Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1905. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

MR. PARENT RESIGNS.

Hands Over the Reins of Government to th Hon. Lomer Gouin.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS TO ALLOW THE NEW MINISTERS TO GO TO THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Parent, Premier of the Quebec Legislature, handed his resignation in to the Lieutenant-Governor at his office in the Parliament Buildings shortly after 12.30 on Tuesday.

Under the circumstances, it is needless to say that great interest centred in the meeting of the House in the afternoon, and at four o'clock, when it opened, the galleries were densely crowded. Almost every member was in his seat, except Messrs. Parent, the outgoing, and Gouin, the incoming Premier, and Mr. Robitaille, the ex-Provincial Secretary.

It was Mr. Turgeon who announced to the House that Mr. Parent and his colleagues of the government had sent in their resignations, that these had been accepted, and that Mr. Gouin had been charged with the formation of a new administration. He added that, according to constitutional usage, he had no comments to offer on the grave announcement just made. He would simply move the adjournment of the House until Thursday, March 23.

Mr. McCorkill, who remarked that some explanations were probably expected from him, said they who supposed the ex-Premier had unduly clung to office for his own selfish purposes were altogether mistaken. He had been for over a year and a half a colleague of Mr. Parent's. Mr. Parent had given him his entire confidence, and he was in a position to state that more than a year ago, if the Premier could have exercised his own choice and free will, he would then have retired with all his laurels, but he had been forced by his leaders and his party to remain at the head of affairs. He had done so, and his administration had been most successful. When the present trouble arose, he (Mr. McCorkill) had approved his determination to stand to his guns until the charges so legally and unreasonably made against him had been investigated and disproved, and he had promised him his loyal support. It was not Mr. Parent's fault if a more thorough and satisfactory investigation had not been had. The fault was that of his accusers, who, he firmly believed, had not regularly formulated their charges, because they simply had no charges to formulate. He strongly condemned the system of slander and detraction to which public men were too often exposed, and concluded by paying a very high eulogium to Mr. Parent and the ability, honesty and success of his administration, while at the same time declaring that he had nothing to say against his former colleagues (Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon and Weir), who had found fault with Mr. Parent. He thought they were honest and patriotic in their intentions and in their action, and that Mr. Parent's successor would give the province a good, able and economical administration, following out the lines traced by his Liberal predecessors. Under the circumstances, he made a strong appeal to all the members of the Liberal party to close up their ranks again and to give to the new administration a thoroughly united, firm and loyal support, which, he remarked, it was his intention to give it.

After a short discussion, Mr. Turgeon's motion for the adjournment until Thursday was adopted.

It was announced that Mr. Parent was leaving for the United States for the benefit of his health, and to undergo expert medical treatment. I is understood that for the remainder of this session at all events he will retain his seat as member for St. Sauveur, though not likely to occupy it.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Quebec, March 23.—The Provincial Cabinet has been re-organized as follows:—

The Hon. Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister and Attorney-General.

The Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Minister of Lands, Forests and Fisheries.

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer.

The Hon. Jules Allard, of Yamaska, Minister of Colonization and Public works.

The Hon. R. Roy, Provincial Secretary.

The Hon. W. A. Weir, Minister without portfolio.

The Hon. Horace Archambault will be President of the Legislative Council.

The Hon. Jules Tessier, of Rimouski, who is to be the new Minister of Agriculture.

The formation of the new government will necessitate new elections in St. James, Montreal; Bellechasse, Kamouraska, Rimouski, Yamaska. Nominations will take place on April 3, and polling on April 10.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

Quebec, March 23.—The Legislative Assembly, this afternoon, adjourned over the elections of the new ministers and the Easter holidays, to April 25. When it met, the only ministers of the new government present were Mr. McCorkill and Mr. Weir (the former acting as leader), owing to the fact that they have not to seek re-election from their constituencies, the one having resumed office within the thirty days limit and the other having no departmental portfolio.

Mr. Walsh introduced a bill to erect the parish of St. Michael the Archangel into a separate school municipality for the Irish Catholics and Mr. Gillies one for the relief of certain religious bodies.

A large number of private bills, including that to incorporate the Children's Memorial Hospital, received their second readings and were sent to committee.

The Speaker notified the House that vacancies had been created in the representation of St. James (Montreal), Bellechasse, Kamouraska and Yamaska by the acceptance of ministerial office by the Hon. Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon, Roy and Allard.

Mr. McCorkill made the ministerial announcements, giving the composition of the new Cabinet.

It is said that Mr. Robitaille, exProvincial Secretary, was offered his old portfolio, but was obliged to decline it owing to ill-health.

Mr. Allard, who has been elevated to the Legislative Council, has been offered and has accepted the portfolio of Public Works and Colonization.

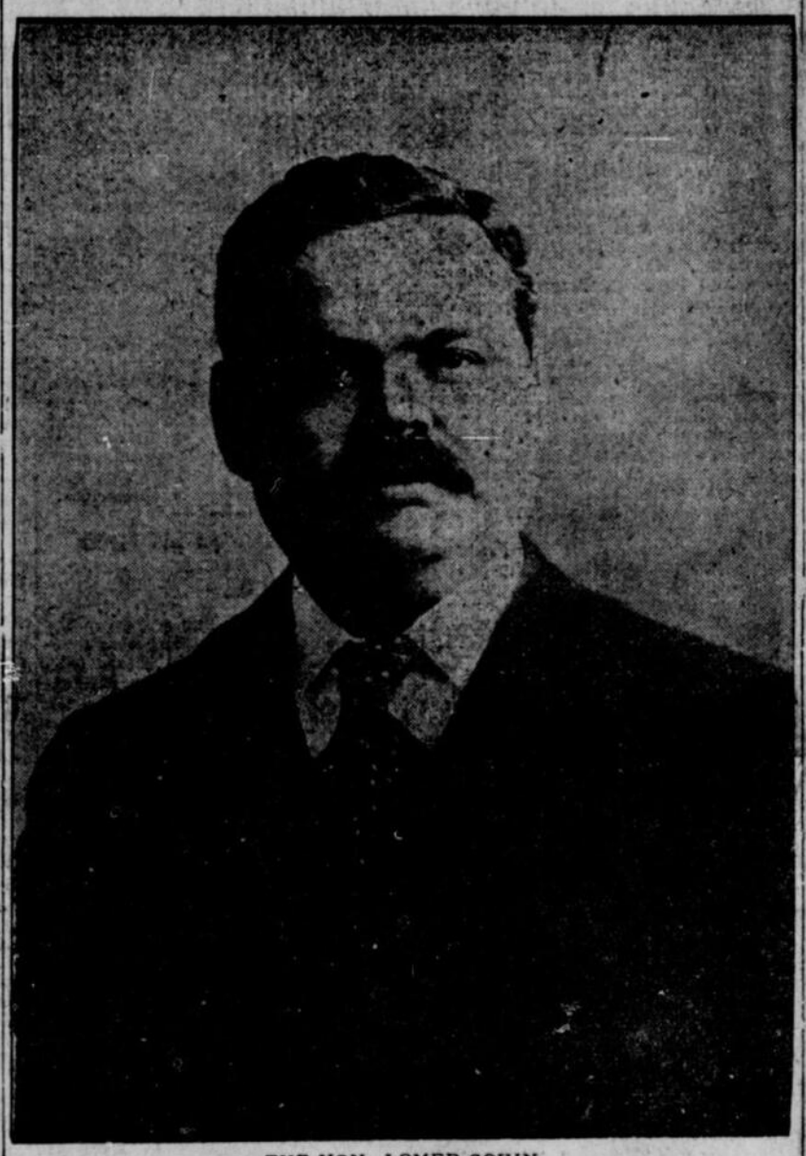
The Treasurer then moved the adjournment of the House to April 25.

Mr. Leblanc said he did not oppose the adjournment, but he regarded it as unnecessary. He thought that, for all the business that had to be done, the House could be carried on while the Premier and his colleagues were seeking re-election. The Treasurer and his colleague, Mr. Weir, were quite competent to see all the business put through that was likely to come up. Moreover, it was very undesirable to see the session prolonged into May, when it was important for members to be at their homes attending to their own business.

Mr. McCorkill pointed out that the adjournment as proposed was unavoidable, and it was finally carried unanimously.

The 'Canada' refers as follows to the change in the Quebec government: 'The Hon. Mr. Parent having, by reason of ill-health, resigned as Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, the Hon. Mr. Gouin has been called by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to form a new cabinet. Our readers know what we think of the new Prime Minister. Firm in his character, and of a serious and very open mind, the Hon. Mr. Gouin is a studious and energetic man. He will give our provincial government a powerful impulse towards progress, and will bring it out of the shadow in which his immediate predecessors had been obliged to remain so long, as they had to devote their constant efforts towards repairing the ruins left by the Conservative governments of former days. Now that the reconstruction is complete, that our finances have been restored, and our budget balanced, the Hon. Mr. Gouin comes in due time. We greet, with his advent to power, the inauguration of a new era of reforms and progress, which will show that the province of Quebec still possesses the talents and capacities, the men and ideas required to preserve its position at the head of Confederation.'

THE NEW PREMIER OF QUEBEC.



THE HON. LOMER GOUIN.

The Hon. Lomer Gouin is a son of J. N. Gouin, M.D., and was born at Grondines, Que., on March 19, 1862. He was educated at Sorel and at Levis. In 1884 he was called to the Bar, and has practiced ever since in Montreal, where he became a leading counsel. He was at one time a partner of the present Mr. Justice Pagnuelo, of the Hon. L. O. Taillon and also of the late Hon. H. Mercier. He married Eliza, daughter of the last named gentleman, in 1888. She died a few months ago. Mr. Gouin unsuccessfully contested Richelieu in the Liberal interest, for the House of Commons, at the general election of 1891. At the general election of 1897 he was returned to the Legislature for the St. James Division of Montreal, defeating the late Mr. O. M. Augé, K.C., by a majority of 779, and he still represents that division.

MR. TESSIER SWORN IN

AS NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 24.—Nearly all the non-resident members of the Legislature left for home last night in consequence of the long adjournment, and the parliament buildings are almost completely deserted to-day. All the extra or sessional employees have also been paid off and discharged until April 25.

The Hon. Mr. Tessier, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, has resigned that office, and was sworn in to-day as Minister of Agriculture in the new Government.

CHURCH AND STATE

Paris, March 21.— The new government's bill for the separation of church and state was introduced to the Chamber of Deputies to-day. One of the foremost clauses provides that no public money shall be applied to maintaining any form of religion. M. Berry, a Nationalist, moved to postpone consideration of the bill until after the general election. This was rejected by a vote of 343 to 40. Abbé Gayraud moved the appointment of a special commission of the clergy of the various denominations to arrange for a mutual separation. This was rejected by a majority of 200. The Chamber then adjourned.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The Beginning of the Whitney Regime.

THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER AND SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Toronto, March 22.— The Ontario Legislature opened to-day for the first time in the history of the province with a Conservative government in power. Thirty-two years ago the Liberals succeeded the coalition government, of which John Sandfield Macdonald was Premier. Mr. Macdonald was a Liberal, and so were two of his colleagues, while the two others were Conservatives. The fall of that administration divided the Ontario Legislature upon party lines, which have been maintained. That Mr. Whitney, the Premier, was a student in Mr. Macdonald's law office adds to the historic interest of the opening to-day. The public assumption of power in the Legislative Chamber here is proved to be an imposing function. The beautiful auditorium, thronged by hundreds of ladies and their escorts on the floor of the House, and the galleries packed by spectators, presented a brilliant scene of interest to the participants.

A few days ago Toronto society was aghast at the news that the function would be shorn of the customary salute of guns on the arrival and departure of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. This was owing to the Toronto Field Battery guns being at Ottawa for certain alterations. The salutes, however, were fired this afternoon, the fourth Field Battery of Hamilton, under command of Major Tidswell, performing this function.

An innovation to-day was the appearance of the seventeen boy pages, in the costume of the Eton School boy, black broadcloth suits, deep white turndown collars, and black silk ties.

Shortly after three o'clock, Mr. Whitney moved the election of Mr. J. W. St. John, as Speaker of the House. The Hon. R. Harcourt, acting leader of the Opposition, in cordial terms seconded the nomination.

The new Speaker having duly opened the sitting, the boom of cannon announced the arrival of Mr. Mortimer Clark, the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Toronto Garrison military staff. His Honor read the following:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

It affords me great pleasure to welcome you to the performance of your duties at this the first session of the eleventh Legislature of this province.

As the result of the labors of the husbandman affords the foundation on which the prosperity of the province mainly rests, our earnest thanks are due to Almighty God for the bounteous harvest of the past year.

In all sections of the province are to be seen evidences of steadily increasing activity and enterprise on the part of our people which constitute cause for hearty congratulations.

Since the meeting of the Legislature the term of the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada came to a close. The severance of the relations which had existed between the retiring Governor-General and the people of Canada was sincerely regretted by the people of this province. During his term of office Lord Minto strengthened the attachment of the Canadian people to the Empire and to the principles of constitutional government under which we live, and which are so highly prized, alike by the great interest which he manifested in everything relating to and affecting the progress and development of the Dominion, and by the wisdom and statesmanship which distinguished his administration of public affairs.

The part taken by the Countess of Minto, and the interest which she displayed in philanthropic movements, as well as her evident concern for the happiness and comfort of the people were sources of great satisfaction. Her departure was, therefore a matter of sincere regret.

A hearty welcome has been extended by the people of Canada to Earl Grey as the successor of the Earl of Minto, and I have every confidence that he will represent His Majesty the King with ability and dignity in every duty that pertains to his great office.

You will be pleased to learn that the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway, as was originally planned, has been practically completed, and has for some time been carrying passengers and freight. Owing to the uncertainty of the location of the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and for other reasons, further legislation will be required with reference to this important provincial work.

Among the measures to be submitted for your consideration are: A bill making certain amendments to the Education Act, a bill relating to the Forest Reserves Act; bills changing the designation respectively of the heads of the Crown Lands Department and the Public Works Department from the commissioner to minister; a bill to create a department of mines with a minister at its head; a bill relating to the County Councils Act; and a bill amending the Ontario Elections Act and abolishing the numbering of the ballot.

A short time ago it was brought to the notice of my ministers that the government of the Province of Manitoba had made application to the Dominion government for the extension of the boundaries of that province northward to the shore of Hudson's Bay, and also that the Federal government might possibly be willing to divide between, and transfer to the contiguous provinces, the territory lying west, south, and east of Hudson's and James Bay. My ministers put themselves in communication with the Federal government and respectfully urged that before the details of any such division of territory should be decided upon, or even considered, the government of this province should be allowed to submit for consideration, with reference to such proposed division, its claim to that portion of the territory which the province might fairly urge should be allotted to it. I am pleased to inform you that a satisfactory answer has been received from the Premier of Canada and that we are now, perhaps, entitled to hope and expect that a very large portion of the vast territory lying north of the present northern boundary of Ontario, believed to be rich in minerals, and extending to the southerly and westerly shores of Hudson's Bay will be included within the boundaries of our province.

The extraordinary possibilities which the future may have in store with reference to electric power are attracting increased attention on the part of both scientists and practical men. The resources of the province in this respect at Niagara Falls and elsewhere should be carefully husbanded in the interests of the people of Ontario.

The report of the commission on railway taxation will be laid before you. It is to be hoped that from information derived from this report, and from other sources, the very important matter of railway taxation will receive your attention in the near future.

The public accounts will be laid before you for your consideration at the earliest moment, and the estimates for the coming year will also be submitted to you for your approval at an early date.

After the appointment of the usual statutory committees the House adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, when the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be moved by Mr. W. H. Hoyle, of North Ontario, seconded by Mr. Joseph Downey, of Guelph. This distinction is conferred in lieu of the cabinet positions without portfolio to which rumor had connected them.



THE HON. J. P. WHITNEY,
Premier of Ontario.

MR. HOYLE MOVES ADDRESS.

Toronto, March 24.—A large number of visitors attended the sitting of the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon. Mr. W. H. Hoyle, North Ontario, who moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne, is the first Conservative to do so since confederation.

He referred to the absence of the ex-Premier, the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, leader of the Opposition, and said the government sincerely hoped that he would soon return from the 'earthly paradise' of the south in perfect health. Now that the Conservatives were in power they were going to abstain from exultation in their victory, because they fully recognized that the victory is a victory of the people. He doubted it any Ontario government would in the future be successful in hypnotizing the electors for such a long period as the late government and said the people were tired of tantalizing legislation.

Mr. Hoyle made an attack on the numbered ballot, and cried 'Thank God, that the days of the numbered ballot are numbered at last.'

The late government had often boasted of their surplus, but this surplus was only a conjured up one because at a recent meeting of the municipal taxation committee the chairman admitted that the province was about half a million dollars short. They had said we have three or four million dollars in the bank, in cash, but it is easy enough to borrow money and put it in a bank.

Mr. J. P. Downey, Conservative, South Wellington, seconded the address. He advised the Opposition to cultivate the virtue of patience. He said that it pleased him to hear that the new government intended to repeal the county councils act, because it had created the greatest dissatisfaction throughout the province. Speaking of the intention of the government to create a Minister of Mines, he said that Ontario was a great mineral-producing country and would soon be rivalling British Columbia. The new minister will have charge of a hundred and eighty million acres of mineral territory.

Mr. T. H. Preston, Liberal, South Brant, will continue the debate on Tuesday afternoon.

The House, on motion of Col. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, went into committee of supply, with Mr. I. B. Lucas (Centre Grey) in the chair. The committee voted $600,000 to meet the expenses of the province for the next month or so, and sanctioned the $450,000 which has recently been expended.

SESSION TO BE A SHORT ONE.

Toronto, March 25.—In the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon Mr. Whitney stated that he expected the present session would not be a lengthy one. A reasonable amount of work will be accomplished. The members will separate at the earliest opportunity, after the proper completion of the business of the province.

Mr. Harcourt, leader of the Opposition, urged the Premier to appoint the Private Bills Committee as soon as possible because a large number of private bills will be before the House this session.

Mr. Whitney said he expected the committee would be struck on Monday, but it was well known that it was impossible for this committee to get down to business for about two weeks.

On Monday, Mr. T. H. Preston, Liberal, South Brant, will introduce two bills. The first of these will require that all prison-made goods be stamped as such. The second will be to amend the Municipal Act and proposes to reduce the property qualifications of mayors in cities and towns, so that they will be the same as in Manitoba, that is, from $1,000 to $500, for freeholders and from $2,000 to $1,000 for lease holders.

DR. OSLER COMING

HE WILL BE THE GUEST OF McGILL STUDENTS ON APRIL 14.

Dr. Osler will be the principal guest at a dinner to be given by the medical students of McGill on April 14. He will also give an address to the students in the afternoon of the same day.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BONDS

ISSUE OF THREE PERCENT GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED TO BE ISSUED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 21.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the three hercent bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific guaranteed by the Canadian Government will shortly be issued on the London market, probably through Messrs. Rothschilds, the amounts to cover seventy-five percent of the cost of the line between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast. The price of the bonds will be about ninety-five.

BARON VON HAMMERSTEIN DEAD

Berlin, March 20.—Baron von Hammerstein, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, is dead.

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

THE AMENDED CLAUSE.

Ottawa, March 21.—At yesterday's sitting of the House the Premier announced that he would propose the second reading of the North-West autonomy legislation to-morrow (Wednesday). He added that the government contemplated an amendment to section 16 (the educational clause) of the bills creating each of the two provinces.

Section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said province, with the substitution for subsection 1 of said section 93, of the following sub-section:—

'1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this act, under the terms of chapters 29 and 30 of the ordinances of the North-West Territories Act passed in the year 1901.

'2. In the appropriation by the Legislature or distribution by the government of the province of any money for the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with said chapter 29 or any act passed in amendment thereof, or in substitution therefor, there shall be no discrimination against schools of any class described in the said chapter 29.

'3. Where the expression "by-law" is employed in sub-section 3, of the said section 93, it shall be held to mean the law as set out in the said chapter 29 and 30, and where the expression: "At the union," is employed, in said subsection 3, it shall be held to mean the date at which this act comes into force.'

SECOND READING OF AUTONOMY BILLS.

Ottawa, March 23.—The motion for the second reading of the North-West autonomy bills was moved in the House yesterday afternoon, and led to a pretty thorough review of the educational question, which seems to overshadow all other features of this important legislation. The debate can have but one end—the passage of the charters—for the ministerial following is apparently united in support of the government proposals. But before that goal is reached the signs all indicate that there will be a long and a very bitter contest.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed the second reading in a speech that was confined almost entirely to the educational clause of the bills. 'When,' he said, 'we introduced section 16 in its original form, we had no other intention than to give the minority in the North-West the rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the constitution, the same rights that they have to-day.' The clause, as amended, however, made it even clearer and plainer that the educational arrangement in the new provinces is to be not that which parliament sanctioned in 1875, but the system as it exists in that region to-day under the Territorial ordinances of 1891, in other words a system wherein all teachers must satisfy the same rigid qualifications, a system of uniform inspection, and text books for all schools, public and separate; a system of separate schools wherein religious instruction is only permitted after half-past three in the afternoon.

Sir Wilfrid called for an application of the principles of the British North America Act, the Canadian constitution, not in any carping sense, but in a broad and generous spirit.

The leader of the Opposition replied with an amendment declaring that 'upon the establishment of a province in the North-West, as proposed, the Legislature of such province, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act, is entitled to and should enjoy full powers of provincial self-government, including the power to exclusively make laws for education.' The Conservative party leader, in setting out, asserted that he spoke for himself alone, not for the Opposition as a whole. He made no pronouncement on the merits or demerits of separate schools, but observed that if anyone should propose in this bill the abolition of separate schools in the new provinces he would be prepared to strongly oppose the motion. 'I believe,' he added, 'that not in the light of the highest principles of statesmanship and wisdom, the school question should be left absolutely to the control of the people of the new provinces.'

Hon. Mr. Fielding joined in the argument for the redrafted educational clause, asserting that in his judgment the minority of the new provinces were entitled to a continuance of their separate school rights, not so much on constitutional, as upon moral grounds.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

Almost the first hour of the sitting was taken up in the presentation of petitions, for and against the educational clause of the government's autonomy legislation. It was, in fact, very much the largest array of these petitions, containing an array of signatures that must have run up into the thousands. As already explained, the petitions on both sides of the question have been freely circulated in a printed form.

The galleries were filled with a gathering that crowded every available inch of space. Even standing room was at a premium. In the ladies' gallery Her Excellency the Countess Grey made her first appearance of the session upon the parliamentary precincts. She was accompanied by her two daughters, and listened attentively to the argument that Sir Wilfrid Laurier submitted in behalf of the autonomy legislation. Alongside her were Lady Laurier and several other of the cabinet ministers wives. At the opposite end of the front row sat Mrs. Borden, wife of the Conservative leader.

The attendance of members was one of the largest that has been seen this session. Alongside the Speaker's chair, on the floor of the chamber, seats had been placed that were occupied by Lieutenant-Governor Forget, of the North-West Territories; the Hon. J. I. Tarte, and the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Public Works in the Territories.

THE PREMIER CHEERED.

The Premier was cheered to the echo as he rose to address the House. In opening, he expressed pleasure that the debate was setting out in such a happy frame of mind. Upon the introduction of the measure he (Sir Wilfrid) had laid stress upon the public lands question, the school question, the number of provinces, and the financial terms, as the most important features of the proposed enactment. The Conservative leader, in his reply, had touched merely upon two points, the ownership of public lands, and the school question. Upon the latter he had made no definite pronouncement, but had counseled calmness and moderation. The Conservative press, unfortunately, had taken a very different stand on the educational question. In fact, it had spared no effort to inflame the public mind upon that ever delicate question.

'In the course,' exclaimed the Premier, 'of the years I have been in this House, many have been the occasions in which parliament had had to face and solve questions, simple enough in themselves, but complicated by sudden outbursts of passion. And again let me say that I use this word passion in no offensive sense, because we all recognize that passions are very often the outgrowth of noble sentiment. But let the sentiment be ever so meritorious, if it goes beyond a certain line, it may become blind, unreasoning passion. In 1875, on the New Brunswick school question; in 1889, on the Jesuits estate question; in 1896, on the Manitoba school question, now one part of the country, now another, has been roused to a high pitch of excitement.

'Since my own conduct on the present occasion has been assailed perhaps I will be pardoned if I say that upon every one of those occasions I have endeavored, so far as I knew, and successfully, I think, to live up to the very principle of the constitution under which we live. In 1875, being then a young man, I supported the Mackenzie Government, which refused to interfere with certain legislation passed by the Province of New Brunswick, against which the Roman Catholic minority complained. As it was established that at the time of Confederation New Brunswick had no system of separate schools it followed that the federal parliament had no authority to interfere.

'In 1889, having then become leader of the Liberal party, I supported Sir John A. Macdonald's government in refusing to disallow the act of the Quebec Legislature regarding the Jesuits estate question. In 1893 I opposed Sir Mackenzie Bowell's government when they endeavored to force a system of separate schools upon Manitoba, that, according to high judicial opinion, the province had been within its rights in rejecting.

'On the present occasion I stand fast, as I believe, upon the rock of the constitution of Canada, when I say that this parliament should accord, under the constitution, to the minority in the new provinces the same rights and privileges that are enjoyed by the minorities in Quebec and Ontario.

'Sir, it is a remarkable thing that the very men who insist the loudest upon provincial rights take no heed of the fact that under the constitution, wherever a province enjoys separate school rights at the time they enter the Union those rights are to be preserved. Provincial rights are the very basis of our constitution, but there is no rule without its exception and in this case we have the terms of section 93 of the British North America Act, which provides that "in and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following conditions:—

'"(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools, which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union."

'Here, then,' continued the Premier, 'you have the principle laid down. But plain as the facts stand, still at the present moment they seem to be ignored.'

Mr. Northrup had quoted a speech of his made years ago in defence of the principle of provincial rights. But, if that gentleman had read on a little further in that very speech he would have seen where he (Sir Wilfrid) recognized that under the constitution the provinces were not supreme in educational matters. So there was no difference between the ground he had taken in 1893 and the stand to which he was committed in the present matter.

'We are told that the right to continue their separate schools cannot be claimed for the new provinces because the latter have been hitherto nothing but territories. In other words had Saskatchewan and Alberta already existed as provinces and came to us with their present separate school systems parliament would have been forced, under the constitution, to have continued that system. But as they come in the form of territories they are not entitled to the same rights. Now, as a matter of common sense, what does it matter, as far as law and order are concerned, whether Saskatchewan and Albert were provinces or territories. We gave them a school system thirty years ago and is not that system as dear to them today as though they had been provinces all along? Are their rights not just as sacred as though they had been erected into provinces years ago?

'If we are to consider some of the newspaper articles and speeches I have read what supreme reason is advanced why this constitutional right to separate schools should not apply to the Territories. It is that parliament is not bound to respect acts which a former parliament enacted, in other words that the parliament elected in 1904 is not bound to respect the acts passed by the parliament of 1875. Well, sir, if we are to take our stand upon the supremacy of parliament I have nothing more to say. Parliament is supreme indeed, and may go the length of disobeying the moral laws, which govern all governments and all men.

'It is open to any man to break his word, or to violate his engagement, and it is open to parliament to do likewise. We have, indeed, a double opportunity on this occasion to signalize ourselves, because not only can we withdraw the rights to separate schools, which the minority have enjoyed in the North-West since 1875, but it is equally true that in 1881 this parliament forever abbreviated the powers of these new provinces in regard to taxation by decreeing that the Canadian Pacific Railway, with all its stations, grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances, required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company, should forever be free from provincial as well as federal taxation It was decreed also that in these provinces no municipality should have power to tax the C. P. R., its stock, buildings and properties.

PARLIAMENT MUST RESPECT HER BARGAINS.

'Sir, is not that an invasion of provincial rights which is more far-reaching in its consequences than that of which complaint is now made in the matter of education? But, at the same time, does anybody think for a moment of our giving the new provinces power to tax the C. P. R.? No; we respect our engagements. Then, if we respect our engagements in the one case why should we not do so in the other?

PREMIER ARGUES FROM HAULTAIN LETTER.

'There is no better testimony in favor of the principle embodied in this bill than the letter written me by Premier Haultain, who said, 'The territory included within the boundaries of these proposed provinces was admitted to the union on July 15, 1870, and immediately upon the creation of these provinces the provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, became, as a matter of indefensible right, a part of their constitution.' Now, section 93 declares: "In and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject, and according to the following provision:—1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the provinces at the Union."

'If I understand the English language, this means, according to Mr. Haultain's own confession, that in the matter of education the rights and privileges of the minority are secured against any prejudicial legislation which might be passed. The difference between Mr. Haultain and myself is that Mr. Haultain argues section 93 applies automatically on the admission of the provinces while we hold the provision embodied in section 93 has to be introduced legislatively by this parliament into the constitution of the new provinces.

SIR ALEX. GALT AND THE QUEBEC MINORITY.

'On this point it might be opportune to inquire into the history of clause 93, in the British North America Act. We live in an age of such intense excitement that history is soon forgotten. Section 93 of the B. N. A., was introduced at the suggestion of Sir Alexander Galt, in the interest of the Protestant minority of the province of Quebec, at a time when Sir Alexander was the champion of that minority in the old province of Canada. The embryo of section 93 of the B. N. A. is found in section 43 of the Quebec resolutions.

'That section 43 guaranteed separate schools for Ontario and Quebec but did not go further. The Protestant minority of Quebec at that time was not altogether satisfied with its system of separate schools. It wanted this system extended and improved before Confederation, so that under the new constitution the rights of the minority could not be interfered with by the Legislature of Quebec. Sir Alexander Galt championed this in a speech delivered in Sherbrooke, in 1864, when he said: "This was a question which in Lower Canada they must all feel the greatest interest and in respect to which more misapprehension might be supposed to exist in the minds of the Protestants than in regard to anything else connected with the whole scheme of Confederation."

'It must be clear that a measure would not be favorably entertained by the minority of Lower Canada, which would place the education of their children and the provision of their schools wholly in the hands of a majority of a different faith. It was clear that in confiding the general subject of education to the local legislatures it was absolutely necessary this should be accompanied by such restrictions as would prevent injustice in any respect from being done to the minority.'

Sir Wilfrid went on to relate that at the 1866 session of the Assembly a bill was introduced giving to the minority in Quebec much more power than they had previously enjoyed. This was followed by the introduction of a bill to give like privileges to the minority in Upper Canada. So strongly was the latter proposition resisted that both bills were finally withdrawn. Thereupon, Sir Alexander Galt resigned from the government, but was subsequently sent as a delegate to the Old Country and drafted the third and fourth sub-sections of the educational clause in the British North America Act in the form in which that measure finally passed the Imperial Parliament. These two sub-sections provided that where a minority considered that injustice was done it by a provincial legislature in school matters it had the right of appeal to the Federal Government and to remedial legislation at the hands of the Federal Parliament.

Sir Alexander Galt was too great a man to stipulate for the rights of his own minority friends alone. The sub-sections he framed were made also for the minority in any province of the Confederation that enjoyed separate schools. It was in obedience to that order of the constitution that provision was made in the present bills to preserve the rights of the minorities in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL CLAUSE.

'Now, sir, a word as to the changes we have made in the educational clause. When we introduced section 16, as it stood in the original bills, we had no other intention than to give to the minority the rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the constitution, the same rights that they have to-day.

MERELY CONTINUES PRESENT SCHOOL LAW.

'But, sir, it has been objected to that the language used in section 16 was too broad, too vague, and that its adoption would lead to confusion and trouble, instead of certainty as to the rights of the minority. By the first paragraph of section 16, as it stood, the North-West Territories Act of 1875 was reproduced in toto. But, sir, an event occurred fourteen or fifteen years ago that has to some extent limited that act. The Territories, about fourteen years ago, passed a law, which in the opinion of the minority, abridged the rights given them by the federal law of 1875. The minority carried their complaint to Ottawa and asked for disallowance. Sir John Thompson, however, after examining their plea, refused to disallow the Territorial ordinance. He admitted that the ordinance in question was an infringement of the rights of the minority, but stated that as it merely continued a similar ordinance passed some three or four years before, against which no complaint had been made at the time, he was not justified in advising federal disallowance.

(Continued on Page 3.)

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 21.—At the opening of the sitting another large batch of petitions was laid before the House, bearing upon the government's North-West autonomy legislation.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

These were followed by the order for private bills. On the committee stage of the Dominion Annuity Company's charter the Minister of Finance repeated his intention to take steps this session to provide for the sale of government annuities to meet the condition of people advanced in life.

Mr. Foster enquired whether this would involve any charge on the public exchequer.

The Finance Minister answered that perhaps the government might contribute something towards the rate of interest that will be allowed on these investments. The government's plan, however, is not to establish what are commonly known as old age pensions.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills received their third reading:—

To incorporate the Moosejaw and Edmonton Railway Co.

Respecting Gillies Brothers, Limited.

Respecting the Century Life Insurance Company.

Respecting the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada.

To incorporate the Imperial Gurantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada.

BUDGET SPEECH POSTPONED.

The Finance Minister was once more asked when his budget speech might be expected.

Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that as more interesting matters were now before the House, it might be as well not to set any date for the budget just yet.

THE NORTH TORONTO VACANCY.

Mr. Foster formally called attention to the vacancy that had occurred in the representation of Centre Toronto by the recent death of Mr. E. F. Clarke. This announcement passed without comment. It paves the way for the issue of a warrant by the Speaker for a by-election.

WEDNESDA'YS SITTING

INTEREST AGAIN AROUSED.

Ottawa, March 22.—The order for the second reading of the government's autonomy bills this afternoon brings with it a revival of interest in the parliamentary proceedngs, which have been, on the whole, pretty tame since the afternoon when Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced these same measures.

The Speaker announced, at the opening of the sitting, his issue for a warrant for a by-election in Centre Toronto to fill the parliamentary vacancy caused by the recent death of Mr. E. F. Clarke.

FOR AND AGAINST AUTONOMY BILLS.

A large number more petitions were presented to the House relative to the government's autonomy legislation now before parliament. The majority of them were from Quebec constituencies, voicing the hope that parliament would maintain the separate school rights in the North-West. Mr. Prefontaine put in petitions to this effect containing thousands of signatures gathered in the Montreal district. Eighty-nine petitions altogether were presented in favor of the schools arrangement proposed by the government. Twenty-five others demanded that the new provinces be left perfectly free to manage their own educational affairs.

STANDARD BOX FOR PACKING APPLES.

The Minister of Agriculture secured the third reading of his bill prescribing a minimum standard size of box for apples when intended for export. The box in question will have a capacity of 2,200 cubic inches. Its inside measurement will be ten by eleven by twenty inches.

IMPROVEMENTS ALONG ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

In committee of supply the Minister of Marine presented again the vote of half a million dollars for aids to navigation, which had been under discussion at Friday's sitting.

Mr. Ames, of Montreal, quoted a recent resolution of the Montreal Board of Trade declaring that the aids to navigation on the St. Lawrence route were still inadequate.

The Minister of Marine, in reply, alluded with pleasure to a recent vote of the Shipping Federation complimenting the department upon what had already been done to improve the national route. His policy was to continue the programme laid down by his predecessor for the safeguarding of shipping on the St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC WORKS.

The following works, he said, are to be carried out in Quebec in the coming year:—

St. Mary's Island, new station ..	$25,000
Cape Race, improving tower	5,000
Birds Rocks, new fog alarm	20,000
St. Paul's Island, new fog alarm ..	20,000
Seven Islands, new fog alarm	9,000
Buildings for submarine signal stations.	25,000
Natashquan, Escoumains, Cape Bauld, Cape Borman, Rimouski, new towers	11,000
Quebec wharf and workshop	10,000
General account, including large repairs, inspection, etc.	25,000
	$150,000

WORK OF THE ICE-BREAKER.

The minister expressed satisfaction with the work of the ice-breaker 'Montcalm' on the St. Lawrence at Cap Rouge this winter. It is the intention to send this boat, as soon as she has cleared the ice blockade away at Cap Rouge, down as far as Belle Isle, so as to help any incoming steamers that may be embarrassed by the ice in the early spring. A contract has been given to establish another light at Beaujeau Shoot, about fifty miles above the Traverse. It is hoped that this pier will be up and the lights in operation by the fall. The work will cost $25,000.

The sum now asked, $500,000, would not be sufficient for the works this season. A further sum will accordingly be asked in the supplementary estimates. Altogether it would require $2,000,000 to complete the aids to navigation now in contemplation by the government.

The vote passed after some further discussion.

The House discussed also votes for submarine signals and for wireless telegraph stations, which were not finally passed.

FISHERY ESTIMATES.

The vote of $567,500 for the Fisheries Department was then called. Of this, $110,000 is to be paid to the inspectors, overseers and guardians who are employed to see that the fisheries laws are being observed throughout the country. Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative whip, found it hard to understand what need existed for the expenditure of all this money from the federal exchequer when the judgmento f the Judicial Committe of the Privy Council transferred the bulk of the fisheries to the provinces.

MR. MARKEY'S FISHERY LEASE.

Western members on the Opposition side of the chamber found fault with the lase given to Mr. F. H. Markey, of Montreal, of exclusive fishing privileges on Great Slave Lake, in the North-West, and the lease to Mr. J. K. Mackenzie, of Selkirk, of exclusive fishing privileges on Lesser Slave Lake. Mr. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, declared that there was great dissatisfaction with the granting of these blanket leases at a merely nominal return to the country. The impression in the Territories, he added, was that Mr. Prefontaine was simply using these natural resources as a means of gratifying his political favorites. Even the Indians and settlers, who lived in the regions of these waters, were not to be allowed to fish Great Slave or Lesser Slave lakes excepting to take such fish as they require for their own sustenance Neither Mr. Markey nor Mr. Mackenzie desired these leases for their own use, but to sub-let probably to some American company.

The minister promised to bring down full information in regard to these licenses.

QUEBEC FISHERIES.

Mr. Ames, of Montreal, complained that while the Government of Canada was spending its money to keep up the supply of salmon in the streams flowing into the St. Lawrence River and Gulf, the Province of Quebec issues licenses in such numbers that the waters are being utterly depleted.

The minister answered that the point involved in Mr. Ames's question had already engaged his attention. He hoped to be able to report an understanding with the local authorities upon it next session.

THE SENATE

SEVERAL BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Ottawa, March 22.—In the Senate yesterday afternoon, in answer to the Hon. Mr. Landry, Mr. Scott stated that the government had no knowledge of any company known as the Loan & Savings Company of Montreal, nor could he find any trace of its incorporation.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—

Respecting the Canada & Michigan Bridge & Tunnel Company;

Respecting the Canada Southern Railway Company;

Respecting the Canada Southern Bridge Company;

To incorporate the St. Mary's & Western Ontario Railway Company;

Respecting the Columbia & Western Railway Company;

Respecting the Ottawa, Northern & Western Railway Company;

Respecting the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company.

Respecting the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen Coal & Railway Company.

There was another long debate on Senator J. P. B. Casgrain's bill to substitute a parliamentary certificate of identity for the passes upon which senators and members of parliament are now entitled to free transporation on the Canadian railways. The bill, however, was not finally disposed of.

PEARY'S SHIP LAUNCHED.

Bucksport, Maine, March 23.—Commonder Robert E. Peary's Arctic exploration steamship was launched here to-day. The Peary Arctic Club, of New York, furnished the funds for her construction. She was designed by Mr. William E. Winant, naval architect, of New York, and is considered the most powerful and best equipped craft for combating the Arctic ice ever built.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Spring for Study.—Splendid opportunity is afforded for study during the spring months by the Central Business College, Toronto, whose card appears in our advertising columns this month. Read it.

Advertisements.

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NORTH WEST AUTONOMY.

(Continued from Page 2.)

THE TERRITORIAL ORDINANCES.

The educational clause in our autonomy bills, therefore, confirms an arrangement that has been some fourteen years in force, and that has given very general satisfaction. Under the circumstances if we were to re-enact the educational clause of the North-West Territories Act of 1875 it might lead to confusion and lawsuits. We have thought it better to make the enactment absolutely certain and with that understanding we have incorporated the North-West ordinances in the educational clause of the autonomy bills. Ordinance No. 29 organized a system of schools and continued the minority's right to separate schools. Ordinance No. 30 regulated the power of assessments over the municipalities for contributions to education. We have not intrpduced ordinance No. 31, regulating the aid and grants to be given to schools, because we thought it better simply to lay down the principle, putting no burden upon the Territories, not saying how they are to dispose of their money, but simply saying that when schools conform to the law, whether they be separate or public schools, all shall be treated equally.

PREMIER'S PLEA FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

'I want to impress, once more, the fact that the constitution of Canada is a compromise between different elements in order to produce a great result. There are differences of power, there are exceptions, but all this diversity is intended to promote unity.

'Let me say one last word. We have done pretty well so far in the development of our national institutions, but we have not yet reached the maximum. I am sure that it will injure no one, that it will do no harm, but on the contrary, much good, if whenever we are called on to apply the principles of the constitution we apply them, not in any carping sense, but in a broad and generous spirit.'

The Premier's leading points were all emphasized by the applause of his large following in the House. His concluding sentence was followed by a spontaneous outburst that almost shook the Chamber.

The leader of the Opposition immediately rose to reply, and was given an enthusiastic send-off by the members of his party, with whom, seemingly, Mr. Borden, becomes more and more popular.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Borden, declared at the very outset that he favored the principle of the bill in granting provincial status to the North-West Territories. He thought, however, the public land should go to the new provinces. Taking up the educational clause of the bill, Mr. Borden said that it overshadowed all other questions, involving as it did differences of religion and perhaps of race.

'I do not desire,' said Mr. Borden, 'to make it a party political question. I leave to every man on this side of the House full liberty to follow the dictates of his own conscience and his judgment and to do so without regard to party politics.'

MR. BORDEN CHARGES LIBERAL INCONSISTENCY.

Mr. Borden, dealing with the Manitoba school controversy said that if ever there was a question calculated to arouse passion and prejudice it was that one which was thrown into the political arena. When the Conservative cabinet at Ottawa desired to investigate, the Liberal leader was impatient of delay, and when they endeavored to conciliate the interests he accused them of cowardice and weakness. When they wanted an interpretation in the courts Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared they were exciting passion and discord. When the remedial order was proposed he held that it was ineffective and inefficient. When they sought to enforce it by act of parliament he declared it was too drastic in its terms. 'And,' added Mr. Borden, 'he (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) denounced in violent terms Mr. Dalton McCarthy, in 1890 as an enemy of race and creed, yet within three years was content to accept that gentleman's aid.

Mr. Borden, continuing, said that on the one side Mr. Tarte had declared that the rights of the minority were betrayed, and on the other hand, Mr. McCarthy denounced the action of the government as oppressive and coercive. He (Mr. Borden) accused Sir Wilfrid of posing as the champion of provincial rights in the English-speaking provinces, and as the self-constituted protector of minorities in Quebec. By these means he had defeated the Conservative government in 1896. In English-speaking provinces Sir Wilfrid got support on provincial rights, and in Quebec he even got a larger measure of support on the other side of the story.

The Premier was now in difficulty, and he was now doing penance for the disingenuousness of years, to use the language once heard in the British parliament.

CATHOLICS AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Borden declared that no one appreciated more than he did himself the moral and ethical training which the Roman Catholic church bestows upon the youth of Canada who are born within the pale of that church. 'I esteem,' he said, 'to the highest the value of moral training among the children of this country, and I am free further to confess that I appreciate more highly perhaps than some others do the consistency and devotion of Roman Catholics in this and in other matters of their faith, wherein they give to the Protestants of Canada an example from which the latter might well learn many valuable lessons. But this is not a question of separate schools. If any one gentleman should propose to insert in this measure a clause forbidding the establishment in the new provinces of separate schools, I would be prepared to oppose strongly and strenuously any such position, because I believe that not only in the light of the constitution, but in the light of the highest principles of statesmanship and wisdom that question should be left absolutely to the control of the people of the new provinces.

REVIEWS MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

Mr. Borden again returned to the Manitoba school case. There were, he observed, a number of decisions upon that case. Finally a remedial order was submitted by the Conservative government. That order Sir Wilfrid Laurier opposed. In the Maritime Provinces the Hon. Mr. Fielding declared against coercion; in the west Mr. Sifton ably seconded Mr. Dalton McCarthy, and in Quebec the party leader looked after his own campaign.

There was no doubt remedial legislation was within the constitution, yet the majority of people gave a verdict against federal interference. That verdict, moreover, had been twice confirmed once in 1900, and again in 1904. The sacrifices the Conservative party made on that question were great. They made them because they believed in the constitutional right of the Manitoba minority to redress. After the elections Sir Wilfrid stood as the champion of the liberties of the people and the defender of provincial rights. So it had gone on until now, when this measure was presented.

Mr. Borden referred once more to the circumstances under which these autonomy bills were drafted and presented to parliament in the absence from the country of two of the leading members of the cabinet.

N. W. T. CHARTER WAS PROVISIONAL IN ITS TERMS.

The government laid great stress upon its contention that the federal law of 1875 imposed conditions upon the North-West in regard to educational matters which Alberta and Saskatchewan were bound to respect upon their admission to provincial status. But, answered Mr. Borden, to state such a proposition was to refute it. Parliament could have amended its own law of 1875 at any time during the last thirty years. It could repeal the educational clause of that act if it saw fit to-day. As a matter of fact, parliament had modified the terms of the N. W. T. Act on several occasions. In 1890 Sir John Thompson introduced an amendment to confer upon the people of the North-West Territories power to deal with the dual language question. Parliament could have given the people of the North-West a like control over their educational system. In support of his proposition that the future provinces were not bound by the pledges given to the people of the North-West in 1875, Mr. Borden cited the opinions of Sir John Thompson, Mr. David Mills, Mr. Justice Girouard, and Sir Louis Davies. If these were not sufficient he would give the House the opinion of the Right Honorable leader of the government himself. In the speech to which he (Mr. Borden) alluded the Premier had spoken of the conditions in the North-West as merely 'temporary.'

NEW PROVINCES SHOULD BE LEFT FREE.

He could find no justification within the four corners of the British North America Act for tying the hands of the new provinces in the matter of education. Mr. Borden went into the history of the negotiations that led up to the adoption of the British North America Act to prove that neither in the letter nor the spirit of that decree was the slightest warrant to be found for the Premier's plea that the Dominion was bound to guarantee for all time the educational rights which the minority in the North-West have enjoyed since 1875.

Barret vs. the Queen and Brophy vs. the Queen proved abundantly that no separate schools existed in the Territories when they became part of the Canadian Confederation, and therefore section 93 could have no more effect in the Territories than in Manitoba. In establishing a new province the basis of the confederation compact could only be altered by an imperial statute. The Dominion had no power to transfer to a province any of the powers which under the provisions of section 91 of the British North America Act came within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament. If one provision could be transferred all could. The basis of confederation could not be changed. There was nothing in the terms of section 93 which authorizes or justifies the imposition of restrictions upon the legislative rights of the new provinces.

The result of Confederation was that separate schools were only to be given to Ontario and Quebec. 'The people of the North-West,' he said, 'are opposed to any such restrictions. Shall five and a half millions of people of Canada deprive half a million of people of the North-West of that home rule which is theirs under the constitution, and which the Canadian Parliament had voted should be extended to Ireland? The battle cry of the Liberal leader in 1896 was 'Hands off Manitoba.' The slogan of that day raised against the exercise of a coercive but a constitutional power should ring to-day in thunder tones in the ears of those for whose lips it then resounded.

Mr. Borden referred to the educational clause in the Autonomy Bills, as redrafted by the government, and declared that there was no difference between this clause and the form which it replaced. Was it for this alone that the Hon. Mr. Sifton resigned his seat at the Cabinet board?

GOVERNMENT IGNORES NORTH-WEST OPINION.

'Leave the full control of the schools to the new provinces,' counselled Mr. Borden, 'and I believe there will be no interference with the views of the minority.' Why, he asked, was the educational clause in its new form not submitted to the Territorial ministers before its presentation to parliament? Mr. Haultain and his colleague, Mr. Bulyea, were the accredited representatives of the North-West Territories, and were invited to Ottawa for the very purpose of conference in regard to this legislation. Are the people of the North-West incompetent to receive the same rights of self-government that are enjoyed by other provinces of the union?

'I do not argue,' concluded the Conservative leader, 'either for or against separate schools. It is not for me to determine that question for the North-West. I take my stand upon the constitutional question. I do not want the bill defeated, but amended in accordance with the motion which I now offer.'

In resuming his seat, shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. Borden offered the amendment stated above.

FINANCE MINISTER SUPPORTS HIS LEADER.

The next speaker was the Finance Minister, who declared that if Mr. Borden was sincere in his desire that autonomy should be granted the North-West his proposed amendment should not have been offered at this stage but when the bill reaches committee of the whole.

He accused Mr. Borden of taking shelter behind the fence of constitutional arguments. The Conservative leader had made out that the constitutional issue was the main point. But it was because in truth there were more vital questions at issue than the constitutional question that he (Mr. Fielding) presumed to address the House on this occasion. Educational questions were troublesome questions, but, added the Finance Minister, our constituents expect their representatives in parliament to meet these difficulties squarely and to discuss them openly.

