognized that a big effort of both states would be made at Ladysmith, because there were here two of the largest commandoes.

'I knew that the fall of Ladysmith was to be the signal for risings elsewhere. The Boers, in their presumption and audacity, went so far as to send trucks down to carry us back prisoners to Pretoria. These trucks, thank God, have gone back (a voice "Empty") without us. 'Gentlemen, you will excuse my making a longer speech to-night.'

The conclusion of the speech was greeted with loud cheering, in which several attempts to introduce the National Anthem were completely drowned.

A native chief has sent a sum of money to the Secretary of Native Affairs to be used for the soldiers of the Queen at present in the colony. The chief's message runs:

'I have been directed to stay at home, and I am taking no part in the defence of my country. If I cannot fight, I can give money to those who are defending me and my country. I am poor, but I send my little contribution, which is all I can spare, to provide some comfort for the soldiers.'

The chief's messenger was informed of the hardships endured by the Manchesterers in the defence of Ladysmith. He immediately said, 'Let them have it, let them have it.'

The chief's gift has been forwarded to the general officer commanding lines of communication.

CHANCE FOR CANADIANS.
FORTY-TWO COMMISSIONS IN THE BRITISH ARMY AWARDED TO US.

Ottawa, March 26.—The Governor-General yesterday received a cablegram from the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, stating that forty-two commissions in the army would be offered to graduates of the Royal Military College and Canadian militia. The commissions will be divided as follows: Four artillery and eight infantry from the Royal Military College, ten artillery and twenty infantry for officers now holding commissions in the contingents.

GEN. WOODGATE DEAD.
COMMANDER AT SPION KOP SUCCESSFUL TO HIS INJURIES.

London, March 24.—Advises received here announced the death in Mooi Hospital yesterday of General Sir Edward Woodgate, who was wounded in the engagement at Spion Kop, on Jan. 24.

The late General Woodgate was born on Nov. 1, 1845, at Belbroughton, Wiltshire. He served with the Abyssinian expedition in 1868, receiving a medal, and served in the Ashanti war of 1873-1874, receiving a medal with clasp and being mentioned in despatches. He served in the Zulu war of 1879 as staff officer (medal with clasp, mentioned in despatches, brevet of major). He was made a staff officer in the West Indies, serving there from 1880 to 1885, proceeding to India as regimental officer in the autumn of the latter year, and returning in December, 1889. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1893, and to colonel in 1897, and was placed in command of the regimental district of the King's Own at Lancaster. In April, 1898, he was sent to command the troops in Sierra Leone, where the natives were in rebellion.



THE LATE GEN. WOODGATE.

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THE QUEEN AT WOOLWICH.
FAYS A VISIT TO THE WOUNDED AND SICK SOLDIERS AT HERBERT HOSPITAL.

London, March 23.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, and attended by a large suite, visited Herbert Hospital at Woolwich yesterday afternoon, to see the sick and wounded soldiers who are being cared for there. Immense crowds awaited the arrival of Her Majesty at the station in Woolwich, and lined the route to the hospital. There were lavish decorations and unbounded enthusiasm was displayed. The Queen appeared to be in excellent health. She drove in an open landau through the arsenal grounds, where 20,000 employees were drawn up in line, and gave Her Majesty a magnificent reception. The Queen distributed quantities of Windsor flowers in the wards of the hospital. On the parade ground of the garrison the school children viewed the procession from military wagons, and sang 'God Save the Queen.' The original flag made by some of the ladies of Pretoria on the occasion of the town's first annexation was hoisted over the artillery barracks in honor of Her Majesty's visit, and the house where General Gordon was born was effectively decorated. The Queen spent an hour in the hospital, and spoke to numbers of the patients, wishing them a speedy recovery.

OUR OWN CANADIANS.
PRIVATE CAMERON GIVES SOME INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

Private Cole, the Canadian whom the Queen visited at Netley Hospital, returned to South Africa last week fully recovered from his wounds.

IN HOSPITAL AT BELMONT.
 Belleville, Ont., March 20.—Letters have been received by Mr. Norman Phillips, from his son, George, who is with D Company, of the first contingent in Africa. He wrote under date of Feb. 12, from Belmont where he was in the hospital. The horse of an officer of the Australians ran away and Phillips tried to catch it. The result was that his left hand became tangled in the bridle and four fingers were broken.

DR. BARRIE'S GOOD WORK.
 Toronto, March 21.—Dr. Barrie, the representative of the Y.M.C.A., with the Royal Canadian Regiment, has reported by cable that he is at Orange River assisting in the care of the Canadian wounded. Military regulations prevented Dr. Barrie accompanying the contingent on its march in pursuit of Cronje's army, he being compelled to remain at Belmont and carry on work among the English troops guarding the line of communication there. Much personal work has been done among the men and considerable success attained. The regular daily work of reading and correspondence room has been carried on in a tin cart house, belonging to a Boer lady.

DR. RYERSON SAYS THEY ARE DOING WELL.
 Toronto, March 26.—Dr. Ryerson, the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner in South Africa, has cabled to Dr. Charles A. Hodgetts, the honorary secretary, asking for the sum of \$5,000 to carry on the work at the Cape and also for a supply of sweaters for the regiment to be used when the cold weather begins.

The first official letter from Dr. Ryerson has also been received by Lieut. Colonel Mason, who is the acting chairman of the executive of the society. The letter is dated at Capetown, Feb. 7, and is as follows:—

'Dear Colonel Mason,—
 'I visited the No. 1 hospital at Winburg yesterday and saw Willis, Halifax, who is convalescent from typhoid fever. He is doing well. It is understood that he will be sent to Netley, as an order has been issued that no typhoid cases are to return to the front. Chaplain Almond is also there suffering from mild fever. So, also, was Laurie, Montreal. He is looking well and will resume duty soon. Temple rejoins the regiment today. I am leaving to-night for Modder River with £500 worth of Red Cross supplies. It will take about a week for the round trip. The chief commissioner has set men to work at once. The stores not used on the ship and not required by the contingent I have handed over to the chief commissioner. This included large quantities of sick clothing and requisites and surgical dressings from Montreal, St. John, N.B., and other points. I can say that everything which can be done is being done for the sick and wounded by the officers of the army medical staff and nursing sisters. I will give you a more detailed account of the wonderful and humane work of the Red Cross Society in a later letter. It is sufficient to say now that its labors very materially lessen the suffering of the sick and wounded and it is justly regarded as indispensable by the military authorities. The Red Cross Hospital trains have already carried over three thousand men. I hope to return by Tuesday so as to catch the next mail.

'Yours faithfully,
 'G. STIRLING RYERSON.'

THE MOUNTED RIFLES.
SECOND CONTINGENT IS NOW AT VAN WYK'S VLEI.

London, March 24.—Sir Charles Parsons, commanding a column in the western district, composed of Canadians and others, has arrived at Van Wyk's Vlei, between which and Kenhardt a force of insurgents is reported to be entrenched. Colonel Herchmer, commanding the Canadian Mounted Rifles, is convalescent at Carnarvon and will rejoin Parsons on Sunday.

PTE. BINGHAM AT NETLEY.
 Barrie, Ont., March 25.—Mrs. Bingham, of this town, has received the following London cablegram from her son, Private Harry Bingham, who has been taken from South Africa to England, on account of fever:—

'Daily Mail' Kipling Poem Fund, forwards this message, received from its Southampton relief corps:—
 'Arrived safely; well; Netley Hospital.'

Toronto, March 25.—Mr. J. K. Stewart has received from Sir Alfred Milner, word that his nephew, Fred. Wood, of Ottawa (D Co.), of the first contingent, had drifted into camp again in excellent health.

Mr. Wood was captured by the Boers in the attack on Waterval Drift, and was among those reported missing.

ATE THE DUKE OF TECK'S SANDWICH.
 Kingston, Ont., March 21.—Lieut. A. C. Caldwell, Lanark, is rapidly convalescing at Winburg hospital, in South Africa. An amusing incident happened to him at Modder River. In relating the story he said: 'I had a telegram to send, and as it was pitch dark, did not know where the telegraph tent would be. I went to the train to get directions and saw a Scots' Guards officer talking to others, some of whom were in the car, others at the windows. A Guardsman asked me if I had had supper, to which I replied "No, could not find any." An officer in shirt sleeves, leaning out of the car window, said: "Have a sandwich, old man." I took it—a hunk of bread and half a cut of lamb tongue. After thanking him and chatting a while, I went on my way. Last night, lying out in the blankets, the Guardsman informed me that it was the Duke of Teck's sandwich I had eaten.'

CANADIANS WELCOMED.
 Toronto, March 20.—The 'Globe's' correspondent at London, England, cabled yesterday the summary of a letter received from Mr. John A. Ewan, the 'Globe's' correspondent with the second Canadian contingent, and dated Capetown, Feb. 27. Mr. Ewan says: 'The "Pomeranian" arrived here yesterday. Nine horses died on the voyage; but the men are all well, in splendid spirits, and delighted at the prospect of active service. At the sports held here to-day the Canadians entered a team in the tug-of-war contest, being the only non-naval team in this event. They surprised all by reaching the semi-final, having had to contest against strong teams. They were beaten in the final by a small margin. Their victories over the sailors in the qualifying tugs were vigorously applauded by the great multitude present. Williams, a Canadian, won the

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half-mile race. These contests indicated the fine physique of the Canadians, especially in view of the fact that they had only just landed after a long voyage. 'Since Paardeberg the praise of the Canadians is on every tongue.'

C COMPANY TROPHIES.
 Toronto, March 23.—The arrival of every mail from South Africa sees an addition to the trophies of the Transvaal war captured by C company, of the first contingent, at Sunnyside, which are proudly exhibited in the store windows of exultant friends. One rather incongruous display is made in a tobacconist's window on Bay street, where an English Bible, beautifully bound, taken from a Sunnyside rebel, is exhibited among pipes and cigars. Another exhibit is a pair of elegant fur-trimmed lady's gloves, taken from a Boer farm house near Sunnyside.

LONDON MYSTERY.
DEATH OF TWO INMATES OF THE AGED PEOPLES' HOME DUE TO WHISKEY.

London, Ont., March 26.—In regard to the sudden and mysterious death of Henry J. Bowen, aged 86, and Patrick Rabbitt, aged 78, at the Aged Peoples' Home, a few days ago, it has been found that the deaths followed drinking of whiskey purchased by Bowen. A portion of the whiskey has been placed in the hands of an analyst and Coroner Piper has taken steps to hold an inquest. Another old man, John Riley, had a narrow escape from sharing the fate of Bowen and Rabbitt. He drank a small quantity of the liquor and almost immediately was seized with numbness of the limbs and burning sensations. Emetics given him afforded relief, but for a time Riley's condition was serious. A post-mortem examination has been made in the case of Bowen and Rabbitt, but its results will not be made public till the inquest.

FOX BAY SETTLERS.
NEW HOMES FOUND FOR THEM AT GLACE BAY.

Sydney, March 26.—The Rev. F. W. Griffiths, of Quebec, and Mr. Fred. L. Jones, of the Customs Department at Ottawa, arrived here on Thursday evening, armed with a commission from the government to secure a suitable point of emigration for the Fox Bay settlers. The date fixed for expatriation is May 1. It must be gratifying to Messrs. Griffiths and Jones and to the people of Cape Breton that these gentlemen have succeeded in securing in this country a suitable location for the settlers, who will make valuable additions to the industrial population.

Messrs. Griffiths and Jones on Saturday waited on Mr. Moxham, general manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, who expressed his willingness to receive the emigrants, but unfortunately was unable to provide accommodation for their families. Mr. Donkin, resident manager of the Dominion Coal Company, was then interviewed, and the matter was successfully arranged.

The banished settlers will as a result of the mission find retreat at Glace Bay, where they will be provided with employment, either in the mines or in prosecuting the fishing industry, which is their native avocation.

SELLEH SLAIN.
LEADER OF THE NORTH BORNEO REBELS SHOT BY THE BRITISH.

Tacoma, Wash., March 26.—Yesterday's Oriental mail contained the news that the British forces under Captain Harrington, in North Borneo, had finally killed Matt Selleh, the arch-rebel, who had three times incited the natives to rebel against British rule. His followers were dispersed. The British Chartered Company of North Borneo hired

Selleh to end his rebellion two years ago, but he started another war when his money was gone.

LONDON 'TIMES' SAYS FREE TRADE IS THE PROBABLE SOLUTION.

London, March 26.—The 'Times,' dealing editorially this morning with the Canadian budget, says:—
 'The point of interest which transcends all others is the patriotic spirit of Imperial solicitude in which Mr. Fielding's speech was couched, delivered and acclaimed.'

Proceeding to discuss fiscal relations, the editorial points out the difficulty England would have whenever imposing a tariff duty for the benefit of her colonies, and expresses a hope that the solution of the problem of an Imperial zolverein will eventually be found in a 'common acceptance of free trade rather than a reversion to protection.'

SIR DONALD STEWART DEAD.
WAS A FIELD MARSHAL AND A FAMOUS INDIAN CAMPAIGNER.

Algiers, March 26.—Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart died this morning, in his seventy-seventh year. The late Sir Donald Stewart, who was born March 21, 1824, was educated at Aberdeen University, and entered the Bengal Staff Corps in 1840. He was made a major in 1858, and a general in 1881. He served at Peshawar, in 1854; in Allypore, in 1857; and was deputy assistant adjutant general at the siege of Delhi; assistant adjutant general at Lucknow, and served in Rohilkund. He was with the Candahar division in the Afghan war, and he was a member of the Viceroy's council in 1880, Commander-in-Chief in India, 1881-83, and member of the Indian Council, 1885-95.

VILLE MARIE BANK.

TRIAL OF JAMES BAXTER AND F. LEMIEUX ON A CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

The trial of James Baxter and F. Lemieux for robbery of the Ville Marie Bank was continued last week after the 'Weekly Witness' had gone to press. The jury selected had the case before them for the entire week, and it excited very great interest, in financial circles especially. Mr. W. Weir was examined after the case had been given to the jury on Monday, March 19, and he gave testimony as to the shortages of \$58,000 in Herbert's books and of \$21,000 in another department. He also explained a number of cheques found by Colonel Sherwood, the detective officer, in James Baxter's office, with James Baxter's name on them. Twenty-three memorandum cheques to the order of James Baxter, but not endorsed, should not have been paid. Mr. Weir was sent back to jail when his examination was over.