THE PUBLIC LANDS QUESTION.

Mr. Borden had argued that the government was not justified in withholding from the Territories the control of their own public lands. But, answered Mr. Fielding, this was not the view taken by Sir John Macdonald's government when it created the province of Manitoba, because the Conservative Government at Ottawa provided that province with an anual grant in lieu of the revenue they would otherwise have drawn from their lands.

The financial terms given the new provinces were liberal, but he felt sure both sides would desire them to be so on account of their scattered population.

SEPARATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For his own part he would like to see a school system throughout Canada that would not contain the word separate schools, because his preference was for public schools in which children of all classes and creeds should mix and grow up alongside one another. But, he added, we must remember the fact that 41 percent of the people of Canada did not think as he did. True, the Roman Catholics were not a majority in this country, but, asked the minister, 'Shall you, therefore, say we are the majority and our view must prevail?' No, you cannot govern Canada by any such rule as that. Besides, it must not be forgotten that our Roman Catholic brethren are not a minority everywhere. What would be the position of the Protestants in Quebec if their right to separate schools were abolished? He did not understand the Premier to have argued that parliament was bound by the letter of the constitution to continue the separate school system, now in vogue in the Territories. But if it was not bound by the constitution, it was certainly bound on moral grounds.

THE ACTUAL SYSTEM IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The school system in the North-West to-day was one that challenged the admiration of the sister provinces. True, there were separate schools, but not in the sense that many people imagined. All were subject alike to the same inspection. All teachers were required to take the same examinations. All used the same school books. In none was there any religious instruction until half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. At these latter exercises, moreover, attendance was entirely optional. True, these were called separate schools, but as a matter of fact the separate school principle found less recognition in the North-West than it had in Nova Scotia to-day, where national schools had long been the law. Practically, then, the only point in dispute was whether the minority in the North-West Territories should have the right to use the separate schools for half an hour's religious instruction at the close of the day's class work. Was this, he asked, a big enough question to warrant all the fuss that had been raised over it?

This North-West school question was rapidly becoming a religious question. On the one side was ranged the solid Roman Catholic body of the country, and on the other a large part of the Protestants. The line of separation was religion, and religion alone. If this government were defeated to-morrow, Mr. Borden's task would be to frame a cabinet of Protestants alone, which would be the greatest calamity that could possibly occur in this country. In answer to an interruption of Mr. Borden's, the Finance Minister promised that when the vote was taken on this bill the government and the Liberal ranks would present a united front, which was more than the Conservative leader could promise for his forces.

Mr. Fielding concluded with an eloquent plea for national peace, not ignoble peace, but peace with honor on the lines of the honorable compromise suggested by the government.

DR. SPROULE

Dr. Sproule (East Grey) resumed the debate on the second reading of the autonomy bills, speaking in supoprt of Mr. Borden's amendment that each of the new provinces, subject to the British North America Act, 'is entitled to and should enjoy full powers of provincial self-government, including power to exclusively make laws in relation to education.' At the outset of his remarks he accused the Finance Minister, who preceded him in the debate, of trying to make the issue in this legislation a religious issue. Dr. Sproule denied absolutely that it was a question of religion at all. The issue rather, in his estimation, was one that concerned provincial rights.

Dr. Sproule, addressing the Finance Minister, asked that honorable gentleman if he contended that because in the North-West separate schools exist today, parliament was bound under the constitution to perpetuate their existence hereafter in the new provinces.

Mr. Fielding thought he had made his view on this point tolerably clear in what he had said on Wednesday evening. There was not, and in his judgment could not be, any legal obligation in this matter. Every member of parliament was free to vote exactly according to the dictates of his own conscience and judgment. In his estimation, however, the circumstances of the case imposed a moral obligation to continue the minority's right to separate schools.

Dr. Sproule—'Then I would suggest that the Right Honorable Prime Minister and his colleague should go into a room and settle this difference that exists between them.'

Mr. Fielding—'If honorable gentlemen opposite settle their own differences they will have ample employment.'

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON'S LEGAL OPINION ON POINT.

Dr. Sproule quoted a legal opinion obtained upon the constitutional question involved in the educational clause of the autonomy bills, from Christopher Robinston, K.C., of Toronto, an eminent constitutional lawyer. This opinion said:

'The right of the Dominion Parliament to impose restrictions upon the provinces about to be formed in dealing with the subject of education and separate schools, is, I think, not beyond question. This would require more consideration than I have yet been able to give to it, and must ultimately be settled by judicial decision. I am asked, however, whether the parliament is constitutionally bound to impose any such restrictions or whether it exists otherwise, and I am of opinion in the negative. It must be borne in mind that I am concerned only with the question of legal obligation. What the parliament ought to do or should do in the exercise of any power which they may possess is not within the province of counsel. Such a restriction, I apprehend, must exist or may be imposed, if at all, under the provisions of section 93 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, and on the ground of their application to the provinces now to be formed. If that section applies, it would seem to require no enactment of our parliament to give it effect, and, if not, no such enactment, so far as I am aware, is otherwise made necessary.

'Upon the whole, I am of opinion that section 93 does not apply to the provinces now about to be established. Its provisions would appear to me to be intended for, and confined to, the then provinces and to the Union formed in 1867. There is not in any part of the North-West Territories, as a province, any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools possessed by any class of persons, created by the province, or existing at such Union, and a right subsequently established by the Dominion in the part now about to be made a province, does not appear to me to come within the enactment.'

The government's difficulties had multiplied by reason of their unreasonable delay in conferring provincial status upon the North-West. The financial arrangements with Saskatchewan and Alberta would, he promised, make trouble between the Federal authorities and the other provinces.

The Liberal party in Canada would give Home Rule to Ireland, where they had no power to give it; but they would not give it to the Canadian West that was under their control. If they gave separate schools to one church only, should they not grant them to all churches. Why did they take the schools away from the church in France?

Mr. Armand Lavigne—'The church got bad.'

Dr. Sproule answered his own question, however, by stating that the people of France had become illiterate and atheists as a result of church education.

Mr. Lemieux—'Is the honorable gentleman opposed to the system now in existence in Great Britain, which is a denominational system?'

Dr. Sproule—'There are many features of it to which I am opposed.'

Mr. Lemieux—'I am a Britisher.'

Dr. Sproule replied, 'I am glad to hear it,' and the House enjoyed the laugh that ensued. Continuing, the member for East Grey asked if Roman Catholics were given the right to separate schools, why should not Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists have their separate schools, too?

Mr. Lemieux—'Hear, hear.'

The separation of church and state was an issue that had been fought out long ago. The logical result of the government's policy was an educational system in the North-West in which every religious class would be entitled to schools of its own. Such a condition as this was not to be found in any other part of Canada. It existed in Newfoundland.

Mr. Demers (St. Johns-Iberville)—'Well, aren't the people happy under it?'

Dr. Sproule—'I can best answer in the terms of a letter I recently received from a friend in that colony: "God forbid you should ever drift into the educational system we have down here.'

The Hon. Mr. Brodeur—'My honorable friend will admit that there is no provision in our North-West autonomy bills whereby any school will be brought under church control.'

Dr. Sproule admitted the truth of the honorable minister's remark. His complaint was rather against the separate school system in Ontario and Quebec, which he characterized as bad.

He denied that there was any demand from the people of the North-West for the educational clause which the government had seen fit to insert in the present bills. Even the Roman Catholic residents of the new provinces had never asked for it. The only elements who wanted this clause were the clergy on the one hand and the people of Quebec on the other. Many Roman Catholics, to his personal knowledge, had signed the petitions presented to parliament praying that the provinces be left free to regulate their own educational system. Many of the settlers who were making homes for themselves in the Canadian West had left the Old World to get rid of church oppression. These people wanted no separate schools in Canada.

THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS REPLIES.

The Minister of Customs felt that the best legal minds of the country differed on the constitutional aspect of this educational clause. For his own part, he was satisfied that the Federal Parliament was within its authority in dealing with the educational question. Having that power, he considered that the people in that part of the country who had enjoyed a certin kind of school system for thirty years had a right to retain those privileges under provincial institutions. Was it not far wiser to leave those people the educational privileges that they had enjoyed hitherto?

He had only received two letters from personal friends opposing the educational clause of the autonomy legislation. He had received also a memorial to the same effect from a body for which he had a great respect. George Brown was opposed to separate schools in his day, but consented to them in the interests of confederation to cement unity and concord and to promote the country's prosperity. Those who compared the Territorial school question to the famous Manitoba school question were laboring under a delusion. The two were not at all parallel. In the Manitoba case the federal parliament was asked to destroy a provincial statute. In the present instance parliament was simply continuing an act passed by Mr. Haultain, the premier of the North-West Territories, and his associates in the Territorial legislature.

NORTH-WEST WAS FULLY CONSULTED.

To pretend that the North-West was not consulted upon this legislation was absurd. The Territories were not only consulted, but Mr. Haultain's own act was now being ratified and confirmed. In regard to that very act of his own creation Mr. Haultain had said in an interview: 'Were I a dictator I would not change it.'

Mr. Paterson quoted from the North-West school ordinances incorporated in the present legislation to prove that the separate schools in the Territories enjoyed no exceptional rights. Who would object, he asked to the trustees of a school district permitting religious instruction to be given in the schools after the other classes were over. For his own part this imparting of religious education for half an hour in the afternoon met with his hearty approval. It was a true saying that righteousness exalteth a nation. Why, then, should the schools not be used to promote this worthy object

The Conservative party had spoken in days past of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a man of clay in the hands of his cabinet. To-day they called him a dictator and a czar.

Mr. Foster—'The strong men have all left the cabinet.'

Mr. Paterson—'Did all the strong men leave the Bowell cabinet when the honorable gentleman and his six colleagues went out in 1896 because they had a weak man to lead them?'

Continuing, the Minister of Customs referred to the recent mass meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto, on the North-West school question. Some one at that meeting had spoken of 'the Quebec ecclesiastics and the Ottawa politicians.'

Mr. Foster—'Yes, that was the writer of your leader's life.'

MR. PATERSON PRAISES HIS PARTY LEADER.

'Speaking,' said Mr. Paterson, in conclusion, 'from the knowledge I have gained by thirty years spent in this House, as a fellow member with the present Prime Minister, eighteen years with him in Opposition, eight years honored by him as a colleague, necessarily brought into the most intimate relations with the Right Honorable gentleman—I say, if my words carry any weight, if my words will influence men who may perhaps in the heat of their feelings have spoken an ungenerous word, speaking out of the knowledge of the man that I have, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is yet—yes, in my opinion, as he ever has been, the one man pre-eminent above all other men that this Dominion has ever produced in cementing the nationality of the people of Canada.'

This tribute to the distinguished leader of the government evoked a mighty round of applause from the Liberal following.

MR. MONK OPPOSES THE BORDEN AMENDMENT.

Mr. F. D. Monk, in rising to continue the debate on the autonomy legislation, announced that he was unable to support Mr. Borden's amendment because he did not share that honorable gentleman's view of the constitutional status of the school system in the North-West. It was unfortunate that so much passion had been stirred up among the people over this question. Personally, he believed that many mischievous utterances had been the result of ignorance as to the real state of affairs. He believed also that when the question was more fully looked into it would be seen that the whole matter was one of no great importance. Speaking of the school system in his own province, he thought that no lesson was better taught in those schools than respect for the convictions of others. It was unfortunate that this was not the case in schools in some other parts of the country.

The member for Jacques Cartier indulged in a few pleasantries with the Finance Minister over that honorable gentleman's acceptance of the autonomy legislation. His colleagues had thrown Mr. Fielding overboard, but found that he was an excellent swimmer.

RESPECTING PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Monk expressed a hope that the government would yet modify the sections of its Autonomy Bills respecting the public lands. It would be a great calamity, he thought, if they refused to do so. The new provinces had a perfectly legal claim to their public lands as Manitoba had to hers when she entered the union. The provinces were better able to administer them than the federal government. As a resident, moreover, of the Province of Quebec, he asked what have the older provinces to gain by the enormous indemnity they contracted to pay Saskatchewan and Alberta in lieu of their lands. The government's attitude on this matter was an open violation of the constitution.

Mr. Monk's reading of the constitution was that under the British North America Act of 1871, the creative power of the federal authority was made absolute, that is to say, the Dominion parliament was empowered to create new provinces of the territories not enjoying provincial status. But he held that, having once exercised the creative power in that regard, the federal authority deprived itself of the power of revision.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

He declared that the system of national schools in the United States was still in its experimental stage, and he quoted Protestant authorities to show that that system had not been productive of good results. Mr. Monk declared that he would stand for the higher principle of religious instruction. Mr. Monk quoted the British Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, in support of his preference for sectional schools.

Mr. Monk protested against the charge that those who defended the measure were acting under the domination of the clergy, and, for his part, he emphatically denied the charge. He was under the control of no priest, bishop or any one else. In Quebec the clergy made no attempt at interference in public affairs. In his own county, if the priests were to unite to secure his election, he would probably lose his deposit. 'And I would like to see anybody, be he priest or bishop, attempt to dictate my conduct in public affairs.'

Mr. Monk concluded with a plea for tolerance, since whatever legislation were enacted, the fate of the minority would be in the hands of the majority.

Mr. Sifton moved the adjournment of the debate.

THE HON. MR. SIFTON

WILL VOTE FOR THE BILL.

Ottawa, March 25.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton announced yesterday that he intended voting for the government's Autonomy Bills, although not completely satisfied with all features of the proposed legislation. The ex-Minister made a speech that went carefully into all the main features of the question. He made no conecalment of his opposition to separate schools, but went on to argue that the separate school features of the educational system in the provinces would be of a very mild type.

Mr. Sifton had the evident support of Western Liberals throughout his entire speech. On many points his sentiments were echoed by the entire Liberal party.

He declared positively that, had not the educational clause been recast, he would have joined with anyone in Canada in fighting them before parliament.

The late Minister of the Interior was applauded by the entire Liberal following as he rose to address the House. It was surely the irony of political fortune, he remarked, that the bills creating two new provinces in the North-West should be the occasion of his separation from the government, after the almost affectionate solicitude with which he had labored for the development of that country as a member of the federal cabinet. Some ill-natured criticism had been indulged in against the Prime Minister on the score of his having introduced this legislation without consulting the one member in his cabinet from the district affected. That criticism was wholly unjustified by the facts. When he set out for the south in Jan., he left behind him a memorandum embodying his idea of the terms upon which autonomy should be granted. These suggestions had been supplemented by correspondence that took place subsequently between himself and the Premier. In the main the bill before the House, aside from the educational clause, was in the form which he had recommended to his colleagues. The exceptions to this statement were matters of detail, which had been dealt with after conference with the Territorial delegates. The government's decision to create two new provinces in the North-West met with his complete approval. He thought this was very much wiser than the establishment of one province, as Mr. Haultain had advised, or of four provinces, which some people in that part of Canada wanted. His recommendation, however, had coincided with Mr. Haultain's, that the boundary line between Alberta and Saskatchewan should be sixty miles further east than the line provided in the bill now before parliament. The change, though, was made at the desire of the North-West members, and no doubt for good reasons.

SUGGESTION AS TO BOUNDARIES.

One point he suggested for the government's consideration. His idea had been that the northern limits of the

new provinces should extend to the northern bounds of the mainland. His opinion was that the Dominion should as soon as possible divest itself of the control of local matters in this part of the country, because the administration could be very much better accomplished by the provinial authorities. However, if his ideas were thought well of in this regard it could still be followed and the bill amended accordingly, in the course of its passage through committee.

Mr. Sifton next took up the clause of the bill by which the Dominion retains the public lands of the new provinces, giving the latter a money grant in lieu thereof. He was convinced, he said, that the maintenance of a successful immigration policy was one of the most important matters for this country. He considered that the unsold portion of this public domain in the Territories should be kept by the Dominion, because to hand it over to Alberta and Saskatchewan would pave the way for endless trouble and difficulty in the settlement of that country hereafter. It was hard enough to avoid complications between the public lands and the immigration services with both these administered by the same minister in the federal cabinet. How much more room would there be for friction if Saskatchewan and Alberta each had a land policy of their own and the Dominion meanwhile was doing what it could to secure free homesteads for the settlers it was sending into that region. In holding this view he made no reflection upon the ability of the new provinces to efficiently manage their own affairs. Possibly, however, they might be more desirous of administering their public lands for purposes of revenue than to promote settlement upon them.

He regretted also the course taken by the government in setting a price of so much per acre upon the unsold public lands of the new provinces. It was morally certain hereafter that Saskatchewan and Alberta would come down to Ottawa looking for 'better terms,' on the score that the Dominion did not put a fair value upon the lands in question. Moreover, it was a mistake to admit, as this feature of the bill did admit, that the provinces were the real owners of these lands.

He agreed that parliament was well advised in keeping irrigation in these new provinces within the federal control. In fact, this policy was followed upon his advice, because of the complications which are practically certain to occur with the United States and between the two provinces themselves in irrigation matters.

Coming to the reasons which prompted his resignation from the cabinet, Mr. Sifton said he had little to add to the statement he had already made to parliament. While his action was in no sense due to any personal pique, yet he thought that the Right Honorable leader of the government was not well advised in introducing the bill without his (Mr. Sifton's) having an opportunity to express his views on the subject.

Looking over the subject before the House, he found that he agreed much more largely with the statements and arguments of the Opposition leader than with the leader of the government. Nevertheless, he was not able to reach the same conclusion as Mr. Borden.

'When the man in the street saw Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the leader of the Opposition placing opposite interpretations upon the British North America Act, yet both claiming to stand upon the rock of the constitution, he would be apt to say: "I cannot hope to understand the constitutional aspect of the case, but what kind of schools are we to have hereafter in the North-West?"

'Under the authority of the North-West Territories Act of 1875, passed by the federal parliament, a complete dual system of schools had been established in the Territories. For years the North-West continued in the enjoyment of a public school system on the one hand, and a system of church schools on the other. Practically the same arrangement has existed in Manitoba down till 1890.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN 1892.

'In 1892, however, this dual system in the Territories was swept away. The clerical and denominational characteristics of separate schools were now abolished. Roman Catholic schools literally disappeared. In their request to Ottawa for disallowance of these Territorial ordinances, Archbishop Taché and Judge Rouleau agreed that their separate schools had been completely swept out of existence. Separate schools were left to them only in name. The schools, separate and public alike, since 1892 have worked under a uniform curriculum with uniform text books, have had teachers of uniform qualifications, and have confined themselves to purely secular education till half-past three o'clock each afternoon. Where the trustees desired the Lord's Prayer might be recited at the opening of classes in the morning, and religious instruction, either Catholic or Protestant, given for half an hour public funds have been regulated by the in the afternoon upon the completion of educational efficiency of the schools. The minority have had the right to organize a school of their own wherever they desired, but even this as a public school.

'Under the system now in vogue in the North-West, the separate school privileges are only two in number. The right of parents, whether Catholic or Protestant, to send their children to a school by themselves, and the right to have religion taught to the scholars after half-past three in the afternoon.'

SOME ONE BLUNDERED.

Mr. Sifton then turned his attention to the difference between the educational clause as it stood in the bill presented by Sir Wilfrid last month and the educational clause as re-drafted. The Premier had said what the government intended all along had been to merely confirm the privileges enjoyed by the minority in the North-West to-day. The actual drafting of the clause, however, was not done by the Premier nor by his Minister of Justice in person, and whoever was entrusted with the duty either misunderstood his instructions or had a remarkable faculty for doing that which was not covered by those instructions. Taking up the working of the clause in its original ofrm, the ex-minister argued that it might have resulted in perpetuating, not the present school system of the Territories, but the old dual system of education that had been abolished by Territorial ordinance thirteen years ago.

The second sub-section of the clause in its original form recited the very wording of the 1875 Act, which would have made it all the more certain that it was the minority rights of thirty years ago that were to be restored in the new provinces, and continued for all time to come.

The third sub-section of the educational clause in its first form was equally objectionable. It distinctly states that in the apportionment of the school funds and the fund established by the Dominion Lands Act there was to be no discrimination between the public schools and the separate schools—'And such moneys shall be applied to the support of the public and separate schools in equitable share or proportion.'

WHAT HE SAW CONCEALED.

Mr. Sifton went on to say that this might have resulted in creating one of the greatest endowments of sectarian education ever proposed. That was what he saw concealed under the form in which this provision was drawn. 'Supposing,' he said, 'twenty years from now the Province of Alberta appropriated $250,000 to equip a university, a proportionate amount would have to be set apart for a separate school university too.

'I have always been a strong party man, and do not think my party friends have ever had cause to complain of my not being willing to take my share of the fighting, but I declare that I would have joined with anybody in Canada to resist the passage of the bill in the terms in which it was placed before the House by the Premier.'

Coming then to the clause as re-drafted, Mr. Sifton expressed at once his admiration for the clearness of the terms in which its meaning was conveyed. It left no room for law suits. It merely gave the right to a Protestant or Catholic minority to have a separate building of their own, if they wished, for their children to attend, and the right to receive religious instruction after half-past three p.m.

'Yesterday,' he said, 'Dr. Sproule had tried to work on the sympathy of the House by telling of the difficulties some Protestant families have to submit to in Quebec by having to send their children to Roman Catholic schools. He understood the doctor to have cited that fact as an illustration of the evils of separate schools.'

Dr. Sproule—I was not using it as an argument, but as an answer to the Premier, who said that in Quebec the Protestants have nothing to complain of.

Mr. Sifton—Well, if the honorable gentleman did not intend his allusion to apply to the condition in the North-West, it will not be necessary for me to answer.

Continuing, the ex-Minister of the Interior declared that he could not wax very enthusiastic over the educational clause, even in its amended form, because he would rather have no separate schools at all. However, admitting the right of the minority to retain their separate schools in their present form, it would be a crime in parliament not to protect them in their right to receive the public aid without which they could not become efficient.

Mr. Borden asked the ex-Minister at this point— 'Supposing a university should be established hereafter by one of the provinces, what effect would it have on the appropriation of the public moneys. In other words, under the educational clause as redrafted, would there not still be the danger of the province being required to vote a proportionate sum for separate school purposes?'

Mr. Sifton's answer was that there was no danger of this because, if the local legislature should decide to establish a university, it would not need to do so by an amendment to the school ordinances. The legislatures might set apart money also for high schools, agricultural schools, normal schools, etc.

Mr. Sifton went on to say that he had a record on the separate schools, and thereupon reviewed the history of the abolition of the dual school system in Manitoba, in which he had played an important part. Noticing Mr. Foster in the front row of the Opposition, he remarked that the ex-Finance Minister was one of those who tried to restore the old school system for Manitoba, upon which the province's money had been wasted. Mr. Foster had only failed in his design because Sir Wilfrid Laurier stood in the way. Under the compromise arrangement in Manitoba in 1896 the principle of separate schools received more open recognition in the schools than exists in the system now in vogue in the Territories.

CROSS-FIRE WITH MR. BORDEN.

In the course of some cross-fire with Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition repeated in very succinct form his position on the constitutional aspect of the school question. 'My position,' said the Conservative leader, 'is that, if you apply to these provinces the terms of the constitution as they are to-day, they will give the provinces an absolute right to deal with their own educational affairs.'

Mr. Sifton said that for his part he thought parliament would be shirking its responsibility if, in framing a constitution for the new provinces, it neglected to deal with the educational question as Mr. Borden proposed. That would only be paving the way for a series of expensive law suits and, in the end, some compromise would have to be devised. He quite agreed with Mr. Borden that the new provinces ought to be left entirely free to deal with their own educational affairs, but if he had his way he would not accomplish that object in the manner Mr. Borden had proposed. He (Mr. Sifton) would strike out the limiting clause and make the thing perfectly clear and beyond question.

'Every man who knows the political history of this country knows that we might fight about this question year in and year out. The political and financial progress of the country might be paralyzed, business might be blocked, and, after all, we should simply be where we started, and the people would have to come together on this question and compromise their difference.'

He was prepared to accept the educational clause in its amended form, because by it the principles of thorough national schools were not impaired, and because the taint of ecclesiasticism which, in his judgment, always resulted in inefficiency, would not be found in the North-West school system under this legislation. In conclusion, Mr. Sifton expressed the regret he felt in parting from his colleagues on this question. However, from the best consideration he had given the subject, he was able not with very much enthusiasm, but with some reluctance, to support the bills.

MR. NORTHRUP SPEAKS.

Mr. W. B. Northrup (East Hastings) remarked that, after listening to Mr. Sifton's speech, he was reminded of the old remark that, 'since the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet had gone to the mountain.' No wild story of Mr. Sifton's administration record in the West would be received with less credulity than the reasons he gave for resigning. Mr. Northrup positively denied that the public lands of the North-West ever belonged to the Dominion. He did not think Mr. Sifton's disagreement with his colleagues on the educational clause had ever amounted to very much. The Montreal 'Witness' had prophesied at the time that Mr. Sifton would be back in the Cabinet in ten days. There was more in the Autonomy Bills than the government leaders admitted. For one thing the North-West school ordinances, which were ratified by the legislation, provided that two out of the five members of the Council of Public Instruction must be Roman Catholics. This board managed 1,200 schools, of which only ten were separate schools.

MR. FRANK OLIVER

Mr. Frank Oliver (Edmonton) said that the difference between the educational clause as introduced and as it now stood was the difference between clerical control and national control of schools. The financial terms of the bill he accepted as satisfactory. If they were not it would be better for the North-West to remain as territories than to become provinces. He favored the Dominion holding the lands. The Dominion could make money out of the lands and not sell an acre. Every settler that came into the North-West had to pay customs duties, but as far as the province was concerned the settler was a bill of expense.

Returning to the educational clause, Mr. Oliver said that he was in favor of national schools. He was opposed to separate schools, but they were in existence in the North-West for thirty years and no one ever introduced a bill to abolish them.

Mr. Bourassa (Labelle) moved the adjournment of the debate and will be heard on Tuesday, when the subject is reached again.

FEELING IN TORONTO.

MASS MEETING TO PROTEST AGAINST EDUCATIONAL CLAUSES.

Toronto, March 20.—About twenty-five hundred people were present to-night at the meeting held in Massey Music Hall to protest against the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill. Mr. Stapleton Caldecott presided. In opening, he said that he had lost respect for the Premier's judgment. It was almost indecent to thrust upon these people legislation to which no Anglo-Saxon should ever be subjected. He asked what the Ontario Cabinet had done in connection with this. No compromise should be accepted under any circumstances, for what was not settled right was not settled at all.

Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of the 'News,' charged Sir Wilfrid with inconsisteney and quoted previous speeches of the Premier to prove that the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill were unwise. If the separate school system got a foothold in the North-West there would be a perpetual struggle to enlarge its privileges.

'We are here to-night to ask the Ottawa politicians and the Quebec ecclesiastics to mind their own business,' said Mr. Willison, in conclusion.

Dr. Goggin, former superintendent of education in the North-West, pointed out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not mentioned the Autonomy Bills and the separate school question during the general election campaign. Yet, that question would have raised feeling more intense than the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme.

'Would Sir Wilfrid have been returned if he had revealed publicly his views on this matter?' he asked, and there were cries of 'No.'

'Does he know where he is at now?' (Laughter.) 'I think it must be one of the objects of this great gathering to help him to find out.'

Mr. Leighton McCarthy, M.P., said it was not a question of taking away separate schools but of asking parliament to give a free charter to the new provinces. He asked where the members for Toronto stood on this question.

Mr. D. E. Thomson, K.C., moved a resolution protesting against the clauses of the bills referring to education and asserting that the government should either abandon the clauses, appeal to the country on the measures, or defer action entirely until after the new general election.

Others who spoke were the Rev. Dr. Milligan, the Rev. Canon Cody, and the Rev. Dr. Potts. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried amid vociferous applause.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Earl Grey has been invited by the directors of the Peterborough Industrial Exhibition to open the annual show on Sept. 26.

Tudhope's carriage warerooms at Orillia were burned. A large stock of carriages and implements was got out with little damage.

Prof. Shutt, of the Central Experimental Farm, has demonstrated that at least 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre can be added to the soil through the growth of clover.

It is reported that the Dominion Coal Company, of Nova Scotia, is looking for dockage in Toronto, its intention being to compete in the soft coal trade in Ontario.

The number of votes polled at the last general election for the Ontario Legislature were 444,497, or 17,474 more than were polled at the general election held in 1902.

The bonds of the Empire Elevator Company, the new grain concern at Fort William, Ont., have been all taken by the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, of Minneapolis.

New Hamburg is thinking of going into the municipal light and power business, and enquiries are being sent out to other towns experienced in municipal ownership.

Mr. Byron S. Baillie, late proprietor of the 'Oxford Tribune,' Ingersoll, was presented by the citizens of the town with a gold watch and chain, on the occasion of his removal to Simcoe.

The Hon. Mr. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, states that the succession duties for January and February aggregated $172,000, an increase of $120,000 over the corresponding period of 1904.

Tilsonburg is to have a grand reunion, on Monday and Tuesday, July 3 and 4, and has already sent out notices inviting the former residents of the town to return and take part in the celebration.

A deputation of paint manufacturers of Montreal interviewed the government on the matter of American paints coming into this country in tins which do not correspond with the Canadian measures.

The Provincial Health Department has been notified of several cases of smallpox in South Marysburg, Prince Edward county. The local authorities have taken all precautions to deal with the cases.

A report fixing the responsibility for leaving Joseph Kennedy alone in the Brantford jail long enough to commit suicide has been sent to the provincial secretary by Dr. Bruce Smith, inspector of prisons.

Mrs. Geo. Fry, believed to be the only woman crossing-tender in Canada, has just completed her seventeenth year in that service at the Fifth street crossing of the Grand Trunk, Wabash & Pere Marquete Railway at Walkerville.

An agent for a syndicate who has been in Newtonville for two weeks is negotiating for the purchase of four hundred acres of peat land adjoining the village. Prospectors were over the grounds, having in view the establishing of large peat works.

The choice of adjutant of the Bisley team lies between Paymaster John Crave, 30th Wellington Rifles, Guelph; Paymaster W. D. King, 46 Durham Regiment, Bowmanville, and Major W. H. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec. All three officers are good shots.

QUEBEC.

Hull possesses a novelty among its population, namely, a child with six toes on each foot.

The Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company will build an immense dam across the Montmorency river.

The congregation of Plymouth Congregational Church, Sherbrooke, have extended a call to the Rev. E. Reed, of Rock Island, Que., to succeed the Rev. Mr. Day.

Messrs. J. W. Edwards, J. A. Wiggett, G. G. Bryant, L. A. Bayley, W. R. Webster, W. H. Wilson, J. P. Royer, W. S. Dresser, E. W. Farwell and L. A. Dufresne, constitute the new council of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade.

It is understood the appointments of Dr. Geo. H. Parke as Principal Medical Officer of the Quebec District and of Dr. Geo. Turcot for the Quebec Arsenal, will be gazetted in a few days. Dr. Parke succeeds Dr. Sewell as P. M. O., Dr. Brosseau having been appointed surgeon of the garrison.

A suit has been begun at the spring term of the Superior Court at Sherbrooke to set aside the will of the late Emily Bacon, of Hatley. The late Miss Bacon was a school teacher, and left all her property, valued at between $3,000 and $4,000, subject to the support of a blind brother, for the purpose of founding a manual schol for girls on her farm in Hatley.

The Hon. A. Turgeon has received from Mr. Tercelin, president of the committee in charge of the celebration at St. Malo, France, in July next, a circular announcing that the committee hopes to see a large number of Canadians attend the celebration, 'in honor of the illustrious discovered who has cemented between this city of St. Malo and your country ties which time has served to fortify.'

Wm. Sterling, a Swede, has been lodged in jail at Sherbrooke, accused of entering the store of Mr. W. H. Redditer, Georgeville, and taking one new harness and part of another. Goods missing from the store of Mr. A. W. Bullock last fall, also goods from other stores were found at the Ingalls' home. Sterling will come up for trial at the Court of King's Bench.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Authentic information from New Glasgow is that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. earnings for 1904 amount to about $500,000, and that no dividend will be paid for the last six months of 1904.

The Hon. W. Pugsley, Attorney-General of New Brunswick, has announced in the legislature of that province that the New Brunswick Railway, which runs from Norton, a point on the I. C. R., to Chipman, will in all probability form a part of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Death prevented a wedding which was announced to take place at Truro. Miss Pearl Betts was to have been married to Mr. Arthur Cooke, of the Intercolonial Railway, but the young lady became suddenly ill with spinal meningitis, which caused paralysis of the brain.

Promoters of a lobster trust which plans to control that industry in Maine and the Maritime Provinces say that the combination will soon be completely organized. Opposition, which has appeared from several Nova Scotia lobstermen, the organizers say, will be speedily overcome.

Brooklyn papers, in giving a list of prize winners at Erasmus Hall High School, in that city, state that Miss Hazel Pittield, St. John, won the gold medal for the best essay. 'The Elusive Miss Sharp' was the title of her paper. There are 2,000 pupils in the school.

Dr. McNally has been elected mayor of Fredericton, N.B., by a majority of 103 over Ald. Farrell, and two out of the seven aldermen who sought re-election were defeated. The new men who will sit at the board for the first time are Messrs. Moses Mitchell, J. D. Hanlon, R. F. Randolph, P. D. McKenzie and C. F. Chestnut.

The new steamer 'Lady Eileen,' of the Campbellton-Gaspé route, has a speed of 12½ knots, is about 1,000 tons gross, and will accommodate 100 saloon and 200 second cabin passengers, while her freight capacity is large. It is expected that she will go on the Gaspé route about the middle of April.

Incoming shipping together with advices from the northern and western coasts, where the sealing fleets are now operating, report the worst ice blockade of modern times. Ice floes extend hundreds of miles seaward. Along the northern coast ice is packed in heavy, flinty fields. These extend also out from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, past St. Pierre, Miquelon, thence south beyond Salve Island, and eastward beyond Cape Race, closing Placentia Bay. Steamers have been unable to enter the bay for ten days.

WESTERN CANADA.

The Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg, is about to enlarge the church building.

A report comes from Egg Lake that a splendid hot spring has been discovered in that vicinity.

Jas. Nevin, who married an English woman in Winnipeg four months ago, having at the time a wife and two children in Edinburgh, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company has put in a counter-claim for damages for a delay in delivery in answer to a suit by an American firm for fire bricks supplied at Fernie, B.C.

A representative of P. Burns and Company has been in Edmonton, N.W.T., for several days, it is reported, in connection with a proposal of the company to start a large pork packing establishment here.

The Rev. Mr. Parker, a Winnipeg clergyman, denounces extravagance as the greatest disease of modern society.

A hospital to be erected and maintained by western railway employees for their exclusive use may be built in Winnipeg.

Mr. H. D. Hellencourt, editor of 'L'Echo du Manitoba,' the French Liberal paper of the North-West, has just been notified by the French Government that he has been given the violet ribbon of an officer of the Academy.

The Soo line has let contracts for about 300 miles of new road to be constructed this year. The Devil's Lake Farmers' Road will build north to the Manitoba boundary. The Great Northern will also construct some new road. It looks like some very rapid development for North Dakota State during the present year.

The Rev. John McNeill, of Winnipeg, will give the valedictory address at the World's Baptist Congress which meets in London, England, next July. Canada is given seven places on the programme, three of which will be filled by western men, namely, the Rev. John McNeill, Superintendent Stackhouse and Principal McDiarmid, of Brandon College.

By a unanimous vote of the judges, Manitoba University obtained the decision in its fourth annual international debate against the University of North Dakota, at Grand Forks. Manitoba University had the negative side of the question, 'Resolved: that free trade is more advantageous to a country than protection.'

The Bonanza and other creek trails leading out from Dawson are exceedingly heavy as a result of the strong wind which has been blowing the last three days. The trail is covered to the depth of two or three feet at places. On Bonanza it is particularly heavy, below sixty below. Big freighting teams will be unable to work advantageously or several days.

Twenty tons of gold have been produced by the Klondike proper, the district within a radius of fifty miles of Dawson, during the past year. In other words, the output of the Klondike for a year is $9,200,000. The royalty collected on the gold by the Canadian government for the year is $230,260. The banner year in the camp was 1900, when the output was placed at $20,000,000. Since that the cream of the richest claims has been taken and lower-grade areas are being worked.

A circular issued by the North-West Grain Dealers' Association estimates that there are nearly nine million bushels of last year's wheat still in farmers' hands. The figures as estimated by the association are as follows:—Estimated yield, 59,857,190 bushels. The number of bushels inspected to date amount to 28,750,000; in stone at country points, 6,750,000; marketed at Winnipeg, 200,000; in transit, not inspected, 230,000; making the total marketed to date, 35,950,000 bushels, and after allowing 8,000,000 for seed and 7,000,000 for country mills, there is shown a balance to be marketed of 8,976,000 bushels.

The losses in the Ponoka fire included: The Canadian Bank of Commerce, $700; Mr. H. Spackman, hardware building stock and household furnishings, loss $5,000; Fairley & Co., general store, stock, $4,000, some insurance; McGillivray & Co., stock of furniture, loss $3,000, partly insured; McGillivray & Herrick, two buildings, partly covered, loss $2,000; A. J. Radle, household furniture, loss $300, no insurance; J. A. Jackson, law office, loss $500, no insurance; C. E. Hall, restaurant furnishing, slightly damaged; building owned by George Herrick, destroyed, loss $800; E. C. Threekeld, restaurant furniture, slightly damaged, building owned by G. I. Cox, loss $800; J. W. Beck, livery barn, destroyed, loss $3,500, insurance $1,500.

NEWS IN BRIEF

It is reported that the Princess Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, will shortly be betrothed to King Alfonso of Spain.

Maple sugar men are looking forward to the most prosperous season in their business for many years. The deeply frozen ground and the warm days are indicative of a heavy flow of sap.

Charles Lindley Wood, second Viscount Halifax, will visit this country next fall. Lord Halifax is about the most widely known layman in the Church of England.

As a result of representations made by the English delegates who, with other commercial men, toured Canada two years ago, arrangements are being made for English university students to visit Canada. It is expected that these parties of young men will leave Liverpool in June and return in September. They will make a study of Canadian conditions and opportunities, with a view to learning the requirements of intending settlers.

Gustavus Bartlett, of Bristol, N.H., has found among the papers of his father a warrant signed by George Washington and countersigned by Timothy Pickering, secretary of state, and by Michael Little, deputy collector of Newburyport (Mass.), granting permission to William Bartlett to sail from Newburyport to the West Indies as master of the schooner 'Belesarius,' laden with boards, shingles, hoops, beef, pork, dried fish, salmon, butter, cheese linen, shoes, tow cloth, candles, lard, shooks, mustard and hats. This document is dated Jan. 4, 1797.

A contemporary points out that in the last week of February 1,017 persons in England and Wales were summoned for refusing to pay the denominational school rate, while since the last Education Act became law, two years ago, 44,497 persons had been summoned for non-compliance with the law; 1,627 had goods distrained upon rather than submit to payment, and 105 actually endured the 'martyrdom' of imprisonment 'for conscience sake.'

Mr. August Belmont has resigned as a director of the National Bank of North America. During the absence of Mr. Charles W. Morse, the directors of this bank failed to re-elect Mr. Morse as vice-president. Since Mr. Morse's return to New York, Mr. R. L. Edwards, the president of the bank, has resigned, and Mr. Morse has been re-elected to the vice-presidency.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Negotiations have been completed for the absorption of the Bank of Halifax by the Bank of Montreal.

Montreal is to have a Chinese club, the objects of which are stated to be recreation, instruction and amusement. It will be known as the Canton Club.

The Rev. Prof. O. W. Howard, professor of apologetics and church history in the Diocesan Theological College, has refused the call to St. James Church, Stratford, Ont.

Mr. C. M. Kittson, of the Lake of the Woods Millling Company, of Montreal, has been appointed Canadian commercial agent in South Africa, vice Mr. J. G. Jardine, resigned owing to ill-health.

Mr. John Campbell, formerly of this city, died quite suddenly in New York city on Saturday evening, March 18, of heart failure. The remains were laid to rest in Mount Royal Cemetery on Tuesday.

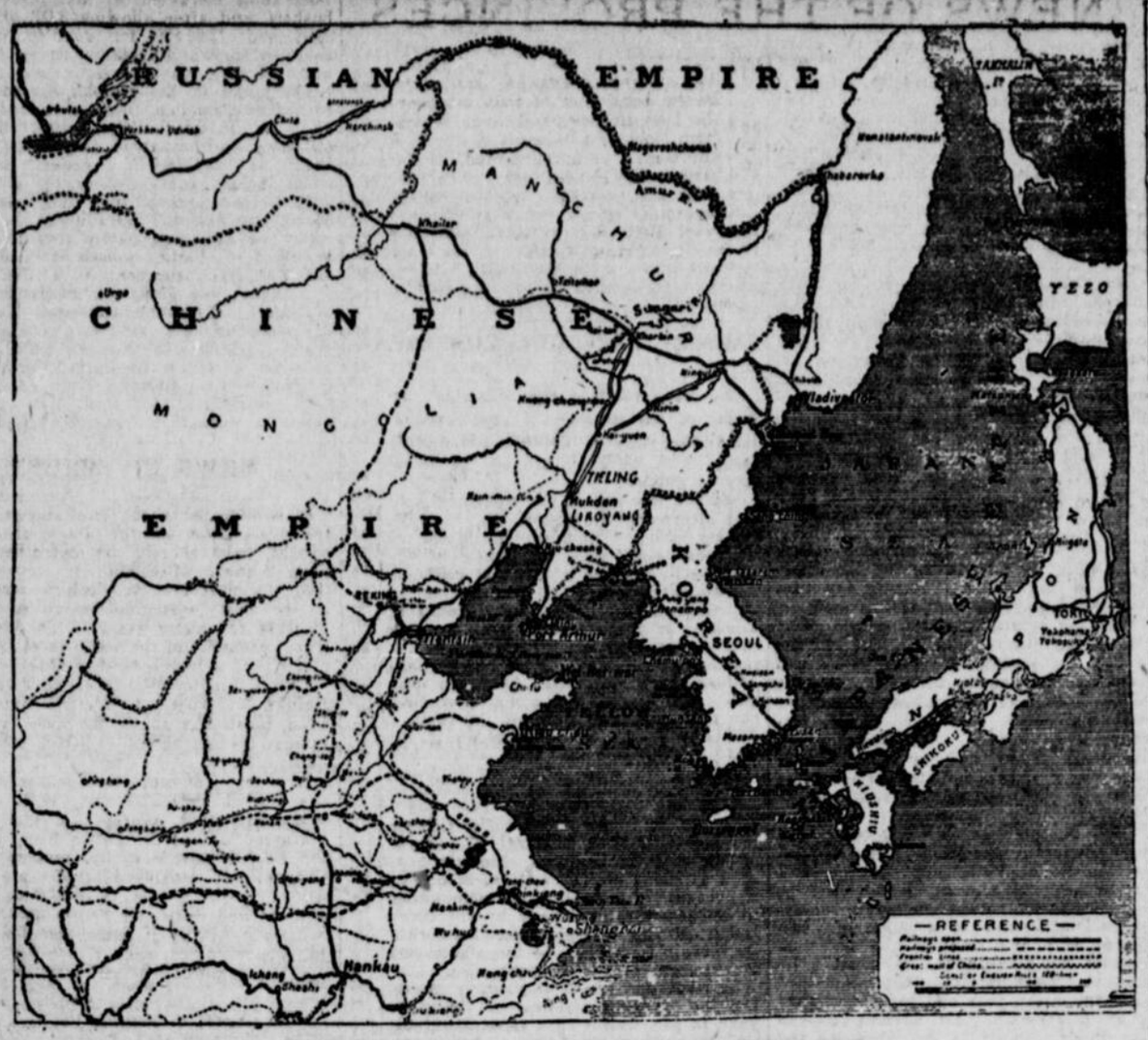
Mr. Alcide Chaussé, city building inspector, proposes to compel every church in Montreal to put in a fire alarm box.

On the day of his arrival in the city after an absence of thirty-seven years, Mr. Joseph Chaussé, an old resident of Montreal, was knocked down by an electric car and seriously injured.

Mr. J. A. St. Julien, advocate, is about to bring suit against the North American Life Assurance Company, in the sum of $50,000. Mr. St. Julien was the legal adviser to the late Colbert Grothe, whose body was recently exhumed. The suit is for violation of sepulture. This action is the first of its kind in Canada.

At the recent examinations at Oxford on behalf of the Rhodes trustees to determine the number of candidates entitled to the Rhodes scholarships, between sixty and seventy candidates were declared qualified. It is understood that owing to the failure of Laval University to send a candidate, there will be a vacancy from Quebec, and the nomination will revert to the province.

The Montreal Park & Island Railway is asking parliament to extend the time to 1910 for completing its line and branches as contemplated in its original charter, that is to say, to run steam, electric or other railways or tramways, surface or elevated, from Montreal to any points on Montreal island, also to the summit of Mount Royal Park and to the various municipalities on Montreal island. It seeks also an increase of its common stock to five million dollars, with an issue of preferred stock equal to half that amount. In addition the company asks authority to issue second mortgage bonds not exceeding twenty thousand dollars a mile.



MAP SHOWING LINE OF RUSSIAN RETREAT.

BACK TO HARBIN.

Linevitch is in Need of More Troops.

RUSSIAN OPINION IS INCLINED TO BE PESSIMISTIC.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—12.45 a.m.—The possibility that if the Russian army should be unable to hold the lower line of the Sungari river at Chun chia tsu, it may be compelled to retreat not only to Harbin, but also further westward along the railway, abandoning to the Japanese northern Manchuria, and the Russian maritime Amur provinces as well, is the latest startling news from the front.

The strategic weaknes of General Linevitch's position as he falls back northward is made clear by a Gunshu despatch to the Associated Press in which it is pointed out that unless Chun chia tsu and the Sungari lines, a scant hundred miles below Harbin, can be held it would be difficult to maintain a position farther back before Harbin, where, with the front of the army paralleling the railway, the practicability of a turning movement to completely cut communications and isolate the army 6,000 miles from home, is too serious for Russian consideration. In view of this possibility the despatch alluded to suggests the advisability of at once providing Vladivostok with war munitions and supplies for a two years' siege. The correspondent estimates the number of reinforcements needed to give General Linevitch the requisite superiority in force at 200,000. That such a despatch should have been permitted to pass, the censor at the front is significant; and if General Linevitch has communicated a similar estimate of the situation direct to the Emperor Nicholas it may account for His Majesty's increased disposition to listen to peace counsels and open negotiations before the Japanese establish themselves on Russian soil. With Manchuria entirely abandoned to the Japanese, and Vladivostok left as Russia's solitary sentinel on the Pacific, it is realized that Russia will be practically at Japan's mercy in the matter of peace terms.

It can now be definitely stated that the decision to appoint the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaevitch to the supreme command in the Far East was reconsidered, because the outlook at the front does not warrant the risk of compromising the prestige of a member of the imperial family.

Military authorities here believe that unless General Linevitch is sure of his ability to hold the lower Sungari line, he will risk his whole army if he fortifies and concentrates there, as, if he should be defeated, his line of retreat lies to two sides of a triangle, the third side of which is open to the enemy's advance.

At the general staff the view that General Linevitch may be compelled to abandon Harbin and retire toward Lake Baikal, leaving Vladivostok to its fate, is regarded as almost unwarranted by anything that is officially known there, it being pointed out that Field Marshal Oyama will have a long and laborious task to bring up an army of 300,000 or 400,000 men.

Meanwhile, Russian reinforcements are arriving at Harbin at the rate of 1,200 men per day. Nevertheless, it is significant that there is now a well-marked peace party at the War Office.

FOR KUROPATKIN

HE WILL RETAIN A COMMAND.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—(1 a.m.)—General Kuropatkin has been appointed commander of the first Manchurian army. The appointment is gazetted in the 'Official Messenger' to-day.

The Russian army in Manchuria is still to have the services of General Kuropatkin. Sinking all feeling of personal bitterness, and all the old-time enmity between himself and General Linevitch, the former commander-in-chief volunteered to remain in any capacity with the army which he had so long commanded. The tender has been accepted by the Emperor Nicholas, and gratefully received by the new leader of the army.

Authoritative news of this remarkable step was known in Manchuria much earlier than in St Petersburg. General Kuropatkin having paused on his homeward journey at Harbin, started southward on the afternoon of March 20, amidst a most remarkable farewell from the residents of Harbin and soldiers who are on the way to fill out the ranks of the depleted army. The send off was a mere foretaste of what awaits General Kuropatkin at the front.

FOR PEACE

STOP-THE-WAR PARTY THINK THEY HAVE GAINED THE DAY.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—6.05 p.m.—The ministers and supporters of the court who advocate the submission of pacific proposals to Japan, as previously set forth in these despatches, so as to ascertain whether an honorable basis of peace is possible, believe they have carried the day, and the Associated Press hears on high authority that an actual step is imminent, if not already taken.