Chief Detective Carpenter's evidence was that Herbert had told him, when arrested for stealing the \$58,000 from the bank, that he had never stolen the money. James Baxter had denied knowledge of Herbert's whereabouts when Carpenter, with the warrant in hand for Herbert's arrest, had asked him about him. He, however, promised to tell Carpenter in case he should hear of him. J. J. Herbert's evidence was most sensational. He told how he supplied cash to Baxter when in the bank on cheques the latter gave him, how he was rewarded by Baxter with cash for doing this, how he had hoodwinked Mr. Weir, the manager, in divers ways, once by placing 99 one-dollar bills in piles to represent tens, with one ten on top, the whole to represent \$1,000 in each pile, and how he was finally refused the \$15,000 he had sought from Baxter in order to leave the country, just after the bank had suspended payment and been closed, and how he had gone into hiding in the Arcade street house for months until he was caught. Thomas O'Brien, the go-between for Herbert when he got money from James Baxter, told how it was done from time to time, but one of the strange things for the public to hear is that while in the hands of the police authorities as a prisoner Herbert on several occasions went from the city detective's quarters to the barber's shop and also to places of amusement, instead of being in jail.

Mr. Kent, liquidator of the bank, and others testified to Baxter's transactions with the bank. Mr. M. Hutchinson, Q.C., testified that Baxter had told him he had had no account with the bank, and expressed himself as surprised to see his name in the bank's books when they were shown to him.

On Saturday morning the counsel for the defence presented the case as they

viewed it. Having no evidence to offer for the defence, Mr. Macmaster asked to be permitted to present the case after, instead of before, the Crown Prosecutor, as usual. Mr. Cooke, crown counsel, refused to give up the right to reply, and said he had then nothing to submit, whereupon Mr. J. N. Greenshields, for the defence, proceeded to put the case in review before the jury.

The case for James Baxter was given to the jury on Saturday, after an exhaustive plea by Mr. J. N. Greenshields that he was innocent, and a reply from Mr. Cooke, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor, showing strongly the prisoner's guilt in conspiracy to rob the bank. Mr. Macmaster, Q.C., had previously asked the court to instruct the jury that there was no case. His Honor Judge Wurtelle showed the jury so strong a case that it would have been a great surprise to the general public had they not seen it for themselves.

They brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, reached only after they had slept all night over it. It was eleven o'clock on Sunday forenoon when James Baxter and his co-conspirator heard the verdict of guilty. Baxter showed considerable emotion. Lemieux seemed indifferent.

MONTREAL NEWS.

McGill University has decided to confer upon Captain Mahan the degree of LL.D., and Captain Mahan is coming to Montreal to accept the same.

What seems to be a sort of coal has been found in the vicinity of Shawenegan Falls, Que., and analysis shows it to possess carbon sufficient to make it fuel, to a certain extent, at least.

A representative of the firm of James Stewart & Co., of St. Louis, who is to build the Connors syndicate's elevators in Montreal harbor, was in the city last week receiving tenders for the foundation contract and preparing for other sub-contracts.

The Montreal Rolling Mills plant at Ste. Canegonde was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon, and Fireman George Dussault, of the Montreal brigade, was hurt. The loss will be about \$50,000, and the New England Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company carries the insurance.

Circulars of a 'Royal Hungarian Lottery' are being sent to citizens, indicating the old story that one million crowns is the highest prize, and that all people have to do to get it is to buy tickets. Warning people against such devices should not be left to newspapers. Police and postal authorities should be required to deal with it.

The Chambly Power Company, which supplies light and power in Montreal, generated on the Richelieu river rapids, intends making a second dam just below the present dam and near the old fort, probably. The idea is to enable the company to overcome the effect of 'frasil' in retarding the flow of water on their present dam at certain seasons.

Mr. W. R. Chambers, a commercial traveller, was picked up in an unconscious state on Belmont street late on Wednesday evening, and was taken to the Balmoral Hotel, where the clerk noticed something amiss and sent for Dr. Hamilton. He ordered the man to the General Hospital, where he was found to be suffering and in a serious condition. He did not rally, notwithstanding that everything was done for him that the doctors could do. He died some hours later, having never regained consciousness. It was found, on examination, that the skull of the unfortunate man had been fractured. How this had been brought about none could say. As the coroner's jury adjourned for a week, there will probably be some inquiry as to how the injury was received.

A very peculiar and tragic incident startled residents of Prince Arthur street, near the corner of Park avenue, on Tuesday morning last. It was just before the midnight hour of Monday that a summons for the Notre Dame Hospital ambulance was called. This hospital is a mile and a half distant from the cabman's shelter house, and there are the Royal Victoria and the Hotel Dieu hospitals within a few hundred yards of the place, while the General Hospital is little more than half a mile off. This message by telephone was given to the Notre Dame Hospital: 'Come to 227 Prince Arthur street (a drug store at the corner of Park avenue), a man has been shot. Some one will wait for you at the cab stand.' When the doctor and ambulance reached the corner of the street, no one was to be seen, but the clang of the ambulance bell aroused several neighbors. The ambulance doctor was just wondering who had called the ambulance, having been told nothing about the cab stand by the hospital man, when a flash flared up in the cabman's shelter, and a revolver shot was heard. Rushing toward the shelter, Dr. Ethier found a man in the throes of death from a bullet that had penetrated the brain. He proved to be Wilfrid Martin, undertaker's assistant, employed by V. Theriault, and as his pockets were turned inside out and his watch gone, his pocket-book on a shelf beside him, it seemed plain that he had taken his own life and had made such preparations, as would indicate that he had been robbed and murdered. It was evidently a clumsy subterfuge, indicating an unhinged mind. This was the view the coroner's jury took of the sad business, and on Wednesday they gave a verdict of 'suicide.'

THE QUEBEC PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Average Salaries of Duly Qualified Teachers Show Slight Increase.

The following interesting figures and deductions therefrom have been prepared from the recent report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Table with columns: July 1, 1899, R. C., Protestant, Total. Rows include Schools, Scholars, Teachers, etc.

Comparing the above with the report of 1895 we find a decrease of a hundred and sixty-two in the number of teachers who are 'religieux,' of three hundred and sixty one Roman Catholic lay teachers without diplomas and of fifty-three Protestant. Average salaries show slight improvement, which is more marked in superior schools by increase of Roman Catholic average by forty-seven dollars and Protestant by forty-nine dollars.

The total number of Protestant schools has decreased by sixty-nine and yet the number of scholars continues unchanged and there is an increase of a hundred and three Protestant teachers employed. These figures are explained by the disappearance of some smaller schools and the increase and enlargement of others, more especially of Protestant model schools and academies, which now number eighty-one as against sixty-five in 1895.

DEATH OF MR. BERTRAM.

DIED LAST TUESDAY AFTER A LINGERING ILLNESS.

Toronto, March 21.—Mr. George H. Bertram, M. P. for Centre Toronto, died last evening after a long and painful illness. He had known for some time that recovery from the cancerous growth with



THE LATE MR. BERTRAM.

which he was afflicted was impossible, and his physicians a few days ago announced that the end was near. He died surrounded by the members of his family.

Mr. Bertram was born on March 12, 1847, at Fenton Barns, Haddingtonshire, Scotland. He was educated in Haddington and at the age of 18 came to Canada. He settled first in Lindsay, Ont., where a short time later he entered into partnership with his elder brother, John Bertram, in the hardware business. When 21 years of age he bought up his brother's interest in the business and continued it under his own name until 1881, when he moved to Toronto. In Toronto Mr. Bertram again formed a partnership with his brother, and under the firm name of Bertram & Co. an extensive business was carried on. In 1892 the firm took over the manufacturing business of the Doty Engine Works Company, which later became the Bertram Engine Works Company, and largely identified with shipbuilding. In November, 1897, Mr. Bertram was elected as the representative in the House of Commons for Toronto Centre, over Mr. O. A. Howland.

At the age of 23 Mr. Bertram married Christina Murray, daughter of the late Mr. John Murray, of New Glasgow, Que. He leaves a family of five, his eldest son, Mr. John Bertram, being in Toronto. Two daughters are married and two younger sons are at college.

RIOTS AT SYDNEY.

CHIEF OF POLICE AND AN ASSISTANT PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED.

Halifax, N.S., March 23.—One of the most serious riots that has ever occurred at Sydney, C.B. took place yesterday afternoon at the site of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's works, where a large number of Italians, who were brought there from New York and Boston to assist in the work of excavating, are employed. As a result of the fracas, James Beckham, the newly appointed chief of police, who only entered upon his duties yesterday, was fatally stabbed, while one of his subordinates named Schurman, who went to his assistance, was shot through the body and may also die. The trouble was started by an Italian, who insulted the foreman of the works several times during the

morning. Finally, the foreman resented it, when the Italian drew a stiletto. The glitter of the weapon so maddened the foreman that he promptly knocked the man down and endeavored to overpower him. The Italian howled, and the combatants were quickly surrounded by an angry crowd of workmen, mostly Italians. The police were hastily summoned, and soon reached the scene. Chief Beckham made a rush at the original offender, followed by Officer Schurman, but they never reached their man. The former was kept employed in preserving his life. The foreign mob battered him with shovels and pick handles until he sank overwhelmed and drenched in blood. The whole police force was then summoned, and after much trouble, during which several of the rioters received broken heads, peace was restored. Chief of Police Beckham was conveyed to the hospital. His condition is serious. He was formerly on the Halifax force, and is an ex-soldier.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS BUG.

New York, March 24.—Dr. L. O. Howard, of Washington, D.C., in an address before the Sigma Chi Society, at Yale College, last night, gave warning of the approach of an insect which will out- rival the 'kissing bug.' The bug is known in some parts of the west as the 'blood-sucking cone-nose.' The insect inhabits parts of New Mexico, and Dr. Howard states that it is moving northward. It is described as being bright and speckled, quite large, and capable of giving a most ferocious bite. The sting of the insect is poisonous, like that of the so-called 'kissing bug.' Dr. Howard stated that quite recently he had heard of several of them being found in a package sent home from a Chinese laundry. Dr. Howard was formerly editor of 'Insect Life,' and is at present chief of the division of entomology in the United States Department of Agriculture.

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

COUNTRY MAY BE REORGANIZED ON THE CANADIAN PLAN.

London, March 26.—It is understood that the committee of the British Cabinet, which has been deliberating on the political future of South Africa in general and of the Boer republics in particular, has already arrived at an agreement on the several points of principle, including the creation of a new vice-royalty. The settlement will provide for a governor-general of the whole of South Africa on Canadian lines, with a House of Commons sitting at Capetown, and legislative assemblies in the various provinces, including the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, after a period of political probation. Field Marshal Lord Roberts will have the first offer of the governor-generalship and will refuse. The post will not be offered to Sir Alfred Milner, as has been suggested. He will, in fact, be recalled. Politicians expect that the new viceroy will be Lord Reay, a peer of ability and administrative experience, with almost the unique advantage of having Dutch blood in his veins, and of speaking the Dutch language.

WILL LEAVE TORONTO.

Toronto, March 26.—The Rev. Morgan Wood announced to his congregation at Bond Street Congregational Church last night that he had accepted the call of Plymouth Congregational Church, Cleveland, and would enter upon his new duties on May 1. Mr. Wood has been pastor of Bond Street Church for several years.

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF 1837.

Mr. Pierre Betournay, a veteran of the rebellion of 1837, who was born at St. Lambert in 1816, died at his residence yesterday. The deceased was one of the organizers of the incorporation of St. Lambert as a rural municipality in 1858. He leaves a widow, one son, Mr. L. M. Betournay, and two daughters, Miss Blanche Betournay, and Mrs. Heroux.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Seldom a happier company met than that which assembled at 109 George street on Monday evening, for the golden wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Mc Kerchar. Mr. Mc Kerchar is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, but came with his parents to Canada when but a few years old. Mrs. Mc Kerchar's parents, the Sinclairs, came also from Perthshire, but she is Canadian born. They were married in 1850, and resided at St. Elmo, Glengarry, until 1879, when, with their family of four girls and four boys, they removed to Manitoba. Their family, with the exception of one, who has 'gone before,' reside in Winnipeg and its vicinity, and were present in happy reunion. The life of the respected couple has been one of marked kindness, and generous hospitality, consequently they have a wide circle of warm friends, who were glad of an opportunity to express gratitude for the many kindnesses received. The comfortable home of Mr. J. A. Mc Kerchar, where the reception was held, was tastefully decorated with white and gold bunting. Golden hues also prevailed in the table decorations, which had an artistic arrangement of daffodils and ferns, and were presided over by Mrs. G. A. Bayne, Mrs. J. S. Douglas, Mrs. Jos. Brown and Mrs. A. B. Palk. The presents were more than usually numerous and beautiful. Mrs. Mc Kerchar received from her own family a beautiful gold watch, and Mr. Mc Kerchar a gold-headed cane from the same source—both gifts being suitably engraved. There were many other beautiful remembrances, several being from the absent ones of Dawson City, California, Rossland, West Superior, Strathclair, old Glengarry, and other parts of Ontario and Manitoba. Among the relations of the family were, an aged brother, James Mc Kerchar, of Burnside; Mrs. Lyon, Miss Lyla Sinclair, Miss Eveline Sinclair, Mrs. H. McIntyre, and Charles Robertson, of Winnipeg.

Letters of congratulation were received from some who could be present only in spirit, among which was one from the Rev. C. W. Gordon, whose father was for many years the respected pastor of Mr. and Mrs. Mc Kerchar, in their former home in Ontario.

In all there were probably seventy-five of Mr. and Mrs. Mc Kerchar's old friends present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent, to which the music furnished by Wigston's orchestra and the songs sung by Miss M. Clarke added very materially.—Winnipeg 'Free Press,' March 15.

ROYAL TEMPLARS

Call to Prohibitionists.