M. DE WITTE TO HAYASHI.

Paris, March 21.—In the course of an interview in the 'Matin' to-day, Viscount Hayashi stated that M. de Witte, when in Berlin last July, sent an emissary to London asking the Japanese minister there to meet him to discuss peace. Minister Hayashi consented, but received no further communication.

NO BREAD

PEACE IS IMPERATIVE BECAUSE ALL GRAIN IS GONE.

New York, March 22.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the 'Times' says:—'Prince Ukhtomsky declares that peace is imperative because there is no bread for the Russian army, all the grain accumulated at Harbin having gone to Mukden or having been transported south by Chinese.

The Russian press demands the abolition of the post of Viceroy of the Far East, and of the committee of the Far East, tacity recognizing the loss of Manchuria and the consequent futility of the war.

RUSSIAN FINANCES

INTERNAL LOAN FLOATED AT 86.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—The internal loan of $100,000,000 was signed today. The price of issue is 86, and the bonds are redeemable in fifty years.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The successful conclusion of the internal loan of $100,000,000 at the emission price of 96 comes as a gleam of sunshine in an otherwise clouded situation. Of this amount, the government savings bank takes one-fourth, and private banks and an underwriting syndicate the remainder.

A preliminary contract was signed with a number of Russian banks for the issue of $75,000,000 of the proposed internal loan of $100,000,000. The bonds bear interest at the rate of five percent per annum, and are redeemable in fifty years. The issue price is 96.

NO DIVORCE FOR BUFFALO BILL.

Sheridan, Wyoming, March 23.—The District Court here to-day refused the petition of Colonel W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) for a divorce.

MRS. CHADWICK SENTENCED

Found Guilty on Seven Counts and Sentenced upon Six.

TO SPEND THE NEXT TEN YEARS BEHIND THE BARS.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 28.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was sentenced yesterday to ten years in the Ohio state penitentiary by Judge Robert W. Taylor, in the United States District Court. The sentence came at the close of a busy day for the court in hearing arguments on a motion for a new trial. The motion was overruled.

Mrs. Chadwick was convicted on seven counts and sentenced upon six counts. For four of these counts a sentence of two years each was imposed. Upon two counts a sentence of one year each was imposed, making a total sentance of ten years.

I. C. R. TRAIN DERAILED.

IMMIGRATION SPECIAL LEAVES THE RAILS NEAR SPRINGHILL JUNCTION.

Halifax, N.S., March 28.—The immigrant special on the Intercolonial that left Halifax at one o'clock yesterday for Montreal, with three hundred passengers from the steamer 'Dominion,' was derailed at Salt Springs, near Springhill Junction, last evening. No one was hurt, though the train was running at a good rate of speed when the accident happened.

BRIDGE SWEPT AWAY.

MAJOR PART OF THE C. P. R. STRUCTURE AT SASKATOON CARRIED OFF BY THE ICE.

Winnipeg, March 28.—The major part of the C. P. R. bridge across the South Saskatchewan at Saskatoon was swept away yesterday afternoon by a huge jam of ice. For the past week the water has been constantly rising, and considerable apprehension was felt for the safety of the structure. Every effort was put forth to save it, and gangs of men worked night and day blowing up ice whenever a jam seemed imminent.

The bridge destroyed was only a temporary one awaiting the construction of a larger one by the company this season. In the meantime another temporary one will be built, and the company has been preparing for the emergency. Within a week another will be flung across the river, and transportation put in perfect condition.

NORTH-WEST SCHOOLS.

PROTEST FROM THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.

Ottawa, March 28.—A telegram from Victoria says the British Columbia Legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against interference by the Dominion with the educational rights of the new provinces.

NEW BRIDGE FOR NIAGARA RIVER.

Albany, N.Y., March 23.—The Niagara Frontier Bridge Company is incorporated by a bill introduced in the Assembly today, to construct a bridge across the Niagara river, between Niagara Falls and Lewiston, for electric and steam cars, vehicles and pedestrians.

BOMB OUTRAGE

Chief of Police of Warsaw Severely Injured.

IN ANOTHER OUTRAGE EARLIER IN THE EVENING SIX POLICEMEN WERE INJURED.

Warsaw, March 26.—A bomb was thrown into the carriage of Baron von Nolken, chief of police of Warsaw, at 8 o'clock to-night. According to the latest information, the attack on Baron von Nolken was the result of an elaborate conspiracy of the revolutionary party. Shortly before 8 o'clock this evening an elegantly dressed man went to the police station at Praga, a large suburb of Warsaw, on the other side of the Vistula, and threw a bomb into the court yard of the station, wounding seven persons, two of them dangerously. The man started to run away, but was caught by the captain of the station. He was found to be a Jew, but his identity has not yet been discovered. A telephone message was immediately sent to Baron von Nolken at the City Hall, informing him of the outrage. Baron von Nolken, accompanied by a police official, took a carriage and started immediately for Praga. When passing the castle where the Governor-General resides, a man standing on the pavement threw a bomb at the carriage. Baron von Nolken, who was sitting on the side nearest the assailant, received the full charge of the bomb, while his companion escaped unhurt. The coachman was thrown from the box and the carriage was smashed. Baron von Nolken was removed to the City Hall, and doctors were summoned, who found he had received injuries on the head, neck, arm and leg, which are believed to be serious.

Meanwhile, the police official accompanying Baron von Nolken saw the bomb-thrower fleeing, so he pursued and caught up with him, but the criminal proved the stronger, and tore himself away. Another policeman fired twice after him, without result.

Half an hour later a man was found dead in Sowia street, whom the police believe to be the bomb-thrower. The police think the man shot himself to escape arrest.

A girl who was passing the spot when the bomb was thrown was wounded by splinters, and had to be taken to a hospital.

Acording to the theory of the police, the revolutionists calculated upon Baron von Nolken going to Praga on learning of the explosion of the bomb at the station there, and knew he must pass the castle, that being the only road by which he could reach the only bridge across the Vistula.

The affair caused great excitement. A popular rumor says the revolutionaries adopted this course of informing the police that they have more bombs besides those discovered in the Powonski Cemetery on Saturday.

Baron von Nolken is very unpopular. He is hated by the masses of the Polish population, who hold him responsible for the sanguinary suppression of the disturbances here at the end of January. He has been here only a year, having come from St. Petersburg, where he was chief of the mounted division of the police.

BOMB-THROWER INJURED.

Warsaw, March 27.—1 a.m.—According to later information, the bomb which exploded at the Praga police station was not thrown into the court yard, but into a room of the station where the men assembled before going on duty. Six policemen were wounded, and all the furniture, as well as one wall, destroyed. The bomb-thrower, in trying to escape, met a policeman, and shot twice, wounding the officer in the stomach. The prisoner himself was wounded, and has been placed in a hospital.

The man found dead in Sowia street proves to be a plain clothes policeman, who was seen pursuing Baron von Nolken's assailant. The police believe that the latter turned on the policeman and shot him dead.

Baron von Nolken's injuries are serious, but it is thought he will recover.

MANY ARRESTS.

Moscow, March 26.—An organized depot of arms and bombs was discovered recently on the premises of a rich merchant named Barassoff. Investigation disclosed a conspiracy to distribute arms. There have been over 800 arrests in connection with the affair.

POLICEMAN SHOT DEAD.

Riga, March 26.—In a riot here on Saturday night one policeman was shot dead and two others were wounded.

RIOTS AT KISHINEFF.

Kishineff, March 26.—Jews here are greatly alarmed over a renewal of anti-Semetic agitation. The governor is taking energetic measures to prevent racial collisions.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

St. Petersburg, March 27.—12.40 a.m.—A very significant and important feature in connection with the political situation is the fact that the disaster and ruin with which trade and industrial conditions is threatened is forcing the mercantile and commercial classes of the big cities into politics. Heretofore, as a matter of business, they have carefully refrained from meddling in the Liberal movement; but the situation is now so serious that they feel compelled to define their attitude, and everywhere they are pronouncing in favor of liberal demands for the cessation of the war and for a constitution. M. Morosoff, the Moscow millionnaire, who is known as the 'Russian Cotton King,' realizing the power of united action, has called a private meeting of leading men in the industrial life of Russia to make representations to the government. Considering the important part played by the bourgeoisie in revolutions in other countries, the 'intellectuals' regard the active support of the merchant cuass as the greatest victory they can achieve in the struggle they are waging.

The peasant movement in South and West Russia continues to spread. There has been a renewal of the burning and destruction of the property in the Chernigoff government, the peasants attacking especially the property of M. Tereschtenko, a rich sugar refiner, who has 400,000 acres planted with beets. Several landlords have been murdered. The peasants in other sections are taking armed possession of forest land, on which they had the right of cutting wood before emancipation, and offering resistance to the police.

CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The preliminary press censorship on books in Russian as well as foreign languages, has been removed. The books now printed go to the censor by whom they must be authorized within seven days, or if it is alleged that they violate the criminal law, the question of confiscation must immediately be submitted to and decided by the courts. Heretofore manuscripts were sent to the censor and sometimes were held for months and years. He had the arbitrary right to prohibit their publication without any confirmation of his decision by the courts.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The 'Gazette of Commerce and Industry' states that a two percent tax will be levied on salaries of state officials from May 14, the death duties increased 50 percent, the tax on beer 33 percent, on matches, 100 percent, on foreign yeast 71 percent, and on home-made yeast 100 percent. Naptha refuse will be taxed 60 kopecks per pood.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The authorities have definitely decided to prosecute Maxim Gorky on the charge of drawing up proclamations with the object of overthrowing the existing state of things in the empire and disturbing public order, the highest penalty for which is three years' detention in a fortress.

Gorky, who is still in the neighborhood of Riga, is in broken health.

Tzaritzyn, Russia, March 26.—The police have arrested four men who were organizing a corner on all firearms in the city.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—Disorders have broken out at Yalta, in the Crimea, where shops along the quay and in the bazaar have been pillaged.

STORY OF REINEKKE

London, March 27.—The correspondent at Helsingfors of the 'Morning Post' tells a strange story concerning Matti Reinekke, the youth who, a week ago, attempted to assassinate M. Maisoredoff, the governor of Viborg. Some time ago Reinekke left his native village and went to Helsingfors with the expressed determination to kill M. Seinenen, the procurator. He was arrested on arriving at the latter's house and then pretended that he had come to give warning that a peasant named Reinneke intended to murder Seinenen. The detectives thereupon employed him to assist in discovering the supposed assassin. In the course of their searches his real identity was betrayed by a peasant from the same village greeting him by name. He managed to escape from detectives and reached the railway, but in jumping off a moving train stumbled and fell, so that his arm was crushed by the wheel of a car. He was arrested, taken to the hospital, and his arm was amputated. When he recovered he managed to escape from the hospital in confusion caused by the failure of the electric light, and was next heard of in the Miasoredoff attempt.

THE QUEEN

HER MAJESTY AND PARTY ARRIVE AT LISBON.

Lisbon, March 22.—The British Royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' with the Queen and party on board, arrived here to-day.

The harbor was crowded with gaily to-day. The harbor was crowded with gaily decorated steamers and yachts, and the British Royal yacht ascended the river amid volleying salutes. Two great golden galleys, pulled by eighty boatmen, in mediaeval costumes of scarlet and gold, took out King Charles, his suite and ministers to meet the royal guest. A beautiful pavilion had been erected on the quay for the reception formalities. After the Queen Dowager of Portugal had met Queen Alexandra at the steps of the quay, an imposing procession of state carriages and officials took the guests and her suite to the palace amid rousing cheers. The route of the procession was decorated with flags and streamers, and many thousands of camellias and other flowers had been distributed to be thrown to Queen Alexandra as the procession passed, while hundreds of pigeons, with ribbons of the British colors tied to their necks, were liberated and mingled in the shower of flowers.

SIR HENRY IRVING.

London, March 20.—Sir Henry Irving has recovered from the illness from which he has been suffering since Feb. 21, when he was taken ill at Wolverhampton, and has gone to Torquay.

ORDAINED TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

Ottawa, March 20.—In Christ Church Cathedral yesterday the Rev. George E. Fletcher, of Killaloe, was ordained to the priesthood by the Bishop of Ottawa.

THE AGE LIMIT

DR. WILEY, OF WASHINGTON, PLACES IT AT NINETY.

Washington, March 21.—Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, declared to-day that science had done much for the human race in the way of increasing the average length of life. Progress in science, he said, would soon put the limit of activity up to ninety years.

'Start with a good pedigree, then live rationally,' was Dr. Wiley's summing up. He promulgated four laws of health the observance of which would put any naturally healthy individual in a fair way to realizing the truthfulness of the scientists' theory. These are heredity, temperance, work and play.

WHAT DR. OSLER REALLY SAID.

'Echoes and News,' an important medical journal of New York, in an editorial, 'Much ado about nothing,' has something to say about the frenzied persons who have been criticizing Dr. William Osler. It runs as follows:—

The American favorite funny story is about the Englishman who cannot see a joke. The tomato story with 'They eat what they can and tin the rest' has circled the globe, and 'What was the matter with the custard pie?' is equally famous. But now it is the Englishman's turn to laugh. We fancy that for some years to come no American on English soil can hear the word 'chloroform' without feeling silly.

Americans may not know that with all their ability to see a joke they are world-famous for not being able to take a joke; and a more jovial joker, a more epigrammatic, and witty member of society than Dr. Osler never made after-dinner speeches.

The furore that has been raised over his retiring speech at the Johns Hopkins University reminds one of the 'Hobson's kiss' episode, and the 'Dewey's house' business. It is on a par with the marvellous facility of the press to kindle a mighty flame from a very little matter, and it illustrates most delightfully our national tendency to take ourselves very seriously. We can ha, ha at our neighbor's expense, but not at ourselves.

Now, when Dr. Osler, in his dry and genial manner wished modestly to indicate to his fellow-workers that he felt he had lived his best days with them, he facetiously quoted from Anthony Trollope's novel, 'The Fixed Idea,' the scheme on which the plot hinges, of a college into which at sixty men should retire for a year of contemplation before a peaceful departure by chlorofom. He adds, pointing at himself, the barb which all the solemn readers of the daily news claim was hurled at their self-respecting selves, these words: 'That incalculable benefits might follow such a scheme is apparent to any one who, like myself, is nearing the limit, and who, like myself, has made a careful study of the calamities which may befall men during the seventh and eighth decade.'

He then adds, after recounting some of the well-known follies of the age: 'The teacher's life should have three periods. Study until twenty-five, investigation until forty, profession until sixty, at which time he should be retired on a double allowance.' The press missed this point.

To round up his playful allusion, he says, with affected hesitation: 'Whether Anthony Trollope's suggestion of a college and chloroform should be carried out I have become a little dubious, as my own time is getting too short.'

Dr. Osler is taking with him to Oxford a curious epistolary collection, for he has been bombarded with letters, telegrams, and articles from the senile and presenile all over the country, stating in good set terms why they should not be chloroformed.

If Dr. Osler was to stay with us much longer we fear that he would have to take to heart the advice of John G. Saxe, who says:—

'Learn to wear a sober phiz,
Be stupid, if you can;
It's such a very serious thing
To be a funny man.'

M. JULES VERNE DEAD

THE NOTED FRENCH ROMANCIST PASSED AWAY AT AMIENS.

Amiens, March 24.—M. Jules Verne, the noted author, died at 3.10 p.m. to-day.

M. Jules Verne was born in Nantes, Brittany, the Scotland of France, and he possessed many of the leading characteristics of the hardy Breton race. Although he came of a literary family, and notwithstanding the fact that he decided to become an author when he was only thirteen years of age, M. Verne as a youth and young man had but one ambition, and that was to succeed as a playwright. For a time it seemed as if there, indeed, lay his true vocation, for his first success was attained in a short comedy written in collaboration with Dumas fils. In those days he would have been very much surprised had he been told that true dramatic fame was not to come to him till many years after, and then with a play ('Michel Strogroff') whose real claim to recognition came from the fact that it was adapted from one of his own novels.

Among his best known published works are:—'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea,' 'From the Earth to the Moon,' 'Michael Strogoff, the Russian Courrier,' 'Five Weeks in a Balloon,' 'Around the World in Eighty Days,' 'The Mysterious Island,' 'The Giant Raft,' 'The Cryptogram.' The great romancist wrote about eighty works in all. Many of these appeared mere fables at the time of their publication, but subsequent events have proved what a marvellous foresight the great writer possessed in these days of submarine boats and flying express trains.

BRITISH MINISTER AT COPENHAGEN.

London, March 23.—Mr. Allan Johnstone has been gazetted British minister at Copenhagen, in succession to Sir Edward Goschen, transferred to Vienna.

A Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

I ask no deposit—no reference—no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to promise—nothing to pay, either now or later. Any Rheumatic sufferer who does not know my remedy may have a full dollar's worth free to try.

I willingly make this liberal offer because I know that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy may be relied upon ALWAYS to bring the utmost relief that medicine can. Years before I discovered this remedy, I studied the nature of Rheumatism. For Rheumatism is really

Crystalized Poison!

Your blood is always full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breathe into your system. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the blood filters, are expected to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system clean, to gather more poison which, they, in turn, will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes, from some other cause, the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystalizes. The crystals look like little grains of sugar or of fine white sand. The blood carries them, and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—on a bone—anywhere.

The twinge in your leg—the dull ache in your arm on a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the unseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and unspeakable anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his symptoms to go unheeded and unattended for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism, neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood.

Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The FORMATION of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

I spent twenty years in experimenting before I felt satisfied that I had a certain remedy for this dread disease.— a remedy which would not only clean out the poison, but one which would stop its formation.

Certain Relief

The secret lay in a wonderful chemical I found in Germany. When I found this chemical, I knew that I could make a Rheumatic cure that would be practically certain. But even then, before I made an announcement—before I was willing to put my name on it—I made more than 2,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 percent.

This German chemical is not the only ingredient I use in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure—but it made the remedy possible—made possible an achievement which, I doubt not, could have been made in no other way.

This chemical was very expensive. The duty, too, was high. In all it cost me $4.90 per pound. But what is $4.90 per pound for a REAL remedy for the world's most painful disease?—for a REAL relief from the greatest torture human beings know?

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism. That is why I can afford to make this liberal offer—that is why I can afford to spend the FIRST dollar that Rheumatic sufferers, the world over, may learn of my remedy.

Simply Write Me

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. But you must write ME for the free dollar package order. I will send you an order on your druggist, which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized package, and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day. I will send you my book on Rheumatism beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases are sometimes cured by a single package.—On sale at forty thousand drug store

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim last week launched two A-type submarines for the Admiralty at Barrow. Ten of the same class are on order, while nine have been launched.

Over forty-one thousand recruits joined the army last year, in addition to 35,284 who entered the militia. One in three of the men offering themselves for enlistment was rejected.

The Great Western Railway Company has constructed a number of forty-ton waggons for the conveyance of coal to their locomotive department at Swindon. The waggons are constructed of steel and are forty-three feet long.

When carrying a sharp chisel in his breast pocket, an apprentice named Plater, of Dartmount, slipped, and fell heavily. The chisel penetrated his body and severed an artery, causing death from loss of blood within a few minutes.

Last year 26,197 dogs were received at the Home for Lost Dogs at Battersea. Of these 3,800 were provided with homes, and the remainder were painlessly destroyed in the lethal chamber. No suspected cases of rabies was discovered.

In a few years' time, when the leases fall in, the South London property of the Prince of Wales will bring him in nearer £150,000 per annum than the present £100,000. His Royal Highness practically owns the riverside from Waterloo to Blackfriars bridges.

What is perhaps the smallest post-office in London is situated at the corner of King William and Cannon street. It holds just four customers. Plenty of business is transacted at the office owing to its situation in such a central and busy district.

London's total net debt has increased during the year from £57,932,101 to £61,238,526, a growth of £3,306,425, or 5.7 percent; the debt for services not involving a charge upon the rates has increased by 19.9 percent in the year, and the debt for all other services has increased by 3.9.

Captain Johnson, of the London Rifle Brigade, says that at Bisley a party of seven expert rifle shots tested the new short rifle and the present service weapon. In the unanimous opinion of these experts the long-barrelled rifle is superior to the new one in respect of balance, facility in snap shooting, less severity of recoil, and accuracy.

Going to a stable in which was a live stag, a cart driver named Henry F. Neville, employed by the Berks and Bucks Farmers' Staghounds, and living at Binfield, Berks, had one hand badly injured in a scuffle with the animal. He died from blood poisoning, which, said the jury, arose from an accidental wound, probably caused by the stag.

The 'London Gazette' in a supplement gives the only authorized list of dormant or unclaimed funds in Court. The aggregate amount of these funds is less than £1,000,000, distributed over 3,300 separate accounts. Half the number do not exceed £150 in value, and only about one-twentieth exceed £1,000. The public are cautioned that the lists of 'next-of-kin' and 'heirs of unclaimed money' issued by various persons are not official publications, and sometimes contain gross misstatements and exaggerations.

Sheep having been attacked by a mysterious animal, thought to be a wolf, on many farms near Sevenoaks and Tonbridge, parties were organized to beat the woods. In the end the animal was killed by Mr. R. R. Hodgson's gamekeeper in a wood belonging to Earl Amherst. The animal, which is much larger than a fox, is now thought to be a jackal.

The late Vice-Admiral Hammet, C.V.O., who for three years was Superintendent of the Malta dockyard, and whose death unexpectedly occurred while on his way from Malta to England, was the representative of a very old Taunton family, the most notable of whom was Sir Benjamin Hammet, who did much to beautify the town in the reign of George III., and whose memory is perpetuated in the name of Hammet street, leading from the Parade to St. Mary's Church.

A huge anchor of extremely antiquated pattern, probably dating back to the time of the Armada, which had been hauled up from the North Sea, was recently brought into Yarmouth by the mission ship 'Cholmondeley.' Covered all over from stock to head with barnacles and live oysters, it presented a singularly fossilized appearance. It was 14 feet long with flukes three feet square; the shank was 13 feet long, and an immense wood stock that had formerly been fixed to it had completely disappeared.

Education authorities in the East End of London are confronted with a new disease, which is called 'favus'—an affection of the scalp, due to a fungus growth similar to that of ringworm, but of a more obstinate nature. The names of the majority of the school children so far affected suggest a foreign origin, and as the exclusion of affected children does not materially diminish the risk of contagion, the Education Committee of the London County Council recommend the formation of a special class for children suffering from favus.

Lord Brassey is the most nautical of all our peers, scarcely excepting those who have been professional sailors. His mileage record is said to be over 300,000, and he began his career afloat when a Rugby boy on the 'Spray of the Ocean,' a little seven-tonner presented to him by his father. The story of his famous yacht, the 'Sunbeam,' has been given to the world by the facile pen of the late Lady Brassey, and at his lordship's house in Park lane there is a specially-built museum in which have been collected and arranged the numerous curiosities gathered from almost every part of the world during the 'Sunbeam's' various voyages.

In his private room at the Admiralty, Lord Selborne now boasts the presence of a historic grandfather's clock, which has just been removed from the old Admiralty buildings in Whitehall. It bears the inscription, 'Presented by Queen Anne,' has a double dial of figures, and only requires winding once a year. It is the work of Thomas Tompion, the famous clockmaker in the reign of Queen Anne. According to the 'Daily Graphic,' there is no record of the presentation of the clock, but both Queen Anne and her husband, Prince George of Denmark, held the office of Lord High Admiral. It was Tompion who is said to have been engaged on a great time-piece for St. Paul's Cathedral which would only need winding once in a century.

A French syndicate has applied to the London County Council for a lease for ninety-nine years, at £55,000 a year, of the central portion of the crescent site in the Strand, formed by the Holborn to Strand improvement. The site in question has an area of about 32,000 square feet, and on it the syndicate propose to provide ornamental gardens containing a theatre, cafe, restaurant and exhibition galleries. The London County Council has postponed discussion on the proposal. Temperance societies are circularizing the members against it on the ground that the proposed bars would offer facilities for drinking much greater than those of the ordinary public-house.

SCOTCH.

There is one lighthouse in every fourteen miles of coast in Great Britain.

The Marquis of Bute has chosen as his bride Augusta, younger daughter of Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., of Castle Bellingham.

Attending the parish church Sunday-school at Crowhurst is a widow named Mrs. White. She was born in 1828, and is, at the present moment, upon the register as a scholar.

A company proposes, at a cost of £700,000, to open up a most beautiful part of Surrey between Kew, Esher, Wimbledon and Tooting by means of a tramway thirty miles in length.

The proposal for the abolition of compulsory Greek at Cambridge University has been rejected by a majority of three to two.

Tons of seashells and a very ancient shell-wall have been unearthed at Bromley Hill, Kent. Presumably an arm of the sea once reached this point, which is only eight miles from London Bridge.

Telephone communication had been installed between the chapel and the entertainment room and each bed, said Lord Ludlow, presiding on Feb. 22, at a meeting of the governors of the Fulham road Cancer Hospital, in London.

A well-known public man all over Shetland passed away recently—Mr. John Robertson, merchant, Lerwick—in his seventy-ninth year. He had been ailing for some time, but the end came rather unexpectedly, and he slept quietly away.

Members of the Bradford City Council have passed a resolution in favor of bars in clubs being closed at eleven o'clock at night, the same as public-houses, and for clubs to be under police supervision.

West of Scotland fishermen are reaping a record herring harvest in the lower reaches of the Kilbrannan Sound. One crew filled their two boats on Wednesday morning, and were able to give a hundred boxes from their net to another crew.

Birmingham University is going to establish a fruit ground for experimental purposes. Fruit trees are to be grown under close scientific observation, and the results should be of permanent value to market gardeners and others. An experimental farm is to follow.

Two services, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of the Free Church, Edinburgh, were held in the square room of the Music Hall, Aberdeen. At each there was an attendance of a little over a hundred worshippers. No reference to the church case was made.

The official trials concluded at Glasgow of the new armored cruiser 'Carnarvon,' the first finished of the Devonshire class. She has much greater power than previous vessels of the County class, notably in bow fire. The trials were satisfactory. She will be finished for commission in six weeks.

General Sir G. Digby Barker, formerly Governor of Bermuda, who served with distinction with the old 78th Highlanders in the Indian Mutiny campaign, being one of the five surviving defenders of the residency at Lucknow, has been appointed to the colonelcy of the North Staffordshire Regiment, a corps with which he served on transfer from the old 78th Highlanders.

Sir Robert Hamilton Lang, K.C.M.G., late Director-General of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and formerly British Consul for Cyprus, has written his reminiscences of archaeological research in Cyprus. They will be published in 'Blackwood's Magazine.' Sir Robert Lang is brother to Principal Lang, of Aberdeen University, and to the Rev. Gavin Lang.

Another large Hertfordshire mansion, Shenley Hall, the residence of Mr. Hoare, has been burned to the ground. The damage is estimated at £20,000. A small quantity of the furniture only was saved. Two maids, who rushed into the bedrooms after the alarm was given to save some trinkets, were overcome by smoke, but were pluckily rescued by policemen. The mansion was one of the most picturesque in the county.

The death has occurred at Arnisdale, in his 105th year, of Neil Mackintosh, locally known as Neil the post. In prime of life he acted as rural postman between Arnisdale and Glenelg for nearly forty years. During that long period as postrunner, he never missed the Glenelg post, except on one occasion, when he overtook it before crossing Ardintoul ferry. The deceased, who retained his faculties to the last, was able to go about until shortly before his death.

The death is announced of Pipe-Major Aeneas Rose, the Duke of Atholl's piper. Deceased had been almost sixty consecutive years in the service of the Duke in the capacity of ground officer and pipe-major to the Atholl Highlanders. He has left a large grown-up family, one, Donald, being parish minister of Dalgety, and another, Lachlan, having a large medical practice in England. Devoutly attached to the house of Atholl, Pipe-Major Rose was present at all ceremonies in connection with that house, and as an authority on bagpipe music his services were in great demand.

Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M. P. for Leith Burghs, has built on his Ross-shire, Scotland, estates at Novar some roomy cottages, the walls and roof of which are constructed from timber grown on his own land. The plainer four-roomed houses cost each £120, and are occupied by the keepers and gillies. For the forester a house has been erected with a roof of corrugated iron, at an outlay of £135. To render the wood weather-proof a gallon of creosote oil has been forced into each cubic foot of timber.

The little South Lincolnshire village of Ewerby is said to be the healthiest town in the world. During the past ten years only one person has died between the ages of two and sixty. Mrs. Margaret Vickers, who has lived in the village for seventy-six years, celebrated her one hundredth birthday recently. There is another woman aged ninety-five, one eighty-four, four over eighty, and many over seventy. The town is full of sexagenarians, and its population of 358 is as strong in healthy youngsters as in those who have reached ripe age.

Mr. Joseph Carlisle, who was the first Cumbrian who received the diploma of the Royal Veterinary College, and the oldest M.R.C.V.S. in the country, has died at Carlisle at the age of ninety-seven. He came of a stock of Cumbrians who had lived in the Caldbeck district for generations, and a stock remarkable for longevity. His father died in his ninetieth year and his grandfather in his eighty-fifth. Mr. Carlisle received his diploma in 1837. He witnessed the coronation proceedings of Queen Victoria in that year, and was in the precincts of Westminster Abbey when Her Majesty was crowned.

The working of Bradford's municipal milk depot during the past year has resulted in a loss of £95 15s, the total income being £1,158 1s 3d. The sales totalled 1,200 pint bottles of sterilized milk, and 3,800 various-sized bottles of humanized milk. The sales in eggs averaged about £2 per week. In a report upon the depot, Dr. Evans (medical officer of health) states that if the committee contemplates any further great change in the supply of milk, it should consider whether it would be wise to establish a dairy farm on the lines of those in Denmark. To produce the amount of milk now passed through the depot it would be necessary to keep about forty cows.

The London County Council has adopted by-laws, subject to the approval of the Home Secretary, for regulating street trading by children. They provide that a girl under sixteen shall not carry on street trading, except when accompanied by her parents. Children up to sixteen engaged in street trading are to wear a badge on the left arm indicating a registered number and the police division. No child under eleven is to be employed at all. Other children attending school shall not be employed before seven a.m. or after seven p.m., and not more than fifteen hours in any week. A child is not to be employed more than three hours on Sunday, and that period confined to the morning. A child is not to be employed on licensed premises, except where liquors are sold in sealed bottles, nor yet in a laundry nor a barber's shop.

Glamorgan County's police report shows that during the last quarter there was a decrease in the number of persons proceeded against for non-indictable offences of 1,364, and the chief constable remarked that 'the decrease' in drunkenness has undoubtedly been most marked where the revivalists have had the largest following.' Judge Williams congratulated the county upon this report, and added that they who administered justice in the county considered they were indebted in a great measure for the improved state of affairs to the efforts of Mr. Evan Roberts and his co-revivalists. He certainly did not approve the cavilling that had taken place with regard to the revivalists' methods. To him the methods were nothing; the results were everything.

IRISH.

Mrs. Teggart, a young married woman, lost her life while rescuing the little daughter of Mr. Kilpatrick, sub-sheriff of Armagh, who had fallen into the dam.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Gambell, to be an Assistant Inspector-General of the Police or Constabulary force in and throughout Ireland.

Lady Pirbright has written from Rome to the Prince of Wales expressing her desire to further the movement for the formation of a Gallery of Modern Art in Ireland by bequeathing certain fine examples from her own collection.

An extraordinary report has been circulated in Belfast, to the effect that the body of a respectable citizen has been recently removed in the most mysterious fashion from the Belfast City Cemetery. Efforts are being made to have the matter hushed up, and the greatest secrecy is being observed. It is stated, however, that a writ from the High Court has been served on an official of the corporation in connection with the matter.

An extraordinary bill has just been paid by the Castletownbere Rural District Council, County Cork—viz., 20s., the cost of burying the carcase of an elephant cast ashore on the County Cork, within the Castletownbere Rural District. At the last meeting of the Rural District Council, the bill in the following terms was presented for payment:—'To burying the carcase of a supposed elephant, which measured over 20 feet in length, and was washed ashore close to Ballycrovane Coastguard Station, £1.' Mr. Denis Kelly, sanitary sub-officer, informed the Council that the strange carcase was that of an elephant, and was very large and greatly decomposed. It took four men to bury it, and the expense incurred in so doing was 20s. The Council decided to pay the amount of the bill.

FARMERS' HARVESTING COMPANY.

We have received the following account of the meeting of the Farmers' Harvesting Co., of Toronto and Brantford, which we are asked by the secretary to publish:

'At the meeting of the company, held this afternoon, the report of the directors and the financial statement for the past year were submitted to the meeting. The only adverse criticism offered in regard to it was by Mr. J. F. McLaughlin, at one time managing director of the company, who a little over a year ago was forced out of his position as manager. After hearing Mr. McLaughlin's statement, by a standing vote, Mr. McLaughlin alone dissenting, the following resolution was adopted:

'Resolved, that the stockholders in annual meeting express their hearty approval of the management of their affairs of the company by the executive officers and board, and also their confidence in its success, and be it further resolved that they condemn the course of Mr. J. F. McLaughlin, who was honored in being elected as a member of the board of directors, in attempting to embarrass the company by the circulation of misleading and inaccurate statements in relation to the affairs and management of the company.

'A resolution was also passed expressing the entire confidence of the company in Mr. Clokey, the superintendent, and the high appreciation of the shareholders of Mr. Clokey's generosity in voluntarily consenting many months ago, before the friction with Mr. McLaughlin developed, to give his services to the company at a much less salary than he had been receiving from an opposition concern, depending entirely upon the future of the company for any financial result from his invention and from his labors in connection with the company.

'Numerous shareholders present who had purchased and used Clokey binders during the past harvest contradicted in the most emphatic language the misleading statements published by Mr. McLaughlin, and expressed their entire satisfaction with the machine and with the treatment which the company had accorded them.

APPRECIATE DIRECTORS.

'The shareholders further expressed their appreciation of the disinterested works of the directors, who without remuneration have devoted their time and effort to the building up of a co-operative business for the benefit of the farming community. It was explained that absolutely no payment in cash, or any stock, would be made to any person for his services as a director of the company, a most unusual thing in connection with large corporations, and something that was highly appreciated by those present at the meeting. It was further explained that Mr. McLaughlin's statement in one of the Toronto papers in regard to payments to be made to Mr. Clokey for his invention were entirely erroneous. Mr. Clokey will receive for his invention no stock whatever and the royalty to be paid on his binder is only a fraction of that mentioned in the report published by Mr. McLaughlin, and even then it is not payable on any machine until it has been sold and settled for by the purchaser.

'Reports of the condition of the company's plant and manufacturing interests were received, and the shareholders expressed their satisfaction with the same.

'Concerning Mr. McLaughlin's statement that he had tendered his resignation to the company as a director, it may be remarked that, in spite of suggestions that if he was out of sympathy with the company or interested in blocking its work he should resign, he did not give any indication of being willing to do so, but came to the annual meeting with his resignation in his pocket, and when he found that it was hopelessly against him and that in a few moments he would be retired from the board he tendered his resignation to the secretary, with a statement that he did not desire re-election. This was not done until he knew definitely that the meeting was unanimously against him and that no hope existed that he would be continued on the board. During the course of the meeting numerous letters written by Mr. McLaughlin over his own signature were read, showing conclusively that until he found it impossible to longer hold on to the position of managing-director, he had expressed the highest confidence in the company, its machines and all its other arrangements, and that his opposition was apparently the result of personal ill-feeling brought about by his failure to persuade the company to give him employment as manager, a position for which during the short time he held it, became evident that he was absolutely unfit.

'It appeared that the company enjoyed a distinction somewhat unique for such organizations in their early stages. It has paid spot cash for all its machinery, plant and other purchases and has no outstanding liabilities.'

'PATRIOT'S' GIFT APPRECIATED.

A couple of weeks ago we reported a gift of a flag by one of the merchants of this city, to be assigned by us to some deserving school. After due consideration, it was presented to one of the districts in the Province of Quebec, where an effort is being made to consolidate several very weak schools into a graded school. We have just heard from the secretary of the school commissioners, expressing their great appreciation of 'Patriot's' gift, and thanking him for it, through us, on behalf of the school board and of the scholars.

IRISH AND WELSH LANGUAGES.

'Do you understand Irish?' Such is the question which the Gaelic League is endeavoring to induce the post-office authorities to put to their clerks in Ireland, and he answered affirmatively as a qualification for employment. The number of letters addressed in Irish characters have increased enormously of late. As a rule they are delivered correctly and promptly. But the other day the headquarters of the Gaelic League in Dublin sent to the post-office a ton of parcels, 700 in number, for delivery to their branches in Ireland, and, of course, addressed in Irish. They all came back, with a note from the post-office authorities calling attention to the regulation in the 'Post-office Guide'—'The address of a parcel must be clearly written in English or characters in ordinary use in the United Kingdom.'

The Gaelic League has called the attention of the post-office authorities to the fact that a knowledge of Welsh is officially insisted on in the case of the appointment of a postmaster in a Welsh-speaking or bilingual district of the Principality, and claim the application of the same principle to Irish in Ireland. The department insists that the circumstances in the two countries are different. 'They must be convinced of the necessity of making Irish a compulsory subject of examination,' they say, 'but if such a necessity arises they will, of course, be obliged to take steps to deal with it.' The Gaelic League is determined to create the necessity.—'Westminster Gazette.'

THE DUKE'S PAYMENT.

When Sir William Allan, the eminent historical painter, had finished his picture entitled 'The Battle of Waterloo, from the French Side,' which the Duke of Wellington agreed to purchase, the artist called upon the Duke one day by appointment to receive the money. He was ushered into the study of Apsley House, says Mr. J. H. Settle in his book entitled 'Anecdotes of Famous Soldiers,' where the Duke proceeded at once to pay him.

Taking up a roll of notes, the Duke began to put them down in a slow and deliberate manner, calling out the amount as he did so, viz., 'One hundred pounds, two hundred pounds,' etc. This was tedious work, and Sir William at last contrived to blurt out in his Scotch manner that his Grace should not take all that trouble—a cheque would do.

But the Duke went on: 'Five hundred pounds, six hundred pounds.'

The artist, thinking the Duke had not heard him, raised his voice louder and louder at each hundred, exclaiming:

'A cheque will do—a cheque will do.'

'Eleven hundred pounds,' said the Duke.

'A cheque will do, Your Grace!'

'Twelve hundred pounds.'

'A cheque, really a cheque will do!' repeated Sir William once more.

'No,' the Duke thundered at last, 'a cheque will not do. Do you suppose I am going to let my bankers know I have been such a fool as to pay £1,200 for a picture? Why, they'd think me mad. I wish you good morning, Sir William!'

WEATHERLETS.

I can feel the spring a-coming,
I can feel it in my bones,
I can see it in the sunshine,
I can hear it in the tones
Of the changing winds a-blowing
From the land of summer days,
Where the balmy breezes soften
Winter's raw and raucous ways.
—William J. Lampton.

A darkened sky, a stormy wind,
A chilling shower, a blast unkind—
A dismal day this day I find.

Bland as the morning breath of June
The south-west breezes play;
And through its haze the winter noon
Seems warm as summer's day.
The snow-plumed angel of the north
Has dropped his icy spear;
Again the mossy earth looks forth—
Again the streams gush clear.
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

'You think I am dead,'
The apple tree said,
'Because I have never a leaf to show;
Because I stoop,
And my branches droop,
And the dull grey mosses over me grow
But I am alive in trunk and shoot.
The buds of next May
I fold away—
But I pity the withered grass at my root.'
—Edith M. Thomas.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him. Then no more
Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold;
But, full of life and vivifying soul,
Lifts the light clouds sublime, and spreads them thin,
Fleecy and white, o'er all surrounding heaven.
—Thomson—'Seasons, Spring,' Line 26.

The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!—
The musical, mystical rain,
Borne on from the stretch of the temperate skies—
The skies that are grey as are my love's eyes.
Oh the rain!—
With the smell of young wheat from the upland plain—
The rain that comes over the hill.
—Robert Burns Wilson.

The rain-drops' showery dance and rhythmic beat,
With tinkling of innumerable feet.
—Abraham Coles, 'The Microcosm.'

O'er woodland field and fences
The foaming waters boil,
Earth has no vain pretences
When ice-blocks plough the soil,
And from the schoolhouse fleeting
The children gaily shout
To everyone they're meeting;
See
the
ice
goes
out.
—Annie L. Jack.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A NEWFOUNDLAND VINDICATION

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the issue of your valuable paper dated Feb. 2 is an editorial entitled 'Deeds of savagery.' My attention was first called to it by an article in the Harbor Grace 'Standard,' which came by mail to-day, in which the editor refers to your editorial and kindly says: 'The 'Witness' is not to blame for its severe comments, as it no doubt saw the sensational and untruthful reports that appeared in the St. John's papers.'

Through the kindness of one of our ministers in Montreal I have received the 'Witness,' also with the editorial crossed with red ink, and have read it, and therefore desire to give you and your readers the facts in this case. As a former subscriber, and on behalf of many who are subscribers here, and throughout Newfoundland, to the 'Witness,' I am sure you will give me this privilege. You say, 'The tale of the sea that has reached us from Bonavista,' etc., 'shocks and horrifies.' I can assure you, sir, that as that tale is reported and commented upon in the press of Newfoundland and Canada, it even shocks and horrifies us the most, and yet, knowing what we do, we can scarcely refrain from laughing, serious though the matter is, at the extremely untruthful way this tale has been told. It is like the proverbial snowball, it loses nothing as it goes. You say, 'It is a tale of "wrecking" of a sort once common on the coasts of the United Kingdom,' etc. You also add, 'Wrecking would still appear to flourish in parts of Newfoundland with the full approval of the community as a whole.' Whatever part of Newfoundland, or community this statement may apply to it certainly does not apply to Bonavista, as I shall proceed to show. You further state: 'At Bonavista, last week, the story goes, that several inhabitants of that place were prosecuted for "looting Goodridge's schooner 'Fortuna'," etc. Your quotation here is, I presume, taken from one of the St. John's papers, and I therefore enclose you a letter which I sent to the 'Evening Telegram.'

The facts of the case are as follows, viz.: On the afternoon of Dec. 2, 1904, a schooner was seen approaching the harbor. A strong breeze of north-west wind was blowing at the time, and a heavy sea was running on the shore. Great excitement prevailed when it was seen that the vessel could not make the harbor, but ran in the direction of Rolling Cove, and anchored in Bayley's Cove, near to a dangerous reef. She was seen to strike several times, and the fore-deck was swept by seas. The crew twice attempted to get out a boat, but were prevented by signals from the land. It would have meant certain death had they done this. A general concern for the safety of the crew was felt, and from all parts of the town people hurried to the scene. Although it was extremely dangerous to launch a boat in such a sea yet John Abbott, of Rolling Cove, decided to get out his boat, and called for volunteers, and noble men responded. The boat, however, was not launched, as it was thought best for the captain to slip anchors, and run for Bayley's Cove beach, where a flag was hoisted to guide the captain. This was accordingly done, and the vessel, heavily laden, was steered for the shore. I was present when she came in. A heavy sea raged around the vessel, making it dangerous for men on the shore to render assistance. They had provided ropes, and buoys for this purpose. One of the crew attempted to get ashore by climbing out on the bowsprit, but was prevented by cries from the shore. Men who knew the beach feared the vessel would heave off, and had this been the case, there would have been another tale to tell. Eager to prevent this, and to assist the crew, men from the shore, at the request of the crew, boarded the vessel by means of ropes. They assisted in hoisting the mainsail higher, so as to drive the vessel further ashore. A long hawser was procured, and fastened to the foremast, and by means of a line was drawn ashore, and scores of willing hands helped to pull the vessel in with every roll of the sea. Some of the crew are said to have fastened ropes around them, and jumped from the side of the vessel into the sea, and were helped ashore by willing hands of brave men who waded up to their armpits to render assistance. No man could have more nobly toiled to save the crew and their goods. Friends were eager to take the men to their homes, as they were lifted out of the water, and I took charge of their boxes, etc., and asked one of our young merchants to open his store to receive them, etc.

In your article you say 'the inhabitants helped the crew and saved their effects,' but you further state 'that would appear to have been a kindly human act, if it were not that the same folk immediately began to clear out the cargo which makes it look as if they assisted the crew ashore so as to be free to take possession of the vessel. Any way, they cleared her out by nightfall and then burnt her.' Never was there a baser falsehood printed, or a greater libel upon an innocent people. I was present when the crew left the vessel, and went with one of them to get his box. The people did not take possession of the vessel, although, had they been so bad as reported, they could have done so if they had been disposed, which they were not. Watchmen afterwards were appointed to look after the schooner, and no looting was done. When those sensational and untruthful reports appeared in the St. John's papers the leading business men of the place were at once eager to contradict them. Mr. John Roper, J.P., wired the 'Herald': 'The men did not begin to clear out cargo as soon as the effects of the crew were landed. The looting was not continued till nightfall. It never began as a matter of fact. No cargo was landed until Saturday morning, when the schooner's crew removed the hatches, but the fire was too fierce to take anything out of the hold. Positively no looting was done.' Mr. P. Templeman, J.P., who was appointed by Goodridge to take charge of the wreck, but did not get the message till late, and in fact was out of town and did not return until late, also wired: 'The statements regarding looting, etc., are unqualifiedly untrue. There was no looting, as the cargo of the 'Fortuna' was untouched.'

Your article contains a statement that requires to be proved or withdrawn. To say that the people burnt her is a very serious charge, and I know, sir, you will lose no time in either proving or withdrawing the same. The fact is the watchmen discovered smoke between seven and eight o'clock that night, and the constable and one of the watch went on board, and, it is said, the captain was also on board. As far as can be ascertained, no attempt was made to put out the fire, and not merely was the schooner burned, but the cargo also. The surprising thing is that no enquiry has been made re the loss of schooner and cargo.

Again you state: 'The wreck commissioner, and a constable, who tried to stop them, they hustled into the water, pelted with stones, and in other ways maltreated and insulted.' The fact is, the wreck commissioner was not present, but a tide waiter, and the trouble which occurred was not over clearing the cargo out at all. That which gave rise to what trouble did occur was the top-mast stay sail, which was lying on the deck, and in the way of landing the boxes of the crew. A rope was tied to it, and it was thrown overboard out of the way, and the men began to haul it ashore as they had done the men and their boxes, and, as they contend, and as is generally believed, with no more idea of stealing it than stealing the ship-wrecked men and their boxes, etc.' For, as was stated in court, how could they in the presence of fifteen or sixteen hundred people. As the men were pulling the sail ashore the constable, it is alleged, interfered, and seized one of the men and pushed him into the water. The crowd seeing the trouble naturally were curious, and pressed to see what the trouble was, and so, it is said, not only was the policeman pressed into the water, but others besides. The men naturally resented being treated in this way, and when the man who was seized asked the constable why he had seized him, the constable attempted to strike him, and the man prevented the blow by seizing the constable by the arm. The constable then went to a fence near by and got a garden rod and returned to the sail. This occurred while hearing of the trouble, I hastened to the hearing of the trouble I hastened to the beach, and the constable appealed to me, and I wanted to know what the trouble was, and he said it was over the sail. This, sir, appears to be the sum and substance of this tale of so-called 'looting' as far as was gathered in court. Constable Long testified 'the whole trouble began with the sail.' Mr. Groves, a witness, said, 'the sail was the cause of the trouble in my belief.' Superintendent Sullivan, who conducted the prosecution, said: 'It seems to me the landing of the sail was the cause of the trouble.' As regards the stoning, Mr. James Moyland, who was praised in court for his conduct in attending the constable from the beach to Mr. Groves's and to Rolling Cove, during which time the stoning is alleged to have occurred, came to me after the constable had complained in court of being stoned, and declared that he knew nothing of the stoning.

You further state, 'That was all bad enough as reflecting upon the savagery of the immediate wreckers, but the sequel is worse, as it shows that piracy is characteristic of the whole neighborhood.' I submit that this language is not warranted by the foregoing facts. Savagery, forsooth! I wish, sir, that you could have seen those noble fellows struggling in the water (bitterly cold as it was) for hours as I did. Glorious heroism is the more fitting expression to apply to the conduct of the men. There is no doubt that their intention was to help to save both life and property. To assume that these men waded out in the water, stood in their wet clothes for hours to secure the vessel, and save the men and their boxes, with the idea that they were going to wreck the schooner, and that when the constable stopped them with the sail they wreaked their spite upon him is an unwarrantable assumption, and one that the people generally of Bonavista refuse to believe.

One of the crew of the 'Fortuna,' writing to the Twillingate 'Sun,' under date of Dec. 23, 1904, says:—'Please allow me space on behalf of myself and other members of the crew of the schooner 'Fortuna,' to express my heartfelt thanks to the good people of Bonavista, for the extremely kind way in which they treated us at the time of our recent shipwreck near the above place. Men did not hesitate to risk their lives by rushing into the water to save us from the wreck, and the kindness with which we were received and lodged on shore could not have been excelled.'