Hamilton, Ont., March 23.—At the meeting of the Dominion Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance yesterday, a report was presented on temperance. Special reference was made to the advanced state of temperance legislative agitation in Manitoba where a majority of members of the Legislature and the government are pledged to pass a measure reaching as far as the provinces have such power. On the general question of prohibition the paragraph is worth quoting:—

Your committee is in hearty accord with the Dominion Councilors' estimate of the present standing of the prohibition question in the Dominion Parliament. It is apparent that our political leaders consider they have baffled us in our fight for this great measure of reform and we feel assured that they will do nothing to restore the prestige of prohibition as a political agitation. It is theirs to play the role of politician for the present; ours to make parliament; ours to so organize and so vote as to hurl from power any and every government that ignores the wishes of the people of Canada. We do not believe that a prohibitory liquor law will be passed until those in power are made to understand that governments have no strength without the temperance vote. Ours it is to make this prohibition cause the stumbling block of every anti-prohibition politician and every anti-prohibition candidate for parliament, but a source of great strength to those in accord with our views. The political parties are at present not divided by any great issue. It is a mere struggle between the ins and outs; both sides are eagerly reaching out for support. No more opportune time could be presented by prohibitionists to make their votes count for our cause; no better opportunity has been presented to us in recent years to strike a blow for God and home and Canada. There never has been a time when there was less calling for fidelity to party and more calling for fidelity to country. Our Dominion is soon to join in a scheme of Empire building, grand in conception, comprehensive in extent, majestic in power and in all respects far surpassing the most magnificent dreams of conquerors in any of the world's history. Anticipating such a sublime epoch in nation building we feel that now is the time to once and forever drive from the home and hearts and legislative halls of our great Dominion that blight which is now the most gigantic and almost only detriment to progress.'

A Strong School.—Twelve regular teachers, with an up-to-date equipment, including sixty Type-writing Machines, combine to give strength and prominence to the Central Business College of Toronto, which is now recognized as the leading commercial school in Canada. The spring term continues from April 2 into the summer term, which will open early in July, but members are admitted into any department at any time throughout the year. There are no vacations.

The Farmers' Binder Twine Company, Limited, Brantford, are out with their prices on binder twine for the harvest of 1900. Really, we are surprised at the figures they name, as the rank and file of our agriculturists have looked forward to paying 4c. and 5c. a pound more than they are asking. This factory has been a wonderful success from start to finish, and has made a large volume of money for its thousands of small stockholders, by judiciously investing the funds of the company, and, at the same time, holding binder twine down at prices that defied competition. In 1898 they placed the mill's entire output on the Ontario market at 7 1/4c. per pound, while other twine dealers and manufacturers were freely securing 12c. and 14c. It has been fully demonstrated that true co-operation should be the order of the day with our farmers, if they expect the percentage of prosperous ones among them to increase, and at the same time they should realize that their great hold hinges with co-operation and the development of the mighty export trade of this country.

GOING ON AS USUAL.

C. P. R. NOT CONCERNED ABOUT THE THREATENED RATE WAR.

Mr. McNicoll, assistant general manager of the C. P. R., who has returned from Boston, smiles at the long articles which have recently appeared in some of the New York papers, attributing to the C. P. R. the design of instituting a rate war in connection with the western lines in the United States, unless certain stipulations are agreed upon. These articles have a slight element of truth, but the intentions ascribed to the C. P. R. are all wrong.

According to Mr. McNicoll, the western people wanted the C. P. R. to enter into an agreement upon certain terms to which the latter could not assent. There was a proposition to abolish commissions upon all business done, but, then, it was understood that these would be put in the form of salaries, which was simply carrying on the evil complained of. Besides, scalping is always possible in the United States, while in the Dominion it is against the law to do scalping business. What the C. P. R. desired was a straightforward arrangement, which had no loopholes nor entanglements.

So far the western lines have not conceded the points offered by the C. P. R., of which the chief is in regard to the abolition of commissions, and the company is simply going on, without any formal adhesion to a new arrangement. Mr. McNicoll does not believe that Mr. Hill, of the Great Northern, made any such threat of a cut rate as has been attributed to him, and, in short, the assistant manager says that much of the comment on the case is the work of imagination. The C. P. R. has no quarrel with any of the roads concerned; it is doing its business in its own way, and will so continue to do it, while at the same time willing to enter into any straightforward arrangement.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, ACTOR.

HOW HE HAS BROUGHT A GREAT NAME TO NAUGHT.

London, March 24.—Sir Robert Peel has definitely decided to go on the stage. He will join the Bootles Baby Company as Bootles, and play in London and the provinces.

Sir Robert Peel is a grandson of the famous prime minister of England, who died in 1850. The young man succeeded to the title of the fourth baronet on May 8, 1895, on the death of his father, who was a Lord of the Admiralty and Chief Secretary for Ireland. Young Sir Robert was born in 1867. He married the daughter of Baroness Craffrenried, to whom a son was born in April, 1898. Sir Robert was reported to have had an income of over \$115,000 a year, but it was understood that during his father's life he lost a good deal of money at Monte Carlo. In the Bankruptcy Court, London, on June 10, 1898, a statement of Sir Robert Peel was presented showing that the liabilities amounted to \$1,583,050, and that the assets were nil. Judgment was given on July 15, 1899, in the long pending application of Sir Robert to sell his family heirlooms for the support of himself and family. The court directed the sale of plate, valued at \$100,000, but refused to denude Brayton Manor of historical heirlooms valued at \$500,000. Sir Robert is the author of 'A bit of a fool.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The attention of readers is directed to the attractive advertisement of the Steele, Briggs Company, of Toronto, which appears in this issue. Matters of great importance to farmers and growers are always treated of in this firm's advertisements.

A Strong School.—Twelve regular teachers, with an up-to-date equipment, including sixty Type-writing Machines, combine to give strength and prominence to the Central Business College of Toronto, which is now recognized as the leading commercial school in Canada. The spring term continues from April 2 into the summer term, which will open early in July, but members are admitted into any department at any time throughout the year. There are no vacations.

The Farmers' Binder Twine Company, Limited, Brantford, are out with their prices on binder twine for the harvest of 1900. Really, we are surprised at the figures they name, as the rank and file of our agriculturists have looked forward to paying 4c. and 5c. a pound more than they are asking. This factory has been a wonderful success from start to finish, and has made a large volume of money for its thousands of small stockholders, by judiciously investing the funds of the company, and, at the same time, holding binder twine down at prices that defied competition. In 1898 they placed the mill's entire output on the Ontario market at 7 1/4c. per pound, while other twine dealers and manufacturers were freely securing 12c. and 14c. It has been fully demonstrated that true co-operation should be the order of the day with our farmers, if they expect the percentage of prosperous ones among them to increase, and at the same time they should realize that their great hold hinges with co-operation and the development of the mighty export trade of this country.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE 'WITNESS' HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE.

No. 2.

Only \$23.00,

Including the 'Weekly Witness' one year, or absolutely Free for thirty-six New Subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or Eighteen New Subscribers at one dollar, and \$12 cash.

The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.