The language in your article would have been justifiable and deserving had the men looted, and burned the schooner, but, seeing, as a matter of fact, they did not, it is most unjustifiable. As to piracy being the characteristic of the whole neighborhood, as a Methodist minister, during a residence here of nearly three years, I cannot but say this is a gross libel. During my time there have been several wrecks, and no case of looting. Just before the 'Fortuna' was lost, there was a vessel wrecked, and immediately after the loss of the 'Fortuna' two other vessels were driven ashore, and the people did all they could to save vessels and cargoes. With respect to the 'six of the prisoners tried and found guilty,' etc., the matter of looting or wrecking, it is said, was not what they were summoned for, but for conduct at the scene of the wreck. However, the prosecuting officer read the law re wrecks, and the only man charged with stealing was Eli Paul. This noble fellow was one who volunteered to man the boat, as before stated, and was one at the request of the crew to struggle on board, and was helped on board by them to render assistance. The fact in his case was that he threw the sail overboard at the request of the crew, and as he protested in court he had no thought of stealing it, and could not under the circumstances. There is widespread sympathy for this noble fellow, who is more deserving of a medal from the Humane Society than to be put in prison. Two others were brought up in connection with the hauling of the sail ashore, and two others for conduct the day after the schooner was wrecked. It is generally regretted that this matter was not enquired into before there was any prosecution. There is also the regret expressed that the case was not taken up earlier, before the place was cut off, as it is now. Moreover, at first it was not known to be a prosecution, and it is to be regretted also, that the men were not represented by counsel. Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., who is a representative in the House of Assembly for Bonavista district, says on this point: 'Without the assistance of counsel, brought to trial by a trained police superintendent, and probably but half understanding the proceedings, some men have been punished.' I was present when the court opened, and attended as often as possible at other times, and was there when judgment was given, and with many others I favored a new trial. We would like to feel that justice has been done.

You further state, 'When they were convicted the crowds hooted and hissed and menaced the constables.' As one who was present, and saw the crowd outside the Court House, I heard no hissing or hooting, but saw one of the constables talking the matter over in a friendly way with the men. After dinner it was arranged to start a subscription and pay the fines, and get the men out. A deputation went to see the men, by permission of Superintendent Sullivan. They returned and reported as to the state of the prison, and also said that the men had had nothing to eat up to that time. They then went to the magistrate and went bond for the men, and an order was given for their release. One of the men paid his own fine. When the prisoners were released the crowd cheered them, and the bands of the lodges led the people through the town, and opposite the magistrate's house they played 'God Save the King.' These fraternal societies were not 'demonstrating in defence and honor of wreckers,' as stated in your editorial, but in behalf of those whom they think should not be treated as they were. Had they been guilty of the conduct alleged in your article, then your remarks concerning these societies would be well merited, but the facts of the case are against this. Mr. Donald Morrison, K.C., who is a leading Orangeman, wrote the L. O. A. here, and in a letter signed by the officers of the lodge they say, 'We feel that we are expressing the impartial opinion of every right-thinking man here when we say that instead of being prosecuted, as they have been, these men should be commended for the work done by them in connection with the loss of the schooner 'Fortuna.' The statement concerning their threatening to tear down the Court House, etc., is positively denied. Mr. John Roper, J.P., in his telegram, says: 'The people did not threaten to tear down the jail.' The officers of the L. O. A., in the letter before noted, says: 'With regard to the rumor about pulling down the Court House, we need hardly say to you that the men of Bonavista are too good citizens, and know themselves too well, to think of doing anything of the kind. Undoubtedly there was a good deal of indignation when we saw the way the men of the place were treated, but our indignation did not run in that direction.'

I may say, for your information and that of your readers, that a citizens' meeting was held in the Orange Hall on Saturday night, Jan. 14, and it was resolved that a statement of the whole case be prepared and submitted to a lawyer, and if in his opinion the men have not received justice, to appeal to a higher court. A thoroughly representative committee of clergymen and leading citizens was formed, and a statement prepared and sent to Mr. Donald Morrison, K.C. We are awaiting his decision.

You are right, sir, when you say, 'The matter is one that concerns all those who go down to the sea in ships, whether as sailors or passengers, and who run the chance of shipwreck.' This is the reason why we want this matter fully cleared up, for, as I have stated in a letter to the government, 'As the matter is at present the people protest that if a wreck came on shore to-morrow no one would go out to render assistance.'

A case in point occurred only a few days after the schooner 'Fortuna' was lost when a vessel came into the harbor and anchored. Owing to a storm that sprang up a distress signal was hung from the vessel. Some of the best men in Bonavista said, 'We don't know what to do now. Let Constable Long get his crew and go off.' Some of the men did man a boat, but as the wind moderated, the vessel put out and went on her way.

Your editorial also says, 'The reputation of Newfoundland suffers greatly from such deeds of savagery.' If this case of Bonavista deserves to be classed with such deeds of savagery, so-called, I would not have penned this letter, but I submit that in this case the whole of Newfoundland and the respectable citizens of Bonavista are suffering from gross misrepresentation and falsehood. I regret that our St. John's editors, who, generally, are so ready to pounce upon anything in the Canadian, American, or English press reflecting upon Newfoundland, should have in this case caused our reputation to suffer, but, with the editor of the Harbor Grace 'Standard,' I think, sir, you are not to blame for your severe comments, and yet, sir, you will no doubt feel that unintentionally you have been unduly severe. At least, we think so, and especially in your final remark, namely, 'It would seem as though there had been a failure to disseminate the Christian religion on those shores.' This is 'the unkindest cut of all.' This remark, as well as the others in your editorial, would seem a legitimate inference if all in the 'tale of the sea' was as reported, but I think you will agree with me that it is far from being deserved. We are not disposed to claim that the inhabitants of Bonavista are all angels, but we may claim from our knowledge of them, and as the minister in charge of the majority, that they will compare favorably indeed with the people of any other place. I have been in nearly all parts of the island during the past twenty-one years, and I can safely say, without reflecting upon others, we have got some of the best people in the island resident here. This being my second term of being stationed here I know whreof I affirm. Mr. A. B. Morine, K.C., who has been their representative for some eighteen or twenty years, says in his letter to the 'Daily News': 'I should like to add, sir, (and my words are no empty compliment, but an expression of my sincere conviction) that the people of Bonavista who would probably be at the scene of the 'Fortuna' wreck, are, in my opinion, above suspicion and reproach. Honest, godfearing, intelligent, they would resist "looting" as they would resist any other heinous crime, and if they have erred, depend upon it their only fault has been hot-headed resistance to a policeman misunderstanding them, Some of the best men of Bonavista, very well acquainted with the shore, were there, and both the cargo and vessel might have been saved, and would have been, had the Wreck Commissioner been present to direct them. This is my candid opinion as an eye-witness of the affair. Experienced practical men were prepared to do but their offer to help was refused. One business man gave his word to the captain that all that came out of the schooner would be stored, even as the men's boxes, sail, etc. Captain Joliffe, who was sent by the firm of Goodridge, told me he expected to find the cargo landed and the schooner ready to tow to the nearest harbor. This might have been had the services of the noble fellows been availed of who are now blamed for clearing out a cargo they never touched, and are proclaimed to the world as 'wreckers,' 'looters,' and 'pirates.' In justice alike to them, and their native place, and to Newfoundland itself; aye, to the many Newfoundlanders in Canada who may have read your editorial with some feeling of shame, or may have been taunted and reproached by others, I ask you to find space, as prominent as possible, for this letter.

I. T. NEWMAN,
Methodist minister.

Parsonage, Bonavista, Newfoundland,
Feb. 22, 1905.

SEPARATE SCHOOL CLAUSE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest the letter published under the above title in your issue of March 18, and signed 'Canadian.'

As a lover of truth and fair play, I wish to draw your attention to at least one of its principal assertions, in order that you may not fail to notice its manifest falsehood.

'Canadian' says:—'One of the first doctrines of the Church is that nobody can be forced to adhere to the Catholic Church against his will, and if you apply this principle truly you will understand why those who are in favor of a good understanding between church and state, or the union of church and state, are against compelling the children to go to common schools.'

Now, I am perfectly amazed to see how 'Canadian' can ignore or dare falsify to such a degree one of the most elementary and prominent parts of the official teaching of his Church. Will he not, then, graciously to-day open with me the 'Syllabus' of Pope Pius IX., to see what really the Catholic Church teaches on the subject of religious liberty. Let him look at Chapter V., verse xxiv., of said 'Syllabus,' and he will read: 'If any one says that the Church has not the right to use physical force, or the power of coercion, and that she has no temporal power, direct or indirect, let him be accursed.' The original Latin text reads as follows:—

'Si quis dixerit: Ecclesia vis inferendae potestatem non habet, neque potestatem ullam temporalem directam vel indirectam; anathema sit.'

When, Mr. Editor, 'Canadian' belongs to a Church which so plainly endeavors to establish in this world religious tyranny of the worst type and the blackest dye, how can he dare proclaim himself and his Church the champions of religious liberty; and ask in the name of that very religious liberty which with his Church he so glaringly tramples under his feet, that the separate school clause above mentioned be approved?

In reality, then, the kind of liberty which the Catholic Church wishes to have in this country, as everywhere else, is the liberty for herself to exercise perfect religious tyranny directly, and perfect civil tyranny at least indirectly; and that is all, as the 'Syllabus' is there to prove.

The true question, then, in regard to Catholic separate schools is this:—Can a just and free government protect, support, or tolerate schools in which such doctrines as that which I have just quoted from the 'Syllabus' are to be taught? In other words, can or must a government, for the pretended sake of liberty, protect and support schools which aim at nothing more than at giving forever the death blow to all liberty?

You know, Mr. Editor, how the French Government and nation have recently answered the above question and solved the above problem. After centuries of experience of the Catholic system of education, they have at last found themselves obliged in order to justly protect themselves against the encroachments and tyranny of Roman Catholicism and to insure their very existence and welfare, to enact laws according to which Catholic educational and religious institutions should have themselves approved by the government, or close their doors and quit teaching.

Now, why should not young Canada try, while it is time, to profit by this long, sad experience, of the great French mother country? Why should not our government, before granting its protection and support to Catholic separate schools, say to their organizers and leaders, Now, show me your programme of education, let me know in particular what is the kind of religion you are going to teach to children in those schools which you want to have separate specially for the purpose of being able to teach your religion freely in them; and give me a guarantee that under the pretence of liberty, you are not to propagate an education which will utterly destroy, sooner or later, in this country, all liberty, as it did in every other country where it prevailed?

Assuredly, Mr. Editor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not, according to me, such an upholder of free governmental institutions as he claims to be, and cannot truly call himself the free citizen of a free country, if he passes a law to protect and support schools which have bound themselves to teach all the doctrines of the 'Syllabus.'

N. GREGOIRE,
Pastor.

Maskinonge, Que., March 22, 1905.

HIGHER CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been much interested in letters that have appeared in your columns in defence of higher criticism which questions the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures. Instead of making it clear to me that they are right, they have had an opposite effect, that of deepening my conviction and faith in the unadulterated and wholly inspired word of God as given to us in that wonderful and precious book, the Bible. I am not a Hebrew or Greek scholar, and therefore do not depend on a knowledge of those languages for evidence or anything else outside the Bible, of its being a fully inspired and God-given book, where alone is to be found light and life, knowledge and wisdom, and that from above. In Psalm cxix., 130, it is declared: 'The entrance of thy word giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple.' If they were not divinely recorded, whence would we get that light? Higher critics have a good deal of arguing, hence difference of opinion, about the authorship of the Pentateuch, as well as other Scripture. I find in that first portion, in the second book, that Moses was forty days and forty nights in the mount with God, where he got the law, written on tables of stone by the finger of God, and there is no doubt God gave him the antediluvian history as we get it in the first book of the inspired word. I do not think any of the higher critics ever had such a grand opportunity of learning history at first hand and then writing it down.

In that wonderful, God-given history I learn that man was formed of the dust of the ground, and God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul. Who could give that page of history but God alone?

The inspired apostle Paul, in his teaching says: 'O man, who art thou who repliest against God?' (or argues with God), Rom. ix., 20. Which men are doing to-day on every hand, out of which grows this higher criticism. I find a wonderful verse in this inspired word; it occurs in Jer. ix., 23, 24, 'Thus saith the Lord, let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might; let not the rich man glory in his riches. But let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord, which exercise lovingkindness, judgment and righteousness in the earth, for in these things I delight, saith the Lord.'

How would we get this knowledge of God to glory in if we had not the inspired word, the Bible, wherein his marvellous character of love and grace is revealed to us?

In another place it says the natural man understandeth not the things of God, for they are spiritually discerned. If spiritually discerned, how are we to get that spiritual vision? The Lord Jesus explains that to Nicodemus, and tells him (a natural man) he must be born again (John iii.). So it appears to me these higher critics and their defenders need to be born again; then, with their spiritual eyes open, they would fling to the winds their higher criticism, and their hearts would be lifted up in praise, thanksgiving and rejoicings, that they have life in the risen One, and have been rescued from God's abiding wrath (John iii., 36).

One word more. Let anyone look at the last chapter of Luke's gospel, verse 27, and he will read: 'And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.' In verse 44, they will read: 'These are the words which I spake unto you while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses and in the prophets and in the Psalms concerning me.' I am perfectly satisfied with that divine endorsation as to the plenary inspiration and divine authorship of that blessed book, the Bible.

ALLEN MASON.

Carleton Place, March 19, 1905.

SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I know it is really unfair to ask for a further space in your more valuable columns to be occupied with an impracticable, theoretical discussion, but at 'Socialist's' request perhaps you will allow another brief space. In all deference to him, I must say he takes a very superficial view of my arguments. Of course, from the brief space I occupy I must leave a great deal to be inferred. He asks for proofs. I wish to say, I really have read nothing against Socialism, but for years I have had ample proof from different Socialist journals sent me as a compliment for a couple of articles I wrote, (which were not published) against the editorial, and had I access to my post-office box at my country home I could make even 'Socialist' shudder at the principles and expressions sometimes used. These are my proofs. And it is generally understood in the United States that these papers are supported, endorsed and propagated by the leaders of the Unions. And while refering to authors, it will be seen at once that substituting Irishman for 'historian,' and counting that with the brogue, it will be seen that it was only a misprint of no consequence. 'Socialist' ought not to quibble. Pat ought to have said, 'An by-an' by there'll be nuthin' fur noan o' thim, at all at all.' Another 'historian' Says Pat, 'Phat is Socialism? Why, Mike, socialism is the skame that'll take al the rich fellas hev, an' divide it so's iviry wan'll hev an ekal share.' Says Mike, 'Och, doan't I know that, but by-an'-by, whin the rist uv hus be's smoakin' an' drinkin', shure thim other fellas 'll be gettin all the money agin. Phat'll you do thin?' 'Och, shure, an' that's aisy—just divide agin.

Briefly, 'Mr. Socialist,' that is Socialism in practice.

It must be remembered that my reference to the Scriptures was in connection with Mr. Murray's lectures. I am far from thinking that Socialism is based on the Scriptures. 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's' is not Socialist doctrine. He asks reasons why I say that 'all shall share and share alike, etc.' In answer, I would ask him in all candor to read his own rendering of principle No. 3, 'That the tools of employment shall belong to the creators and users; that all productions shall be for the direct use of the producers, that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end. That we shall all be workers together and that all opportunity shall be open and equal to all men.

Can 'Socialist' really not see that opportunity (certainly in America) is open and equal to all? Can he not see that that sentence pratically contradicts the former parts of the section? Can he not see that that sentence endorses the present system, which permits, encourages, demands, every man to take hold of opportunity? It is open and equal. Abraham Lincoln was not always a President. Sir A. Mackenzie was not always a Premier. Can he not see that the former part of that section would deny men the emoluments, the rewards, the benefits of labor, of integrity, of merit? Can he not see that the former part of that section would demand of man that he retrace his steps to savage nature.

He asks why I connect strikes, etc., with Socialism. Ans.—Because strikes are incited by the effort to bring into force the first part of 'Socialist's' doctrine No. 3, and denies men the 'opportunty' to work. Because, with Socialists, all things are not open and equal to all men, that unionism is not 'pure Socialism,' nor are the acts of strikers endorsed by the 'pure Socialist' but unionism is practical Socialism.

If 'Socialist' is sincere, there is just now in Montreal an excellent opportunity to experiment on the Socialistic principle. The bakers are raising the price of bread, they have no control of the 'opportunity,' it is 'free and open to all men,' and hre can enter the business, and own plant, capital and all. Do not get up a strike, do not stop eating bread, do not interfere with their business, but root them out, undersell them. Let 'pure Socialism' stand free from unionism, strikes, combines, and monopolies and by continuous progress place pure Socialism as the great leaven of humanity.

Allow me further to commend Mr. Hay's letter in the same issue. He a Socialist, but I endorse what he says, were it practicable. He says, 'Socialism was a Christian brotherhood, with a common purse, in the interest of all its members. The experiment was not a success, not on account of the inherent unsoundness of its principles, but by reason of the imperfection of human nature. In a word, Socialism can only flourish under a theoretic constitution.' Or, as I have previously said, 'there are few who have the principles of justice so strongly implanted in their nature, and the utter selfishness of the human system is so strong that even the universal law of do unto others as you would that they should do unto you, would fail in force when put into practice.'

We have not yet reached the Millenium.

JAMES DIXON.

March 16, 1905.

WELL DONE, THE WEST

ANOTHER FLAG QUICKLY EARNED.

Since last issue a school in British Columbia has forwarded subscriptions enough to secure a four-yard flag and a book besides; and that too (like the Assiniboia school) without sending to us for any extra sample copies or any of our pretty flag cards. That shows how easily it can be done, though we will be pleased to send both on receipt of a post-card saying your school is going to work for a flag.

For all particulars as to this offer (open to every one), or for samples and flag cards, address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

MOTORING IN IRELAND.

(From the London 'Telegraph.')

Of stories of Irish hospitality Mr. Mecready had a full supply. Also of hotel attendants and the peasantry. On one occasion he asked the girl in attendance for poached eggs. She looked a bit nonplussed at first, but after a little hesitation replied, 'There are no poached eggs in the place, sir; but I think I could get you some poached salmon.'

In a poor little cottage of two rooms he saw a married couple and seven children. Hearing a baby cry he asked to see it, and explained that he took an interest in babies, having one at home. The infant was produced for inspection and the mother asked proudly: 'Is yours as big as that, sir?' To which he replied, 'I think it is a little bigger.' Instantly the instincts of the mother were roused, and tossing her head, she said. 'So well it might be: that's only half of ours; the other half is with God. We had twins.'

At a hotel one of the party asked: 'Have you got any celery, waiter?' 'No, sir,' was the significant answer; 'I relies on me chances.' That man deserved an extra tip. On another occasion the dinner was especially good and well served. At the conclusion one of the party remarked, 'You're an angel, Pat.' 'I am, sir,' assented Pat; 'but I fly low.'

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

MARCH, 1905

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

CANADIAN RAILS

Ottawa, March 27.—Tenders have been asked and received by the Railway Department from the two Canadian rail mills, one at the 'Soo' and the other at Sydney, for the supply of ten thousand tons of rails to be used on the line of the Intercolonial Railway.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1905.

Ontario started its career as a province under Confederation with a coalition government, of which John Sandfield Macdonald, Liberal, was prime minister. There was a cabinet of five, of which three were Liberals and two Conservatives. This cabinet was succeeded thirty-two years ago by a Liberal government, the contest having been fought out on strictly party lines. The Liberal party has kept in power without a break, as everybody knows, until a few weeks ago, when the Conservatives overwhelmingly defeated it. The opening of the provincial parliament on Wednesday was therefore a notable event. Mr. Whitney, fated for so long to be a critic, has now a chance to show his mettle as an administrator and a constructive statesman, while Mr. Ross, the hitherto greatly criticised, passes into the category of chief critic, and has a fine opportunity to display his powers of analysis and his caustic humor. Mr. Whitney has long waited his chance, and everybody will wish that he may succeed in his avowed intention of giving his province clean, honest and able government.

The motto 'Be sure you are right, then go ahead,' seems to have been adopted by the Japanese. All travellers and observers who have written about the Japanese agree in describing the thoroughness with which they prepare and carry out their warlike operations. The latest information concerning this characteristic comes from Baron Kaneko, now visiting the United States. In a lecture at Yale University, the other day, he stated that two professors of international law accompanied each squadron of the Japanese army in Manchuria to keep the commanders informed as to their rights and duties in dealing with international questions which arise in the progress of military operations. This is one more among the many new things the Japanese have taught the western nations, and which prove they are no slavish imitators, but people who can originate ideas and improve on those they have learned from the west.

Remarkable as indicating the effect produced on the high financiers of Europe by Japanese victories is the announcement that negotiations with Berlin banks for a Japanese loan are nearing completion. Little information is given as to the particulars of the terms on which the loan is to be floated, but the statement that the banks interested include all the larger Berlin institutions is significant. This refers, no doubt, to that powerful group of Jewish bankers, so hotly denounced by Carl Joubert and others, of late, for entering into negotiations for a loan to the Government of Russia. It now appears that the projected Russian loan in Berlin has failed, and that the same bankers have agreed to make a loan to Japan. Russian prospects for getting money in Paris are hardly more encouraging. Thus, Russia may not only have to endure military disaster in Manchuria, but financial humiliation in France. A Russian official was quoted in the despatches a few days ago as saying that his government could stand defeat in China, but not in Paris. If this latter should happen, it would be an argument in favor of peace, to which the determination of the Czar to continue the war to the bitter end would have to yield.

The shooting of Governor Miasorodoff by a Finnish lad of fifteen is deplorable but quite understandable. When captured and asked if his name was Reinekke, he replied, 'The police of Helsingfors know me, my motive and the governor's record.' A 'brave' speech, such another, so far as the vanity of it goes, as lads on this continent have made in a police court, after spectacular crimes committed under the influence of dime novel reading. In Finland and other parts of Russia the avenging of deeds of brutality, callous autocracy and national humiliation is 'in the air.' The people whisper the names of those who have 'removed' certain 'tyrants' under their breath and with admiration. No wonder that this kind of influence works upon the young, the patriotic, and the vain. The motives of the doers of such deeds are never single, and in many cases they are of startling complexity. At their best, the consideration of notoriety, or 'fame,' is mixed in greater or less degree with the supposed necessity to remove a tyrant. The pity of it is that Russia has plenty more governors she is willing to sacrifice and that intermittent assassination injures most the people whose liberties it is intended to serve.

The Pan-American Railway, which, in the minds of its projectors, contemplates a road extending, when completed, from Hudson's Bay to the Straits of Magellan, has again been brought into prominence by the extensively copied report of a speech made at Washington recently by former Senator Henry G. Davis, chairman of the permanent Pan-American Railway Committee. Interest in this great scheme was increased by a letter from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is also a member of the committee, read on the same occasion, in which he declared his unflagging interest in a project he believed would have the effect of binding closer together all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. He also expressed his opinion that the road would afford a complete guarantee of peace. Its greatest recommendation, however, is that it would open up vast regions now unsettled on account of remoteness from markets, as well as promoting commercial intercourse between peoples now practically unknown to each other. The scheme is not so gigantic and difficult as appears at first glance, for it is estimated that nearly one-half of the distance is already covered by existing railways in the United States, Mexico, Central and South America. It is admitted that the gaps to be constructed are in mountainous regions, therefore costly, but not insurmountable. One of them, the section from Manitoba to Hudson's Bay, that aspiring province is burning to carry out.

Under the Vermont liquor law which went into force a year ago every city, town and village in the state votes annually whether it shall have license or no license. Last year only forty-one of these municipalities out of two hundred and forty-six voted in favor of the license system. This year there were only thirty-one willing to permit the opening of saloons. Rutland alone among those that went 'dry' last year voted to go 'wet' this year. The lumbering and pulp interests are large in the state, and all these oppose the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor. There are five cities in Vermont, all of which but one, Barré, voted for license this year, as they did last year, but in all places the vote in favor of licensing was much smaller than a year ago. This shows that, after experience of the saloon, many people have turned against it, and that a large majority outside the cities are practical prohibitionists. In the State of Maine a new law for the stricter enforcement of prohibition went into operation last week. The liquor dealers, satisfied that the sheriffs would carry out the law to the letter, packed up their stock and shipped it to Boston to avoid confiscation. These facts may be accepted as indications that prohibition is not altogether a failure in the eyes of those who know most about it.

A senseless scare, much discussed just now by the press of the United States, has been started by the story that Japan has designs on the Philippines, and that when she gets through with the job of thrashing the Russians, she will turn her attention to expelling the Americans from islands geographically and ethnically allied to her empire. Interviewed on the subject, the Japanese minister at Washington pointed out the absurdity of the story, and showed by common sense reasoning that the United States was the natural ally of Japan in the Far East. He said his country had not set out on a career of conquest; the war with Russia was a struggle for existence, and the natural direction of Japanese expansion was westward into the temperate zone, not southward into the tropics. It will furthermore appear to anyone who studies the position of Japan towards the powers which have been helping themselves to Chinese territory that the keynote of her policy must be to cultivate the most cordial relations with the United States, as she has done with Great Britain, for these are the two great naval powers on whose friendship she must rely in case of a not unlikely combination to deprive her of the fruits of her victories over Russia, such as was formed after her war with China.

To 'stand pat' is a phrase which the late session of Congress at Washington has shown means more than simply to retain the Dingley tariff without change or amendment. The business combinations, which are the real ruling power in the government of the United States, not only 'stand pat' on the tariff, but also towards each other to resist all attempts at legislative interference with their methods of doing business. This was proved conclusively and with glaring audacity in the case of the Pure Food bill. If there is any measure which should receive the prompt and earnest attention of national legislators it is one that seeks to provide against fraud in the adulteration of food and medicines. Yet for the last six years bills of this kind have failed to pass the Senate, the latest having been put off from time to time till the late session came to an end and the bill died with it. This treatment of a measure so obviously in the interest of public health and morals was the more remarkable from the fact that it was framed at the instance of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry, after investigating the widespread and insolent extent to which adulteration is practiced. But the Senate practically refused to interfere with the business enterprise of traders who use sulphate of copper, boracic acid, formaldehyde and other like deadly drugs in preparing foods for the market. This was 'standing pat' with a vengeance. And so the people will have to continue to submit to being poisoned as well as robbed, in order that the grand and sacred principle of 'standing pat' may be maintained and the stand-patters left at liberty to make money out of a downtrodden and poisoned people by practices which should send them to penitentiary.

It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance of Canadians, British as well as French, at the Jacques Cartier celebration to be held in St. Malo, on the coming 30th and 31st of July. The two nationalities in Canada cherish no sentiment in common more earnestly than that their mother lands should be united by the strongest bonds of mutual friendship and esteem. A delegation, composed, as we suggest, of representative Canadians of both nationalities, would present a striking object lesson of cordiality which could not but have a beneficial effect on the relations between the two nations. It should help to bury the hatchet forever, by illustrating how Frenchmen and Britons can, by working together, accomplish great results. Jacques Cartier, the Corsair discoverer of the St. Lawrence, is a historical personality so remote from the wars which eventually decided the destinies of this continent that all Canadians, whatever their lineage, join equally in homage to his memory. At the same time, it would be eminently gratifying to all were the occasion seized upon to proclaim, in the face of a world distracted by race discords, that there is a land whose people, though divided by race, faith and speech, have discovered a way of advancing on the path of imperial greatness shoulder to shoulder in cordial sympathy and mutual respect. For these reasons and others that could be cited, we sincerely hope that there will be an attendance of Canadians at the St. Malo celebration which will make it a happy epoch, not only for the Dominion, but for the Empire and the Republic, to which the races in Canada bear, each in its own way, the allegiance of ancestral love and veneration, while both unite in loyalty to the Crown under whose benignant sway this magnificent result has been accomplished.

Our correspondent, the Rev. I. T Newman, Methodist minister of Bonavista, Newfoundland, writes a most interesting letter, and one we hope the majority of our readers will find time to peruse. Newfoundland newspapers came to us at the end of January containing accounts of supposed wrecking. The accounts were most circumstantial and implied most barbarous conditions. The inhabitants of Bonavista were pictured as most depraved. A lot of them were said to have scuttled a wrecked vessel, and afterwards to have burned her; they were said to have assaulted the wreck commissioner and constable who tried to prevent them. Six people were tried and found guilty. Then the people of Bonavista were represented as giving the most excited demonstrations of their sympathy with the alleged wreckers. Our information was that these prisoners were found guilty of wrecking, but our correspondent says that it was not wrecking that they were either charged with or convicted of. They were condemned for 'conduct at the scene of the wreck.' According to Mr. Newman, there was no looting and no attempt was made to loot, neither was the ship burned by the people of Bonavista. The whole lamentable affair, indeed, seems to have been owing to the blundering zeal of the constable. Mr. Morine, the member for Bonavista, is quoted as saying that the only fault of the people was 'their hot-headed resistance to a policeman misunderstanding them.' Certainly, Mr. Newman makes an interesting and convincing case for his parishioners, and we are very much pleased indeed to obtain his refutation of the slanderers of their own country. Mr. Newman quotes with approval an article on the subject in the Harbor Grace 'Standard,' which says: 'The 'Witness' is not to blame for its 'severe comments, as it no doubt saw 'the sensational and untruthful reports 'that appeared in the St. John's papers.' The St. John's papers certainly seem to have been gravely misled in the matter.

THE WAR.

General Linevitch is said to have his front along the eastern bank of the southern branch of the Sungari, with one flank on Kirin and the other on the point where the railway crosses the river. These two points are said to be the only ones where that considerable river is fordable, so that as soon as the ice goes out the position will be a strong one, though it would, of course, be assailable in rear by a force landing at Possiet Bay or some other point on the Sea of Japan. The Japanese have their front, so far as is known, at Chang tu, eighty miles north of Mukden, and a hundred and eighty from the crossing just mentioned. They have repaired and are using the railway up to this point. The western army of the Japanese is thus in full touch with its base while their eastern armies are more or less in commissariat difficulties owing to the denudation of the country by the Russians. Both sides are recuperating their exhausted energies in preparation for another spring at each other.

THE FREE TRADE TRIUMPH.

Mr. Balfour does not cut a very strenuous figure, and certainly not a consistent one, in the succeeding 'tariff reform' tableaux. After coquetting with 'retaliation' and expressing sympathy for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's views, parting from the free-trade members of his cabinet, and filling their places with supposed 'tariff reformers,' we find him, with by-election after by-election going against him, ever growing more milk-and-watery concerning that issue. Only recently, he told the country that the next elections would not be fought upon the 'tariff reform' issue at all, but that the main appeal of the government would be the old Unionist one of 'the country's in danger,' and 'No home rule for Ireland.' This last was announced on the eve of the Bute election, with no satisfactory effect on that constituency. In the same line he has instructed his followers that there is room in the Unionist party for a variety of fiscal opinions. Following this, there was seen last week in the House of Commons a free-trade motion proposed by a Liberal, seconded by a prominent Unionist, supported enthusiastically by another prominent Unionist, and carried by 254 votes to two. Mr. Balfour did not join in the debate, excepting to request his followers not to do so, and he and many of his followers did not vote. It was anything but a 'glorious' position for Mr. Balfour and the Chamberlainite wing of his party, and Lord Hugh Cecil had commonsense on his side when he declared that the electorate would not rally to those who failed to rally to their own cause. He also said that after last night the country would not take the 'tariff reformers' seriously; but, according to the by-elections, the country never has taken them very seriously. Nevertheless, last week's business may be depended upon to lose them more votes if anything could. The statement that Mr. Balfour obtained Mr. Chamberlain's consent to act as he did is not inherently improbable. But it was a great lack of judgment, calculated to discourage friends and put new heart into opponents: 'He either fears his fate too much, 'Or his deserts are small, That dares 'not put it to the touch, To gain or lose 'it all.' Certainly, in the interests of 'tariff reform,' vacillation is the very worst thing, as an assumption of boldness is its first and last hope and chance.

THE BALLOT BOX CRIMES.

Light punishment has fallen upon Frank J. Reilly, so far as his actual sentence is concerned, considering the heinousness of his offence. Associated with him in procuring bogus ballot boxes were B. O. Lott and a man named Shibley, both of whom have absconded. Lott was the Liberal candidate in West Hastings and Shibley in Frontenac. Others mixed up with the case, in one way or another, are Police Magistrate Harryett and Ruttan. Harryett's case is put off to the fall assizes, while the jury brought in 'no bill' in the case of Ruttan. Ruttan was the man who was charged with 'drowning' the ballot boxes after the elections were over. It was Lott's brother, 'Phil,' who first exposed the conspiracy, and so much like a dime novel story was it that few at first believed it. It seemed impossible that men who were then considered sane, responsible and respectable, could commit such a base and melodramatic offence and one so certain to be found out. Reilly was the go-between for Lott and Shibley in getting the false ballot boxes made at Watertown, N.Y., and getting them conveyed to the places where they were to be operated. But others necessarily had to be let into the secret so as to get the boxes manipulated. These men showed a stupendous confidence in the utter corruptness of public opinion all about them to count on the co-operation of so many; and the extraordinary sympathy shown them and gentleness with which they have been treated, show that their instincts were not entirely at fault. The flight of the chief conspirators and the conviction of one, at least, who has faced his trial, cannot help but be salutary. Those who have fled are forever discredited, as are some who remain and whom the law may not punish. The fate of Reilly, once a highly-respectable and studious young man, should sink deep into the minds and hearts of our whole people, as should the threat of the judge, who said that had the principals in the case come before him he would certainly have given them the full sentence of seven years in the penitentiary, without any hesitation. It would look, however, as though Canada would have to enquire into the sort of moral training in which her people are being brought up, and put herself to school in the very first principles of honor. What is wanted, in school, and church, and everywhere where people gather together, is a vigorous inculcation of men's duty to one another—the beauty and safety of virtue. We have had a very humiliating object lesson in the degradation to which lax principles of honor may bring a community.

THE MAP.

The first act of General Linevitch, as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, was to shut down on the reporters. The Japanese did this at the beginning of the war, with the result that we have till now been far more in touch with the Russian camps than with those of the Japanese, and but for untoward conditions would probably have had our sympathies more evoked for the Russians, whom we knew somewhat in detail, than for the Japanese, whom we only knew in masses of colossal size. The policy of General Linevitch, which is doubtless wise from a military point of view, even in the case of a victorious army, still more in the case of a retreating one, will have the effect of saving newspaper readers the task of wading daily through columns of war reports of which some small part has been news and the rest mere reverberation. The map which appears in this paper makes plain the conditions on which the war writers base their telegraphed surmises. These tell us that General Linevitch's only chance is in holding the lines of the southern branch of the Sungari. Harbin, spelt Kharbin on our map, on the northern branch, though splendidly fortified and appointed for defence, would not, it is now said, be defensible at all from the Japanese army, as the railway, instead of being in the Russian rear, as heretofore, is at right angles to the line of attack, and could be cut on either side by flank movements. A flank movement on the east would cut off and isolate Vladivostok, and a flank movement on the west would cut off the whole Russian army. For such a western flank movement it is said that the road down the south-western branch of the Sungari affords the greatest facilities. This is all inexpert surmise, which any of us could make from the map, and comes from a quarter whence we have received much rubbish. Yet it seems reasonable enough. The question whether, as alleged, the road down the southern Sungari through Mongolia is or is not, by actual measurements, considerably shorter than the route by rail to the point of junction, is unimportant. It is sufficient that the defenders of Harbin would be in peril of such a diversion and would have to string out their defensive force along the whole line, to the serious weakening of their centre. On the other hand, it is said by military authorities that the moving of an army of three hundred thousand men over four or five hundred miles is no easy business, and, assuming that army to be exhausted for the present, Field Marshal Oyama's task would necessarily take time enough to allow of the Russian army being greatly reinforced at the usual rate of ten to twelve hundred fresh men a day. Looked at from this distance, it would seem as though the wisest course of Russia would be the complete evacuation of Manchuria at least as far as the line of the Khingan mountains, not shown on our map, which, though within Manchuria, form its natural boundary.

THE COMING SEA FIGHT.

An intimation from St. Petersburg that, when Admiral Nebokatoff effects a juncture with Admiral Rojestvensky in a few days, the combined fleet will proceed to meet Admiral Togo, may be accepted, if true, as a confirmation of the view, held by British and German

critics of the war, that Russia's only hope of a diversion in her favor is centred on the Baltic fleet. On paper, according to Russian accounts, it is an armada quite formidable enough to sweep the China Sea and make its way successfully to Vladivostok. It is said to number fifty-five ships of all classes, including twenty-five battleships; one report makes the number of these twenty-eight. This is a much larger fleet than that of Japan all told, which would have to be divided, one part to meet the Baltic fleet, the other to guard against possible excursions by Russian cruisers from Vladivostok. Under these circumstances the task before Admiral Rojestvensky appears far from insurmountable, if the ships are in serviceable condition and the men who have the handling of them are capable. The history of the Russian navy and its performances in the present war do not sustain the idea that the Baltic fleet is all it should be in these respects, whereas the Japanese navy is known to be in all particulars in the highest state of efficiency. Still, the advantage of numbers and metal is so great on the side of Russia as to make the contest a very serious matter for Admiral Togo. A Japanese squadron is now cruising in the neighborhood of the Straits of Sunda and Malacca, through one or other of which the Baltic fleet is expected to pass. It could make a detour and seek to reach Vladivostok by some other opening, but the difficulty of coaling would be increased by distance. Without motive power the fleet would be at the mercy of the Japanese, who are pretty sure to be well posted concerning the Russian line of progress towards the East. It is evident that Admiral Rojestvensky cannot dally much longer on the way. Should he gain a victory the position of Russia would be immeasurably improved by giving her control of the sea. It would, in fact, reverse the whole situation in her favor. Defeat, on the other hand, would be a final crushing blow to Russian hopes of retrieving her position in Manchuria. Everything, therefore, depends on the result of the naval battle which must take place should the Baltic fleet proceed, as reported, to its destination.

ARBITRATION.

Whatever other results may follow from the war between Russia and Japan, the most beneficent is to be seen in the impetus it has given to the international peace movement. In addition to the stupendous horrors of modern warfare on a great scale, the enormous cost and the uncertainty of the outcome, even, as in the case of Japan and China, of complete victory, the cations must consider the economical and business aspects of it. Heretofore the military feature chiefly occupied attention, battles and sieges having more attractions than the more prosaic, though not less important, affairs of finance and commerce. This being a business age, in which the value of the products of human labor, skill and enterprise are carefully estimated, no government, however powerful, can contemplate war without being convinced that it might have to make sacrifices enormously out of proportion to all it could gain by military success. Russia, the greatest military power on the earth before Japan pricked the bubble of her reputation, presents a blazing illustration of this truth. Already the eclipse of Muscovite militarism has had its effect on Germany, which ranked next to Russia as a military power. Germany is ready, we have been lately told, to shake hands with France across the bloody chasm, forget and forgive, if France is willing, and enter upon a new era of peace and good will with her hereditary enemy. Should this advance be met with a generous response, the gloomy cloud of war-foreboding which has lowered over Europe for thirty-five years would show signs of clearing away. The armed peace, which for this long period has cost both France and Germany almost incalculable expenditures, would begin to give way to less exhausting conditions.

The reverses of Russia, the changed attitude of Germany, and the well-known desire of the people of France to avoid war, give a new interest to the well meaning zeal of those who meet from from year to year in the Interparliamentary Union for the promotion of international arbitration. The world has already been apprized of the proposals that are going to be submitted by the delegates from the United States. The first of these is that the parliaments of Central and South American republics be invited to associate themselves with the Union. The second is that a genuine treaty of arbitration will be framed whereby the jurisdiction of the Hague tribunal will be extended over special kinds of disagreements between nations. The third, that an international congress be called to formulate and negotiate such a treaty. The United States is constantly spoken of in its own press as the leader in such matters as this. Yet, far from being so, it is the only power that has over and over again rejected treaties of arbitration, and, in practice, refused overtures of arbitration in cases to which arbitration obviously applied, that is, where the questions at issue were judicial and depended on evidence. It may, for this reason, be the more hopeful that the proposal to extend the idea of the arbitration agreement should come from that source. It must be remembered, however, that arbitration in most quarrels has no basis upon which to frame a judgment other than the relative power and insistence of the parties. The peacemakers are reduced to finding out how far each power can be got to yield in bringing them upon common ground. In so far as this element enters into arbitration it is clear that it does not obviate the necessity of armed force in reserve. This association of members of the various national parliaments is, of course, a purely voluntary body collected rather by zeal than by capacity. It, however, includes in its membership men of the highest standing in the countries to which they belong, and exercises a strong influence on popular opinion in all those countries. It is, therefore, not likely to be without considerable effect in bringing about that which all the nations are longing for.

A NOTABLE BANKING EVENT.

The news that Lord Strathcona is about to resign the presidency of the Bank of Montreal was not unexpected. It has been understood for several years past that His Lordship contemplated such a step, partly on account of the absorbing nature of his valuable work in Great Britain, and also because of his desire that Sir George Drummond, the vice-president, should take the place to which his arduous labors had rightfully entitled him. Lord Strathcona is happily not to sever altogether his long connection with our premier banking institution, but he will hold in future the unique position of 'honorary president,' after the necessary legislation is passed creating that office. Lord Strathcona's age, his talents, his princely benefactions, his wide sympathies, his wise and kindly philanthropies, the noble manner in which he represents this country abroad,—all these things and more have made him to be regarded as the 'great representative Canadian,' of whom all Canada is proud, so proud that it was desired by the people to erect a statue to him in this commercial metropolis of the Dominion during his lifetime. Such an honor, however, he modestly declined, and we know that he needs no such monument, for monuments of his beneficence are all around us. Sir George Drummond has been acting president of the bank for a number of years past, and his succession to the title will be universally applauded. The presidents of the Bank of Montreal require to be men in whom the public has the utmost confidence. Sir George is fully entitled to such confidence, and has it. As vice-president of the bank, as chairman of the Banking Committee of the Senate, and in many other business, social and benevolent activities Sir George Drummond's name has always stood for earnestness, honor and success. In his public speeches, Sir George is not much given to figures of rhetoric or flights of fancy, but for illuminating facts and clearness of exposition he may be depended upon, so that his words are always welcomed. His speech in the Senate, the other day, upon the postal rates between Great Britain and Canada, was most able in these vital respects. At present, the Bank of Montreal has nine directors. In the future, when the necessary legislation is passed and sanctioned by the shareholders, it will have twelve. It will thus add to its strength by including several more of our merchant princes on its board of administration.

ASKING CHARITY.

It is to be hoped that the London 'Outlook' is not well informed as to the alleged intention of Mr. Haultain, when he becomes Premier of one of the new provinces, to pass a resolution in favor of the proposal to impose a two-shilling duty on foreign wheat entering the British market. Newspapers and speakers on both sides in Britain have expressed admiration for the wise reticence of Canadians in relation to the burning question of taxation of the food of the people of the United Kingdom for the benefit of the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain calls it preference, but it is really a new burden. A tariff which would give Canadian wheat an advantage of two shillings a quarter—six cents a bushel—over the grain coming from other countries, would undoubtedly raise the price of the loaf to the British taxpayer, which must adapt itself to the cost of the higher priced grain. But the reason why the motion attributed to Mr. Haultain is one which should not be made is that it would be a purely selfish demand for the British people to tax themselves for the benefit of Canadians, who are in no wise in need of such charity. The British could only do this for one of two reasons, either that Canada is going to make them some substantial fiscal return, which no one in Canada has proposed, or that it is needed to hold us from annexing ourselves to the United States, which is without a shadow of foundation, and to admit which on our part would be to belie that loyalty which is our strongest national passion. The working people of Great Britain are at present streaming over to Canada, a proof that our lot is better than theirs, so that it would be much more fitting for Canadian legislators to endeavor to find some way of lessening the burdens of the people in the Mother Country than to propose to increase them by a tax on their bread for our benefit. Canadian wheat has already an immense advantage. It is superior to wheat grown any where else in the world and commands a better sale. The millers of Minneapolis must have it to improve the grade of their flour, and British millers prefer it even at a higher price than wheat from other countries.

A FAIRY TALE.

A correspondent of the New York 'Tribune' says that oil of good quality is now gushing from the earth in the Canadian North-West. In the extreme south-western section of Alberta, five miles from the United States frontier, he declares that a thriving town has sprung up within the past few weeks, populated almost entirely by oil prospectors and those interested in the development of the recent discoveries. It is strange to read, at this time of dispute over the school clauses of the Autonomy Bills, and the excitement concerning them that is supposed to prevail in the North-West Territories, that Athabaska and Alberta are 'oil crazy.' It is said that one company has two wells where the town has sprung up, each of which will produce three hundred barrels of illuminating oil a day; that the region is one of the richest in oil in the world; and that northward for fully a thousand miles oil exists in unknown quantities. It is asserted also that for the last year or so prospectors have covered the country, boring and striking oil, and then plugging the 'bore holes' to keep the matter as quiet as possible. The stories go that one of the best known experts has located for a syndicate the richest subterranean lake of fuel oil he has ever known; that many companies are being formed, and that land is commanding the highest prices all through the oil belt. The 'Tribune' is a very respectable channel of information, but we should think, if Alberta and Athabaska were oil crazy, that we would have heard of it by some more direct route. The gushers, if there are such, would seem to have been very secret, plugged indeed, as well as all information with regard to them. But a country surely cannot well go oil crazy without knowing it. Even if all this was true, it might not be an unmixed blessing. It would mean booms, panics, speculations, an invasion of adventurers, money combines, deception on the part of some, and ruin as well as success as the lot of many. Agriculture is so much more ancient an occupation, so much more steady; on the whole, more extendedly profitable; and, we had almost said, so much more respectable, than the oil business; we hear the news of the 'oil craze' with mixed satisfaction.

TUBERCULOSIS DISCUSSED.

The debate upon tuberculosis in the Senate promises to be of much value. Until some twenty-five years or so ago the general practice was to keep patients confined in a warm room, or, if they could afford it, to send them to a warmer climate. The idea very generally held at the time was that 'consumption' was hereditary and incurable. Great strides in knowledge have been made since then. It has been proved beyond a doubt that the disease is not hereditary; that it is curable, if taken in its early stages; that the disease is rare above certain altitudes, because the air is colder; that it disappears in the region of perpetual congelation; and that, therefore, high altitudes, open air, and sunshine are necesary for its amelioration and cure. A few advanced thinkers and philanthropists built and administered sanatoria in England on a small scale fifty years ago, but the law of higher altitudes was not then accepted, and one well-known sanatorium was built on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, where the air is relaxing. Of recent years, the most advanced knowledge has been applied to the cure of consumption in England, and on a considerable scale. The result has been a lowering of the death rate from this cause by fifty percent, and the promise that it will be wiped out entirely there in 1940. New York State, too, has done wonders in the Adirondacks in attempting to stamp out tuberculosis, the consequence being that the New York death rate from this cause is less than in any other city on the continent. In Canada, we have done nothing publicly and very little privately in this cause of segregating those attacked by tuberculosis, and our death rate is very high—the Hon. Mr. Edwards says that it is a tenth of the deaths from all causes in Canada, and that more deaths are caused by it than by measles, typhoid fever and smallpox combined. Sir William Hingston states that not only do nine thousand people in Canada die from it every year, but that some forty thousand are incapacitated for work by the disease. Placing the money value of a man at six thousand dollars, it is seen what an enormous loss there is from this cause to the family and the state. Senators Edwards and Hingston and other senators consider that the time has come when parliament should take some active steps to reduce such widespread suffering and mortality. New York State has only recently built an immense sanatorium in the Adirondacks, between Saranac Lake and Lake Placid, and why should not our Dominion government build one in the Laurentians, where the conditions are equally favorable with those of the Adirondacks? As Dr. Hingston said, the difficulty in Canada is the impenetrable ignorance of the masses, who, if they could be taught, would be quick to help their fellowmen. But why should not the government for once go in advance of the mass of public opinion, rather than lag behind it in the customary fashion? In this, at least, it need have no fear of being condemned for its course. On the contrary, incalculable numbers now and in the future would bless it. The debate, if it does no more, will, at least, as Sir William said, 'Go some way toward education.'

SCHOOL AMENDMENTS.

The government's amendment to the school clauses give the local legislatures the administration of the provincial school funds under the one condition that there shall be no discrimination against separate schools. They may demand what hours of school exercises they like, what standard of teaching they like, what curriculum and efficiency they like, but under such regulations they must put separate schools under no disability, because they are separate schools. This differs from a constitutional prescription dividing such funds pro rata, and, granted the continuance of the separate schools, is a fair arrangement. Mr. Haultain and some others continue to object, not to the separate schools as a fact. These would probably continue, even if the provinces had all power in the matter. The objection is simply that it is unconstitutional to take from a province its provincial right to do what it likes in the matter of education. This is, as we have said before, just where we of the minority in the Province of Quebec cannot wax very warm with them. We cling very determinedly to the immunities granted us at Confederation, and we are in a bad position to protest against similar safeguards to the preferences of a minority elsewhere. The Toronto 'Globe, honorably forsaking its acknowledged position as chief Toronto organ of the Liberal Government, takes very vigorously the some position as Mr. Haultain. It repudiates 'the hysteria of sectarian zeal-'ots,' but 'stands for the 'provincial 'rights of Saskatchewan and Alberta.'

The British North America Act, as we have pointed out time and again, states that any province having separate schools at the time of Confederation shall continue those schools, and that any province which establishes separate schools after Confederation shall thereafter continue them. There are separate schools already in the North-West Territories, soon to become the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Prime Minister and those who think with him, are of opinion that, in the spirit of the Confederation act, that system must be continued. Indeed, Mr. Scott, Minister of State, prepared and sent out a booklet with the intention of showing that the perpetuation of separate schools in the North-West Territories was the chief object of the school clause in the legislation of 1875, at a time when the Roman Catholics were in the majority. On the other hand, it is argued that parliament had no power under the constitution to fetter the Territories when they should become provinces; that parliament had power to pass such legislation for the Territories, as such, but that immediately they are born as provinces they automatically inherit all provincial rights. The 'Globe' broadly and strongly takes that view. It holds that under the British North America Act the new provinces 'are free exclu-'sively to make laws in relation to edu-'cation, to continue their present sys-'tem, to modify it, or to substitute an-'other for it, as their legislatures shall 'decide.' There is no ambiguity about the position on either side. It is a clear-cut case of 'yes' and 'no.' Is the power to deal with education an exclusive right of the new provinces under the British North America Act? The government by the legislation it proposes emphatically says that it is acting in the spirit of that act in perpetuating the system which exists. The other side of opinion just as emphatically says it has no right to do so. This would appear to create a case eminently for the courts to decide, especially as the new provinces are pretty certain to make the appeal if the separate school clauses of the autonomy bills are passed. It is a case for the decision of jurists in the highest court of the Empire, and there it will doubtless be decided some time, should the people of the new provinces be left dissatisfied. That they are dissatisfied is no longer obvious. Mr. Sifton, though with natural reluctance in view of his pronounced position, has accepted the amendment. So have the seven Liberal members from the Territories, while the three Conservative representatives still oppose it. The acquiescence of the majority and those of the party which has always stood for provincial rights, certainly weakens the hands of those in the provinces who base their objection exclusively on the ground of provincial rights.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Now that war news is likely to be scarcer through the Russian embargo on newspaper despatches we can the more easily turn our attention to the still more important matter of the revolution that is going on in Russia. This task is rendered unattractive by the fact that, wild and unreliable as is the war news, still more wild and unreliable is the Russian home news. Not only are the facts, whether on the government side or on that of the revolutionists, of a secret sort; but the world is permeated with a singularly active propaganda, whose aim and interest it is to make the worst of all acts of the authorities and the most of all disturbed conditions. Still there is enough of overt revolution and overt repression to show that the non-Russian outposts of the empire are in a condition of more or less pronounced revolt, and there are enough of facts known to make us suspect that the Russian peasantry themselves have been very much upset by active efforts to mislead them and to sow discontent and mistrust among them. The latest news is that there is in government quarters not only a growing consensus in favor of making peace, but also in favor of taking immediate steps towards constitutional reform. We may condemn the vacillation which the Czar has shown in this matter, but in judging him we must try to see things as they present themselves to him. The fact that the Russian Government has been hideously grasping and corrupt puts it in our minds entirely out of court. We simply condemn all it does. Yet we have in the Czar one whom we know to be well meaning, and who, however lacking in personal force or wisdom, can at least help us to look fairly at the difficulties that face the administration.

To us, to whom parliamentary government has come down from Magna Charta and indeed from our Anglo-Saxon days, nothing seems more foolish than to balk at the almost unanimous demand of the zemstvo convention for representative institutions. That body, consisting substantially of the nobility and the gentry of the country, was, of all others, the most likely to be conservative and unprecipitate. Yet it did not make such startling requests for the class it chiefly represented as for the peasantry who are known to be so simple and uninformed that they are capable of almost any error in judgment. This was a surprising attitude for such a representative gathering of those who have most at stake in the country to take, but, all the more, does the daring of it and the remarkable unanimity of it seem to prove its necessity. Then came the irresponsible rising of the people—only a few of them, but evidently a representative crowd. It was a strike and yet a political revolt. It was a peaceful demonstration, yet its demand was for the most revolutionary governmental changes, and had wrapped up in it the direst possibilities of disturbance. There was the honest workman wanting betterment without limit, and there was, unseen, his revolutionist inciter telling him that he could get everything he wanted by getting a parliament. This uprising was, unfortunately, met by bullets, very much as a threatening mob that refused to disperse might have been in the streets of Cincinnati or Chicago. This particular mob was not a threatening one; it was moving forward in the most wonderful simplicity of faith in the 'Little Father,' who, it was sure, would right every wrong. Yet, in view of the fact that in Russia all organization is rebellion, its reckless daring was suggestive of any possibility. The nearest thing to it that we recall on this continent was the invasion of the Capitol at Washington by the Coxey army, but that movement had become a ridiculous fiasco long before it reached the Capitol, and was obviously innocuous. No shooting was necessary; it was simply rounded up on the sward of the Capitol grounds like a herd of sheep. It was not, however, allowed to approach the president. Very different was this Russian movement, which had all the elements of tinder among an infinite amount of gunpowder. But the very fact that it had the sympathies of a whole people and represented immeasurable forces rendered it the worst of bad policy to put fire to it.

For a nation to demand Magna Charta, freedom of speech and press, and an eight-hour day, and everything between these, all at once, naturally takes away the breath of anyone who thinks how many centuries it has taken to develop British freedom and how some of the things which the Russian proletariat claims as rights, we of the West have not yet decided upon as desirable. There is a positiveness, moreover, about the Russian demands which suggests a complete unwillingness to go a step at a time. We have in our own empire conditions which can in a broad way be compared with those which Russia is facing. Representatives of the Indian peoples meet from year to year and formulate demands for representative government and many other radical changes. The easy and only answer to these demands is that the Indian peoples are not ready for such steps, but that everything is being done that the government can do to secure their advancement. The Russian authorities are equally sure that their people have not the training or responsibility of character to make them fit to govern themselves, and a good deal has of late appeared to warrant them in this view. It would be well for them if they could absolve themselves by saying that they are doing all they can to train the people into such fitness. The pleasantest rumor we have seen is that compulsory education is about to be enforced on the whole people. If this were carried out the Russian people would spring at one bound far in advance of ourselves in one of the principal elements of national fitness. It seems evident at all events that there is a revolution going on in Russia which is at a crisis that should win for her the deepest sympathy of all free peoples and the prayer that she may have a happy issue out of all her afflictions.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Kingston, Ont., March 24.—Arrangements are under way for the affiliation of Queen's University with Oxford University, so that in future no examinations will be needed for Queen's applicants for the Rhodes scholarships.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

Oyama—A Personal Estimate and Description of the Foremost Fighter of the Age—By Baron Kaneko, in the New York 'World.'

Oyama's Idea of Happiness—The 'Evening News,' Detroit.

The Military System of Japan—Baron Suyematsu, in the 'National Service Journal.'

Influence of Religion on Japanese Character—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

The Somaliland War — What We Have Gained—English Papers.

The Passing of Mr. Wyndham—By T. W. Russell, M.P., in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

Arctic Surgery—Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, in 'Leslie's Monthly.'

Health a Conquest—By Edward Carpenter, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.

Religious Pathology or Natural Science?—Beriah G. Evans, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

The Message of Micah—Sermon preached in Westminster Abbey, by John Percival, D.D., Bishop of Hereford—The 'Christian World Pulpit.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Concerning Dr. Arne—By John F. Runciman, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.

F. C. G.—The Heaven-born Delineator of Mr. Chamberlain—By E. V. Lucas, in the 'Spectator,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

'Spring'—By James Thomson.

Spring—Verses from the 'Grey Brethren'—By Michael Fairless.

A New Book of Poetry—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.

The Fugitive Blacksmith—A Real Book—The Springfield 'Republican'; the Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

The Uses of Free Libraries—Mr. John Morley and Books—English Papers.

'Wot's This Here Lib'ry Fur?'—The New York 'Evening Post.'

Faith and the Future—C. F. G. Masterman, in the 'Daily News,' London.

Maxims of Maxim—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.

Sir Hiram Maxim's Reply to Mr. Chesterton—'Daily News,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

School Deformities—The New York 'Tribune.'

Doubts of Nippur's 'Temple Library'—The Springfield 'Republican.'

The Simplon Tunnel—An Engineering Triumph—The New York 'Evening Post.'

Other Kinds of Flour—The Philadelphia 'Bulletin.'

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'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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

A BLIND MAN'S WORLD.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

The following pages, especially dedicated to men of the liberal professions who have just taken 'the leap into the dark,' would never have been written but for the misfortune which has befallen me; and it will be a great consolation to me if, as I hope, they serve to brighten the lives of others who have suffered like myself.

These words conclude the introduction to Dr. Javal's little volume. I must confess that my first impressions were disappointing, for I found that Dr. Javal, who became blind three years ago, at the age of sixty-two, had passed much time in, as it were, discovering the obvious. I asked several blind friends of great experience for their opinion of the book, and one of them, Dr. Campbell—than whom, I suppose, no living man as done so much to raise the standard of living and education among the English-speaking blind,—whilst agreeing in the main with my views, added:—'Nevertheless, I am glad Dr. Javal has resolved to make the best of circumstances, and what he writes may be useful to some who lose their sight late in life. I know that many give up the struggle and make no exertion whatever.' Independently of this opinion of Dr. Campbell, these words of the author effectually disarm criticism: 'In the following pages I shall set forth the results of my experiences and researches, and I ask for the indulgence of those who already understand the subject. As blind men go, I am but a parvenu.'

The following appeal from our author to his fellow-oculists contains a bullet which it is to be hoped will find its billet:—

I beseech my brethren to resist the tendency (the so-called humane tendency, which I call barbarous) to allow their patients to be hopefully amused by strychnine injections, electrisation, or useless internal remedies. The employment of these, even gratuitously, does nothing for the surgeon's reputation.

Dr. Javal, in my opinion, might have gone much further and condemned hasty and ill-considered operations, especially by inexperienced surgeons. I understand that Dr. Javal lost the sight of one eye from that dread disease known as glaucoma in 1885, and the second from the same disease in 1901, after 'a series of operations.' I do not care to remember how many pathetic cases I have known of persons who, possessing useful sight, have been plunged into darkness after 'a series of operations' for glaucoma.

Dr. Javal heads his first chapter 'Dependence and Freedom.' The following seems to show that he is less fortunate in his surroundings than some of us: 'One example of the difficulty encountered by the blind person in escaping from his dependence is the constantly recurring impossibility of personally checking other people's statements; and unless he can absolutely trust those about him life is intolerable.' Further on in his book the writer explains the way in which he manages to keep his correspondence secret, and mentions, apparently with approval, the custom of another blind man, whom he knows, of having his letters addressed 'Poste restante.' Calling for his letters, this man hires a cab and drives to a distant part of Paris and, entering a café, pays the waiter to read his correspondence. This all sounds very funny and rather deplorable to one who has an immense correspondence but never has a single letter which at least one of his family cannot read to him.

Dr. Javal has very sound views about some personal habits. He is of opinion that if the sense of smell is to help the blind to any considerable extent, 'smoking and snuff-taking must be relinquished if the nose is to be of real use in this way. Tobacco greatly interferes with the appreciation of odors.' I am in complete agreement with him on this point. I experience exquisite pleasure from my delicate sense of smell. Upon first entering my garden after breakfast I think of Keats's celebrated fifth stanza in one of his greatest odes:

I cannot see what flowers are at my feet,
Nor what soft incense hangs upon the boughs,
But, in embalmed darkness, guess each sweet, etc.

It was only temporary darkness with the poet, whilst it is perpetual with me; but I would not for all the tobacco grown in Cuba interfere with the enjoyment I derive from the sweet scents of my garden plot during the favorable months of the year. The English blind will be much amused with the following advice:—

Since the meal hour is the pleasantest in the blind man's daily round, it is most important that he learn to take his food nicely, and thus feel himself fit to dine out. I can hardly emphasize this too much. To prevent soiling of the clothes and linen he should wear a napkin in front. A little knot is tied at one of the corners and pushed in between the collar and the neck. By this device the napkin is prevented from falling off unexpectedly, and remains in place as securely as if it were fixed by a button. To take soup is a most difficult operation. The spoon should be tilted a little before raising it, so as to make sure it is not too full.

I have done a good deal of spoon-work during the last thirty years, but it has never been suggested to me that such precautions are necessary. I find no more difficulty in eating 'cleanly' than I did before I lost my sight. What care can do can be illustrated by another fact. I have in thirty years only broken one article—a small glass—which is less, I suppose, than I should have broken if I had not lost my sight. In my sighted days I visited Paris pretty frequently, and at one of its best hotels have often seen sighted Frenchmen preparing for the fray by arranging their napery in the manner suggested by Dr. Javal, but this always appeared to me to be bad form, although the subsequent proceedings proved that such precautions were not altogether unnecessary.

Dr. Javal lays great stress upon the necessity of the blind being scrupulously clean in their persons and neatly dressed. I have known the neglect of these result in the loss of valuable situations. It is particularly important for music teachers and piano tuners to attend to this advice. Dr. Javal writes much about French Braille and its literature, but with this I have not space to deal. I cannot, however, refrain from quoting here a charming poem by a French lady who is not only blind but almost entirely deaf.—Mme. Galeron de Calonne.

REVE D'AVEUGLE.

Quand le sommeil béni me ramène le rêve,
Ce que mes yeux jadis ont vu, je le revois;
Lorsque la nuit se fait, c'est mon jour qui selève,
Et c'est mon tour de vivre alors comme autrefois.

Etres mal définis, choses que je devine,
Tout cesse d'être vague et vient se dévoiler;
C'est la lumière, c'est la nature divine,
Ce sont des traits chéris que je peux contempler.

Et quand je me réveille encore tout ravie,
Et que je me retrouve en mon obscurité,
Je doute et je confonds le rêve avec la vie:
Mon cauchemar commence à la réalité.

Probably this charming poem was suggested by Milton's sonnet to his deceased wife, commencing:

Methought I saw my espoused saint
Brought to me, like Alcestis, from the grave;

and ending with those lines which contain such a fine and pathetic antithesis:

But O! as to embrace me she inclined
I waked, she fled, and day brought back my night.

It is in dreams that we blind see once more the sun setting and rising, spring flowers and summer roses, and flocks and herds, and the faces of those we love. Day brings back our night.

ALFRED HIRST.

TONGS TO EJECT DOGS FROM CHURCH.

(From 'English Country Life.')

Among the many quaint customs existing in remote country parishes in Wales until early in the last century, not the least interesting was the use of the dog tongs, known as 'gefail gwn' in the vernacular. These curious and somewhat formidable instruments, it need scarcely be said, were intended for ejecting quarrelsome dogs from church during divine service.

The Welsh farmer, living in his solitary home, some distance from the church, and combining his spiritual needs with his material occupations, would take his sheepdog with him to church, looking after his flocks and herds by the way. His canine friend was in some instances allowed to remain under the seat so long as he behaved himself and refrained from quarrelling with other dogs within the sacred precinct. At the slightest sign of a quarrel, the parish functionary, who was provided with a stool, 'set at the church door for the officer that clears the church from dogs,' forthwith ejected the offenders with the tongs, which were sufficiently strong and secure against any resistance.

The intrusion of dogs in church was not confined to Wales. As early as 1597 the farmers in the parish of Workshop took their sheepdogs with them to church, while as late as 1817 the same custom prevailed at Kirton-in-Lindsey. One of Archbishop Laud's reasons for ordering the erection of communion rails is said to have originated in his desire to deep dogs away from the altar and from defiling it and to prevent the recurrence of an incident where a dog ran away with the bread set apart for the Holy Communion. Sometimes these dog tongs were of wood, sometimes of iron.

MONARCH VS. PRESIDENT

WHICH IS THE GREATER DESPOT, QUEEN OF ENGLAND OR PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.

The Toronto 'News' tells the following story about the late Arthur Sinclair, whose death recently occurred in Toronto. He was a brother of Dr. S. B. Sinclair, vice-principal of the Ottawa Normal School:

'The late Mr. Arthur Sinclair, who during his university career, took so practical an interest in municipal problems and the comparative study of constitutions, was fond of recounting an episode which happened during a vacation at a summer resort in New Brunswick. He had then just begun the practice of law in Toronto. A number of Americans were present at this watering place. Mr. Sinclair, being of a serious turn of mind, and somewhat fresh from academic surroundings, became engaged with some of them in a discussion of the time-honored bone of contention, Monarchy vs. Republic.

'"See," said one of the party, "what a despot your monarch is. She is not dependent on the will of the people, but gets her throne by the mere accident of inheritance. Not being responsible to the people for her power she may meddle as she chooses in legislation or the administration of the laws without the least danger of losing her throne, as a result. Yet she rules over four hundred millions of subjects."

'The young lawyer smiled. "Do you know," he said, when the arguments were finished, "which is the greater despot, the Queen of England or the President of the United States?"

'There was but one prima facie answer to this—"The Queen of England."

'"I am sorry I cannot agree with you," said Mr. Sinclair. "The President of the United States has more executive power vested in his little finger than the Queen of the British Empire has in her whole sceptre. It is the citizens of the United States who are the subjects of despotism when they elect a monarch to whom they give the power to choose his own executive council, and to turn out of office, if he so chooses, every appointee of the administration which preceded him. It might pay you to take a leaf out of the book of real democracy by studying the politics of Canada."

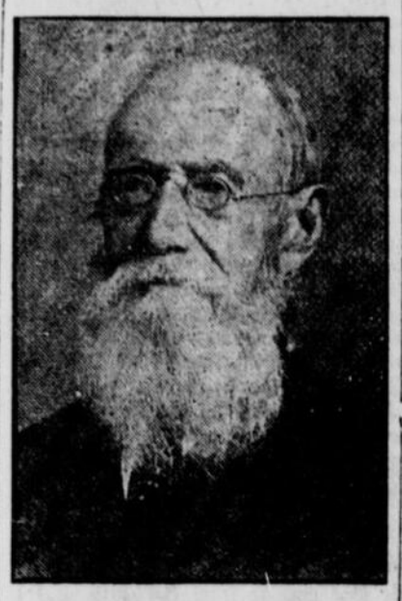
'The question of Monarch vs. President was never raised by that person again.'

FOR FRIENDLESS BOYS.

A Home Which has Been a Blessing to Many Young Lives.

IS NOW TO BE EXTENDED AT A COST OF $25,000.

'No boy in the city of Montreal need be without a home.' That is the proud boast of the friends of the Boys' Home in Mountain street.



MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER,
President and founder of the Boys' Home.

Started some thirty years ago, nearly 3,000 friendless boys have been cared for at the home, and given a start in life, which they could not otherwise have obtained. Many of the old boys are now holding responsible positions in the big trading concerns of the city, and some have entered the ministry.

At the present time there are fifty-one boys at the Home, and the work could be greatly extended if there were more accommodation. Friendless boys are taken in whether they have money or not, so long as they are prepared to work and behave themselves. The superintendent can always find work for the lads. Their board and lodging costs them $1.50 or $2 per week, while for older boys and young men the charge is $2.25 to $2.75. The boys not only have the best of plain food, and the comfort of a home, but have also the opportunities of improving their minds and exercising their bodies. There is a night school and a manual training class, both of which are much appreciated by the boys. They also have the use of a library, and are given military drill.

For a long time the necessity of providing further accommodation at the Home has been felt, and it is now proposed to pull down the old dilapidated part known as the Shaftesbury Hall, and replace it by the wing shown on the right of the accompanying cut. The cost of this structure will be in the neighborhood of $25,000. Of this amount the Executive Board have $10,000 in hand, and promises for $2,000 or $3,000 more. This leaves from $12,000 to $15,000 to be provided. An urgent appeal for donations towards this amount is issued to the public.

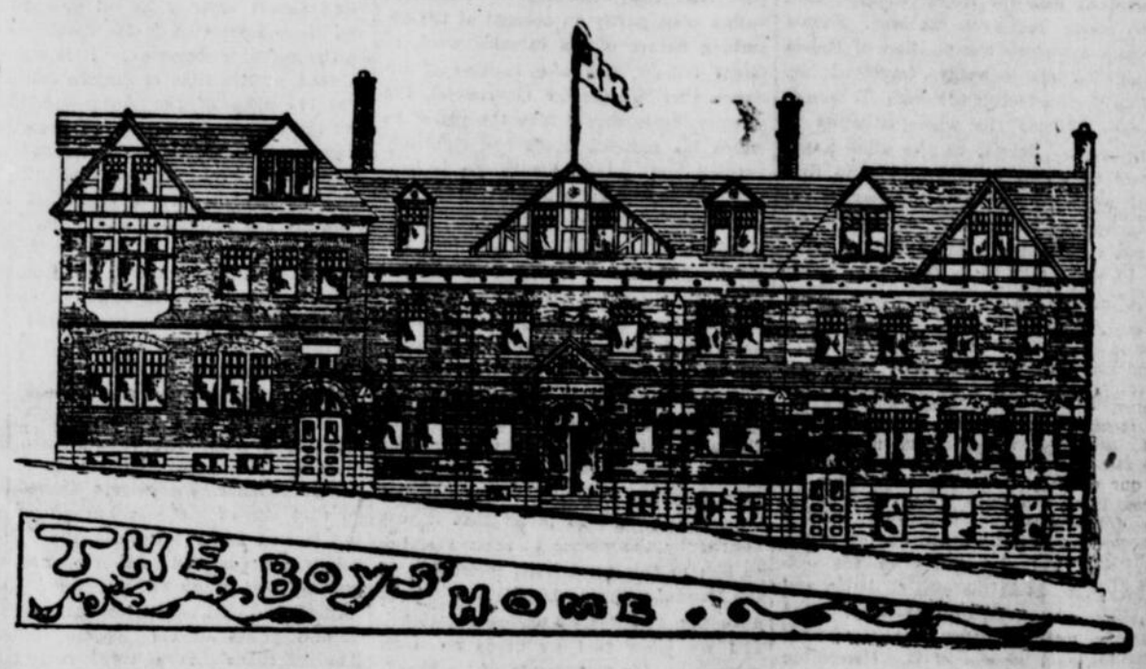
The new wing is to be called the Alexander wing, and is to be considered as a memorial to Mr. Charles Alexander, who founded the Home and built the first part out of his own pocket, and who has occupied the position of president from the start until the present time. This wing will increase the accommodation to eighty beds. It is proposed also to provide a gymnasium, and a swimming or plunge bath, with shower baths, while at the back of the building there is to be a large skating rink.

Mr. James R. Dick and Mrs. Dick have occupied the position of superintendent and matron respectively for the past twenty-two years, and the work has prospered under their care and proved a blessing to hundreds of young lives. When Mr. Dick came the work was being carried on in an old house, with a debt of $800 on it. New buildings have been put up, and in place of a debt there is now $10,000 or $12,000 in hand towards the desired extension.

The Executive Board are anxious to start the new building at as early a date as possible this spring, but they want to set to work without the incubus of a debt. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the public will show their appreciation of this valuable institution and subscribe willingly towards the extension.



MR. J. R. DICK,
Superintendent of the Boys' Home.



Advertisements.

Palpitation of the Heart—Nervous Prostration—Cured by

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

They make weak hearts strong.
They make shaky nerves firm.



Mr. Ray V. Cormier had a very trying experience while at College; but, thanks to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, he has been restored to health. He tells his experience in the following letter to us:—

"Wellington Station, P.E.I., Dec. 3rd, 1903
"Messrs. The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
"Toronto, Ontario.

"Gentlemen,—Having been cured of a very troublesome disease, I find it my duty to write you a few lines. I was troubled with a very great palpitation of the heart and nervous prostration. I was attacked with it at College, and could not follow up the games of the University without being overcome with fatigue. I could not descend the stairs without resting half-way. I have left College, and am working in a general store, where I found your famous pills. I used three boxes, and am now completely cured; I cannot thank you enough. You may use this letter for the purpose of benefiting anyone who is suffering as I did. My home is in Sackville, N.B., but at present I am on Prince Edward Island.

"I remain, dear sirs, RAY V. CORMIER."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cts. per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25. All dealers, or mailed on receipt of price.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.



BABY'S OWN SOAP
IS A SURE WINNER.
IT'S EXQUISITE for TOILET & NURSERY.
N.B.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Too Much Food
Too Little Exercise

Are the Conditions Which Lead to Biliousness, Indigestion and Constipation in the Winter and Impure Blood in the Spring.

There are two conditions of winter life which tend to the overworking and subsequent derangement of the liver.

First, too much rich food, especially meat and alcoholic drink, and, second, lack of exercise, and the breathing of dry and impure air.

As the result of excessive eating and drinking the work of the liver in filtering bile and other impurities from the blood is very largely increased.

Then, when from lack of fresh air and exercise, the lungs fail to oxydize and purify the blood, this extra work is thrown on to the liver and trouble is sure to result.

These are the circumstances which combine to bring about constipation, indigestion and biliousness in the winter and to leave the blood so impure and the system so run down in the spring.

To avoid the drowsiness, irritability of temper, headaches and general misery and melancholy of the "bilious" you must set the liver right.

Symptoms:

Coated Tongue.
Headache and Indigestion
Sour Stomach.
Muddy Complexion.
Wind in the Stomach.
Feelings of Weight and Oppression.
Smothering Sensations in the Chest.
Pains Under Left Shoulder Blade.
Drowsiness After Meals.
Despondency, Bad Temper
Biliousness, Constipation.

Fortunately disorders of the liver can be promptly overcome by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which cause a thorough cleansing of the filtering and excretory systems and an awakening of the liver to renewed energy and activity.

Such fatal ailments as Bright's Disease and Diabetes and such painful troubles a Gout and Rheumatism can be traced back to derangements of the liver and consequent clogging of the kidneys and bowels, and hence the importance of keeping the liver healthful and active.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cannot possibly fail to prove of benefit to you if you are suffering from the effects of a torpid, sluggish liver.

Possibly you have been using medicines that did not get at the real cause of trouble. You will not be disappointed with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Their enormous success has been attained by their certain and definite action on the liver.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most satisfactory treatment for every form of itching skin disease, eczema, salt rheum, barber's itch, chilblains, etc.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RAMABAI WANTS HELPERS.

('Mukti Prayer-Bell.')

The Lord has laid it on my heart to open twenty mission stations in different villages and send my girls to preach the Gospel where it is most needed. I want some missionary ladies to help me take care of these girls who will be sent out for this work. I am praying to the Lord to send some experienced Christian workers from England, America or Australia, who would be willing to bear the hardships of village life, for the sake of taking the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the women in the villages. How glad we should be to welcome these sisters, help them with the language and give them opportunities to get acquainted with the girls, and be trained for work in the new stations to be opened in God's own good time. Mukti Mission was started with the sole purpose of helping widows and deserted wives and orphan girls of India, and hitherto the Lord has helped us, and put his seal of approval on the work that is being done here for his glory. It is not asking too much of him to help us now to start some branches of this mission, that our girls may be able to go and do gospel work among their sisters and help them in other ways, too.

A branch of this mission was started at Bangalore last year, and has been blessed of God to the rescue and evangelization of many women. Manorama Aiman, who is in charge of the work, is carrying it on faithfully. But she needs some one from among our sisters of the west to help her. She could reach women in dozens of villages and preach the Gospel to them with the help of our girls, if she had an English or American missionary lady willing to live in a village, and help her to take care of the girls and Bible women.

An attempt has been made to start other branches, but it has not been successful as yet. But I know the Lord wants us to do this work and he will in the right time send the needed help and direct us how to proceed with it.

RAMABAI.

[For the Montreal 'Witness.'

IS JAPAN CIVILIZED?—ARE WE?

The following article was published recently in the English column of an influential Japanese magazine. A week ago, it was recited by one of the students of the Hiroshima Normal College, at a meeting of the English-speaking Society, at which I was present. Would that every earnest, high-purposed man might thoroughly ponder its words:

'What does civilization mean? We have always understood that the word represents a state of things in which organization is perfect, the enlightenment and morality of the people are of the first order, science and art are highly developed and peace reigns supreme. Some foreign journalists, however, appear to think otherwise. For, in spite of the fact that within the last two decades our country has made remarkable progress in all that constitutes the elements of civilization, in the true sense of the word, they never regarded us as a civilized nation; but, when our arms proved superior to those of Russia, then, and only then, did they begin to grant us that distinction. To their eyes, the spread of education among us; the great progress made by us in science and art; the constitutional government we possess; the freedom of speech and religious toleration we enjoy; the railways, steamship service, perfect system of telegraphic and postal communication and a thousand other modern blessings we have adopted are not sufficient tests of civilization. Only when our fleet crushed the Russian fleet, and our army defeated the Russian army, did they commence to take us seriously, and to say that we had proved ourselves worthy to be taken into the rank of first class, civilized powers. In other words, it is by virtue of our achievement in destruction, and not by that in construction, that we have been recognized as an equal among occidental nations. We do not know whether or not this is a matter upon which we should congratulate ourselves.'

This is a hard blow. Do we really deserve it?

Being called upon, after the recitation of the above, for an address, I promptly laid aside my prepared subject, and tried to make a reply—spoke of the unprecedented rapidity of Japan's progress as something which only those most fully alive to even the rush of the west could keep pace with; of the present great and terrible war as something decidedly spectacular—a world drama on a high stage—that even the man on the street was compelled to notice; of the fact that even among the most advanced peoples there were always those—though surely 'foreign journalists' should not stay among them—who do not read up the unobtrusive details of national life in times of peace, though these, everywhere, do most truly indicate national status; and so on. But the question here, that ought to force itself to the front in the heart of every American and European, is, Have we been as careful as possible to eliminate from our civilization ideal the old savage, 'might-is-right' spirit? Is the western policy itself, as represented by its constitutional governments, at bottom really 'constructive,' and not 'destructive'—firmly foundationed, as such a policy only can be, on intelligent individual and universal justice and love; and do we most assiduously teach such a policy to our children? True civilization, in the last analysis, is following God. And well he knows who follow. Do we really believe this? 'Behold, then the goodness and severity of God; toward them that fell, severity; but toward thee, God's goodness, if thou continue in his goodness; otherwise thou also shalt be cut off.' Japan is rapidly assimilating this truth, as she is successfully exploiting almost every good thing. Her ethical standard, already very high, is rapidly rising; and she never was so eager as now to know and hear the voice of God. Let us all intelligently and cheerfully recognize this. Blessed indeed those people and those nations who shall do so, and be approved of God as her sympathetic—not condescending, but truly helpful—leaders.

WM. ELLIOTT,
Teacher-Missionary.

Hiroshima Normal College, Feb. 4, 1905.

THE 'BIG MEETING' AT LIN CHING

(By Rev. Charles E. Ewing, of Tientsin.)

A 'big meeting' has been held for some years, twice annually, at the two southern stations of the North China Mission, Pang-Chuang and Lin Ching.

A 'big meeting' is a gathering at the central station of the Chinese Christians from all the outstations for conference, the administering of the sacraments and other helpful exercises. The sessions occupy parts of two or three days, including a Sunday. They are under missionary oversight; but, in addition, the native helpers have a goodly share in the programme.

This meeting marks the highest point yet reached in a movement that promises to continue and increase until immense numbers of people are brought into the Church. It is a movement, Protestant in character, having begun as a protest against Catholicism; but it has already gone much deeper than that, being not sectarian but thorough-going and widespread. The meeting at Lin ching was composed of men; the men outnumbering the women to such an extent that the women had to content themselves with a separate assembly in a private court. As yet, the ratio of men to women in the churches of America is reversed in China; nor can we expect much change until the force of women workers is permanently strengthened.

The men who gathered at this autumn session came from a large extent of territory—from forty miles south-east, near the Yellow River, from thirty miles north-west, and from a large number of nearer villages. Most of them were farmers—some very evidently poor, others fairly well-to-do. They began to assemble on Friday, those from the most distant points coming first. By Saturday noon it was evident that the guest rooms on the mission premises would be entirely insufficient; these rooms were already crowded, and it was proposed that mattresses be spread at night on the benches in the chapel and on the pulpit platform. It became necessary, therefore, to rent a neighboring court with empty buildings, and by spreading reeds on the earth floors and matting on the reeds accommodation was provided for at least fifty men. But this was not enough, and another court had to be rented. By nightfall everything was crowded, and the latest comers had to be sent to an inn. The American visitor, who had never seen the like before, was almost bewildered by the largeness of the whole affair.

The prayer meetings of Friday evening and Saturday morning were wholesome in character, brief, and well attended. They were led by the Rev. F. M. Chapin, the missionary in charge. Saturday afternoon was given up to the examination of those who desired to join the Church, either through baptism and reception into full membership, or on probation. These examinations were conducted by the Chinese helpers, the missionary not being present, the reason being that in this way the examination would probably be more free, full, and fair. The Rev. Mr. Chia, of Pang chuang, who has proved himself a valuable and efficient leader, who looks at things very largely from the point of view of the missionaries, but who has the additional advantage of being Chinese, was present, and it was to him and two of the unordained helpers that this work was intrusted. They began with the applicants for probation, and late in the afternoon they reported that they had examined over fifty, with many more to come. A prayer meeting had been planned for the evening, but it was necessary to give this up and devote the time to further examinations. Also, in the evening, Mr. Chapin himself took a hand in questioning those who desired baptism and full membership. There were twenty-six of these in his room at one time. All of these had already been probationers for some months, but it was evident that some of them were not even yet prepared for the next step.

On account of the large number of enquirers and the impossibility, with the limited number of workers, of giving them thorough individual instruction, especial care has to be taken lest they be received without sufficient knowledge of Christian truth or satisfactory evidence of Christian character. The result was that on this occasion eighteen were refused baptism and a still larger number refused as probationers. However, the total number approved was large enough to make a lasting impression on all who were present at the Sunday services.

Sunday began with an early morning prayer meeting, when the chapel was well filled. Emphasis was laid on the importance of being baptized not only with water, but with the Holy Spirit, so that life henceforth should be under his control. After breakfast the chapel, which ordinarily would seat about two hundred, was by overcrowding made to accommodate over three hundred, while on the south porch outside the open windows were a hundred more. As the men came in, one of the helpers stood at the open door, holding in his hand a list of those approved for baptism. As he called out each name a man stepped forward, received a strip of red cloth to be tied to a button, and took his place on one of the benches. When the front part of the chapel had been filled thus, the helper took the list of approved probationers and went through a similar process, these men receiving blue strips. These strips are for identification, and are returned after the meeting. The church members come from so large an area of territory that no one person recognizes them all, and some means of identification is desirable, especially at the communion service. After all of these had taken their places the room was quickly filled with others.

The service of reception of members was in charge of the native pastor, Mr. Chia. First, he asked those to rise who were to join on probation, spoke a few words of counsel to them, and read a statement of Christian intention. To this they assented, item by item, over a hundred voces answering together, 'We will,' 'We will.' How much this simple, hearty response meant to them, who may know! And how much to others, their fellow-villagers, their fellow-countrymen! When these had taken their seats, the pastor asked those to rise who were to receive the rite of baptism. Fifty-eight arose. To them was read the confession of faith, and after each clause came the answer in chorus, 'We believe.' Then they resumed their seats; and as, row by row, they knelt on the floor, the native pastor passed from one to another administering baptism 'in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.' I had heard of such glad and solemn scenes in other lands, but now I have seen it, and in China! How joyful and satisfied these men appeared! And this part of the service closed with the familiar hymn, 'Oh, happy day!'

At this point the native pastor left to go to the women's meeting, where he baptized two, received one on probation, preached, and administered communion. Mr. Chapin took charge of the men's meeting. He preached from I. John iii., 1, 2, taking as his subject the 'Christian Church.' Then came the communion service, when all the members, old and new, joined in the holy memorial service.

In the afternoon Mr. Chapin had a private conference with the helpers concerning the best methods of increasing contributions toward the support of the work. Immediately following this, the whole matter was presented in a public meeting, led by Pastor Chia. He set forth the reasons for increased giving in a large, intelligent, and forcible way. Then he called on others to speak, which they did, each in his own way. This gave opportunity for a little character study on the part of the listener. I was particularly interested in one of the helpers, a man by the name of Chang. He is of unusual appearance, having a thin face and prominent chin. He is not thoroughly educated, but is very bright, and a ready and forceful speaker. His mind seems to run to paradoxes. He said he wished to speak on two aspects of giving; first, how hard it is to give; second, how dangerous it is not to give. All of the helpers showed themselves ready to join in an effort for increased contributions, and a pledge system was adopted which promises to materially increase the self-helpfulness and efficiency of the native church in the Lin Ching field.

It was now late in the day, and many of the people had already started for their homes, others proposing to go on to Pang-Chuang to study in a station class. But the memorable Sabbath did not close without a service of prayer. This was held in the evening, and was led by one of the local preachers.

The final session was held at sunrise on Monday. It consisted of reports from all of the outstations. Hardly less interesting than the reports themselves were the men who gave them. First came Mr. Liu, quiet and refined, who told of the work in the city of Lin Ching; then Mr. Chi, a man of over fifty, steady and faithful, in charge of the work in a circle of outlying villages; next, Mr. Wen, one of the younger men, who has recently been put in charge at the prefectural city of Tung Chang-fu; after him another young helper named Chang, who gave an account of the recent persecutions in his district (near the Yellow River), of his visit to the officials of two districts in company with Mr. Chapin, and of the final, effectual squelching of what threatened to be serious trouble; then Mr. Yang, another of the older helpers, in charge of the work in two important villages to the northward. After these came the three helpers who have been laboring in the region to the west, where the largest number of inquiries are: Mr. Tu, best versed in the Scriptures of any man in the field; Mr. Chang, our paradoxical friend, who again sees two sides to the situation, one that is most encouraging, another that is rather annoying; and Mr. Liu, with the broad mouth and placid countenance, the best educated and probably the most efficient of all the Lin Ching helpers.

This 'Big Meeting' gives one a little insight into the problems and possibilities at Lin Ching. In one day the church added twenty-eight percent to its membership. But the burden and responsibility of the work rest largely on one missionary, who is working at great disadvantage and who needs speedy reinforcement. Lin Ching is the youngest station in the mission; at present it has the most inadequate equipment of men, women, and buildings, and yet faces a magnificent opportunity.— A.B.C.F.M. 'Missionary Herald.'

A TRAVELLER'S IMPRESSIONS.

(By the Rev. Walter D. Erdman, in 'China's Millions.')

If I were to single out three things which will linger most distinctly in my memory, as characteristic of the little of China it has been my privilege to see, I would mention its vastness, both of territory and population, its squalor, and its 'differentness!'

As to the first, one cannot help being impressed with the Yangtze, when one travels for four days up that mighty stream and finds it scarcely perceptibly smaller six hundred miles from its mouth than it is quite near the coast; and from involuntary inference, one forms some idea of the extent of the country whose boundaries embrace the basin of such a river and vastly more besides. In the matter of population, I suppose no traveller, from the days of Marco Polo to our own, has ever failed to make reference to China's 'teeming millions;' and certainly, in this respect, one's imagination pictures, previously formed, are really inadequate. I have had constantly the feeling in China that each successive day must be a holiday of some sort, and that all of these people must be going somewhere in particular, as when our own people flock abroad on Fourth-of-July excursions or to football games. There are such constantly streaming, busy crowds. But the difference is evident at once. These people are carrying bamboo poles, and here is a load of rice, and there a basket of bricks, and here are cotton bales. This is the toil of daily life, and these crowds are normal and constant. There is no holiday here, but this is the daily struggle for the daily bread, and the 'crowds' are but the ordinary throngs of this enomous population.

Then the second thing is the squalor. Of course there are wealthy Chinese, and there are families living in comfort, but one does not see them. Also, there may be ideal agricultural communities, like those described by the writer of the 'Letters from a Chinese Official.' But one does not see much of these. Also there may be happiness and cleanliness and domestic peace. I do not doubt that there are many in China who know and experience these things. But, after all, the life of a country is the life of its greatest numbers and not of its favored few. The life of the millions in any country is the life that makes itself apparent, and in the life of the millions here there is only ignorance, suspicion, dirt, wretchedness and squalor of every degree. You cannot escape it, you cannot deny it, you cannot even idealize it; it is a fact of life. It may be, as an educated Chinese was urging recently, that these things are only relative, and that it seems squalid and wretched to us because of a different standard. This, however, to our way of thinking is merely admitting the fact, which is sadly in need of the idealizaton they are trying to give it.

The third impressive thing is the often remarked 'differentness.' The strangeness of custom and of costume, and the peculiarities of thought; the apparent contradictions and incongruities. These, of course, are matters of curious interest. They do not bear on the questions which one feels are with him night and day, such as 'Why has God left these millions in darkness so long?' and 'Why does not the Church truly realize its opportunity, not to say duty?' and yet travellers come and go and say: 'Why preach Christianity to these people; they are contented and happy; let them alone.' We will agree, will we not, that there would be very little use in preaching that kind of 'Christianity' to any people. There is a kind of parable here in South China. One goes to Canton and lands first of all on Shameen—the island which is the foreign concession—a place which fifty years of civilized energy and science have transformed from a mud-bank into a park, where the foreign residents live in cheerful, comfortable, and even imposing foreign houses, surrounded by beautiful gardens. And then just across a narrow canal, fifty feet away, is Canton. Canton with its narrow, filthy streets; with its swarming life, its dirt and wretchedness and squalor; with its millions whose life is mere existence. It is a kind of a parable, I say, parable of Dives and Lazarus over again, and it comes pretty near home. The sea is only a canal in these days of swift and palatial steamers; yet this great, dark East is sitting year after year, in comparison with what might be, only crumbs from the Church's groaning table of luxury.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

In the Japan Christian Endeavor Union there are 123 societies, of which 36 are junior organizations. Ten denominations are represented, Congregationalists and Presbyterians leading.

Foochow is the largest and most aggressive centre of Christian Endeavor in China, there being over 100 societies in the Fuh-Ken province. In the Peking station of the American Board there are ten societies.

The Bombay Christian Endeavor Society, organized on Jan. 1, 1885, is the first in all India. It is, after all these years, a growing power. Last year its members preached to about 18,000 people at fairs, distributed about 15,100 tracts, conducted fourteen Sunday-schools regularly, and visited the hospitals every Sunday. They use a megaphone, preaching in the noisy streets.

Prince Ramazan, one of the relatives of the native King of Toro, Uganda, Central Africa, is a boy of fifteen and a Mohammedan. Because the Mohammedans of that region are very ignorant, a Christian lad has been employed to teach him to read and write. This has led the prince to write to the Prime Minister of Uganda, asking to be educated as a Christian. His letter contains this passage: 'This is a very bad religion; it is a religion of death I want to become a Protestant and join Mr. Hattersley's school for chiefs.'

At an afternoon meeting at Albert Hall, London, Dr. Torrey said: An old woman in an almshouse, blind, in the country, here in England, has been saving up what little money she can—what do you think for? For the London Mission. And she has sent £1 from the almshouse. Poor blind woman, been saving everything she could get, to give the Gospel to London, and now all she can do is to lie in her bed in the almshouse and pray. God hears prayers like that. Oh, when God touches hearts like that to pray for London, it does not much matter what I preach, or what Alexander sings, God is going to work.'

In the thick of the terrible battle of Nan shan, just north of Port Arthur, two Japanese soldiers were wounded at the same moment. One of them, a corporal, crept to his comrade and tried to bind up his wound. The man said to him, 'Don't trouble about me; look out for your own wounds; I have believed in Jesus Christ.' Then the corporal recited to the desperately wounded man, '"Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for thou art with me."' 'Yes,' responded the other, 'I have been laid hold of by Jesus Christ.' At that moment a second bullet struck the speaker, and he died. The corporal lived to reach the hospital and to tell the Christian nurse of this strange communion of souls on the battlefield. Some of the money given by Christians in the west, in self-denial and with prayer, carried the Gospel to those two pagan Japanese, and so yielded fruit a hundred-fold on the bloody slopes of Nan shan.

At every period of life, in all seasons of the year, and from the tropics to the poles, in every climate and country, the temperature of the human body in health is the same to a degree—that is, 98 of Fahrenheit.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Pianos for the Halifax Conservatory of Music.—People in this part of the country are not familiar with the excellent work which is being accomplished in the Maritime Provinces by the Halifax Conservatory of Music, an institution which has grown from a department of the Halifax Ladies' College to its present proud position as one of the most important musical educational institutions in the country. It is affiliated with Dalhousie University, and its president is the Rev. Robert Laing, M.A., and the faculty of the piano department comprises such names as Mr. Percy Gordon, Mrs. M. Wallace, Mr. J. H. Logan, Miss Helen Tilsley, Miss Esther Clark, Miss Louise C. Tupper, Miss Elsie Taylor, and others. All branches of music are taught by recognized specialists, and one of the interesting features of the conservatory is an orchestra lately formed to give the pupils an opportunity of becoming familiar with a branch of composition which is to very many a sealed book. This is an innovation that would be advantageous to Toronto. Mr. Gordon's opinion in musical matters carries a great weight, and, therefore, there is special interest in the fact that through his advice the president of the conservatory, the Rev. Robert Laing, has ordered two 'Gourlay' pianos for use in the conservatory. The letter to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming is a most complimentary one. After stating that the pianos had been selected, after hearing a sample instrument in the J. M. McDonald Piano and Music Co.'s warerooms of Halifax, Mr. Laing says: 'It is only fair to ourselves to state that we can buy pianos at less money, but in our desire to have the college equipment in the very front rank, we have decided in your favor.' This is but further evidence that the 'Gourlay' piano is rapidly being recognized as one worthy of first consideration among the standard instruments manufactured in Canada.

Advertisements.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer

Has the endorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last ten years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

Advertisements.

The Woman who Would And The Grocer who wouldn't.

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I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our New Styles and Samples of $4.50 to $12 Suits in cloth, silk, linen and lustres; also raincoats, skirts and waists. Manager SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO. London, Can. Dept. 4

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LITERARY REVIEW.

MRS. WARD'S NEW BOOK.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is always looked to for a picture of the most cultured class of English society, an understanding of their motives and an appreciation of what is real and what is artificial in their life. There is, naturally enough, a premier in her new book, 'The Marriage of William Ashe' (Harpers, New York; Wm. Briggs, Toronto.) A premier and politicians come in where a royalty and courtiers used to do in Shakespeare's time. The rising young politician (equivalent to the favored knight) is, of course, William Ashe, and his marriage seems to be the one obstacle to his success. In the end he does not allow it keep him down. The wife is a brilliant girl, just from school, a prey to wild impulses inherited from notorious, though aristocratic, parents. Ashe married her, partly because attracted by her beauty and originality, partly moved by the chivalric intention to save her from herself and from the dangerous society by which she was surrounded. Then his troubles began. At first his plan of giving her perfect liberty to spend money and flirt as she liked, worked well enough, since, in return for this indulgence, she was very fond of him. The power of a real disinterestedness is well illustrated in the cases where she gives in to him just because he does not insist on it. But as his career became more to him, her power to wreck it became more evident. She had a special dislike for the prime minister and would, unexpectedly, show it in society. A climax is reached when she entertains him at her country house and fails to be even civil to him.

'Kitty, do be nice to that old fellow tonight! It's only for two nights. Take him in the right way and make a conquest of him—for good. He's been very decent to me in our walk, though you did say such extraordinary things to him this afternoon. I believe he really wants to make amends.'

'I do hate his white eyelashes so,' said Kitty, slowly.

'What does it matter,' cried Ashe, angrily, 'whether he were a blue-faced baboon!—for two nights? Just listen to him a little, Kitty—that's all he wants. And—don't be offended!—but hold your own small tongue—just a little!'

Kitty pulled herself away.

'I believe I shall do something dreadful,' she said, quietly.

A sternness to which Ashe's good-humored face was almost wholly strange showed itself in his expression.

'Why should you do anything dreadful, please? Lord Parham is your guest, and my political chief. Is there any woman in England who would not do her best to be civil to him under the circumstances?'

'I suppose not,' said Kitty, with deliberation. 'No, I don't think there can be.'

'Kitty!' For the first time Ashe was conscious of real exasperation. What was to be done with a temperament and a disposition like this?

But it is not only the absence of good policy that makes 'Lady Kitty' a drawback. Her disreputable mother turns up again, and so does a disreputable admirer whom she keeps hanging about because she likes to scandalize the stiff and proper people of her acquaintance. She succeeds in scandalizing them thoroughly without much offending her husband who knows he has her love. But at last, she writes a book, thinking to help her husband, caricaturing his political enemies in a perfectly recognizable way, using information she could not have got except as belonging to their social circle. This is the last straw, and her husband, leaving her in Venice with friends, goes quickly to England to resign his office. The foolish wife, in an impulse of despair, all but yields to the disreputable admirer's proposal that she should go off with him to help the sufferers in the Balkans. But she flies to another city to think it over, and here the most tragic incident comes in, of a story not lacking in tragedies, though the tone of broad tolerance with regard to the ways of the world is maintained throughout. Some one, sends a line of writing as from Kitty to the man she wishes to avoid, and he follows her the same day. On meeting him she faints away, but is soon persuaded that with so much evidence against her she cannot return to her husband. But who had betrayed the secret of her flight, and thus given her up deliberately to ruin? We are given to understand that it was Mary Lyster, a woman of good position, and apparently rather earnest character, always blameless in conduct though perhaps a little selfish in her own elegant way. She is described, somewhat before this time, as follows:—

Mary was increasingly agreeable as the years went on, and had now quite a position of her own in London, as a charming woman without angles or apparent egotisms; one of the initiated, besides, whom any dinner party might be glad to capture. Her relations, near and distant, held so many of the points of vantage in English public life that her word inevitably carried weight. She talked politics as women of her class must talk them to hold their own; she supported the Church; and she was elegantly charitable, in that popular sense, which means that you subscribe to your friends' charities without setting up any of your own.