This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article or we would not name it after the 'Witness.' It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long. The regular price of this machine is \$45, and it is frequently sold at \$50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offer to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember this Machine is as advertised; there is no risk as each purchaser is guaranteed if the machine is not as represented when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The machine embodies all the good points found in other machines. The parts, as far as possible, are made of steel and hardened at points liable to wear. Adjustment is provided so that any wear that may occur can be taken up by simply turning a screw.

The machine is specially adapted to general family use, dressmakers, manufacturers of shirts, underwear, etc.

It is a quick and light running machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable and Speedy.

This Sewing Machine uses a straight self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required. The Machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

The following outfit is supplied: Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery.

One Tucker, with Gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.

One Buffer and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and silo), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.

A Binder, also a Cutter, which is so simple to attach, will be found a great convenience in country subscribers' homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above as operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension, with a strong spring support, and five drawers. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine, avers that each part is exactly similar to a \$50 machine in use in her home. To any housewife, desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, the extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per line extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BOURNE—At the Rectory, Longueuil, on Monday, March 12, 1900, the wife of the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, of a son. 22

CHARLTON—At Grand Bay, Saguenay, on March 22, 1900, the wife of C. P. Charlton, of a son. 26

GREENSHIELDS—On Monday, March 12, 1900, at 349 Upper St. Urbain street, the wife of Wm. D. Greenfields, of a son. New York papers please copy.

HUDSON—At 1305 Dorchester street, on March 16, 1900, the wife of T. H. Hudson, of a daughter. 24

KERR—On Saturday, March 17, 1900, at Perle Creek, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Kerr. 29

LEWIS—At 303 Maria street, Toronto, the wife of Charles A. Lewis, of Merchants Bank of Canada, of a son. 26

LUNAN—At 95 Selby street, Westmont, Montreal, on Sunday, March 11, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lunan. 24

MOORE—At Milton, Queen's Co., N.S., on March 22, 1900, the wife of the Rev. C. Moore, of a son. 26

WALLACE—At 4616 St. Catherine street, Westmont, Mrs. J. H. Wallace, of a son.

WATT—On St. Patrick's Day in the morning, at St. Louis de Gonzague, the wife of Alexander Watt, of a son. 26

MARRIED.

BOYES—**POPE**—At Hatley, Que., on March 21, 1900, James Boyes, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Pope.

BROWN—**ROBB**—At Erskine Church, on Thursday, March 22, 1900, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor, assisted by the Rev. M. S. Oxley, of Westmont, David Robertson Brown, architect, Montreal, to Harriet P. Robb, second daughter of Mr. William Robb, City Treasurer. 23

CAMERON—**HERBERT**—On March 20, 1900, by the Rev. Wm. Davies, at Christ Church, Rawdon, Que., Robert Cameron, to Alice Herbert, daughter of the late Mr. James Herbert, Rawdon, Que. 23

COOK—**CALL**—On March 21, 1900, by the Rev. Charles A. Doudlet, Captain Frank A. Cook of Port Colborne, Ont., to Miss Edna Maude Call, daughter of Mr. Chas. Call.

CROFTS—**FINCH**—At the home of the bride, 76 Gerrard street east, Toronto, on March 17, 1900, Frances (Minnie), only daughter of the late Wm. S. Finch, to Fred C. Crofts, of New York, son of the late Benjamin Crofts, of London, Canada.

DRAFTS—**HOLMES**—At Washington, D.C., on March 19, 1900, by the Rev. J. J. Muir, Andrew Butler Drafts, M.D., of Hendersonville, North Carolina, to Florence Maude Holmes, youngest daughter of John Holmes, Esq., 222 Carlton street, Toronto.

FEATHERSTONE—**GEFFORD**—At the home of the bride's parents, North Cayuga, Ont., on March 14, 1900, by the Rev. A. H. Brace, Jonathan Wellington Featherstone, of Rathnam, to Susan Rebecca Gefford, of North Cayuga. 29

FWOLVER—**HANNA**—At the Methodist parsonage, Perth, Ont., on March 14, 1900, by the Rev. S. J. Hughes, M.A., Colin Fowler, of South Sherbrooke, Ont., to Miss Tessa Hanna, of Holingsbrooke, Ont.

GARRETT—**McVEIGH**—At the home of the mother of the bride, Smith's Falls, Ont., on March 14, 1900, by the Rev. S. G. Bland, Isaac Henry Garrett, of Chertsville, to Miss Mammie McVeigh.

INGLEHART—**COVERDALE**—On March 10, 1900, at the Homer Street Methodist Church, Vancouver, B.C., by the Rev. E. E. Scott, Mr. Herbert Inghart, of Palermo, Ont., to Miss Margaret Coverdale, of Vancouver. 29

JOHNSTON—**McEWEN**—At the residence of the bride's father St. Elmo, Ont., by Rev. J. T. Daley, assisted by the Rev. H. D. Leitch, L. D. Johnston, of Parmer, to Christina McEwen, youngest daughter of Donald McEwen. 23

KERR—**DICKSON**—At the residence of the bride's parents, Stayner, Ont., on March 21, 1900, Miss Annie M. Dickson, daughter of Mr. Wm. Dickson, agent Grand Trunk Railway, Clifton, to Mr. James Kerr, of the Crossen Manufacturing Company, Cobourg, Ont.

OSWALD—**SMITH**—On March 20, 1900, by the Rev. Wm. Davies, at Christ Church, Rawdon, Que., John Oswald, of St. Augustine parish, to Sarah Smith, daughter of Michael Smith, Esq., Rawdon. 23

RYAN—**GRAY**—At St. Jude's Church, by the Rev. Canon Dixon, Alonzo Ryan to Maunie, youngest daughter of Nelson Gray, both of this city. 26

WALKER—**GORDON**—At the residence of the bride's parents, Genoa, Que., on March 20, 1900, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. William Arthur Walker, to Miss Isabella Gordon. 22

DIED.

ALEXANDER—At her husband's residence, Quebec, on March 21, 1900, Catherine McCaffrey, second daughter of the late Hugh McCaffrey, and dearly beloved wife of Mr. George Alexander, stevedore of the Allan Line Steamship Company.

BARRINGTON—Entered into rest, on March 12, 1900, Mary March, beloved wife of James Barrington, St. Martin's, Que., aged 66 years, 4 months and 14 days. 24

CAROLAN—On the morning of March 24, 1900, Julia Carolan (nee Carolan), relict of the late Owen Carolan, formerly sergeant of the Quebec city police force, aged 88 years. 26

CHALMERS—At Huntingdon, on March 19, 1900, at the residence of her son, Alexander Chalmers, Elizabeth MacFarlane, relict of the late Wm. Chalmers, in her 88th year.

CHURCH—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, March 22, 1900, at his residence, Avimer, Que., J. R. Church, M.D., from heart failure.

DERBY—In Sutton, at her residence, on March 15, 1900, Huldah Aseltine, relict of Harvey Derby, aged 78 years. 23

DIXON—On March 22, 1900, at his late residence, near Hagerman's Corners, Edward Dixon, in his 90th year. 26

GRIFFITH—On March 17, 1900, at the residence of his father, 827 Bathurst street, Toronto, Robert Lane Griffith, formerly of the C.P.R., youngest son of Wm. Griffith, H. M. Custos. 29

GWYN—At Midhurst, Sussex, England, on March 19, 1900, Elizabeth Postle, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Hamond Gwyn, South Repps, Norfolk, and sister of Cyril Gwyn, of Sherbrooke, Que. 22

HENNESSEY—In this city, on March 21, 1900, Anne Elliott, widow of the late Patrick Hennessey, aged 82 years, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland.