It seems hardly credible that a highly intelligent person, accustomed to act in accordance with good principle, and the traditions of gentlemen should suddenly stoop to such a deed as that with which Mary Lyster is credited. The form of her treason—a forged letter—would surely be as foreign to her ordinary thoughts as would its criminal intention. Such an abnormal lapse can hardly hold the reader's interest as a matter to consider and weigh. The real problem in ethics appears just at the end of the story. Kitty, deeply repentant and quite broken down in health through many hardships, returns from Bosnia in a few months, and seeks the home of a relative. She sends word by a clergyman to her husband that she would like to live quietly at one of his country houses so as to be near a little grave dear to both of them. The ecclesiastic, an old friend of the family, pleads the cause of the penitent with much fervor and a liberal interpretation of scripture, and it is plain, at the end of their discussions, that William refuses not for sentimental or natural reasons, but for the sake of his career. The selfishness of good and prosperous people is the author's main point. To satisfy popular taste, however, the story goes on a little further. William Ashe meets his wife once more accidentally in a Swiss inn, and speaks lovingly to her before she dies. The attempt Mrs. Ward has made to render her picture of high society innocuous and impersonal by placing the story a generation back, calls naturally for allowances and requires us to put up with some anachronisms of coloring, for one is really meant to be walking in the present and not in the past.

LITERARY NOTES.

The last volume of the late Sir Walter Besant's great series upon the town of London, says the London 'Speaker,' must necessarily be the most interesting of the whole. As he plainly shows in London in the Time of the Tudors,' Sir Walter Besant himself was perhaps even more attracted to the period of the Reformation than to the eighteenth century, which he had drawn so well in his novels. Apart from this, he was writing for a public to whom London of the Reformation was of capital interest. The first accurate map of London, like the first accurate map of Paris, is a sixteenth century map. It is within the limits of that century also that we begin to get the springs of that mass of official detail upon which one can build up one part of history. The absence of a court from London has affected the whole of English history. It has checked the process of centralization; it has enormously increased the powers of the great land-owners. Throughout the whole of the Middle Ages London was abandoned by the Crown. I do not mean that you do not find Kings constantly resident in it; I mean that it is not the permanent centre of the court. With the advent of Henry VIII. you get for the first time a kind of unison between the capital and the Crown, just as you get for the first time a crown in England more powerful than the squires; and that record continues until the death of Elizabeth. In that astonishing Tudor interlude London was on the way to becoming a Paris, and the English monarchy was on the way to becoming a well-ordered centralized government that would have smashed the power of the upper class in England and would have replaced it ultimately by a bureaucracy. The Reformation, however, saved the situation. The homogeneity of the populace was dissolved: the economic power of the great landlords trebled, or perhaps quadrupled, by the capture of the Church lands; a passionate individualism occupied the soul of every man; self-expression and personal liberty had become and have remained the idols of the nation. It was the populace (which at that time was still a political force in England) that was attacked in detail by the Germana idea. Of the mass who were burnt for denying the Real Presence or (more commonly) the Incarnation, quite poor men and women formed the majority. They had been evangelized by the small traders of every sort, by the common sailors, the Dutch fisherfolk—who then, as now, made London river under an easterly wind (for they beat up badly)—by the woolpack carriers. One might say, without much exaggeration, that the Reformation was blown across the sea to England and mixed with the air of the seaports. This cardinal fact in the history of London has been very justly treated by Sir Walter Besant. There can be little doubt in the mind of one acquainted with his other writings of Sir Walter's strong attachment to the principles of the Reformation. The picture is none the less put clearly and fairly before one in this volume. (Publisher, A. & C. Black, London.)

'The Nation' reports that the birthday of Charles Dickens was celebrated in London on Feb. 7, by a dinner of the Boz Club, at which the chairman, Lord James of Hereford, dwelt upon the novelist's influence as a social reformer. The Poor Laws, for instance, were administered now with far greater clemency than when 'Oliver Twist' was written. Lord Chancellor Halsbury, while extolling Dickens as a writer, doubted whether his fame was increased by putting him forward either as a politician or as a social reformer. Mr. Choate said that 'the man who could make the whole world indulge in honest laughter was one of the great benefactors of the world.' But his main theme was the popularity of Dickens's stories in America, illustrating his point by relating an incident which happened in New York at the time of the publication of 'Dombey and Son' (1846-48). The last number received here had left it doubtful whether Paul would live. 'When the next steamer arrived at the docks, the passengers saw with considerable alarm a great crowd of people on the quays. Their fears were dispelled, however, when they discovered that what the crowd wanted was to know whether Paul Dombey died or no.'

'The Sweet Miracle,' by Eca de Queiroz, has recently been translated from the Portuguese by Edgar Prestage, the translator of 'The Letters of a Portuguese Nun.' The London 'Spectator' says Mr. Edgar Prestage has put this beautiful little story of the Portuguese writer into excellent English, and the 'Echo' adds: 'A delightful little idyllic story of Christ's ministry in Galilee has just been published, having been put into good English by Mr. Edgar Prestage. All the qualities of sweetness and dignity are present in the little book.' Publisher: David Nutt, 57 and 59 Long Acre, London.

'The Home on the Hill,' is a translation by Jane Hutchison, of 'L'Enfant a la Balustrade,' by Rene Boylesve. The Edinburgh 'Scotsman' speaks in the following enthusiastic manner of the story: 'For sheer grace there are no story-writers that can compare with the French; and when, as in the case of M. Boylesve's story of French country life, there is also a transparent innocence and a profound worldly wisdom, the result is charming indeed. "The House on the Hill" is now presented to English readers so well translated that they will read and delight in it and forget that it is a translation at all. The translator points out that "The House on the Hill" is a French "Cranford," with the same charm, the same kindly humanity, and "subtle sympathy between author and personages," that pervades Mrs. Gaskell's portraiture of life in an English country town. In this novel M. Boylesve has immortalized the little town of Beaumont, the ambitions, frienships, enmities, estrangements, scandals, that so affect the daily routine of its existence. He has immortalized Nadaud the lawyer and his young second wife, so charming and so united with all their separate perversities.' (Publisher, David Nutt, London.)

Mr. John Willis Clark is the author of 'A Concise Guide to Ely Cathedral,' of which the 'Spectator' says:—Mr. Clark first gives the reader an 'Historical Introduction,' and then, by a skilful arrangement which preserves the chronological order of what is seen and described, conducts him 'in one walk' round the Cathedral. It is rendering a real public service when so well a qualified person as Mr. Clark undertakes the humble function of the cicerone. Is not the effigy of Bishop Moore noticeable for being bearded? Few ecclesiastics at the time of his death (1714) wore the beard. (Macmillan & Bowes, Cambridge.)

A copy of the First Folio Shakespeare was acquired by the Bodleian Library at Oxford in February, 1624. Some years after the book, 'once chained and apparently much read by graduates,' vanished from within those learned precincts. Only this winter it turned up again, brought to Oxford by the son of a Derbyshire family, in whose library it has reposed for a century and a half. It is still clothed in the original binding, and that, with the chain marks on it and the threading and arrangement of the leaves, proved the genuineness of the volume.' The 'Academy' says:—An interesting detail is the observation of what plays were most read between 1624 and the Civil Wars. The most worn play was 'Romeo and Juliet'; and then in order, 'Julius Caesar,' 'Macbeth,' 'King Henry IV.' (Part 1.), 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' 'The Tempest,' and 'Hamlet.' The last clearly did not hold then the position it has won since, while 'Julius Caesar' has dropped behind.

Poetry survives in Scotland, where, we are humorously told, every second man one meets has tried his hand at it. In the Mitchell Library at Glasgow there is a poets' corner, representing the works of 3,500 Scots versifiers.

'The Peel Collection and the Dutch School of Painting,' appears to be an American reprint of Sir Walter Armstrong's book. Concerning it the New York 'Evening Post' says:—The director of the National Gallery of Ireland is one of the few writers on art who always has something interesting to say and in his 'Portfolio Monograph on the Peel Collection' he has made of what might easily have been a perfunctory piece of work an acute and valuable critical essay on the Dutch School. The Peel Collection includes one Italian picture, ten British pictures, twelve Flemish pictures, and eighteen drawings by Rubens and fan Dysk, besides the fifty-five Dutch pictures which are its principal glory. The two Rubenses, the famous 'Chapeau de Poil' and the 'Triumph of Silenus,' figure in the illustrations of this monograph, but are not treated of in the text; Rubens and Van Dyck, as well as Rembrandt and Gonzales Coques, being reserved for study at 'another opportunity.' Rembrandt is such a lonely figure that he has constantly to be excepted from all general remarks on Dutch painting; and his elimination, together with that of the two great Flemings, leaves a compact and homogeneous body of artists whose work is so much of a piece that it may be profitably considered as exemplifying a point of view and a method. That they are artists and not merely mechanics—that they are designers as well as technicians, is Sir W. Armstrong's main thesis; his whole book being a sort of sermon on a text from the first volume of 'Modern Painters,' and his argument a refutation of Ruskin's fallacies. It would be vain to attempt such a condensation of this argument, in the space at our disposal, as should give any fair idea of its scope or cogency: whoever will read it for himself will find it illuminating. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.)

From the New York 'Tribune' we take the following:—The copy of the first quarto of 'Titus Andronicus,' lately discovered in Sweden, brought to its Swedish owner the pleasant sum of $10,000 from Messrs. Sotheran, of London. What its Amercian purchaser paid for it is not known. The book has arrived in this country and will probably stay here. The British Museum authorities made no attempt to acquire it. The history of this copy can be traced for a little more than a hundred years. The earliest known owner was a Stockholm accountant of the eighteenth century, whose great-grandfather is believed to have emigrated to Sweden from Scotland. It is said to me probable that this and other early impressions of Shakespearian plays were carried abroad by actors, who travelled in the great dramatist's time nearly as much as they do now.

FOURTH CENTURY CHRISTIAN LETTER.

(Birmingham 'Daily Post.')

Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., Bodley's librarian at Oxford, has performed a remarkable feat of interpretation in deciphering a lead tablet, originally found in an enclosure about the principal mineral spring at Bath. For years it has baffled all the learned personages who have sought to read it. A similar copper plate found under like circumstances was deciphered some years ago as recording curses upon some girl who had stolen a bathing towel. Mr. Nicolson finds that the tablet contains a fourth century Latin letter, written by a Christian man in Britain to a Christian woman at Bath. His translation is as follows:—

(Obverse.)

Vinisius to Nigra.

The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ to thine also. Thy husband's faults Vinisia has related. To Vilius's Similis. Do thou be strong in Jesus and with all the strength in thee go counter. Unless in just conflicts (literally 'arenas') avoid jealousies more abundantly.

(Reverse.)

Christ's enemy has sent Biliconus from Viriconium that ye may take him in sheepfold, although a dog of Arius. Do thou pray Christ for light.

Apulicus carries these sheets.

In his comments Mr. Nicholson says Vinisius apparently had a wife or other female relative (Vinisa) living, and he was probably living at Viriconium (now Wroxeter in Shropshire). The woman Nigra to whom the letter was addressed, apparently had a husband living, and she was doubtless at Bath. Similis, Mr. Nicholson thinks, may have been another Christian likely to influence Nigra's husband for the better. Christ's enemy he took to be the devil, and Arius is the controversialist who denied that the Second Person in the Trinity was coeternal and co-equal with the First. Vinisius looked upon Biliconus's going to Bath (probably for the waters) as a plan of Satan to corrupt the Christians of Bath. Mr. Nicholson suggests that the tablet was thrown into the spring as a votive offering to the spirits who were supposed to supply the healing water.

CHESS

Tuesday, March 28, 1905.

PROBLEM NO. 955.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird.

Black—12 pieces.



White—8 pieces.

1. White to play and mate in TWO moves.
2. Black to play and mate in TWO moves.
3. White to play and compel black to mate him in TWO moves.
4. Black to play and compel white to mate him in TWO moves.
5. White to retract his last move and mate on the move.
6. Black to retract his last move and mate on the move.

Solutions April 15, must reach Editor by April 8.

The obove remarkable problem was specially composed for the 'Times' column, and heads an appreciation, by A. C. White, of Mrs. Baird's work. We reproduce the position, as it is a unique production.

Teichman won his match with Napier, with the score: Teichmann, 5; Napier, 1; drawn, 5. Two games are given below.

In the Montreal Club tourney, Kurrie beat Falconer; Jacobs beat Anstey; Sawyer beat Collins; Lucas won from McArthur by default. Jacobs is still leading, with Kurrie second; Anstey and Sawyer third. The club enjoyed a visit on Saturday last from Mr. Tracy, former president of the Chicago Chess Club.

GAME NO. 979.

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

and White resigned.

GAME NO. 980.

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. R. Teichmann.	Black W. E. Napier.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Castles	4 Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	5 Kt—Q 3
6 B x Kt	6 Q B x B
7 P x P	7 Kt—B 4
8 Q x Q ch	8 K x Q
9 R—Q sq ch	9 K—K sq
10 P—Q Kt 3	10 P—K R 3
11 B—Kt 2	11 B—K 3
12 Kt—B 3	12 B—K 2
13 Kt—K 2	13 R—Q sq
14 Kt—B 4	14 B—Q B sq
15 R x R ch	15 B x R
16 R—Q sq	16 R—Kt sq
17 Kt—Q 2	17 P—Q Kt 3
18 Kt—K 4	18 Kt—K 2
19 P—B 4	19 B—B 4
20 Kt—Kt 3	20 B—Kt 5
21 P—B 3	21 B—B sq
22 Kt (B 4)—R 5	22 Kt—B 4
23 Kt—K 4	23 B—K 3
24 P—K R 3	24 P—B 4
25 P—K Kt 4	25 Kt—R 5
26 K—B 2	26 Kt—Kt 3
27 P—B 4	27 B—B sq
28 P—B 5	28 B—Kt 2
29 Kt (Kt 4) B 6 ch	29 P x Kt
30 P x P!	30 Kt—K 2
31 Kt—Kt 7 ch	31 R x Kt
32 P x Kt	32 Resigns.

GAME NO. 981.

Thirteenth game of the match.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White. Marshall	Black Janowski
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 P x Q P	4 K P x P
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt—Q B 3
6 B—Kt 5	6 P—B 3
7 B—B 4	7 P—K Kt 4
8 B—Kt 3	8 P—Kt 5
9 Kt—Q 2	9 Kt x P
10 P—K 3	10 Kt—B 3
11 P—K R 3	11 P—K R 4
12 P x P	12 B x P
13 Q—Kt 3	13 Kt—Kt 5
14 B—Kt 5 ch	14 B—Q 2
15 P—R 3	15 P—B 5
16 Kt x B P	16 Kt—Q 6 ch
17 K—K 2	17 P x Kt
18 B x P	18 Kt—B 4
19 Q—B 2	19 Kt—K 2
20 Q R—Q sq	20 Q—Kt 3
21 R—Q 6	21 B—B 3
22 K R—Q sq	22 B—Kt 2
23 P—K 4	23 P—R 5
24 P x Kt	24 Q x P
25 Kt—K 4	25 O—R 4 ch
26 P—B 3	26 P x B
27 Q—Q 3	27 K—B sq
28 R—Q 8 ch	28 R x R
29 Q x R ch	29 B—K sq
30 Kt—Q 6	30 Kt—B 3
31 Q—B 8	31 Q—K 4
32 B—K 6	32 Kt—Q sq
33 Kt x B	33 Q x B
34 R x Kt	34 Q x Q
35 R x Q	35 R—R 7
36 Kt—Q 6 ch	36 K—K 2
37 Kt—B 5 ch	37 K—Q 2
38 R—K Kt 8	38 K—K 3
39 P—K 4	39 B—R 3
40 Kt x B	40 R x Kt
41 R x P and won.	

GAME NO. 982.

Four Knights' Game.

White. Janowski.	Black. Marshall.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—B 4
5 Kt x P	5 Kt—Q 5
6 B—B4	6 Q—K 2
7 Kt—B 3	7 P—Q 4
8 Kt x P	8 Kt x Kt
9 B x Kt	9 P—Q B 3
10 Kt x Kt	10 P x B
11 Kt—Kt 3	11 P x P
12 Kt x B	12 Q x Kt
13 P—Q 4	13 P x P (e.p.)
14 Q x P	14 Castles
15 B—K 3	15 Q—R 4 ch
16 Q—Q 2	16 Q—Q Kt 4
17 P—Q Kt 3	17 B—B 4
18 P—Q B 4	18 Q—B 3
19 Castles	19 Q R Q sq
20 Q—R 5	20 B—Q 6
21 K R—Q sq	21 P—Q R 3
22 Q—Kt 6	22 Q—K 5
23 P—B3	23 Q—K 4
24 R—K sq	24 Q—Kt sq
25 Q R—Q sq	25 B—B 7
26 R x R	26 R x R
27 B—B 4	27 Q—B sq
28 R—K 7	28 R—Q 2
29 R— K5	29 P—R 3
30 Q—K 3	30 K—R 2
31 P—K R 3	31 Q—B 3
32 R—K 8	32 B—B 4
33 Q—K 5	33 B—Kt 8
34 Q—Kt 8	34 R—Q 8 ch
35 K—R 2	35 Q—Q Kt 3
36 Q—B 8	36 P—K R 4
37 P—B 5	37 Q—K B 3
38 B—K 5	38 Q—B 4
39 Q x Q ch	39 B x Q
40 R—Q Kt 8	40 R—Q 2
41 K—Kt 3	41 B—Kt 8
42 P—R 3	42 B—B 7
43 P—K R 4	43 P—B 3
44 B—B 4	44 K—Kt 3
45 K—B 2	45 K—B 4
46 B—R2	46 R—Q 7 ch
47 K—Kt 3	47 R—Q 2
48 K—R 3	48 K—K 3
49 P—Q Kt 4	49 B—B 4 ch
50 K—Kt 3	50 P—K Kt 4
51 B—Kt sq	51 R—Q 7
52 R x P	52 P x P ch
53 K—B 4	53 R x P
54 R—Kt 6 ch	54 K—B 2
55 K x B	55 R—Kt 4 ch
56 K—B 4	56 R x B
57 P—B 6	57 R—Q B 8
58 R x P	58 K—Kt 3
59 P—Kt 5	59 R—R 5 ch
60 K—K 3	60 R—B 7
61 R—R 8	61 P—R 6
62 R—Kt 8 ch	62 K—B 4
63 R—Kt 3	63 P—R 7
64 R—R 3	64 K—K 4
65 R x P ch	65 K—Q 3
66 R—R 6	66 K—B 4
67 P—R 4	67 K—Kt 3
68 R—R 7	68 R—R 7
69 P—B 7	69 R—Q B 7
70 R x P and wins.	

GAME NO. 983.

The eleventh game in the match.

White. Marshall.	Black Janowski
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 3	5 B—K 2
6 B—Q 3	6 P—B 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 P x P
8 B x B P	8 Kt—Q 4
9 B x B	9 Q x B
10 Q R—B 1	10 Castles
11 Castles	11 R—Q 1
12 Q—B 2	12 Q Kt—B 1
13 P—K 4	13 Kt—B 5
14 P—K 5	14 P—K B 4
15 Q x P	15 Q Kt—Kt 3
16 Q—K 4	16 P—Kt 4
17 B—Q 3	17 B—Kt 2
18 Q—K 3	18 Kt x B
19 Q x Kt	19 P—B 4
20 Kt—K 2	20 P—B 5
21 Q—K 3	21 R—K B 1
22 Kt—K 1	22 Q R—Q 1
23 P—B 4	23 Kt—R 5
24 Q R—B 3	24 Kt—B 4
25 Q— B 2	25 Q—Q 2
26 Kt—B 2	26 B—K 5
27 R—Q 1	27 B—Q 6
28 Kt—B 1	28 B—K 5
29 Kt—K n2	29 K—R 1
30 Kt—Kt 3	30 Kt x Kt
31 P x Kt	31 P—Q R 3
32 P—R 3	32 K R—B 2
33 Kt—K 1	33 Q—R 2
34 Kto—B 3	34 K R—Q 2
35 Kt—Kt 5	35 R x P
36 R x R	36 Q x R
37 Kt—B 7 ch j	37 K—Kt 1
38 Kt x R	38 Q x Kt
39 R—K 3	39 B—B 3
40 P—B 5	40 Q—Q 4
41 P x P	41 Q x P at K 3
42 R—K 2	42 P—R 3
43 Q—Q 4	43 B—K 1
44 Q—Q 6	44 Q—Kt 5
45 R—K 3	45 Q—Kt 4
46 R—B 3	46 K—R 2
47 P—K 6	47 Q—B 8 ch
48 K—R 2	48 Q x P
49 Q—R 8	49 B—Kt 3
50 Q—Q B 5	50 Q—K 7
51 P—K 7	51 Q—K 3
52 R—K 3	52 Q—Kt 1
53 Q—K 5	53 Q—K 1
54 R—K B 3	54 Q—Q 2
55 —R—B 8	55 P—B 6
56 P—K 8 (Q)	56 B x Q
57 Q x B	57 Resigns

THE BEST TONIC.

(From 'Medical Talk.')

Ordinary sour buttermilk is a better tonic, and is a great deal better food than was ever bottled or boxed up by the chemist or doctor. Many a farmer drives miles away to see a doctor, to get a bottle of pepsin or cod-liver oil, or beef extract, when at the same time he is feeding to his calves good, rich, nutritious buttermilk, a thousand times better for him than the stuff the doctor will give him.

Agricultural.

Animals of select breed, such as Paul Potter, and Morland, and Landseer, and Rosa Bonheur never painted, roam the pastures, or fill the hurdles and the stalls; the plough walks in rustic majesty across the plain, and opens the genial bosom of the earth to the sun and air; Nature's holy sacrament of seed-time is solemnized beneath the vaulted cathedral sky.'—Edward Everett.

HEAVY VS. MEDIUM WEIGHTS.

MEDIUM SIZED DRAUGHTERS IN MONTREAL.

(By Rusticus.)

I subscribe for eight agricultural papers and in looking over them I have noticed how they all advise the farmers to raise heavy draught horses. While looking over some back numbers of the 'Farming World' recently, I was considerably interested in the account given by that paper of the spring stallion show held in Toronto a little over a year ago. There had been over two hundred entries made of horses for this show, but owing to stormy weather, a number of these did not put in an appearance at the time appointed. In its description of this show the 'Farming World' said regarding it.—

'Never before has so many draught horses of both kinds been turned out to contend for the honors that only a few can carry back with them. The interest in that most noble of all animals, the horse, and the most useful of all his kind, the draught horse, has awakened of late, as never before, and the breeding, raising and marketing of them rests on as solid a basis as that of any other domestic animal.'

Over half of the horses entered were Clydesdales, which seem to be the favorite heavy draught horse in Canada, but a full grown Clydesdale stallion that weighs less than eighteen hundred pounds is not considered a good specimen of the breed, yet farmers are constantly urged to raise these heavy horses chiefly although the market for them is very limited. I was recently riding in a street car along St. Catherine street, which is the chief business street in Montreal, and counted two hundred and forty-six horses in a distance of nearly two and a half miles, between Guy street and Frontenac street, and out of all these horses there were only four that I think would weigh over sixteen hundred pounds, while some twenty-five others would weigh between fourteen and sixteen hundred pounds each. All of these heavy horses were hitched to drays used in transporting heavy loads, while the weight of the other horses hitched to lighter vehicles, would average less than twelve hundred pounds. I was on my way to the cattle market at the east end abattoir and when I got there, there were over fifty horses belonging to butchers and farmers, and among the whole lot there was only one horse that would weigh over fourteen hundred pounds. Now, why should farmers be urged to raise heavy draught horses when so few comparatively are wanted in the towns and cities which are the chief market for the horses which the farmer has for sale?

But some will say that a heavy team is so much more capable of doing heavy ploughing. But very deep ploughing is not considered so necessary now as it used to be thirty or forty years ago, and very rarely is ploughing done now that could not be done as readily with a well-bred team weighing not over twenty-four hundred pounds. But ploughing is but a small part of the work done by horses on the farm, and in all of these labors the medium-sized team is to be preferred before the heavy horses, while they cost much less to feed and are not so subject to injuries. When I was a boy the best stallions travelling the country in spring and early summer, had been only a short time before employed hauling square timber in the lumber shanties, but the heavy stallions that go round the country now are never put to heavy work, for fear of being hurt. Some farmers are in the habit of mating mares weighing ten or eleven hundred pounds with heavy stallions weighing half as much again, but though the colts may be of large size they are generally soft and utterly unfit for city work where horses are driven on a trot nearly all the time, except when drawing heavy loads.

The French-Canadian horses that used to do so much hard work and endure so much hardships in Lower Canada when I was a boy, weighed considerably less than half a ton, and the renowned Morgan horse, whose descendants are still held in such high esteem in the United States, lacked over fifty pounds of weighing half a ton.

Grooming your work horses is a necessary and paying investment of time. They are not free to rub and roll away the skin excretions as when out all the time.

FENCING

If fencing is a problem for the farmer at this time of the year, he should read the article on fencing in this issue and to the advertisements of last week's issue and of this week, of wire fences. These are good fences, and a good fence that will turn all kinds of small and large stock, without hurting them, adds dollars to the value of any farm. See again the last week's advertisement and write these men for quotations. Wire fences are easy to put up now. The posts are the only things that should be carefully looked after in their setting.

WHAT FENCES SHALL I PUT UP?

The above question is just now agitating the minds of great numbers of farmers throughout the country. And it is indeed a question that needs consideration, because of the cost and usefulness of a good fence on our ordinary farms. Farming is gradually becoming more intensive. The best utilization of the ground is demanded. Therefore, we want fences that take up as little room as possible; fences that cost the minimum for repair and maintenance. Indeed, on many farms for cross-fences, a good profitable fence is the one that would be the most serviceable and cheapest. But as yet nothing has been produced in the way of such that has commended itself to the farmers in general.

The fence must be neat, easy of construction, and above all, cheap. But some twenty or forty rods of movable fence should be on every farm. Its advantages are obvious. Where sheep are kept, they can be shifted from one place to another, thus allowing growth of former pasture. By sowing and resowing, many large flocks have been maintained on a small farm. Also hogs can be pastured with less cost, and cows and horses allowed to run where they will nourish and be nourished. We know of nothing in the fence line that will pay like a good portable fence.

There are many stationary fences that are good. Wire weaving has become almost perfect, and the would-be builder has many to choose from.

When there are any good rails from the old worm fences that our forefathers built in such liberal manner, one can often construct a neat fence cheaply, using these.

The Crab fence in Ontario, and it may be in other places, has saved many dollars. It is a neat fence also. It costs about a pound of wire to the rod, and is easy of construction. When the stakes are sawn off to evenness and the rails fitted with an axe, the fence looks neat and will last for years.

Barbed ire fences on small farms are an abomination, and should not be used where stock are expected to be raised with profit. On large prairie ranges and as line fences on large estates it forms a cheap and effective fence. Cedar posts for fencing are getting dear also. And in some places iron posts are coming in. These are as yet quite expensive. By the ordinary woven wire fence, a post every yard answers very well, while one every 25 feet is sufficient in the majority of cases. They allow fence rows to be kept clean, free from bad weeds and harbors for mice and enemies of various kinds.

Iron gates are cheaper than wooden ones in most places, and they are manufactured by nearly every firm. The setting and bracing of end posts is most important, and if this is done correctly half the battle is over.

Cheaper still is the fencing if the owner has had the good fortune to plant trees or to find them planted on his farm, to take the place of posts. The wire, and putting it on then, is then the wire, and putting it on them, are then the only cost. Be sure not to nail your wire to the trees, but nail a 2 in. by 2 in. piece to the tree and then the wire to this. As the tree grows it will push this out and not affect the life of the tree.

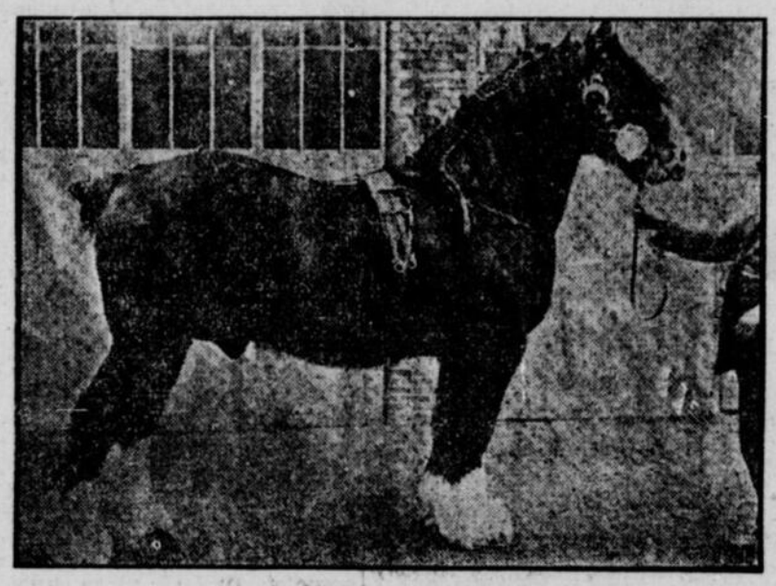
EARLY SEEDING OF CLOVER

The best time to sow clover is after the snow has gone off and the ground has frozen just enough to cause the surface to become rough and honeycombed. Seed scattered on such a surface will naturally find the lowest places or fall to the bottom of the cell-like crevices, and when a thraw comes, be so deeply covered that none will grow until spring weather has really arrived. The stand will therefore be even, whereas if the seed were sown on the snow, the snow may go off quickly or with a rain and carry much of the seed to the low places, there to grow in great bunches. On clay loams, or soils that will freeze apart, is where this method of seeding should cease, however, the moment the ground begins to thaw, as the seed will then stick to the soil wherever it falls and fail to get sufficiently covered up. Seeding after a rain, when the surface is smooth and packed, is likewise unadvisable. And what if the proper conditions by freezing are not brought about? In that case one should wait until the wind and sun later in the spring cause the ground to crack almost as much as if from freezing. Medium red clover is preferable for general purposes, four quarts of seed per acre sufficing where the ground is in good condition and fertile, while from five to six quarts are none too much if it is somewhat thin. It may be seeded with either rape wheat or barley. If with the last named, the ground should be ploughed in the fall to insure a firm seed bed; this will hold moisture better and the young clover plants, in consequence, not be liable to suffer so much from drought. Indeed, barley is thus most excellent to seed with, the straw, which grows short and thin, not shading the ground so much as some other grains do. Take oats, for instance. While clover will readily come up among them and start well, ultimately it is more or less retarded by the growth of the straw and the ripening of the grain, and often the oats are so heavy that it is entirely smothered out. Hence the reason why some farmers fail to get a good stand of clover.—Exchange.

GOOD LEGS ON HORSE

A good leg on a horse must be sound, well set, and of good size and 'quality.' The horseman, in speaking of the word 'quality,' would tell you that it meant clean, flat bone, well sprung pasterns, and fine 'feather.' Flatness, as distinguished from round bone or meaty legs, refers more to the character of the leg itself than to the obene. The bone of a horse's leg is of a rather triangular shape, slightly concave at the sides, somewhat like a razor with the edge turned towards the back, where the two tendons run from the ankle to the hock, and a limb in which these are large and stand out well, with the bone of good depth from front to back, clean of all superfluous tissue, will have a clean, flat appearance, will be very strong, and not readily susceptible to the various ailments common in animals of a gross or sluggish constitution. When the legs show this conformation, accompanied as it usually is by fine hair and skin, it may also be taken for granted that the horse throughout is knit together in the same firm, clean manner, while in one having bone of a round or meaty appearance, with greasy, coarse, or kinky hair, he is probably of a sluggish, gross temperament and constitution.

Herein consists one of the principal triumphs of careful breeding, for such quality is not the result of chance, but the heritage of generations of mating only such as are of good quality. Springy pasterns add to a horse's activity, to the ease and grace of action, and to the wear of his feet on hard pavements. They also assist a horse with a well sloped shoulder to 'get down to his work' in pulling a heavy load, a horse of this conformation can exert his strength to better advantage than one of straight shoulder and pasterns, with whom it is more a mere question of weight against weight in moving a heavy load. Horses with well sprung pasterns are more liable to move with true, smooth action, a thing which adds greatly to the lasting quality of the animal.



SHIRE STALLION, GIRTON CHARMER---20515---

At the recent Shire Horse Show in England many fine specimens of this breed were exhibited. The accompanying cut is the winner of first prize in the four year old class. He also obtained the cup for the best stallion over three years old, besides the Challenge cup and champion cup for the best stallion in the show. He was sired by 'Mormaer of Botsford' (15242), and his dam was 'Southgate Charm,' 24797, being bred by Mr. F. Crisp, of Cambridge. He is owned and was exhibited by Lord Rothschild, of Tring Park. There were over 600 horses exhibited at this show. In draught horse breeding, as applied to the Shire horse, there are, generally speaking, three recognized colors, which may be said to be popular. These are bays, browns and blacks. The grey horse is not so popular as it used to be, although a grey mare is not objected to so much as a grey stallion. The roan is one of the oldest and best wearing colors, but cannot be called even approximately a popular color in a stallion. The chestnut is probably more objected to than any other, on the score that it is a soft color. Chestnut stallions are never at a premium, and chestnut mares are by no means strongly in favor, although where exceptional character and quality are combined with this color it is tolerated. An examination of the animals entered at the Shire Show is chiefly interesting as indicative of what breeders think the best colors in the Shire. Obviously enough, the bay comes first, and more than half the animals entered in the show were of this color. Browns came next, although a good 200 in arrear, and blacks considerably behind. Then greys, chestnuts and roans follow in the order named.



STANDARD BRED STALLION OLIVER WILKES

The standard bred stallion presents quite a contrast to the big, burly, yet symmetricaly built chap in the other cut. 'Oliver Wilkes' is a stallion who is a proud descendant of the celebrated Wilkes breeding that has given so many to the Canadian and United States admirers of speed. He is a son of 'Brown Wilkes' and a thoroughbred mare which was a fast trotter. Kidd Bros., of Listowel, Ontario, are the owners.

WESTERN RANGE CATTLE.

The 'Breeders' Gazette,' of Chicago, in a long article, attempts to prove to the Western States cattle men that there is no fear of Canada rivalling their markets for beef. The article says:—'Such recognized authorities as Robert Ironsides, of the Montreal firm of Gordon, Ironsides & Tares; Mr. D. A. Campbell, Montreal, and Mr. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner for the Canadian government, are outspoken on the subject. None of them regard the ranges of Alberta and Assiniboia as probable sources of supply of fat range cattle suited to the export outlet.

The situation of the Canadian rancher differs radically from that of the grazier or the trans-Missouri section of the United States. The latter has access to Chicago and other great cattle markets, and also to the feed lots of the corn-belt. . . . But the Canadian cattle grower has no local market, his sole outlet being that afforded by the export trade. Failing in the effort to make his stock good enough for that outlet his predicament is serious.'

The article goes on to quote Mr. Ironsides as taking anything but an optimistic view of the situation, as follows:—

'If the Washington authorities would give the Canadian cattlemen the privilege of finishing his stock in transit, the range industry will ride into prosperity, not otherwise.'

Mr. D. A. Campbell is reported to have said that 'There will be a steady increase in the volume of Canadian export cattle trade, but the farmer of Ontario will furnish it. Last season's experience with rangers satiated exporters. The future of the Canadian range cattle industry is difficulty to forecast. . . It is not likely to be a factor in the European export trade.'

Mr. F. W. Hodson is reported to have said that 'As a bonanza proposition, the Canadian cattle industry cannot be intelligently regarded or honestly exploited. The big outfits cannot exist in our grass country, but the settler can and he will be the cattle grower of the future. . . .'

In an interview with Messrs. Ironsides & Campbell, in their offices in the Montreal Board of Trade, a 'Weekly Witness' reporter was informed that the interview referred to above, had been given in January, but that the coloring of the article was to the advantage of the Western States cattle breeder. Mr. Ironsides said that if 30,000 cattle were allowed to be fed, in bond, upon the western corn belt it would be a boon to the corn feeder and ought to be a desirable thing for him to get rid at good paying prices of his annual great supply of corn. He did not claim that it would be detrimental to Canadian shipping. The great difficulty the western man had to contend with, he said, was the lack of a good supply of water. The settler is crowding the rancher away from the water, and if wells can be put down all over this region, he saw no reason why cattle would not come along all right. The grass conditions were of the best. The demand for local consumption in the west and British Columbia is 150,000 head per annum, and the building of the G.T.P. Railway will make a greater demand. Besides, the west finds the wheat crop uncertain. They will eventually have to go into mixed farming to fertilize and rest the soil. Then cattle will be produced as cheaply as anywhere, and finished at home. They will find that working eight months of the year only will not last forever, but he who spends the 12 months will set the pace for the rest. So that we see no reason why the Canadian west need be discouraged in their cattle problem.

'The west,' said the Hon. Sydney Fisher, at Ottawa, recently, 'will, I doubt not, become a greater beef-producing country than a wheat producing one.'

Last week the 'Witness' published an interesting letter from 'W. H. G.,' of Carleton, in which he ends with these singularly appropriate remarks: 'That beef production upon a large scale is possible in Manitoba this man's experience abundantly demonstrates, were there not at the same time many other equally successful records to show.'

This man's experience was to the effect that a large number were fed or finished on cut oat straw and barley with some hay, in large yards, the cost of feeding being about fifteen dollars per head so that market conditions would leave a nice profit to the finisher. Here is the statement from the recent Neepawa Winter Fair discussions:—

'On Tuesday morning the speakers, representatives of the press and many others in attendance at the fair were driven about a mile and a half out of the town to the ranch of Dan Hamilton, and were shown the way in which the owner is feeding over five hundred head of cattle. The location is an almost ideal one, the buildings and yards being in the creek flats and well protected. Water is constantly to be had without pumping. The cattle are run in lots of about a hundred, being selected according to size age and condition. A large yard is provided for each lot to run in, as well as an immense covered shed with feeding troughs around all sides. These buildings are as cheaply made as possible, being of only one thickness of lumber, and in one case entirely of poplar poles with straw covering. A very liberal bedding of straw is given so as to make the floor dry, clean and as warm as possible. Oat straw and green sheaf oats are cut with a large straw cutter, to which a blower is attached. Steam power is used in cutting, and the work was being done at the time of our visit at about the rate at which an ordinary hand-fed threshing machine would be run.'

It is in this way that the finishing process will be solved, if the United States feeders will not be open to conviction to the feeding-corn-in-bond scheme proposed. The outlook for the western cattle trade is going to be bright. For is it not such schemes as the Neepawa one that are going to finish the ranch-fed beef and turn it in to the export channels. Mr. Hodson in no way is alarmed at conditions, but holds a hopeful view of the situation, seeing that if we cannot get the British embargo removed or feeding privileges in the United States, we will find a way out of it in the evolution of the North-West methods.

Let our western men dehorn their cattle and grow the stock for the finishers so that a good fat beast is sent out. There will be a demand from the west for immense quantities of beef and the men who are shrewd enough to foresee this are going to be the money-makers.

A deputation, representing the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association waited on the Hon. Nelson Monteith lately. They asked that the number of instructors at work in Eastern Ontario be increased. There are 22 of these officers, and as there are 800 cheese factories in the district, it is felt that an increase is necessary if effective work is to be done. They also asked that the salaries of instructors be increased from $700 to $800. Mr. Monteith expressed the opinion that something could be done to meet the views presented by the delegates.

THE SUFFOLK PUNCH

So far as the origin of the Suffolk Punch breed is concerned, little is recorded, but it is quite certain that it is derived from the clean-legged horses of the early Normans and the native stock of the county of Suffolk, the same on one side that probably produced the coach stock in some counties, and the Shires and Clydesdales in others. In the development of the Suffolk we have a striking illustration of the influence of environment upon the general character of the breed. These horses, supposed to have been originally much lighter in body and bone, have developed, under the favorable influences of the rich Suffolk pastures and good care, into one of the modern work breeds. Care and selection has done much to fix a certain type in the Suffolk, and probably no other breed has maintained its characteristics so tenaciously as has this one, many of the most distinguishing features two hundred years ago beng present in the Suffolk of to-day. Early in its history, the breed was noted for its short, clean legs, heavy body, sorrel or chestnut color, longevity, and a dogged persistence in the collar, and these traits are outstanding characteristics to-day. Something of the age of the breed may be understood when it is noted that a writer on agricultural subjects, Mr. Arthur Young, when past middle age, in 1780, spoke of the Suffolks as the 'Old breed.' A most striking incident occurs in the history of this breed, as recorded in the stud-books, and that is every registered member of the breed traces back to a single source of ancestry, a nameless sire, known in the registry as Crisp's horse, foaled in 1768, 404. While this is true, it is not denied that some extraneous blood has been introduced, but so great has been the prepotency of the Suffolk that the type has not been affected thereby.

As a farm horse, the Suffolk is considered by the residents of the district where he is bred, and by others who have had occasion to use him, as par excellence. As a drafter he lacks in weight and ranginess, but is a most consistent worker in the collar. It used to be commonly admitted in the Old country that a pair of Suffolks would plough more than a team of any other breed, and this just about illustrates the usefulness of the Suffolk. They are essentially a good farm horse, active at a walk, clean-legged, closely coupled, good wearers, easy keepers, remarkable for their long lives, and are fairly active on the roads with good-sized loads. They, perhaps, approach the general purpose farm horse type more nearly than any other breed, and they have the further advantage that they have not been unduly exploited by large dealers, with the unfortunate result that all kinds of animals are used for breeding purposes, irrespective of type.

CRICKETS CUT FRUITS

Mr. H. Garman, entomologist and botanist of the Kentucky agricultural experiment stallion has a bulletin on an injury to fruit by insects and birds. The skins of ripening grapes, peaches and plums were frequently found to be cut by some unknown agent. Brown rot set in in some cases, and in others bees carried off the juice of the fruit, and received the blame for having cut the skins. In September, 1904, Mr. Garman conducted experiments, and made observations which prove conclusively that in spite of the effective manner in which they use their jaws against robbers and in cutting the caps of cells, the bees were not responsible for breaking the skins of this fruit.

It was observed that plums that were perfect in the morning remained so at night, and no matter how close a cut plum hung to a sound one they never touched the latter. To test them, he more than once removed cut plums from clusters, thinking that when they found their forage gone they would cut the next plum. They returned again and again, circling through the vacant space, but in no case did they show the slightest disposition to attack the other plums. Then he began to take paper sacks from plums that had been enclosed to protect them from rot. These plums generally came out of the sacks in perfect condition, and when exposed in the morning remained perfect the following evening. But the next morning some of them were generally with small, fresh-cut holes in their skins, and the bees soon came to them.

This led to the conclusion that some nocturnal insect was the culprit, and on the night of Sept. 11 Mr. Garman observed snowy tree-crickets (Oecanthus nivens) cutting holes in plums. Peaches were found to be attacked in the same way. Two nights later, Mr. Garman examined a bunch of Concord grapes, from which a sack had been removed during the day, and found a cricket cutting a hole in the skin near the stem of the grape. When captured, it proved to be Oe. angustipennis.

Here, then, was the solution of the puzzle. The crickets were cutting the fruit. The honey-bees were simply following them. This is but added testimony to the fact that honey-bees do not cut the skin of fruit. Elaborate experiments were described in the 'Rural New Yorker' a few years ago, and were repeated at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. In these the bees were confined in a room without food, and fruit of various kinds exposed in the room. They would run over the fruit until it was polished, and whenever the skin was broken, would go in and devour the contents, but rather than cut the skin would die of starvation.

Adulteration of food products goes on. Honey in the comb has been successfully artificially produced. True friends of the apiary should welcome all news upon this so as to depreciate all attempts at fraud.

Advertisements.

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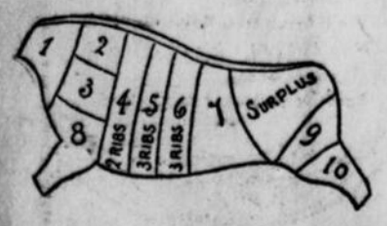
KELLY & TANEYHILL CO. Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa.

A BEEF RING CHART

(F. W. Gibson, Greenwood, Ont.)

It is a common thing to see the request for a twenty-share beef ring chart; so for the benefit of those wanting one I am sending the one we have used for a number of years now. And I will say right now, I like it the best of any I have yet seen.

The cattle are not to be over three years of age, but as much younger as possible, so long as the beef is there. In our ring we divide among the members from four hundred to four hundred and fifty pounds of beef and if the beast dresses more than four hundred and fifty pounds, say, four hundred and seventy-



five pounds, the owner has twenty-five pounds to dispose of, as best he can. But if he puts one in that dresses, say, three hundred and eighty, he has twenty pounds to pay for, at ten cents per pound. And all he gets out of the ring over four hundred he has to pay six cents per pound for. The party furnishing the beast gets the head, heart, tongue and hide and tallow, besides his own share. We kill the night before and cut up early in the morning, so the beef is all ready for the members when they come for it. In our ring the members try to put in a heifer, as they seem to make the best and sweetest beef. Where there are two or three members living near each other, they usually take turns in getting the beef. One comes one week and the other the next, and so on. In the chart where it is marked surplus is the part we cut up to make the shares hold out their weight, and if there is any meat left over the four hundred and fifty that is where it comes out of. The party getting number one cut, or share, this week, will get number two next, and so on, until he gets the whole beast. The above plan has given entire satisfaction ever since the ring was started. The most of the present members were in it when it was organized.

TREE GRAFTING

The time of the year is approaching when the farmer and fruit-raiser will be considering what he ought to do towards grafting trees into better fruits. Now-



adays nearly every one knows how to do this, but there are some who do not, so for these we volunteer some information. The scions should be cut from good-bearing varieties, either in March, to be placed in sand in a cool place, or in April, to be taken directly from the tree to the graft. We have grafted trees about May 1, cutting the twig from the Northern Spy tree near by and had them grow. But not much success can be looked for where leaf-bud has begun to break. Have an old table or pruning knife, and having cut off your limb neatly, make a split in the wood. To hold this open for a while make a hardwood wedge to fill in for the time being. The scions had better be healthy ones, rather stout and about three to four inches long. Whittle to a wedge, shape and insert so as to have the barks meet as well as possible. Put two in each cut. Then take out the wedge and cover with the wax, so as to protect from water and air. Some prefer to wrap old linen cloth strips around this to insure its covering.

It is not a difficult process and any one studying nature and enjoying her laws will be pleased with this work.

GRAFTING WAX

The usual method of making grafting wax is to take beeswax two parts, resin four, and tallow one, and boil in a pot together till well mixed. Then, allowing it to cool a little, it is poured into cold water and the whole 'worked' by hand until the proper consistency. But as beeswax is costly, it has been found that paraffin can be used in its place quite satisfactorily, although possibly harder to get just to proper consistency. It is well to apply a liberal coating so that when growing sets in, it can be rubbed into the open places to keep water out.

Before pulling the wax after it has been poured into the cold water it is well to grease the hands well so as to prevent wax adhering.

GRAFTING NOTES

In Ontario the Talman Sweet is a favorite stock for grafting the hardy winter varieties upon. They are hardy, well-forked and give good results generally.

Be careful to graft upon stocks that have about the same power of growth.

Young trees had better be grafted during three years, one-third of the tree each year, to allow the equilibrium between roots and leaves to adjust itself.

Kings are said to bear early and well on a top-graft.

Northern Spies bear, it is said, in from five to ten years in this way.

Keep your orchard to two or three standard varieties, so as to make buyers favor you more because you will have an even lot of apples.

A few varieties for farm use should not be overlooked, for the farmer has the first claim upon the fruitage.

It often happens that some grafts grow four feet in one year, and others not four inches.

The variety of the stock does not affect the quality of the grafted fruit.

In red apples, select scions from the best-colored and largest bearing trees you can find.

April is the best time to graft. We would be glad to hear of successful budding or grafting, of all fruits. Write briefly to the editor of the Agricultural Department.

The Talman Sweet makes a good stock for grafting on in the apple belt along the lakes, but farther north, the McMahon White, the Hoos and some Russian varieties are used because the Talman is not hardy there.

BRIDGE GRAFTING

Bridge grafting consists of bridging over the gap between the bark above the girdle and that below. The circulation of digested food material from the leaves and upper branches downward takes place chiefly in the cambium or green bark, and it is the interruption of this part of the tree's circulation which eventually causes its death.

The best way to make this bridge of live bark is by using small or medium-sized scions. The scions are taken from any convenient tree. If the girdled tree is an apple, naturally the scion must be an apple scion, but it makes no difference what kind of an apple tree it is taken from. The scions should be clean straight shoots one year's growth, and should be cut two or three inches longer than the extreme width of the girdled portion. If the scions have been cut in the early fall or winter for ordinary work of top grafting they will answer the purpose admirably. If such scions have been properly kept in cold storage and are therefore quite dormant, they are just what is desired. In case these are not available, it is necessary to take young shoots from the standing apple trees, and in this case the scions must be cut early in the spring before any circulation of sap has begun.

Each scion is sharpened to a sharp wedge at both ends. These wedge-shaped ends are then inserted under the bark above and below the wound. A thin, flat, narrow chisel is a very useful tool in making this insertion of the scion. From four to eight scions are used on each tree, forming a more or less complete circle around the trunk. Very often a few of these scions fail to grow, but if only one or two succeed in living the tree will be saved.

The wound should be heavily waxed, especially at the ends of the scions after the graft has been made. It is also useful to cover the whole up by tying a piece of old sacking loosely over the outside.

The trees treated in this way are quite apt to sprout from the roots or from below the girdle. Such sprouts should be removed as soon as they start.

BRONZE TURKEYS

This handsome 'Thanksgiving' bird is known to many of our readers. This cut is of the first prize bird at the recent World's Fair at St. Louis. There



THE BRONZE TURKEY.

has been a great demand for this fowl of late years.

PRIZE-WINNING WYANDOTTE

Here we have a snap shot of the first prize White Wyandotte at the Quebec Poultry Show. This bird is considered by Mr. L. G. Jarvis, of Montreal, one of the best types of this fowl ever exhibited. The bird is certainty a beauty, the photo here not doing him justice. Mr. T.



A PRIZE WYANDOTTE.

C. McGinnis, proprietor of the Richelieu Poultry Yards at Iberville, Que., was the exhibitor and owner.

FORESTRY IN THE NORTH-WEST.

TWO MILLION TREES TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE FARMERS THIS SPRING.

In a letter to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Mr. E. Stewart, superintendent of forestry, says the department will distribute this spring about two million forest trees to over a thousand farmers, making something over five millions in all that have been distributed since this branch undertook the work of encouraging tree planting on the North-West plains. The inspectors who visited the plantations that had been set out under this system reported last season that fully 85 percent of all that had been planted within the last four years were then living. These plantations are scattered here and there over the whole prairie region of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and they will serve as object lessons to the people in every part of the country as to the means best adapted to make this work of tree planting a success.

THE CORELESS APPLE

'The coreless apple has at last been produced,' says Sampson Morgan in the 'Nineteenth Century. 'It is regarded as "the world's greatest discovery in horticulture," and in fruit growing circles is called "the wonder of the age." If the fruit is of high quality, of good salable size and color and a late keeper, then it will revolutionize the commercial apple growing industries everywhere. If it not a full-sized apple, then, despite the fact that it possesses one-fourth more solid flesh than the seedy apple of equal proportions, it cannot be expected to supersede such mammoth though seedy varieties as Blenheim Orange, Golden Noble, Bismarck or Peasgood's Nonesuch. If it proves as large as its rivals, trees producing the new wonder, which is a wintry variety, will be planted by the million in the commercial fruit fields at home and abroad. Even if the seedless apple justified all that has been said by its best friends in its praise, there is little likelihood of its impeding the profitable sale of ordinary apples of high grade.

'Why should we not possess a coreless and seedless apple, since the seedless orange is unquestionably the largest, most expensive and best fruit of its class obtainable? The new apple, which is both coreless and seedless, was introduced by an old fruit raiser.

'The tree is described as blossomless, the only thing resembling a blossom being a small cluster of tiny green leaves which grow around the newly formed apple, and shelter it. Being devoid of blossoms, it is claimed that the fruit offers no effective hiding place in which the codlin moth may lay its eggs, which it usually does in the open eye of the fruit.

'The color of the new apple is red, dotted with yellow on the skin. As with the seedless orange so with the seedless apple, a slight hardened substance makes its appearance at the navel end. But this can be obliterated by culture. The originator of the coreless apple states that the further "we get away from the original five trees the larger and better the fruits become in every way." Whether the Spencer seedless apple is actually seed proof time alone can prove. As the result of tests, it has been found absolutely impossible for the coreless apple trees to bear fruits that have seeds in them—that is, of their own accord. Still, when grown in the vicinity of ordinary apple trees, with their branches interlocked with one another, a small percentage of the coreless trees have sometiffes produced two or three seeds, though they are just as apt to be found near the skin of the fruit as in the centre of it. A seed has been found within one-eighth of an inch of the rind, right away from the core or the core lines. These fortuitous seeds owe their origin to the transference of the pollen from the blossoms of the seedy apple trees to the stigma of the coreless apple tree. Whether carried by wind or bees, when the pollen is deposited in this way there is the possibility that a few seeds may here and there result, but it cannot be said that necessarily the seed or seeds will be about the tube, or even near it.

'The appearance of one single variety of seedless apple cannot seriously affect the skilled commercial apple growers of the world. If the introducer of the new fruit can develop seedless varieties of the various leading apples in commerce—and he claims that he can do so—then the coming of the coreless apple may in due course disorganize the industry. But we have not gone to that that stage yet.'

PIG POINTERS

Pork can be produced on grasses and clover cheaper than in any other way. The animals are not confined to a single ration when they are allowed to graze through the summer, and a variety of feed is the key to success in pork production. At this season the weather conditions are favorable to pork making and agreeable to the feeder. The summer hog is worth from one to two cents more per pound than one fed in midwinter.

Of late years farmers have learned, and are still learning, the necessity of giving mixed rations to their hogs. As a consequence during the winter the supply of bran and middlings at local mills is not equal to the demand, which often makes the price excessive. While it can usually be bought cheap in July or later, we do not all buy, nor have we all places to store, if we did. If we can in part—or altogether—substitute clover hay for those by-products we may be able to keep the price down within our reach, and the hogs be none the worse, but rather the better, for the new plan of feeding. Clover hay meal is in use with poultry keepers for food. Why not have it for the hogs? But we do not want it at thirty or forty dollars per ton, the price asked for it for the chickens. If clover hay can be successfully made into ensilage we have it in shape for the hogs.

Every farmer, therefore, should have a charcoal pit, which is simply a hole in the ground two feet deep and two or three feet wide in which a fire is built and then filled up gradually with corn cobs until the entire lot is fairly well burned, then cover it up with something and smother it out by putting dirt on the top. After it is cool put on salt, stir it together and let the hogs have all they want of it. This is better for hogs than all the medicine that you can buy.

Many farmers make a great mistake by weaning pigs too young. In our opinion the longer the time between birth and weaning the better, so long as the sow thrives and keeps up her strength.

Sow's milk is, without exception, the richest of all farm animals', containing from seventeen to eighteen percent of solids.

The following analysis of the milk will illustrate the importance of a diet rich in nitrogenous mineral and bone food: Water, 81.76; butter fat, 5.83; casein, 6.18; sugar, 5.35; total, 100.

We should remember when feeding separator skim milk and buttermilk that only the water and casein are left, but void of fat to act as a heater and lubricator. When these aditions are evoided and milk is fed exclusively, as a rule constipation will ensue; later will follow piles, paralysis or lameness of loin, and more so if they are confined to yards and small inclosures.

Now, when one wishes to wean pigs at the early age of six or seven weeks, and supplant nature with the artificial milk, destitute of the elements abovementioned, one should commence to add daily for each pig about two ounces of fine ground grain—say middlings with some boiled flaxseed to supplant the fat, and feed no more than they will eat up clean and leave them hungry for their next meal, three or four times a day, and it is always best to commence this process of feeding before weaning, as abrupt changes in pig feeding (in fact, this holds good in larger pigs) are accompanied with bad results.

The pig in a state of nature is a born rooter or grubber, and living on the roots and probably to some extent on insects and larvae that it obtains by diggings up the soil with its snout, it gets not only plenty of exercise, but also plenty of earth with its food. Under these conditions it does not appear to be troubled with indigestion.

It is generally admitted that the hog has been the mortgage lifter of Ontario. Last year Canada exported over $30,000,000 of bacon. This indicates that the hog is one of the most profitable of our industries. There will always be a good demand for hogs of the right type for the bacon market.

There is a general consent among all students of agriculture, whether in the professor's chair or the student's, or on the farm, that wood ashes are a very desirable part of the pig's ration.

With pigs, as well as with other animals, it pays to keep them growing right from the start, and the way to do this is to give them at least two months between birth and weaning. Then having previous to this time accustomed them to the use of more solid food, they will be ready to go ahead and do for themselves. Sweet skim-milk warmed a little is good tostart with. After a few days begin with a little ground feet. Shorts and oats are good mixed with the sweet milk. Then give some green stuff and roots and vegetables. If they get enough of these and are kept in warm, well-ventilated, clean pens there should be no trouble in growing thrifty profitable hogs.

THE FARMER AND THE TELEPHONE.

Here is an instance of the value of the telephone to the farmer from the pages of the 'Nor'West Farmer': The following incident, recently brought to our attention, serves as an illustration of the benefits of a telephone on the farm: There are now seventy farmers within ten miles of Portage la Prairie who are connected among themselves and with the telephone exchange at Portage la Prairie. A short time ago one of the farmers had a load of live hogs for sale. Before leaving for town, he called up the half dozen dealers in Portage la Prairie, all of whom told him the market was quiet just then and that they could not offer him more than four and a quarter cents per pound. The farmer decided not to sell, but to wait for a few days. Within ten days one of the dealers called him up again and said he wanted a load to complete a carload for shipping, and if he would hurry the load in at once he would give him five cents a pound. The possibilities are if the farmer had brought the load to town in the first place he might not have received more than four cents per pound. Estimating the load at one ton, he can therefore figure out a gain of fifteen or twenty dollars on this one small transaction. The possibilities of the telephone in marketing all kinds of farm produce, calling a doctor or veterinary surgeon, getting information from the railway, express and telegraph offices, in one's social and business relations with his neighbors, is something that can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents.

Advertisements.

Did the Blight Spoil Your Potatoes Last Year?



Agents Wanted

The Spramotor

will for $1.00 per acre, protect the coming season's crop from BLIGHT, BUGS and ROT, and increase the yield over one-half.

The machine illustrated will spray 20 acres a day, 4 rows at a time, above and below, by driving the horse between the rows. All the work is done by the horse.

The machine can be worked by hand for stationary work, such as large trees, whitewashing, etc., kill the wild mustard plant, and greatly increase the yield of grain. Write for Booklet "B;" it's free.

SPRAMOTOR CO.
68-79 King St. LONDON, Can.
107-109 Erie St. BUFFALO, N.Y.

A Sure Money Maker On the Farm



When you buy a Cream Separator you cheat yourself if you don't get the machine that makes and saves the most money for you. Cream, repairs and oil—all represent money.

The United States Cream Separator

holds the world's record for clean skimming—saves cream every day that other separators lose.

Substantial and simple—extremely durable. No joints to work loose, no ratchet pin to break off, no exposed gears to be injured—no repairs.

Perfect adjustment of working parts—no oil wasted.

You can't make your cows pay you as they should without a U. S. Cream Separator. Write for free illustrated catalogue to-day.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company BELLOWS FALLS VERMONT

Warehouses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont.
Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.



WHY NOT HAVE A NICE GARDEN?

when you can do so at such a small cost. JUST THINK! We give 29 varieties of vegetables and 6 packets of flower seeds (one liberal package of each) Also ¼ pt. each Sweet Corn, Wax Beans and Garden Peas for $1.00. We are able to do this because we have them all ready to send out the moment your order arrives. Therefore, no time lost in filling order.

$2.00 Vegetable and Flower Seed Collection for $1.00.

1 Pkt.	Beet—Turnip	1 Pkt.	Cucumber—Pickling
1 "	Cabbage—Early Express	1 "	Celery — Giant Golden Heart
1 "	" —Large Brunswick, short stemmed	1 "	Lettuce—Imp. Hanson
1 "	Carrot—Half-long Scarlet Nantes	1 "	Musk Melon—mixed varieties
1 "	Cauliflower —Extra Early Paris	1 "	Water Melon—" "
1 "	Cucumber—Thorburn's Everbearing.	1 "	Vine Peach
		1 "	Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers
1 "	Onion—Large Red Wethersfield	1 "	Spinach—Giant Thick leaved
1 "	Parsnip—Imp. Hollow-crowned	1 "	Squash—Orange Marrow Mixed summer varieties
1 "	Pepper—mixed varieties	1 "	Tomato—Paramount
1 "	Pumpkin—Calhoun	1 "	Turnip—Red Top White Globe
1 "	Parsley—Taber's Exquisite	1 "	each Summer Savory, Sage, Thyme
1 "	Radish—Turnip-shaped Long Scarlet	½ Pint	Corn—Early Sweet
1 "	Salsify or Vegetable Oyster	½ "	Beans—Dwarf Wax
		½ Pint	Peas—Early Dwarf Garden

FLOWER SEEDS

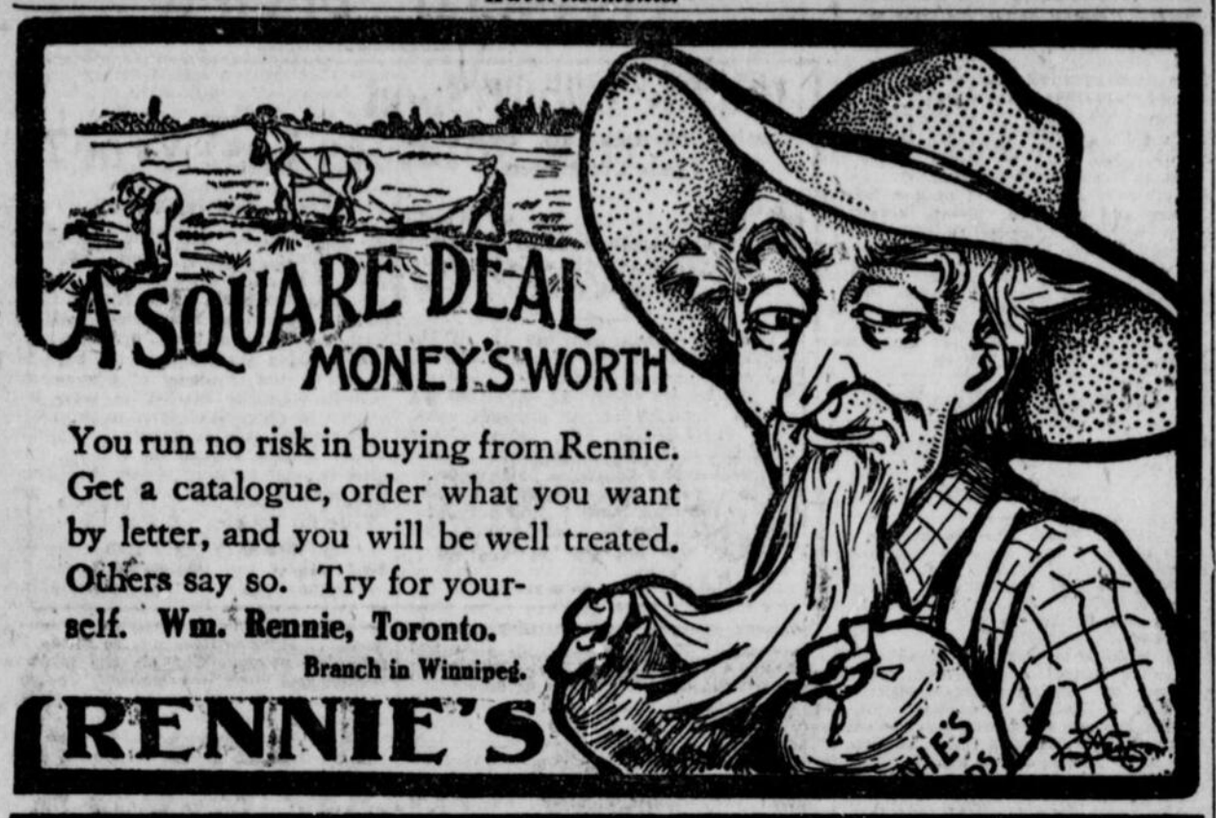
1 pkt.	Balsam—best Double Mixed	1 "	Phlox—Grandiflora, mixed
1 "	Aster—all varieties.	1	Nest-Egg Gourds
1 "	Mignonette—Large Flowering		
1 "	Stocks—Dwarf German Ten-week, mixed		

Send to-day while you think of it. You will never regret it. Address all orders to—

DARCH & HUNTER, Seedsmen, Coll. Dept., London, Ont.

Send for our Seed and Farmers' Catalogue Free.

Advertisements.



OUR CALENDAR

March 29.—Fruit Institute meeting at Blyth, Ont.
March 30.—Wallace's Hereford and grade sale, Cartwright, Man.
March 30.—Fruit meeting at Brussels.
March 31.—At Lucknow.
April 1.—At Walkerton.
April 3.—At Owen Sound.
April 4.—At Allanford.

THE OGILVIE SALE

A most sunshiny, beautiful day favored the 'Rapids' farm on Wednesday last for their first bi-ennial sale of young Ayrshires. Spring was in the air, and all things went well on this pleasant farm property beside the ceaseless music from the never-ceasing Lachine Rapids. Crowds of farmers and buyers from the United States and different parts of Canada kept steadily coming till the sale was well under way. The obliging and courteous family of Mr. R. Hunter, the manager, did all they could to add to the visitors' comfort and cheer, and much credit is due them for the manner in which the Hunter boys conducted the sale. They seem to be born cattle men, even down to the youngest lad, a boy of ten years, who formed lasting friendships with the little dainty-colored calves so new to the trials of this world. There was a neatly constructed sale pavilion, with show ring and seats arranged to the best advantage. There was no waiting between sales, but one cow was in the ring before the other left.

Several American buyers were also present, and at times the bidding was very lively.

The Ogilvie head of 48 animals brought a total of $5,336, an average of over $111, a very high one, when one considers that most of the stock was very young. The young bulls averaged $72.73, the highest-priced one, 'Royal Sovereign,' 19566, out of Edith of Lessnessock, going to Mr. Pyke, of Gouverneur, N.Y., for $165, at the age of 18 months.

The following is a complete list of the purchasers and prices:—

BULLS.

1. Royal Sovereign, Mr. Pyke, of Gouverneur, N.Y., $165.
2. Prince Sunbeam, Mr. Alex. Hume, Maine, $115.
3. Lord McAllister, Mr. James Clark, Campbellford, Ont., $105.
4. Stately's King, Mr. Pyke, of New York, $92.
5. Hiawatha, Mr. A. J. Stevens, Bedford, Que., $87.
6. Royal Financier, Mr. R. G. Steacey, Brockville, $85.
7. Pearl Stone, Mr. D. M. Watt, Alan's Corners, $77.50.
8. The Pilot, Mr. Buchanan, $70.
9. Squire, Mr. Pewtress, $65.
10. Gold Mine, Mr. C. Massicotte, $60.
10. Pringle 2nd (calf), Mr. A. Clark, Benson's Corners, $37.50.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

1. Garclaugh Flirt (Imp.), Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, $400.
2. Miss Prudence, Mr. G. W. Ballough, of New York, $305.
3. Minnie Douglas, Mr. R. R. Ness, $245.
4. Dorothy, Mr. J. G. Clarke, Ottawa, $185.
5. Mary Helen, Mr. Ballough, $180.
6. Lady Agnes, Mr. Ballough, $170.
7. Bess, Mr. Kay, $150.
8. Snowflake, Mr. J. A. Wood, $150.
9. Jean of Glenora, the Hon. Senator Owens, $145.
10. Fairy Queen, the Hon. Senator Owens, $135.
11. Sweet Monica, Mr. Blue, $135.
12. Lady Maggie, Mr. A. H. Sims, $132.50.
13. Carsegowan Queen (Imp.), Mr. Kay, $115.
14. White Stately (calf), Mr. Blue, $107.50.
15. Edna May, the Hon. Senator Owens, $100.
16. Lady Kirsty, Mr. Gordon, $100.
17. Madge of Glenora, the Hon. Senator Owens, $100.
18. Elsie, Mr. Irwin, Pointe aux Trembles, $100.
19. Ladysmith, Mr. Blue, Capelton, $100.
20. Dolly, Mr. W. J. Kay, $97.50.
21. Annie Laurie, Mr. Lafortune, St. Laurent, $92.50.
22. Lady Brownie, Mr. Smith, $92.50.
23. Maggie Douglas, Mr. Blue, $90.
24. Heather Bell, Mr. R. Ness, $90.
25. Lady Eileen, Mr. Kay, $90.
26. Maidie, Mr. Smith, $87.50.
27. Glenora Dairy Queen, Mr. McFarlane, $85.
28. Kirsty 2nd, Mr. R. Ness, $85.
29. Glenora Stately, Mr. Pyke, $77.50.
30. Lady Sophia, the Hon. Senator Owens, $70.
31. Red Rose, R. Jack & Sons, $55.

COWS AND HEIFERS (R. H. & Sons).

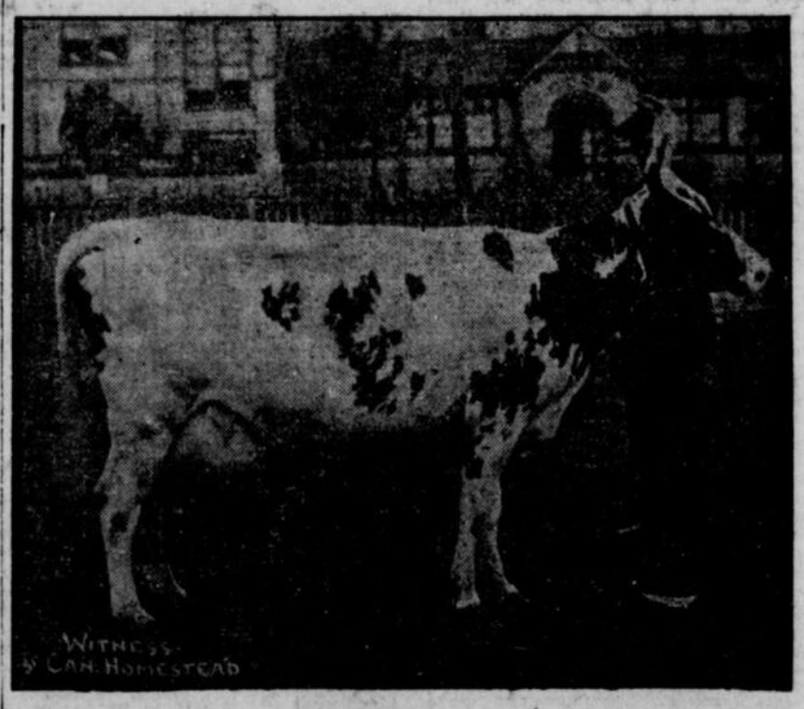
1. Mina of Glenhurst, Mr. Kay, $102.50.
2. White Rose, Mr. J. G. Clark, Ottawa, $80.
3. Edith, Mr. Sims, $77.50.
4. Lady Pringle, Mr. Duncan, Benson's Corner, $55.
5. Pixie, Mr. Lafortune, $37.50.
6. Mina's calf (a few days old), Mr. Pyke, $37.50.
7. Edith's calf (a few days old), Mr. McGinnis, Iberville, $23.

White Rose's calf, Mr. Babcock, $12.50.

11. Royal McAllister, Mr. McFarlane, Howick, $57.50.
12. Prince Darling, Mr. R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, $55.
13. Lessnessock Canadian, Mr. Doig, Lachute, $55.
14. Royal Chieftain, Mr. H. Gordon, Howick, $50.
15. Kirsty's Douglas, Dr. Bell, $40.
16. Royal Member (calf), Mr. S. Duncan, Allan's Corners, $30.
17. Yankee Consul (calf), Mr. Smith, $27.50.

BULLS (R. Hunter & Sons).

1. Garclaugh Royal Edward (Imp.), Mr. J. G. Clark, Ottawa, $105.
2. Ralph Connor, Mr. Logan, Howick, $82.50.
3. Ivanhoe, Mr. Gordon, Howick, $60.
4. Rare Style, Mr. Babcock, of New York, $60.
5. White Prince, Mr. Denis, Berthier Junction, $60.
6. Prince Robert, Mr. Dawes, $60.
7. White Lad, Mr. Boden, St. Anne's, $55.
8. Charlie Gordon, Mr. Smith, Lachine, $55.
9. Pilot of Springhill, Mr. Lafortune, $40.



MINNIE OF LESSNESSOCK (IMP.)—9166—

At nine years old third prize cow at the National Exhibition, Toronto, 1904. Property of Mr. W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que.

'Minnie of Lessenessock' (9166) is a handsome cow whose stock have been in so many prize-winning rings on this side of the water. Her daughter brought the top price for yearlings at the Ogilvie sale last week, reaching the handsome figure of $245, given by Mr. R. Ness, of Howick, Que. With 'Edith of Lessnessock,' her half-sister, we have a pair of cows that are hard to beat in the dairy world. Miss Prudence, a two-year-old descendant of 'Edith,' was purchased at the same sale for $305 by Mr. Geo. W. Ballow, of Middletowr, N.Y.

STOCK FOODS, CREAM EQUIVALENTS AND HERBAGEUM.

Herbageum needs no scalding or cooking, and it is not fed by the cupful or by the handful. An even tablespoonful is a feed for three calves. It is therefore much less trouble and much more economical to feed Herbageum than to feed any calf meal or cream equivalent that is fed in large quantities, and that needs scalding, cooking and careful preparation for fear of scours. Herbageum will cure scours in its worst form, and will never cause scours under any circumstances. Herbageum is more economical than any stock food, because only an even tablespoonful fed twice daily to three calves is the quantity that gives the best results. An even tablespoon is one-quarter of an ounce, and there are therefore 64 feeds to the pound. A pound costs 12½ cents. This means five feeds for three calves for a cent, and for regular feeding it is not necessary to increase the quantity to get the best results.

Examine the directions of the numerous stock foods on the market. Note the size of the feed, and how you are instructed to increase it in almost every instance. Remember that Herbageum is not a stock food. It is, however, the best cream equivalent ever produced. It will make one and one-quarter ton of skim milk equal to new milk for calves or for pigs, and it will do this at a cost of less than 25 cents. Herbageum is also an equivalent for the juices and flavors that are found in the best pasture in the early summer, and which are lacking in the dry winter feed. These juices, perfumes and flavors are supplied by nature to ensure thorough assimilation. Herbageum is their true equivalent.

We do not like to make statements without furnishing proof. We therefore quote the following letters:—

'Mr. Robert McMillan, one of our customers, and a prominent farmer, made a test of the value of Herbageum for calves; the test was made on four calves, to two of which he gave skim milk and Herbageum, and to the other two he gave new whole milk. He reports that the two that got skim milk and Herbageum improved faster than the two that were fed on new whole milk.

HAMILTON & KARSLAKE.
Seaforth, Ont., Nov. 30, 1903.

'After getting a cream separator, I had much trouble with scours in calves from using separated milk. I find that Herbageum overcomes the trouble to a very great extent. I also find Herbageum to be a good regulating tonic for all farm stock.' A. J. MORRISON.
Sand Hill, Ont., Aug. 28, 1903.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE — FASHIONABLE BLOOD, Stallions of Arab, Clay, Morgan, Hambletonian and thoroughbred blood for sale, on time, or may be syndicated. For pedigrees and particulars address JOHN B. HALL, M.D., 326 Jarvis street, Toronto.

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS, ready for service. Apply to J. J. SMITH, Enniskillen, Durham County, Ont.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE BRED Hereford Bulls from 6 to 14 months old, bred from the best herd of females in the Province. Prices right. D. C. LOVERING, Lovering P.O.

FOR SALE, OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER Whites, the largest strain, oldest established, registered herd in Canada; choice Young Pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

FOR SALE — SOME CHOICE Yorkshire Swine, of best strains of improved bacon type. Write for prices to F. M. CHAPMAN, Audley P.O., Ont.

AUCTION SALE.
60 Head of Hereford Cattle For Sale.
THURSDAY, MARCH 30th, 1905.
consisting of 15 bulls and 45 females of the finest herd in Canada; won $600 in prizes at Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, last year, and the Grand Championship. JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man.
8 months credit.

Trees Plants, Seeds, &c.

NEW STRAWBERRY, KING EDWARD, and other varieties. Also, Seed Potatoes. Send for list. R. C. CRYSLER, St. George, Ont.

FOR SALE, NORTHERN GROWN Fruit Trees, grown here in the northern part of Quebec. Send for prices. J. C. STOCKWELL, Danville, Que.

TARTAR KING OATS — A FEW BUSHels of the variety left for sale; 60c. at Pickering Station. Bags, 20c extra. F. M. CHAPMAN, Audley P.O.

Send 50c to
Wm. Brigge, Publisher, Toronto, Ont.
And get "The Canadian Garden,"
By Mrs. Annie L. Jack.

Garclaugh Flirt, the cow that brought $400, was not advertised, but was put in to take place of No. 18, which had been hurt, and so had to be withdrawn from sale. She was the property of R. Hunter & Sons.

At the close of the sale, Penniston Bros., on a neighboring farm, sold some six of their saddle horses and hunters at prices ranging from $325 to $130.

DO WE WANT HEAVIER HORSES?

Anent the article by 'Rusticus,' appearing in this issue, we have interviewed several breeders and dealers in horses and we will print our ideas next week regarding the small horse in Montreal and the desired draught weight that it is advisable to raise on Canadian farms.

A correspondent writes: 'I selected Ayrshires for my dairy herd for numerous reasons. I have found by experience that they are excellent grazers on our hilly pastures, being very active and good feeders. They always look well and give a good flow of milk, testing anywhere from 3.50 to 5 percent Babcock test. They stand our cold winters remarkably well and are always ready to drink on a cold day. One of their strong points lies in the fact that they make fine beef.'

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

(Questions relating to this department should be addressed to the Editor of the Agricultural Dept., 'Weekly Witness.')

Subscriber, Lower Onslow, wants to know—1. How to stop hens from eating eggs. 2. Where Dean's patent bone mill is made. Ans.—1. This is a hard practice to cure. Allow large run and give more lime in the shape of oyster shells and ashes to your fowls. Make the nests so the hens cannot see the eggs. 2. We do not know where this mill is made.

A Subscriber, Grafton, Ont., wants to know the comparative value of goat's and of cow's milk, and the advisability of a small family buying a goat. Ans.—Goat's milk is supposed to be somewhat more easily digested than cow's milk. In composition they resemble each other fairly closely; the average of a large number of sample shows goat's milk to contain 13.96 dry matter made up as follows:

Fat	4.63 percent.
Sugar	4.2 percent.
Casein	3.49 percent.
Albumen	.86 percent.
Ash	.76 percent.

While the average composition of cow's milk is 12.90 percent dry matter made up as follows:

Fat	3.90 percent.
Sugar	4.75 percent.
Casein	3.00 percent.
Albumen	.40 percent.
Ash	.75 percent.

Good milch goats are not very easily procured in this country or in the United States, for, although there are many flocks of goats in the United States, they are mostly of the Angora breed, which, as a rule, are not such good milkers as the common goats. Unless a rather rough hilly field with a very high fence is available for summer pasturage it would be found somewhat difficult to keep goats in good health during the summer, and the milking operation is, as a rule, rather tedious and unpleasant. It would, in my estimation, be much better to invest in a small cow of the Canadian or Jersey breed, which would be found much more profitble in the long run than a goat, much more easily looked after, and much less subject to diseases.

Mr. Martin Dell, Chippewa, Ont., wants to know the best time to manure a ten-acre sod field for beans this season.

Ans.—A top dressing would realize the most good to your present crop. But winter application of manure on ploughed land is the best. It will not be lost at any rate, for land would be in fine shape for fall wheat.

E. M. T., Cassville, Que., wants to know where to buy turkey eggs.

Ans.—Mr. Ed Parant, Charlesbourg, advertises in the 'Witness' some eggs of prize-winning bronze birds at two dollars for nine

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Seed Firm at Swansea.—Smith Sisters, Swansea, Ontario, are doing an extensive seed business. They sell by letter only. Many well-to-do farmers and gardeners now buy their seeds because the prices are very reasonable. They issue a catalogue.

Farm and Other Lands.

FARM FOR SALE, 200 ACRES, LOT 28, Concession 8, Township St. Vincent, Co. Grey, Ont., about 150 cleared ready for machinery, nearly all seeded down, balance hardwood bush, some valuable timber; soil, clay loam; log barn, hewed log house, spring water, good orchard, good roads, school and church one mile, six miles from the flourishing town of Meaford. Possession at once; title indisputable. Apply Box 30, Meaford.

FOR SALE — 5 WHOLE SECTIONS within 15 miles of Virden, on proposed Brandon-Regina line, open rolling prairie, A1 wheat soil, heavy black loam, heavy clay subsoil, no scrub, and very few stones or sloughs; in the heart of a good settlement; churches, schools and post-offices convenient; Prices $7.00 to $8.00 per acre; $2.00 per acre cash, balance in 4 or 5 yearly payments at 6 percent. McDONALD, SIMPSON CO., Virden, Man.

FOR SALE — MAW'S POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg, Manitoba, acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, ducks, geese, chickens, incubators, bone cutters, poultry supplies. Catalogues mailed free.

329 ACRES CHOICE LAND, DEEP Black Loam, nearly all cultivated, new frame dwelling, necessary outbuildings; eight horses, two cows, hogs, etc.; all necessary implements, nearly new, and all seed and feed required; Brandon district; near elevators; rare chance; going concern; immediate possession. $10,500, half cash. R. S. THOMPSON, Brandon.

320 ACRES, FIRST CLASS WHEAT land, deep black loam, nearly all under cultivation; 200 acres summer fallow; bank barn, stable, etc.; granary; Brandon district; thickly settled; near elevator. Price, $7,000; half cash. Immediate possession. R. S. THOMPSON, Brandon.

FOR SALE — 320 ACRES OF CHOICE land, unbroken, one-half mile from Town of Tyvan, on the Arcola branch of the C.P.R., in Assiniboia, $15 per acre, $1,500 cash, balance on easy terms. R. L. BROAD, Wolseley, Assa.

FARMS FOR SALE.

in one of the best Fruit and Dairying sections in British Columbia. For information, write JOHN McCALLUM, Salmon Arm, B.C.

Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Earn Over $10 a day

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

Advertisements.

SEND AT ONCE FOR OUR ONE HUNdred page book, 'Veterinary Experience,' which we mail free. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 10 Beverley Street, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent.

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from $1,200 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL London, Ontario, Canada.

Bissell's Steel Roller



With the Roller Bearings and low draught bracket, it runs like a bird.—light of draught and easy on horses necks. It will pay any farmer to learn all about the "Bissell," before ordering a Land Roller. Send your name and address for full particulars.

T. E. BISSELL, Dept. D., Elora, Ont.
None Genuine without the name "Bissell."

Eggs and Poultry.

EGGS FOR HATCHING — WHITE WYandottes, Regal Strain, Black Minorcas, R.C.W. Leghorns, $1.00 per 13; Buff Orpingtons, $2.00 per 15; a few Barred P. Rocks and White Wyandottes Hens for sale at $1.00 each. WM. DICKSON, Winchester, Ont.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM BEST PEN $1.00 per 15, $, 1 per 100, $2.50 per 50. Pure white Fishel strain. JACOB M. MOYER, Campden, Ont.—Box. 47.

FOR SALE, ORPINGTONS, ROCKS, Buff to the hide, extra size and laying strain, $1 per 15; $5 per 100; eggs from imported stock; grand layers, size and shape, $3 per 15; $12 per 100. H. C. FOREST, Wardsville, Ont.

"NITH GROVE" BUFF ORPINGTONS; Eggs, $2, $1.50, $1 per 15. C. E. BROWN, Haysville, Ont.

FOR SALE — LARGE IMPERIAL PEKIN ducks eggs, very fine stock. Order early. Write for prices and particulars. A. A. METCALFE, Rat Portage, Ont., Can.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $2.00 PER 9. (Prize winners.) White Leghorn and White Wyandottes, $1.50 per 13. Apply to ED. PARANT, St. Isodore Farm, Charlesbourg, Que.

SAVE THE CHICKS.
The world's record in chick raising—the most and the best—is held by
Puritan Chick Food.
Costs nothing if not the best in the world. Try it free. Send for catalogue to-day.
Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.
A. J. MORGAN, London, Ont., Sole Distributor for Canada.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, TWO GOOD RELIABLE Girls as Cook and Housemaid, in private family; good wages to competent girls. Address Mrs. C. H. WATEROUS, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED, A FEW PEOPLE IN EACH locality to work for us at home during spare time; no canvassing; liberal pay. Address Box 560, London, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED — LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable, freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

Advertisements.

Bee Keepers, Attention!

We have just what you want at lowest prices. Improved Model BEE HIVES 9 L frames, Metal cover, unquestionably the best hive in use. Sample hive, nailed up, including choice smoker, $2.25. Sections, Wax Comb Foundations, Honey Extractors, Bee Smokers, Bee Books, Italian Bees and Queens, etc., etc. Freight allowance to distant customers. Illustrated Catalogue Free

BEES WAX WANTED.
F. W. JONES, Bedford, Que.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

CHEESE STOCKS ALMOST EXHAUSTED FIRM UNDERTONE TO LOCAL MARKET.

'Witness' Office,
Monday Morning, March 27.

It is now estimated that the great stocks of cheese that have been held in Montreal since the close of navigation, and which at one time caused some considerable uneasiness among shippers, have been almost entirely exhausted, or at least will be so before the new make puts in an appearance. The opening of the last dairy season caught many holders napping, and some enormous losses were made, not to speak of the effect large accumulations would have on the market value of the new goods. About this time last year finest western cheese sold at 10 1-4 cents, a striking contrast to the present selling price. The market during the past week was quiet, with rising English quotations and a very firm undertone. A Liverpool mail advice dated March 17, says that cheese has been in good request, the demand being general. The market is advancing, and with reduced stocks the tendency is for higher prices.

BETTER DEMAND FOR BUTTER, WITH PRICES WELL HELD.

Towards the end of last week a good active demand for all grades of butter was reported, and as receipts of fresh made goods were only very limited, the market maintained a steady feeling. There is nothing to indicate that prices will be lower until the new season's goods begin to arrive. The market price for new milk creamery to-day is 26c to 27c. Fresh made roll butter is in good demand, with small baskets selling at 21c to 22c, and large packages at 20c to 21c.

TO BREAK THE DANISH MONOPOLY.

The 'Trade Bulletin' says of the English butter trade:—It is quite evident that English consumers are getting tired of the high priced Danish butter, and are patronizing more and more every year Australian, New Zealand and Canadian butters. The season is approaching when Canadian grass butter will be wanted to take the place of the Antipodean product, when the shipments of the latter must decrease in the off season. Our makers therefore will have a splendid chance of catering to the English demands for Canadian creamery butter during the coming season, and there is no reason why the quality of our creameries should not vie with that of Danish. Our London correspondent says in his letter published elsewhere in this issue:—'Let Canadian exporters make up their minds when the shipping season starts again, only to send the best butter to London, and we can break the monopoly of Denmark with Canada, as Australia has been doing lately. Great Britain imported butter in 1904 amounting in value to over $100,000,000, of which Canada only contributes about $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, whilst Denmark contributes over $7,000,000.'

THE EGG MARKET IS SLIGHTLY STEADIER.

There was a slight increase in the receipts of eggs during the past week, and prices have consequently dropped about two cents. To-day there is a better feeling in the market, and prices are fractionally higher at 18½c to 19c.

ENQUIRY FOR MAPLE PRODUCTS, BUT CANNOT GUARANTEE QUALITY.

There has been some little enquiry for this year's products, but so far, we have not received anything that we can guarantee as this year's crop, says Messrs. Hislop & Hunter's weekly circular. The following quotations are nominal: Syrup in kegs, 5c to 5½c; wine measure, in tins, 40c to 45c, according to quality. Sugar, in small cakes, 7c to 7½c, and in large bricks, 6½c.

BETTER DEMAND FOR HONEY.

There is a better demand for honey than a week ago. The prices rule as follows: White clover in comb, 13c to 13½c; extracted white, 7c to 7½c in 10 lb. tins, and 6c to 6½c in 60 lb. tins. Dark buckwheat honey, 6c to 6½c.

MARKET FOR BEANS STEADY.

There is a good steady tone to the market at last week's quotations at $1.70 to $1.80 per bushel.

POTATOES UNCHANGED.

There is little or no change, and the market is easy at last week's quotation, which is 60c per bag.

LITTLE ENQUIRY FOR DRIED APPLES.

There was a little enquiry for dried apples last week, but prices keep about 3c per lb.

FAIR TRADE IN EVAPORATED APPLES.

A fair trade is being done in these, and the tone of the market is steady at 6 1-4c to 6½c.

SMALL DEMAND FOR POTASH.

There is a small demand for ashes at the following quotations: First pots, $5.40 to $5.45; seconds, $4.90 to $4.95, and pearls at $7.50 to $8.00 per 100 lbs.

DEMAND FOR TALLOW LIMITED.

The demand for tallow is limited at 4c to 4½c for refined, and 2c to 2½c for rough.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.70 to $5.80; strong bakers, $5.40 to $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.90 in wood; choice 90 percent patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.50 to $2.55, and 25c to 50c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS — $2.10 to $2.12½ per bag of 90 lbs., $4.45 to $4.50 in barrels.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk at $17.50 to $18.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.25 to $1.27½ in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16 50 to $17; American cut clear fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9¼c; according to quality of hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.00 to $9.25; heavy fat sows, $5.15 to $5.35; select at $6.65 to $6.75, off cars; country dressed, at $7.25 to $7.75.

CHEESE — Ontario fall white, 11c to 11½c; colored, 11¾c.

EGGS — Montreal limed, nominal, 18c to 19c, and new laid, 19c.

BUTTER — Finest grades, 26c to 27c for 20 lb. tubs, 26c for 70 lb. tubs; choice fall and winter make at 23c to 25c; western dairy at 21c; roll butter at 21c to 22c.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.35 to $5.50; seconds, $4.90; first pearls, $7.50 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover in comb, 13c to 13½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7c to 8c; in 60 lb. tins, 6½c; buckwheat, 6c to 6½c, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 40c to 45c in tins, 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 6½c to 7c.

HAY — No. 1, $9.00 to $9.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $8.25 to $8.75; clover, $6.50 to $6.75; clover mixed, $7 to $7.50 per ton in car lots.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, March 27.

The condition of the roads, in the city as well as in the country, prevented the farmers from coming to the market in large numbers, but those who came, brought sleighs, while the market gardeners brought wheeled vehicles. The beautiful weather brought out large numbers of buyers, and as the supplies were not large, the prices had an upward tendency, excepting for eggs and common cabbages, which were lower in price. About a dozen loads of oats were offered, and from $1.05 to $1.10 the bag; there was no buckwheat in sight; potatoes were fairly plentiful at 55c to 60c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 60c to 75c do.; beets, 80c to 90c do.; carrots, 60c to 70c do.; onions, $1.50 do. A lot of Egyptian onions will arrive next week, and sell at about 6c per lb. Common cabbages, $1.00 the barrel; 'canon-balls, $2.25 to $2.50 do.; American celery, $1.25 the dozen; Montreal lettuce, 30c to 60c do.; rhubarb, $1.00 the dozen bunches. There were no dressed hogs offered by the farmers, but Mr. Nelson Bickerdike is selling at his warehouse, 169 St. Paul street, nice, fresh killed hogs at 9c per lb.; he is selling beef of fair quality at 5½c to 6½c per lb. for hindquarters, and 3c to 4c per lb. for fronts; sheep's mutton, 5c to 7c per lb.; lamb's mutton, 7c to 8½c do.; dead turkeys, 15c to 17c do.; geese, 12c to 14c do.; ducks and chickens, 12½c to 15c do.; live fowls, $1.25 to $1.75 the pair; tub butter, 25c to 30c the lb.; print butter, 30c to 40c do.; new laid eggs, 25c to 30c do.; eggs sell by the case at 20c the dozen. Apples, $2.25 to $3.25 the barrel; California oranges, $2.75 to $3.00 the box; lemons, $2 to $2.50 do.; bananas, 75c to $1.50 the bunch; hay, $7 to $8.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4.50 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

BULL CAMPAIGN IN ONTARIO WHEAT

Toronto, March 22.—Talk of a corner in Ontario wheat has been current in local grain circles for some time past, and it was definitely settled by dealers on the Board of Trade to-day that the combine has completed its plans for a bull campaign in the cereal, and that the members would at once proceed to put the price up. It is estimated that there are more than 150,000 bushels of the last crop left in the province, and practically no wheat is left in farmers' hands. Of the amount mentioned, the local combine, which consists of about six of the largest Toronto grain firms, have already cornered at least 90 percent of the available supply, and unless the 'invisible' supply should prove to be larger than expected they will be able to dictate terms to buyers for some time to come. A large quantity of the wheat has been held by members of the combine for several months, and some of it cost over $1.10 per bushel.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET—March 27.

About 450 head of butchers' cattle, 20 milch cows, 100 calves, half a dozen sheep and one spring lamb, were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The small supplies helped to make a dull market as the prices were higher all round, and the butchers bought sparingly, preferring to wait for a larger run on Wednesday. Prime beeves sold at 4¾c to 5¼c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 3¾c to 4½c, and the common stock, 2½c to 3½c per lb. The milch cows were an ordinary lot and sold at $20 to $45 each. The calves were young creatures and sold at from $1.75 to $4.50 each. Sheep with their wool on sell at about 4c per lb.; yearlings that are shorn, 4½c per lb. The spring lamb sold for $5. Fat hogs are scarce and very high priced; good lots sold to-day at 7c per lb.

Toronto, March 24.—Only one or two cattle were offering at the Western Market this morning. Everything had been cleared up the day before, and none were left over. Those offering to-day sold briskly and at prices well up to those quoted. The run amounted to four cars, and included 29 cattle, 84 sheep and lambs, 100 hogs and one calf.

Export Cattle—Quotations are nominal and unchanged, there having been no cattle on the market. Choice are quoted at $4.40 to $5, good to medium at $4.25 to $4.40, good cows at $3.25 to $4.

Butcher Cattle— The few offering sold readily, and at prices about steady with those quoted. The demand for cattle continues active. Good to choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.70, fair to good at $3.50 to $4.10, mixed at $2.50 to $3.75; common at $2 to $3, and cows at $2.50 to $4.

Stockers and Feeders are quoted unchanged and nominal. Feeders are quoted at $2.50 to $4.60, and stockers at $1.30 to $3.40.

Milch Cows— The range of prices is quoted unchanged at $30 to $62 each.

Calves—With only one on the market, trade was quiet. Prices are unchanged at 3½c to 6c per lb., and $2 to $12 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was quiet. The market, however, remains firm in tone. Quotations are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted at $3.50 to $5.25, mixed at $3.50 to $4.60, lambs at $6.75 to $7.35, barnyards at $5.50 to $6.50, and springs at $4 to $8 each.

Hogs are quoted unchanged here at $6.25 for selects and $6 for lights and fats. It is stated here that some packers are paying as high as $6.75 for selects.

East Buffalo, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,780 head; active and 10c higher; prime steers, $5.60 to $5.85; shipping, $5.15 to $5.50; butchers, $4.50 to $5.10; heifers, $3.50 to $5; cows, $3 to $4.35; bulls, $3 to $4.40; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4.40; seock heifers, $2.25 to $3; good fresh cows and springers, strong to $2 higher; common steady; good to choice, $45 to $55; medium to good, $30 to $42; common, $20 to $28.

Veals—Receipts, 1,600; active; $4.50 to $8.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,700 head; active; steady to strong; heavy, $5.60 to $5.65; a few, $5.70; mixed, $5.60 to $5.65; yorkers, $5.40 to $5.65; pigs, $5.25; roughs, $4.75 to $4.95; a few, $5; stags, $3 to $3.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 14,000 head; active; western lambs, 10c lower; native lambs, $6.50 to $8.60; western, $5.25 to $8.50; yearlings, $7 to $7.35; wethers, $6.25 to $6.50; ewes, $5.75 to $6.15; sheep mixed, $2.50 to $6.15.

Chicago, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; market ten cents higher; good to prime steers, $5.15 to $6.25; poor to medium, $3.90 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.65; cows, $2.80 to $4; heifers, $2 to $5; canners, $1.50 to $2.40; bulls, $2.50 to $4; calves, $3 to $7.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.30 to $5.40; good to choice, heavy, $5.35 to $5.50; rough heavy, $5.25 to $5.35; light, $5.20 to $5.40; bulk of sales, $5.35 to $5.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 26,000; steady; good to choice wethers, $5.75 to $6.25; fair to choice mixed, $4.75 to $5.50; native lambs, $5.50 to $7.65.