HIGGINS—At Blue Bonnets, P.Q., on Sunday, March 25, 1900, Warden Alexander, youngest son of Wm. Higgins, printer, aged 5 years and one month.

HOLMAN—On Friday, March 2, 1900, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Samuel Stocks, 5th Con. East Whitby, George Holman, aged 70 years and 5 days. 26

HUGHES—In this city, on March 20, 1900, at the age of 16 years and four months, William Joseph, eldest son of J. E. Hughes.

KERR—At Perth, on March 14, 1900, Catharine Corry, relict of the late George Kerr, Esq., aged 88 years, one of the oldest members of the Methodist Church in Eastern Ontario.

KINGSMILL—At sea, on Feb. 21, 1900, John J. hereau Kingsmill, Q.C., M.A., D.C.L., fourth son of the late Colonel Kingsmill, of Niagara, Ont. 29

LINLEY—At Westmont, on Thursday morning, March 22, 1900, Isabella, youngest daughter of the late John Jones, Esq., of Worcester, England, and widow of the late Charles Linley, Esq., of Sheffield, Yorkshire.

LYSTER—In this city, on March 22, 1900, Alfred Louis Lyster, aged 26 years, son of the Rev. Wm. Gore Lyster, B.A., Cape Cove, Gaspé, Que.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
Colonial House - - Phillips Square.
MANTLE DEPT.

SPRING OPENING
On Monday March 26th
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Will be displayed a Complete Collection of Ladies' and Misses' Spring Garments from the leading European Designers, comprising all the latest Nouelties.

ARTISTIC WALL PAPERS.

Now offering a varied collection of WALL PAPERS, suitable for domestic purposes. They are all NEW GOODS, in the latest styles and colorings, the cream of English and American productions and include a wide range of prices, from the least expensive to the more elaborate and costly. In the medium grades there are many designs and colorings, especially in the deep rich shades of Greens, Reds, Blues, and Yellows, that make up the leading colors of the day, and are so well adapted for halls, dining rooms, and libraries. In parlor papers there are many suggestions of a touch of gold introduced—some with plenty, and others without any.

Rich silk effects, in rose tints, greens, and yellows. Light floral designs, with gold intermixed, make very rich and effective parlors.

For bedrooms there are many pleasing effects to be had in stripes—some in the French style—with dainty garlands of flowers; others that have the appearance of silk, dreadsens and cretonnes, or floral effects on white or cream grounds.

In fact, the display of high class Wall Papers becomes embarrassing by its variety and beauty unless classified and arranged by experts of practical taste.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
Samples sent and every information supplied.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.
Notre Dame street, Montreal's Greatest Store. March 20th, 1900.

WRITE FOR IT! WHAT?
New Spring & Summer Catalogue
FOR SEASON 1900.

Just published, containing 182 pages, fully illustrated.
Sent FREE to any address in Canada.
It is a pleasure for us to send you a Catalogue.

The mail order department of the Big Store is in a complete state of readiness for the biggest mail order business in Canada. Out-of-town customers should not hesitate to use our mail order system; it has been planned and perfected for their convenience, and the frequent use of it means a great saving to you annually.

THE QUICKEST MAIL SERVICE IN CANADA.

Every lady in the land should know the conveniences and advantages of our mail order system, no matter where you live. Thousands already know its great money-saving benefits. Why not you?

SEND A TRIAL ORDER AND YOU'LL BE CONVINCED.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Manitoba & North West
Special Colonist Trains
—TO THE—
CANADIAN NORTH-WEST
—EVERY TUESDAY—
During March and April

giving settlers and their families an opportunity to travel with their stock. Colonist sleeping cars attached thereto, berths in which are free.

For further particulars see "Settlers' Guide," which may be had together with all information, on application to CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AGENTS.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES STREET,
(next Post Office)

REFORD AGENCIES
DONALDSON LINE

SS. Alcides.....4,500 tons	SS. Keemun.....4,500 tons
SS. Almor.....7,500 "	SS. Lakonia.....7,500 "
SS. Amarnytha.....500 "	(cold storage)
SS. Concordia.....3,500 "	SS. Orithia.....4,000 "
SS. Hestia.....5,800 "	SS. Balaca.....7,000 "
SS. Indrani.....5,800 "	SS. Tritonia.....6,000 "
SS. Kastalia.....6,000 "	(storage)
New Steamer building.....7,500 "	

GLASGOW SERVICE.
From St. John, N.B.
SS. ALCIDES.....Mar. 29
SS. AMARNYTHA.....Apr. 12
SS. CONCORDIA.....Apr. 25
From Portland, Me.
SS. KEEMUN.....Apr. 5
SS. SALACIA.....Apr. 19
Agents—Glasgow—Donaldson Bros.

Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.
A Steamer.....Mar. 30
STRATHMORE.....Apr. 6

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.

Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.

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THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 and 26 St. Sacramento Street, MONTREAL.

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TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES.
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Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, CAPE TOWN, and all parts of the world.

Write us before looking elsewhere. Pamphlet of Rates and Sailings sent free on application.

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D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
184 St. James St., Montreal.
Telephone 1507.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE.
For Sale and Want Advertising.
ONE CENT A WORD.

For the benefit of the subscribers of the "Witness," many of whom have during the year, something to sell or exchange, or some want to be filled, we have decided to take advertisements of this class, to go on this page, and under this heading, at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion. This is just one-third the regular price. The "Weekly Witness" reaches about

25,000 FAMILIES

whose wants are many, and who have the wherewithal to satisfy them did they only know where to find the things they want. The address must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial, or a number, counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order, and advertisements must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office.

Copy must be received not later than Friday for the paper published on the following Tuesday.

All "Farmers' Exchange" advertisements will be condensed, no large display type being used, thus making a small adv. as effective as a large one.

Subscribers to the "Witness" will find that an advertisement in this department will prove a paying investment, and only regular subscribers may avail themselves of this rate. Address,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers of the "Witness,"
Montreal.

GET THE BEST—ROSE COMB BLACK
Minorca and Snow White Plymouth Rocks: large vigorous stock for sale: Eggs, \$1 per 13. W. H. KIRBY, Oshawa, Ont. 27

FOR SALE, CHEAP, JERSEY BULL, 2 years old. Apply to T. A. BLOIS, Mt. Enlache, Hants Co., Nova Scotia. 28

FOR SALE, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively—Ontario Agricultural College and Thompson's strain. ISAAC KNIGHT, Quelp, Ont. 14

EGGS FOR SALE FROM W. GREENFIELD'S prize-winning, Black, Golden or Silver Wyandottes, or Black Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13. Plattsville, Ont. 13

EGGS FROM THOROUGHbred WHITE Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13; Cockerels cheap. J. C. TEMPLIN, Fergus, Ont. 13

FOR SALE, GUINEA PIGS, EGGS FROM Prize-winning Barred White and Buff Rocks, Golden, Silver and Buff Wyandottes, \$1.00 per setting. HENRY RANK, Plattsville, Ont. 9

FOR SALE, OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER White and Tamworth Swine, oldest established registered herd in Canada, choice Young Sows in farrow, Pigs two to four months old; pairs not akin; registered pedigree; express paid to your station, safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont. 5

THIRTY HILBORN (CANADA'S BEST Black Raspberry), and 109 Strawberry Plants, composed of three leading varieties; sent post paid for \$1.00. N. E. MALLORY, Gait, Ont. 6

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITCHING LIMBS
And all Forms of Itching, Scaly Humours Are Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by CUTICURA.

The itching and burning I suffered in my feet and limbs for three years were terrible. At night they were worse and would keep me awake a greater part of the night. I consulted doctor after doctor, as I was travelling on the road most of my time, also one of our city doctors. None of the doctors knew what the trouble was. I got a lot of the different samples of the medicines I had been using. I found them of so many different kinds that I concluded that I would have to go to a Cincinnati hospital before I would get relief. I had frequently been urged to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I had no faith in them. My wife finally prevailed upon me to try them. Presto! What a change! I am now cured, and it is a permanent cure. I feel like kicking some doctor or myself for suffering three years when I could have used CUTICURA REMEDIES.

H. JENKINS, Middleboro, Ky.

COMPLETE TREATMENT
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, and irritations with loss of hair when physicians, hospitals, and all else fail. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin," free.

Use only CUTICURA SOAP for baby's skin, scalp, and hair. It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate, emollient properties, obtained from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, which preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, and prevent simple skin blemishes from becoming serious. For distressing heat rashes, chafings, inflammations, and eruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands, and shapeless nails, and simple infantile humors, it is absolutely indispensable.


Galvanized STEEL STAR WINDMILL.
For Power and Pumping. The strongest mill on the market. Pumps, Tanks, etc. Write for prices. Buy direct and save agents' profits.

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Sewing Machines
"FACTORY PRICES"
Full set of steel attachments, ball bearings, 5-year warranty, equal to any machine made, regardless of name or price. Buy from us and save agents', canvassers, and store-keepers' profits. Call or send for catalogue.

THE BAILEY DONALDSON CO.,
1 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

BINDER TWINE



How's the Outlook?
FARMERS' COMPANY
Limited.
BRANTFORD

12 1/2c, 11c, 10c.

Bought their raw material right and defy the world on competition. Finest Red Star 12 1/2c. Blue Star 11c. Standard 10c. See our agent at once. Don't put off buying; our quantity is limited. We have warned you fairly.

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Choicest Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds.

FREE SEED CATALOGUE
Mailed to Every one sending their address.

Everything in the way of Seeds and Plants necessary for Farm or Garden, Garden Tools, Spraying Appliances, &c.

WILLIAM EWING & CO.,
Seed Merchants, 142 McGill St., Montreal.

MATHEWSON—Entered into rest, on Monday, March 26, 1900—born at Halifax, N.S., Oct. 29, 1826—Amelia Seabury Black, wife of James Adams Mathewson, daughter of Martin Gay Black, and Granddaughter of the Rev. William Black, founder of Methodist Missions in Nova Scotia, and other Maritime Provinces. "Her children rise up and call her blessed." 29

McDONALD—On March 23, 1900, John D. McDonald, of Laguerre. 29

McINDOE—At the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 18th instant, of pneumonia, Ella J. Dwyer, only daughter of the late John Dwyer, of Berkshire, Vermont, and wife of G. E. McIndoe, of Granby, Quebec, aged 47 years. "Her end was peace." 29

McKERRACHER—At Perth, Ont., on March 21, 1900, John McKerracher, an old member of Asbury Methodist Church.

McMICHAEL—On March 25, 1900, at 864 Palace street, Colin Angus McMichael, aged 4 years, 6 months, infant son of C. C. McMichael.

PURDIE—On March 19, 1900, at the residence of his uncle, John O'Connor, 33 D'Artigny street, Quebec, John A. Purdie, late with the firm of Henry Fry & Co., and son of the late Henry Purdie, of Quebec. 29

ROBSON—On March 21, at No. 479 St. Urbain st., Mary Ann Robson, aged 68, daughter of the late John and Hannah Robson, of this city. 23

SANDERS—At 230 Prince Arthur street, on Saturday, March 24, 1900, Douglas Yeo Sanders, aged 11 years and 7 months. 26

ST. PIERRE—At St. Eustache, on March 24, 1900, aged 85 years and 20 days, Guillaume St. Pierre, hardware merchant.

TAYLOR—Suddenly on March 25, 1900, Jael Davis, beloved wife of L. M. Taylor, 322 Charlevoix street, aged 35. 26

TAYLOR—At Toronto on March 23, 1900, Margaret, beloved wife of Theodore C. Taylor, of the Crown Lands Department. 26

TORRANCE—At New Rockland, Que., on March 19, 1900, Dorrinda McIver, wife of Thomas Torrance, Esq. 26

WHITEHEAD—Suddenly, on March 15, 1900, John N. Whitehead, in his 50th year, son of the late John Whitehead. 29

WILLIAMSON—In this city on Monday, March 26, 1900, in his 85th year, Mr. A. C. Williamson.


BALLARD—In loving memory of John Ballard, Esq., (late of Her Majesty's Commissariat Department) who died in Montreal on March 23, 1894. 23

HOMEOPATHY.
A full supply of Medicines and Books; also Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics. A large stock always on hand.

SHEET WAX
For Making Fruit and Flowers. A large assortment in stock including Moulds, Cutters, Colors, &c.

MINERAL WATERS.
Bethesda, Poland, Vichy, Lithia, Hunyadi Janos, Apenta and all the leading waters always in stock. Country orders promptly filled.
J. A. MARTE, Druggist,
1780 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

STEM SET, STRM WIND



FREE

To introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pills for making blood, for pale people, female weakness, liver and kidney diseases, nervousness, general debility, etc., we give FREE a 14-k gold-plated watch, Ladies or Gents, nicely engraved, reliable time-keeper, warranted five years. The Pills are 50 cents per box, \$3.00 for 3 boxes. Send this amount and you receive 3 boxes and the Watch. Write for particulars. This is a genuine offer.

THE DR. WESTON PILL CO.,
350 Yonge St., Toronto Ont.

Agents Wanted.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL Flavoring Powders; big profit. Price list, order forms and sample, 25c. Powders sold and delivered at the same time. No correspondence answered. Write quick. COOPER, Drawer 531, London.

Miscellaneous.

YOUR RETURN CARD NEATLY Printed on 25 fine white envelopes, postpaid, for 10c. W. B. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plaza, Que.

SILVER SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED premises to rent, suits next door to the "Witness" building, Montreal. To be vacated presently after an occupancy by silversmiths for about thirty years. A good opening for a pushing man in that line. For full particulars address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal. 20

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at the "Witness" Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets in the city of Montreal, by John Edgar Donaldson, Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed "John Dougall & Son," and all letters to the Editor should be addressed "Editor of the 'Witness'."

Wanted.

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