New York, March 27.—Noon—Money on call nominally offered at 3½ percent; prime mercantile paper, 3¾ to 4½; exchanges, $144,428,041.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Toronto, March 27.—Wheat—Ontario, dull. No. 2 red and white, $1.04 to $1.05; spring 97c to 98c, and goose, 90c; Manitoba all-rail quotations: No. 1 northern, $1.09; No. 2, $1.06; No. 3, $1; with sales for delivery at lake ports on the opening of navigation at 6c to 7c lower.

Flour—Quiet and steady; 90 percent patents, $4.40 to $4.50; buyers' sacks, west, 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, $5.50 to $5.70 for first patents; $5.10 to $5.40 for second patents, and $5 to $5.30 for bakers.

Millfeed—Trade quiet, $15 to $15.50 for bran in bulk; $17 to $17.50 for shorts for car lots east and west; Manitoba, $20 for shorts, and $18 for bran, exports.

Barley—Unchanged, 46c to 47c for No. 2; 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 43c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—Nominal at 71c to 72c for No. 2 f.o.b., outside.

Corn—Canadian, wanted and firm, 47c to 48c for yellow, and 46c to 47c for mixed f.o.b., Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 56½c; mixed, 56c on track, Toronto.

Oats—Unchanged, 40c to 41c for No. 2 outside; 42c at low freights.

Rolled oats—$4.35 for cars of bags and $4.60 for barrels on track here; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

Peas—67c to 68c for No. 2 west.

Buckwheat—58c to 59c.

Butter—Fairly steady with a firm tone. Receipts expected to be larger as roads improve. Prices unchanged.

Eggs—Steady at 16½c to 17c. Receipts fair; demand active.

Hamilton, Ont., March 25.—White wheat, per bushel, $1.10 to $1.12; red, $1.10 to $1.12; peas, 70c to 80c; barley, 48c to 52c; oats, 44c to 46c; clover seed, $8.20 to $9.20; timothy seed, $1.60 to $2; white wheat flour, $5.15 to $5.20; strong bakers, $5 to $5.10; dressed hogs, $5.75 to $8; apples, per bag, 80c to $1.25; dried apples, per pound, 3c to 4c; potatoes, 75c to $1; butter, in rolls, per pound, 21c to 24c; butter in firkins, per pound, 16c to 20c; eggs, per dozen, 15c to 17c.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 27.—White wheat, $1.03 to $1.05 per bushel; red fall wheat, $1.03 to $1.05 per bushel; spring wheat, at $1.03 to $1.05 per bushel; peas, 62c to 65c per bushel; barley, 54c to 56c per bushel; corn, 54c to 56c per bushel; oats, 40c to 41c per bushel; oatmeal, $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.60 to $2.85 per cwt.; bran, $19.00 to $20.00 per ton; shorts, $20.00 to $21.00 per ton; butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; creamery, 28c to 30c per lb.; eggs, 15c to 16c per dozen; potatoes, 75c to 85c per bag; live hogs, $6.25 to $6.40 per cwt.; hay, $8.00 to $9.00 per ton; hides, $6.00 to $7.00 per cwt.

Ottawa, March 25.—On Byward market yesterday eggs still remained low and sold for from 22c to 25c per dozen for strictly fresh. Packed eggs could be bought much lower. Butter found a good market, and choice print and creamery sold for from 25c to 30c per lb. The price of cheese has come down from 12c to 11c per lb. Good pail butter sold for 20c per lb. On the meat market, spring lamb, as it gets more common, comes down in price, and where weeks ago it sold for $1.25 per lb., it can now be bought for 90c per lb. Good veal can be bought for from 9c to 10c for hinds and from 6c to 8c for fronts. The price of cork has come down considerably and sold for from $7.50 to $8 per cwt. Hay was scarce and sold for from $7.50 to $10.50 per ton. Straw and ots were plentiful. Hogs, per cwt., $4.50 to $5; calves, $3 to $5; lambs, yearlings, 3c to 4c; sheep, $3.50 to $4; sheep, per lb., 8c; turkeys, $1.50 to $2; ducks, 75c to 90c; fowls, per pair, 75c to $1.50. Meats—Mutton, fronts, 3c to 4c; hinds, 6c to 7c; veal, fronts, 5c to 8c per lb.; veal, hinds, 9c to 10c per lb.; lamb, fronts, 6c to 7c; hinds, 10c to 12c; spring lamb, per lb., 90c to $1; beef, per lb., fronts, 4c to 4½c; hinds, 5c to 5½c; pork, medium, $8 to $9; turkeys, per lb., 18c to 20c; geese, 90c to $1.10; pork, heavy, $7.50 to $8; chickens, dressed, 55c to 90c; print butter, per lb., 25c to 29c; creamery butter, per lb., 28c to 30c; pail butter, per lb., 19c to 20c; tub butter, 22c to 25c; packed eggs, 20c to 23c; fresh eggs, per dozen, 22c to 23c; cheese, 10c to 12c; honey in combs, per sec., 12c to 14c; tallow, per lb., 5c; lard, per lb., 10c; celery, per doz. bunches, 25c to 30c; beets, per bag, 75c to $1; sage, per doz. bunches, 20c to 25c; carrots, per bag, 50c; turnips, per bag, 30c to 45c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 80c; cabbage, per dozen, 40c to 50c; parsnips, doz. bunches, 25c; onions, per lb., 4c to 5c; onions, per bag, $1.50 to $2; hay, per ton, $7 to $10; straw, $7 to $7.50; oats, 43c to 46c; buckwheat, 50c to 60c; barley, 48c to 50c; peas, 85c to 90c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, reports the closing prices in Chica to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May	113⅛	113½	112½	112½b
July	90⅝	90⅞	89¾	90
Corn, May	48¾	49⅛	48½	48⅝
July	48⅞	49⅛	48¾	48⅝
Oats, May	30½	30⅝	30	30⅛b
July	30¼	30⅜	30	30⅛
Pork, May	12.75	12.90	12.75	12.80
July	12.90	13.02	12.90	12.95
Lard, May	7.12	7.20	7.12	7.17
July	7.27	7.35	7.27	7.30
Ribs, May	6.95	7.02	6.95	6.97
July	7.15	8.17	8.15	7.17

THE WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO WAS FRACTIONALLY LOWER AT THE CLOSE.

Wheat opened lower to-day under heavy world's shipments, increase on passage, good weather in the wheat belt and lower Liverpool cables. Later there was a rally on covering. The corn market opened a shade lower in sympathy with wheat, but rallied later on fears of rain in the west.

RAIL RECEIPTS.

Wheat, bushels	6,345
Oats, bushels	3,955
Buckwheat, bushels	1,102
Flour, barrels	1,450
Eggs, cases	97
Butter, packages	875
Cheese, boxes	14
Lard, packages	170
Leather, hoils	70
Raw hides	15
Apples, barrels	150

CURRENT FISH QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. A. Booth & Company, fish merchants, of Montreal, quote as follows in their weekly circular:—

Salmon trout, pan frozen, Georgian Bay fish, 7½c per lb; yellow pike (dore) pan frozen, round or dressed, 6½c per lb.; yellow pike (dore) winter caught, 7½c per lb.; grass pike (brochet), 4½c per lb.; whitefish, winter caught, 8½c per lb.; B. C. salmon, 9c per lb; case lots of 300 lbs., 8½c per lb.; white halibut, 8½c per lb; case lots of 300 lbs., 8¼c per lb.; red snappers, headless and dressed, 10c per lb.; blue fish, 10c per lb.; Spanish mackerel, 10c per lb.; native mackerel, 20c each; tom cods, $1 per brl.; live haddock, fresh caught and scarce, 4½c to 5½c per lb.; haddock, single frozen, 3½c per lb.; flounders, single frozen, 3½c per lb.; smelts (No. 1), single frozen, 10c per lb.; smoked fish, haddies, 5½c per lb.; bloaters, $1 per box; smoked herring, crates, 5 boxes, 65c; smoked salmon, 25c per lb. Oysters— Select oysters $1.60 per gal.; standard oysters, $1.40 per gal.; paper pails, qts., $1.35 per 100; paper pails, pts., 95c. Boneless and skinless cod—Halifax fish cakes, 1 lb. pkt., 2 doz. to case, $2.40 per case; Halifax shredded, 2 doz. to case, $1.80 per case; Acadia blocks, 2 lb. box, 12 to crate, $1.92 per crate; Bluenose, 20 lb. cases, 6c per lb.

THE CROP SITUATION

SEEDING IS IN PREPARATION THROUGHOUT ALBERTA — INTERESTING DETAILS.

Winnipeg, March 21.—The western division of the C.P.R. issued a crop bulletin yesterday which indicates that throughout Alberta the work of seeding is in preparation, or that it has already begun. It has progressed further in the south than in the north.

In High River ploughing began on Feb. 20. Ten percent of the seeding and forty percent of the ploughing is done. In Nanton a thousand acres are sown and fifteen hundred acres ready. In the Claresholm district ploughing began on Feb. 28, and forty percent of the land is ready for seeding. In the Leavings district two hundred acres are in shape.

The report from MacLeod says that the present indications are that there will be eight thousand acres under crop, and that seeding will start this week.

Others report as follows: Taber—In the neighborhood of 1,500 acres of ground is prepared for spring sowing.

Lethbridge—Ploughing has been going on for two weeks, but little seeding.

Pincher Creek—Two thousand acres prepared for oats; some farmers seeding. No spring wheat put in. Fall wheat doing fine. In the north Crossfield reports that a hundred acres are already sown, and 40 percent of the ploughing done. Blackfall reports seventy percent of the ploughing done, and Wetaskiwin several thousand acres ready for seeding, and one-third of the wheat crop already sown.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The following shows the amount of wheat in sight, in thousands of bushels:

	Mar. 27, 1905.	Mar. 20, 1905.	Mar. 28, 1904.
Vis. sup. U.S. and Can.	32,817	33,943	32,511
On pass. to U.K.	34,160	34,720	29,760
On pass to Cont.	14,560	12,560	12,240
	$1,537	$1,223	74,511

SETTLING OF THE CANADA WOOLLEN MILLS CASE.

Toronto, March 21.—There will be no further appeal by W. D. Long against the order of Justice MacMahon and the Court of appeal directing a re-sale of the five mills and other assets of the Canada Woollen Mills Company, for which he had offered $253,000. An early re-sale of the properties by the liquidator is promised and a substantial dividend announced. The company hopes to be able to pay all its creditors in full.

ROSSLAND MINING RETURNS.

Rossland, B.C., March 25.—Matters in a mining way are moving along smoothly and the output continues to be of a satisfactory character. The shipments for the week were:—Leroi, 2,850; Centre Star, 2,040; War Eagle, 1,240; Leroi, No. 2, 300; Spitzee, 120; White Bear, 75; do. milled, 600; Jumbo, 50 tons. Total for week, 7,525, and for the year 81,701 tons.

AMBITIOUS RAILWAY PROJECTS OF LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY.

Detroit, Mich., March 24.—Mr. Francis H. Clergue, says, in reference to a rumor that he has not much financial interest in the present Lake Superior Corporation, that his holdings are larger than ever, and that the organization was satisfactory to him. The outlook for the future of the corporation is very bright. Mr. Clergue states that the Algoma Central will be built 100 miles further to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and into the Manitoulin district. An additional bounty on rails has been secured from the Canadian Government, bringing the total bounty up to $7.70 per ton. All the rail mills are busy filling the orders.

CHEAP RATES FOR MILL PRODUCTS.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 23.—The railways have announced the lake and rail rates on mill products for the season. These rates will go into effect as soon as navigation opens on the lakes, and will enable Minnesota millers to ship their flour to the Atlantic coast four or five cents a barrel cheaper than they can at present. Millfeed will go 40 cents a ton cheaper.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, March 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£403,000
Circulation, increased	124,000
Bullion, increased	526,628
Other securities, decreased	4,015,000
Other deposits, decreased	5,018,000
Public deposits, increased	1,402,000
Notes reserve, increased	308,000
Govt. securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 55.05 percent; last week it was 51.12 percent.

London, March 23.—The Bank of England's rate of discount was unchanged to-day at 2½ percent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's gross earnings for week ending March 21:

1905	$955,000
Corr. period, 1904	849,000
Increase	$106,000

GRAND TRUNK.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway system, from March 15 to 21:

1905	$652,220
1904	610,366
Increase	$41,854

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Toronto, March 24.—Canadian Northern Railway gross earnings for week ending March 21 were $62,700 an increase over the corresponding period last year of $136,000. From July 14 to date the gross earnings have been $2,750,000, an increase of $494,400.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Bank Clearings an Index to Trade Conditions.

ABNORMAL INCREASES IN WESTERN CANADA—A FEW INTERESTING FEATURES ON LOCAL STOCK MARKET.

The total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States for the week ending March 18, amounted to the grand total of $3,031,364,813, against $2,656,766,051 the previous week, and $1,918,560,549 the corresponding week last year. The tremendous increase over last year's figures is partly due to the greatly increased volume of speculation on the stock markets. Renewal of interest in real estate investments added its quota to the active period in clearing house circles. But these two factors were not alone responsible for the increase, as a great gap had to be filled in the lessened traffic earnings due to the small movement of wheat after last season's crop failure. The country is at present enjoying an era of unparalleled prosperity, consumption in nearly all lines having almost overtaken production, and set a feverish pace that is with difficulty met by the home supply. So great has become internal consumption that the 'balance of trade' bug-bear is causing no little uneasiness among commercial men of that country. Increasing imports and decreasing exports is a position that our friends across the border cannot contemplate with equanimity, notwithstanding that all industrial machinery is working at the highest pitch, and that production in a general way is greater than at any time in the history of the country. The United States is thus suddenly confronted with an economic puzzle which contradicts all its protectionist theories, and with a problem the conditions of which would have been considered impossible less than two years ago.

Canadian clearings have gained to a remarkable extent throughout the past year, and form one of the registers of the year's trade. During the year, Montreal was one of the few cities to show an actual decrease, which was due mainly to the depression on the stock exchange and to a falling off in many lines of export. Winnipeg, the capital of 'Central' Canada, showed an increase of nearly 20 percent over the figures of 1903, Vancouver coming a good second with an increase of about 13 percent, thus giving tangible and practical proof of the giant strides they are making in the West. The large gain in clearings this year continues every week, with the exception of an odd decrease here or there, but as a rule the improvement has been consistent and regular, in keeping with the growing populations and the prosperous state of the country's institutions. For the first two months of this year the aggregate clearings of the Dominion showed an increase of about $35,000,000 over the corresponding period last year. A fact which should not be lost sight of is the enormous turnover due to stock exchange transactions, but, as in the case of the United States, this would not alone make up the greater amount of business now passing through the clearing houses. More particularly does this apply to the Winnipeg and Vancouver situation. The increase there is almost directly derived from the farm, factory, building operations, a large floating population and a generally prosperous condition of wholesale and retail trade of every description. The outlook for the coming summer is bright. It is expected that emigration to Canada from Europe and the United States will easily form a record in the history of the country. Last year thousands of able-bodied and intelligent sons of the British Isles were swallowed up in the acres of the magnificent west, to be heard from, perhaps, before many months are passed, in an increased breaking of soil and a multiplied harvest year by year.

A great deal of attention was devoted to the money market last week among the speculative interests in New York, and, peculiarly enough, both sides of the market pronounced the prevailing money conditions particularly favorable to their own immediate designs. Money has averaged about 3½ percent during the week, the bulls fathering the view that the rate would not go higher, the bears just as hopeful that a six percent rate would be in vogue in a very shore time. The situation since a week ago has been in the merciless hands of the professional 'bears,' who have had matters pretty much their own way, with a consequent falling away from the high prices that have been recorded for some time in United States securities. It would not be difficult to find the real cause of the downfall, as prices are acknowledged on all hands to be much higher than could be permitted with safety, and when the inevitable profit taking operations of the big operators, by the throwing of innumerable securities on the market, in ways best known to themselves, were in process of development, the professional pamphlet writer looking around for trouble, finds international turmoil, money difficulties. One went so far this week as to proclaim the failure of a leading banking institution in Paris, which was subsequently proved to be without foundation. These are the methods used to cover the 'retreat' of the profit taking, so as to convince the outside speculator that an influence altogether removed from the stock centres was to blame for declining prices. That is the position to-day, and there can be little question that the stock market has temporarily discounted the excellent feature of a situation that might be said to be unparalleled in the matter of general prosperity.

In the face of the Wall Street depression the local market continued to score high levels early in the week. This, of course, applied more particularly to the stocks not directly influenced by New York conditions. But although one or two stocks, of their own initiative, continued to improve, the majority of the securities began to feel the 'wet blanket' of Wall Street conditions. On Thursday the depression locally was complete, and there was a drop of from one to two percent all round. Twin City, Richelieu, Soo, Montreal Steel and Lake of the Woods were the only stocks not influenced by the bear movement. Twin City took an altogether unexpected rise, but as explained on Wednesday, the first day of the advance, there could be nothing but manipulation behind the movement, as the earnings of the company for 1904, which were published at the beginning of this week, were not of the nature to inspire a great desire to invest or speculate in the stock. There was a flurry in Lake of the Woods securities, which caused the greatest interest in financial circles at the time, until the reorganization plans were given publicity. The preferred stock advanced from around 113½ to 127½, but fell away about five points when the excitement caused by the new development had subsided. Nova Scotia Steel improved two points on the week's business, the volume of buying being heavy, and apparently a satisfactory response to the optimistic report of the company's directors. Despatches from Wall Street towards the end of the week reported wide advances in railway and industrial stocks. The local market will keep more or less in touch with New York during this present movement, as there are so many stocks of local prominence now quoted on both exchanges.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1904	High 1905	Low 1905	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Montreal	5	H. June 1	257	258	254	256½	3.9
Merch.	3½	H. June 1	168	172½	165¾	172	4.0
Hoche.	3½	H. June 1	139½	136	132	133	5.2
E. T.	4½	H. July 3	162¼	162¾	162¼	160¼	5.6
Molson	4½	H. Apl. 1	219½	230	220	230	3.9
Toronto	5	H. June 1	233½	245	222	245	4.0
Quebec	3½	H. June 1	130	130½	127½	130½	5.3
Union	3½	H. June 1	142	142	139½	142	4.9
N. S.	5	H. July 1	266	269½	262½	265	3.6
Comm.	3½	H. May 31	167¼	167½	157½	164	4.2
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia	2	Q. Apl. 15	112	114½	110	114½	7.0
Iron			69	74¼	60½	72	...
Coal	4	H. July 3	119	116	114	113	6.7
Ogilvie	3½	H. Sept. 1	133	129	130	133	5.0
Switch	1¾	Q. Apl. 6	98	110	100	110	5.9
Mackay	4	Y. Apl. 6	75¾	74¼	73¾	75	5.3
Lke. Wds	7	Y. Mch. 7	118	127½	109	123	5.7
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Apl. 15	162½	162½	157	161¾	4.9
Mon. Tel	2	Q. Apl. 15	163	165	159½	164	4.9
Mon. Cot	1¾	Q. Mch. 15	110	104¼	97	99	7.1
Halifax Ry	1½	Q. Apl. 1	107	110	105	105	4.7
Tyinidad	1¾	Q. Apl. 2	90	89¼	82¾	89¼	5.6
Dom Cot			42	45	38	40	...
Toledo			27½	30	21	29½	...
BONDS							
Coal	3	H. Aug. 1	110	110	110	110	5.4
Scotia	3	H. July 3	110	108½	105½	108	5.5
Ogilvie	3	H. June 1	118	117¾	113¾	117¼	5.1
M. S. R.	2½	H. July 1	106½	106½	104	104	5.3
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl. 3	98	90	88	90	5.3
Lke. Wds	6	Y. June 1	80¾	112¾	108¼	112¾	5.3

	Div.	Payb.	1904. High.	1904. Low.	1905. High.	This week. Low.	This week. High.	Closing.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Apl. 1	136	109¾	150	131¼	150	149	$149.00	4.9
Power	1Q	May 15	84¾	69¾	90	77¼	89	87¾	88.25	4.5
M. S. R.	2½Q	May 15	218¾	199	224¾	212	223	220	110.50	4.5
Twins	1¼Q	May 15	107¾	87¼	113¾	104½	113¾	108	113.13	4.4
Tor. Ry.	1¼	Apl. 1	107¾	68½	108¼	103¼	107¼	105½	107.25	4.6
Detroit	1Q	May 1	80	60¾	83	75½	83	80	82.00	4.8
Richelieu			82½	53¾	74	61¾	74	69½	73.50	...
N. S. Steel		Apl. 15	82½	50	69½	60	68	63½	66.50	...
Dom. Coal			74¾	41	83½	60	83½	79¼	80.50	...
Iron bonds	2½H	July 3	86	49	85½	80	84¾	84	842.50	5.9
Iron Com			19¾	7	25	17	24	22½	23.50	...
Mackay Com.			40⅝	21½	44⅛	38	42	40	40.00	...

BANK OF MONTREAL

ABSORBS THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., March 24.—The

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

RUBBER GOODS.

M.A., Man.—Kindly state if salt or oil are injurious to rubber goods. Ans.—Salt is injurious, and oil is said to be the worst thing you can apply to such goods.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

Subscriber, Walmer, Ont.—Kindly let me know the new capital of Australia, and in what part of the country it is situated. Ans.—The question of the site for the Commonwealth Capital has proved itself a stumbling block. The decision was left over when the Commonwealth was inaugurated. In 1904, Dalgety, a small town in New South Wales, was proposed, and this place may be definitely and finally selected. Meanwhile the seat of Government is at Melbourne.

GRANTS FOR LARGE FAMILIES.

A.J., B.C.—Does the Dominion Government give $50 to the head of a family of twelve children? Ans.—No; there is no Dominion bounty of this kind. In the Province of Quebec each father of twelve living children is entitled to a grant of 100 acres of land, or, if preferred, a bounty of fifty dollars cash. Since 1890, 3,400 claims have been allotted, the sum of $34,000 paid out in cash, and every month brings in from 100 to 200 demands. It is estimated that there are twelve thousand families of twelve or more children in this province.

MOON'S INFLUENCE ON TIDES.

L. McB., Desbro, Ont.—Will you kindly give me a short description of the action of ocean tides, the moon's influence on them, if they are higher at full moon, or if spring and autumn moons have any influence on them. Ans.—Twice every lunar day (24h. 54m.) high tides and low tides are experienced; but it is not found that in general the high tide occurs simultaneously with the passage of the moon across the meridian. When it does it is because the high tide has, through the configuration of land and sea, lagged behind the moon by a whole half day at least. At islands in the open sea or at ports looking eastwards across a broad ocean the time of high tide is generally a few hours later than the meridian passage of the moon. It is difficult to answer your question in the detail you ask without diagrams. Suffice it to say that the sun as well as the moon will produce tides. The tide-generating power of a given body may be taken as proportional to the difference of the attractions exerted on the nearest and the farthest distant points of the affected globe. The sun's mass is nearly 2,700,000 times the moon's mass, and the sun's distance is about 390 times the moon's distance. Consequently the sun's tide generating power should be to the moon's in the ratio, roughly, of 5 to 11. At new and full moon the tides due to the sun and moon will fall crest to crest and trough to trough and the total tide may be represented by 16 (5 plus 11). On the other hand, at times of half-moon the crest of the lunar tide will coincide in position with the trough of the solar tide, and the resultant tide may be represented by 6 (11 minus 5). Here we have at once the explanation of the spring and neap tides. In general the spring and neap tides do not differ by nearly so much as these numbers indicate. The spring tide is seldom a half greater than the neap tide. By the theory spring tides should occur at new moon and full moon, and neap tides when the moon is in quadrature. In fact they occur about one and a half day later than the corresponding astronomical combinations.

SEAL FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Subscriber, Fall River, Mass.—Please give as full a statement as possible re the United States, Great Britain and Canada; what points, if any, were decided in favor of the United States, and how much indemnity, if any, was awarded to Canadian fishermen? Ans.—The North Pacific Seal Fishery dispute was brought to a crisis in 1886, when an unusually large fleet having been fitted out in British Columbia for the coming sealing season, four vessels were seized at the instance of the United States, under power to arrest persons and seize vessels and merchandise for contravention of the laws to protect seal within the waters of Alaska Territory ceded to the United States by the Russian Government in 1867. The captured schooners were confiscated and at Sitka condemned to be sold. The British Minister at Washington, Sir L. S. Sackville West, protested against the seizures. Proceedings at Sitka were stopped and a long period of diplomatic negotiations ensued. Meanwhile, other seizures were made, and complications developed. The Canadian Government, with the approval of the Imperial authorities, had taken proceedings to have the legality of certain seizures tested, and finally the whole matter was referred to an international court of arbitration. The tribunal rendered its decision on Aug. 15, 1896, finding that the United States had no right to the prosecution of or property in the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when the same were found outside the ordinary three-mile limit. As the concurrence of Great Britain was necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of fur seals habitually resorting to Behring Sea, nine articles of regulation were suggested to the British and United States Governments for adoption. No mention is made of indemnity to Canadian fishermen, but the arbitrators made a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both British and United States governments with reference to the seizure of 14 British vessels in Behring Sea. The question as to the value of the vessels seized were withdrawn from the consideration of the tribunal.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

A CASE OF OVERCHARGE.

N.S.—A asks B for his price for a specified piece of hot water heating. B quotes his figures, and positively affirms that the work cannot be performed for less money. A gives him, B, the job, with the understanding that the quotation is low and within reason and the work is done by B, there being no written agreement, only personal witness to the bargain. After B finishes the job for A he tenders for a larger contract, requiring much more heating surface than A's job, for about forty dollars less money than what he charged A. Now, can A reasonably refuse to pay the price charged him by B? Similar contracts performed by others go to show that B's charge to A was excessive. Ans.—We do not see that A is legally in a position to do so.

REVOKING A TRUST.

Dakota Subscriber.—Our family have money in a Canadian Trust Company, and we wish to take it out and put it into a bank. Can we make them give it up or not? Ans.—It depends upon the nature and terms of the trust, and in the absence of full and precise information and particulars respecting same we cannot say what the beneficiaries are in a position to do in the matter.

TENANT REMOVING FIXTURES.

Subscriber, Ont.—Can a tenant of a rented farm remove fixtures? We have built a barnyard fence, an implement shed, a hen house, a pig pen—all of which are attached to the barn. We intend leaving the farm. Ans.—Generally speaking, he cannot. And in the absence of an express agreement entitling him to do so, or special circumstances from which it may be inferred that the things mentioned were not intended by the parties to be treated as 'fixtures,' they would not be removable.

MEDICAL.

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

WIND ON STOMACH.

J.B. is troubled with a pain in the stomach coming on three or four hours after meals. It appears to be due to wind, for when this is got rid of the pain ceases. Ans.—Probably your diet needs regulating. Do not take much starchy foods or sweetstuffs. Take for a time chiefly milk, butter, eggs, meat, toast. Drink a glassful of water every morning on rising. Be sure to keep the bowels moving freely every day.

REDNESS ON CHIN.

'A Constant Reader.'—For a number of months has had a redness on the chin. It is not irritable, and does not spread. The point of the chin looks as if it had been dipped into some red dye. When the face is heated the spot becomes of a dark purple color. She lives simply, drinks tea and coffee only occasionally, and takes a good deal of exercise. Asks if the application of tannic acid and glycerine would be beneficial. Ans.—It is hard to say just what the trouble is without seeing it. You might try the effect of painting the spot with tincture of iodine once or twice daily until the skin begins to peel. Then apply a little sweet oil.

DISCHARGING EARS.

H.F.B.C.—About the last of January he had a severe attack of grippe. About the fifth day after was out. His head then began to feel as if it would burst in pieces. The third day later the ears broke inside, and have discharged about a tablespoonful of matter every day since. The doctor prescribed spraying the ears with a strong solution of boracic acid, followed by instilling peroxide of hydrogen. One ear is somewhat better, but the other discharges as much as ever. Is very deaf, and the hearing is not improving. Ans.—As you have been under your doctor's care we cannot undertake to advise you. You need personal attention in any case. The treatment is one that is commonly adopted, and ought to do good. You should follow out all the doctor's instructions faithfully. It is probable that in time the discharge will cease, although hearing may be impaired. I would advise you to consult the doctor frequently, as the condition is not without danger.

ENLARGED GLANDS IN NECK.

A. McI. is a man about thirty-one years of age. For the last three years has swollen glands in the neck, which are troublesome now and then. He lives on plain foods and gets a good deal of outdoor exercise. His blood seems to be in good condition, and the bowels move daily. Asks what causes the glands to swell up, and if worry or excitement would do it. Ans.—Worry and excitement would not do it. Enlarged glands in the neck sometimes are due to sore throat. They are often also tubercular. You should do everything to keep up the general health. The food ought to be abundant and nourishing. Take plenty of milk and eggs, also cream and meat. If possible take a cold bath every morning. The outdoor exercise is all right. In time they will probably go away. If they should get soft and the skin red you should see a doctor at once.

POOR COMPLEXION.

'Farmer's Daughter,' aged twenty-four, asks what she can do to get clear, healthy complexion. Has never had a very smooth skin. Lately has had something on the skin that resembles erysipelas except that it does not itch, and leaves a nasty scar. Is subject to severe sick headache, and appetite is poor. Wishes also to know what would increase the growth of hair. Ans. Wash the face every night with very hot water and castile soap. Keep applying the hot water for ten minutes. Then dry, and before the glass look for any pimples or blackheads, and squeeze them out. Then dust the face with boracic acid powder. The bowels must be kept free every day. Live on plain food and take plenty of exercise out of doors. If possible, take a cold bath every morning on rising. You might try the following for the hair. If the hair is oily and there is much dandruff wash the head once a week. If the scalp is fairly clear, and the hair is dry, once a fortnight would be enough. Never dry the hair vigorously with a towel. Better dry before a fire. Comb and brush the hair several times during the day. Apply the following lotion once daily, rubbing it well into the roots of the hair: Resorcin, three drachms; tincture of cantharides, one drachm; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms; castor oil, two drachms; rectified spirits to make eight ounces.

VETERINARY

Conducted by H. C. Baker, D.V.S.

COW ALLOWED TO BECOME DRY.

A.C.—I have a valuable cow that I let go dry, expecting that she was in calf. Now, I find that she is not coming in this spring; could I induce back the flow of milk by milking her regularly? If so, when should I begin, and what should I do? Ans.—I question very much your being able to bring back a flow of milk from a cow that has been allowed to go dry. Still, it is worth while to give it a good trial. You should begin at once, and milk regularly twice a day, and at the same time to promote the circulation in the udder, foment twice a day with quite warm water, and knead or massage gently for ten or fifteen minutes.

HORSE WAS FOUND DEAD.

W.B.—I had a horse that was found dead in a shed. He was buried deep in cold ground. A week later he was dug up and the flesh and blood was sound. There was a mark on top of the head, down the neck, over the withers and under the shoulders. The flesh and muscles of the leg were like jelly. Rest of flesh and bowels all right. Heart showed signs of having stopped suddenly. Horse was three years old and healthy. A vet. stated that the cause of death was by lightning, but it did not damage the building. Ans.—It is impossible to say from your description what caused the death of your horse. If there was a severe thunderstorm the night he died, he may have been struck by lightning, but in that case I would expect that there would have been some signs of injury about the barn or shed. It is possible that anthrax, or rather, symptomatic anthrax, or black quarter, may have been the cause. In case it was I would advise a thorough disinfecting of the ground where the carcass has been. The best plan is to cover the ground with fresh lime mixed with one part in eight of chloride of lime.



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GARDEN TALKS

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

It was of such days as these that Dr. Van Dyke wrote: 'The first day of Spring is due to arrive (if the calendar does not break down) about the twenty-first of March, when the earth turns the corner of Sun alley and starts for Summer street.'

But the first 'spring day' is not on the timetables at all. It comes when it is ready, usually not till after 'All Fools' Day.' This aptly expresses this season at the end of March, with snow on all sides, while the sun is warm and penetrating. From New York and Boston word has come of snowdrops blooming more than a week ago, and of the advent of the cheerful crocus and of the bluebird, so we feel sure our turn will come. But there is no green oasis in the desert of snow that covers this garden, even after the first day of spring arrived, according to the calendar this year, although only two years back we sighted snowdrops in a sheltered nook on the tenth of March. In the middle of the day, while the sun gleams in at the old-fashined French windows the fire gives up trying to keep up the race, and no longer the 'fire tender' labors in with a mighty log. But after sunset a chill falls on the world, and we are apt to stir up the hidden coals by the aid of some quick lighting cedar sticks that exhale spicy odor.

They are as treacherous as a March day, for cedar wood is like spiteful, ill-intentioned people, and needs watching, as you cannot tell when a brand may burn a hole in the carpet or your gown, or when they will try to do the same to your feelings or character.

A wood that cannot be depended upon is not wanted; one does not wish to keep forever stamping out firebrands. The odor, however, is unpleasant to moths, and a few branches packed away with clothing will keep out destructive insects.

The white cedar is devoid of sentiment, and not even related to the 'cedars of Lebanon' those wonderful trees described by the prophet Ezekiel.

'The fir trees were not like his boughs, nor the chestnut trees like his branches, nor any tree in the garden of God like unto him in beauty.' How grand and beautiful they must have been. But the white cedar that we know so well belongs to the cypress family, and grows very slowly with dull and sombre shades.

The name 'Arbor Vitae,' 'Tree of Life,' is supposed to have been given because the bark and twigs have some medicinal value. The Indians called it 'Feather Leaf' on account of the lightness of the frond-like foliage.

Growing in swamps it resists decay, and is suitable for posts that are to be left for a long time in the moist ground, and like everything else, has its uses, though by no means a restful or dependable fire on the defenceless hearth.

FOR GARDENING READERS.

The time for inquiry in regard to best methods of planting and sowing is near at hand. The writer of these columns does not lay claim to any superior knowledge or secret methods of accomplishing the best results, only to a wide experience purchased by many failures and disappointments. It is this that makes of any value such pages as appear on this subject a genuine desire to guard others from the pitfalls that have been in our path, and to help, by long years of experimental work, those who are starting to care for, and tend a garden.

The questions that come in will be answered as promptly as possible, but it is well to have them in a few days before the date of publication, so as to cause no delay in the reply.

The writer is always glad to answer questions, and to be in sincere sympathy with those who work in Nature's garden, and strive by sowing seeds and caring for them, to add new beauty to the earth. In our climate the season is so hurried that we have to think beforehand what must be done, and be prepared to do it at the right moment. And this season does not seem likely to prove an exception, as the lingering snow asserts.

ENEMIES TO THE ROSE.

Mrs. J.C.—If roses are in a healthy, vigorous condition, they are not so likely to be troubled by insects, but there is no word from this correspondent as to whether the plants are out of door garden-roses, or if they are such as bloom in the house.

Mildew is a great enemy to some roses, and they seem predisposed to it, especially some varieties. It is a fungus disease, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, and generally makes its appearance in cloudy weather. The remedy is to dust the foliage with flower of sulphur in the early morning if out of doors, and while the dew is on the leaves, or if indoors to first sprinkle the plant with a very fine spray of clear water before the sulphur is applied.

The rose slug that attacks garden roses in June will soon leave the plant bare if not checked.

Hand picking is the best remedy, and an application of powdered white hellebore while dew is on the foliage.

The rose bug, too, comes in June, and feeds on the buds and flowers; they must be picked off and burned.

The red spider that injures the leaves, and is itself almost invisible, can be prevented by regular syringing of the foliage with pure water, and is never so injurious on outdoor roses in a wet season.

The aphis, or green fly, feeds on the juices of the soft wood, and can easily be detected; if the plants are dusted with snuff, or sprinkled with a decoction of tobacco leaves, they will disappear. It must be remembered in the case of mildew, that it should be attended to when the sun is not shining brightly, for if the foliage is scorched by sunshine while sulphur is on, it often proves destructive.

By destroying the first insects that appear much loss and trouble is saved. It is necessary with roses to be always on guard; one hot day in June will develop insects to an alarming extent, and, as in most things, the 'ounce of prevention' is of more value than many pounds of cure.

CABOMBA.

H.J.—This is largely an aquarium plant, with floating leaves, flowers white with two yellow spots on the base of each petal. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and is a submerged plant except in midsummer, when the flowers are borne above the water, and a few floating leaves are visible.

It is a desirable plant for the purpose mentioned above, and by writing to Dreer, Philadelphia, Pa., no doubt seeds and plants can be procured. Farfugium Grande requires rich soil, and good drainage in order to bring out its best leafage and coloring.

THE ELDER.

Novice.—There are several new varieties of the elder that are an acquisition to our shrubbery. The golden leaved is quite effective, and the cut leaved has beautiful foliage, but was not hardy last winter. Elder flower water is said to be soothing to a roughened complexion, but like many other decoctions has fallen into disuse. A warm infusion of the flowers is gently stimulating to a weak stomach, while the inner bark boiled down to a cream, after shaving fine, makes a healing salve for burns and abrasions. When there is plenty of room for a shrubbery, grow the elder by all means.

THE GLADIOLUS.

Mrs. M.—In reply to your question it seems as if the above mentioned bulb is the best for your purpose and locality. Manitoba is an uncertain climate, and if you get the report from the Governmnet experimental farm at Brandon you will see what trees and plants are best suited for you to cultivate. But under the circumstances there is really nothing better than the Gladiolus for they require very little care and for ease of culture, certainty of bloom and small expense, are unequalled. In autumn you have only to lift them, store them in a safe place away from frost, and have not to fear that the severe winter can harm them like so many of our garden treasures. In the spring the green blade will be peeping up ready for another blooming. During August and September you can have an array of bloom and the spikes last a long while if kept tied up neatly. The new varieties are so beautiful they remind one of Orchids and the Groff hybrids were a revelation of beauty to me when first seen.

In fact, there is no other summer flowering bulb that can be recommended with such certainty of giving satisfaction.

WOOD ASHES FOR POTTING PLANTS.

E.M.B.—It is well known that wood ashes is a good fertilizer if used as a top dressing, and stirred into the surface soil about the plants. But for a potting soil it must be used very carefully, and only one part of ashes to nine parts of good sandy loam. The proportions must be carefully mixed together before the plants are potted, and in this way wood ashes become a useful fertilizer.

BIRDS IN THE GARDEN.

'Farmer' asks if we can say a word in favor of the crow. Just at this season of the year it is easy to say a good many for the pleasant 'caws' are harbingers of spring. The scientific investigations as to the good and bad qualities of the crow prove that he pulls up sprouting corn, carries off chickens, and destroys the nests of small birds. On the other hand he is of great benefit in destroying injurious insects, grasshoppers in particular, and mice are his common prey. So taken altogether, like many other animals, his good and bad qualities about balance. It is best to encourage birds in our gardens for although they do mischief eating our cherries and peas, it is more than counterbalanced by their great usefulness in destroying noxious insects.

It is noted that when wild berries are scarce the birds seek their food in the garden, and a clump of June berries, planted in an outer border will give flowers in early spring, and furnish food for the robin when cherries are ripe. We shall be glad to welcome the robin, due here on the 26th, and it is always a subject of interest as to whether he will turn up at the right date, and how his instinct tells him, without reading the calendar, when the right time arrives.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

Effie.—This vine does not come into blossom till Jackmanii has finished flowering. It is the latest as it is the finest of all climbing vines, and fills a gap between summer and fall flowers for a trellis. If you do not know the plant it will be a revelation to you for its flowers are pure white and plants are literally covered with bloom, appearing at a short distance, as if weighted down with a light snow. Then, when hard frosty weather comes the top can be cut off to within three or four feet of the ground and covered with a board tucked in with some dry brown leaves. With this simple protection the plant will come out in spring strong and healthy, for it is no hot house specimen but full of life and hardy vigor.

The tender green of its leaves is ornamental in the early summer before the flowers come, and when they are in perfection, which is generally in September, the branching panicles, with sprays of starry flowers, very much resemble orange blossoms, and produce a charming effect for decoration.

Plant rich soil, encourage growth the first two years, and the vine will reward you by its beauty and afterwards be very little trouble in its care or cultivation.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Every now and then the argument comes up as to whether it is any object to grow our own vegetables instead of purchasing them. This, it is often argued, comes cheaper in the end than hiring the labor necessary to keep the garden in good condition, and giving the attention it demands, besides furnishing seed and fertilizers. There are many things, however, to take into consideration, for in purchasing plants you have no option as to the quality of the seed grown, and by judicious selection can secure the choicest. In purchasing vegetables many go in for cheapness, which is often staleness, and when procured they are often improperly washed and cooked. This is one reason why in many families vegetables have but small importance, and are chiefly used canned.

The situation of a vegetable garden should be open and free, sheltered from cutting winds, and the soil must be loosened and pulverized, exposed to frost and well enriched with fertilizing material.

Regular stirring of the ground must follow during the season, and if seeds come up too thickly, they must be taken out while small, for no vegetable will succeed if crowded.

The great enemies of successful gardening are shallow digging, lack of manure to give strength, and worst of all, the devouring roots of trees, and their shady tops, that greedily eat all the rich elements from the soil.

A COSTER ANTIQUARY.

('Daily Telegraph,' London.)

Lecturing to the London Topographical Society, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price said the greatest collector of antiquities of old London was the late James Smith, a Whitechapel costermonger. A dealer in bones, scrap-iron, and kindred articles, Smith used to drive his donkey-cart to every place where old buildings were being demolished, and buy all the 'finds,' which were often well worth getting. At first he disposed of everything to a collector, but on the death of that gentleman he began collecting for himself, and by-and-by filled his house from top to bottom with an assortment of survivals of the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, mediaeval, and later periods, the value of which it would doubtless be difficult to state in figures. The coster antiquary could neither read nor write, but he had a marvellous memory, and could always recount the history of any object, even although he had not seen it for years. He was very well acquainted with the topography of ancient London, and knew the localities where Roman antiquities were likely to be found.

In the course of a very interesting paper the lecturer told the story of many fine discoveries in and around the city. Roman pavements have been found in various places, at depths ranging from four feet to eighteen feet. Excavations made for the foundations of Cannon Street Station showed that that part of London was thickly populated by the Romans. Many of their buildings stood along the bank of the old Wall brook, which appeared to have formed the western boundary of Londinium; the city walls were afterwards, however, greatly extended. Roman cemeteries were known to exist at Whitechapel, Spitalfields, the Minories, and Smithfield. Large numbers of antiquities, including several hoards of Roman and Anglo-Saxon coins, have been rescued from the Thames, particularly in the vicinity of London Bridge. Many thousands of coins dating from the time of Augustus to that of Honorius, have been found on the site of the bridge, and it is surmised that they were deposited from time to time to commemorate the repair or rebuilding of the structure.

DEVICE OF PARIS SHOPLIFTER.

(Paris Correspondence of the London 'Telegraph.')

An apparently respectable matron, carrying an ostensible baby in long clothes, was observed yesterday fumbling at a stall in one of the big shops of the Rue de Rivoli, Paris. The observers of her movements were two detectives, who had followed her into the shop, thinking that they had seen her before.

The men were correct in their surmise, for the matronly person is a professional thief, with many previous convictions. She was seen lifting several articles of cheap jewellry, and then she walked to another stall, whence she abstracted some pieces of velvet and silk. As she was leaving the shop the woman was arrested. At the police-station she protested that she was the wrong person and began to cry. The ostensible baby also cried, and the police superintendent, being evidently a father, lifted the veil of the infant's face and spoke soothing words to the child.

Looking more closely at the baby the police official noticed that its eyes were quite dry and its face bereft of a trace of life. Tapping the infantine visage, he found that it was made of cardboard. The bogus baby was a receptacle for stolen property. On its body was a contrivance which, when pressed, made the dummy infant evolve cries. The receptacle had inside it a stolen bracelet and the pieces of velvet and silk abstracted from the shop.

CAPTURED THE WRONG WOMAN.

(Rome Correspondence of the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

A young countryman of Bitonto, Francesco Capaldo, was much in love with a pretty girl, Elisa Fano, and, although the girl herself was not averse to his suit, her mamma did not see Francesco with a 'good eye,' as they say here, and so the course of true love did not run smooth. Rendered desperate, the young man decided on heroic measures, and concocted a plot with some friends. The mother and daughter were in the habit of going frequently to some relatives in the evening; so one dark night the conspirators hid in a narrow street and as the women passed sprang out on them.

In the confusion which ensued, heightened by the intentional manoeuvres of the young men, the gallant Francesco threw a shawl over the head of one of the frightened women, and in spite of her struggles, bore her off to his house. 'I am Francesco,' he repeated at intervals, thinking to calm the terror of his lady love, only, however, to be answered by muffled tones from the shawl, struggles and kicks of such great strength as to rouse his wonder and something of resentment that Elisa should treat him so. Meanwhile the other woman fled, shrieking, to cover, followed by the men to conceal the doings of Francesco.

The bold lover carefully removed the shawl, dropped on his knees and raised his eyes to those of—Elisa's mother.

OVERWORK.

('Daily Telegraph,' London.)

Dr. Cater discusses in the January 'Chambers's Journal' the question whether it is excess of work or merely a faulty method that is really to blame for a person's physical or mental collapse. Among other things, he says: 'Consciousness of fatigue by no means implies that our stock of energy is played out or that our powers of endurance have been unduly taxed. Such is seldom, if ever, the case; and to encourage such a thought means simply a more acute state of depression. The fact is that, despite the sense of fatigue, we still have considerable reserve force left, and it is against drawing unnecessarily upon that reserve force that Nature gives timely warning.' It is only when we have exhausted our natural energy and begin to draw unnaturally upon our force in reserve that serious devitalization ensues.

Suppose, Dr. Cater goes on to say, we ignore the feeling of weariness or fatigue, and—thus disregarding the warning of Nature—proceed with our work by sheer effort of will. We then enter upon quite a different physical condition, because under such circumstances a demand is made upon our reserve force, and matters soon reach a very serious state. 'Once our reserve force is brought into action a peculiar debilitating effect is felt; and if the new source of energy is drawn upon to the limit the time quickly arrives when our total strength is used up. And here comes the point to be emphasized. Assuming that we have completely exhausted our energy, the reserve as well as the natural, we are then confronted by genuine physical disaster, and it is too late even to talk of taking a rest.' Nature's powers of recuperation would in such a case have become so weakened that the work of repair cannot be accomplished.

The wearied worker should endeavor to ascertain to what extent his tired feeling is real. For if the feeling is that of momentary lassitude or even mere laziness no warning or need for rest has been given. 'A practical method of determining the measure of fatigue is to trace the tired feeling to its source—that is, to discover whether it is situated in that part of the system which has recently been exerted. This, if work has been done with the brain and the tired feeling comes in the legs, which have been resting, it cannot be regarded as indicating any approach to overwork.' Thus, it may be learned that what is called overwork is nothing more or less than worry or boredom, the condition requiring, therefore, change of scene and occupation rather than absolute rest; and for most normal individuals change is rest.

Advertisements.

A SPRING DANGER.

Many People Weaken Their System by the Use of Purgative Medicines

Ask any doctor and he will tell you that the use of purgative medicines weakens the system, and cannot possibly cure disease. Thousands of people take purgative medicines in the spring, and make a most serious mistake in doing so. People who feel tired and depressed, who find the appetite variable, who have occasional headaches and backaches, or whose blood shows impurities through pimples and eruptions, need a spring medicine. But they should not dose themselves with harsh, griping purgatives that gallop through the bowels, tearing the tissues and weakening the system. A tonic medicine is what is needed in the spring, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the best tonic that science has yet discovered. They are quietly absorbed into the system, filling the veins with pure, rich, red blood that carries health and strength to every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin eruptions, indigestion, headaches, nervousness, rheumatism and all blood troubles. They improve the appetite, and make depressed, easily tired men and women cheerful, active and strong. Mr. James McDougall, Little Shippegan, N.B., says: 'I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a tonic and blood purifier and have found them superior to all other medicines.'

If you need a medicine this spring—and who would not be the better of a tonic after the long, dreary, in-door months—give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. They will send rich, red blood coursing through your veins and give you the buoyancy of perfect health. See that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around each box. All dealers in medicine sell these pills, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ROMANCE OF THE CORONET

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF LORD COCHRANE

(Bristol 'Times and Mirror.')

In the Bank of England, among other historic thousand-pound notes, is one which bears the signature of Thomas Cochrane, afterwards tenth Earl of Dundonald, one of the most brilliant and daring and resourceful of our naval heroes, and grandfather of the present Earl, whose exploits as a cavalry leader in the Boer war are still fresh in memory. Besides Lord Cochrane's signature the note is inscribed, in his own handwriting, with an arresting statement. 'My health,' it runs, 'having suffered by long and close confinement, and my oppressors having resolved to deprive me of property or life, I submit to robbery to protect myself from murder, in the hope that I shall live to bring the delinquents to justice.'

To explain the circumstances in which this note came to be presented to the bank we must go back to Feb. 21, 1814. On that day a man dressed in the scarlet coat of a staff officer appeared at Dover, and, giving himself out to be De Bourg, an aide-de-camp of Lord Cathcart, just landed with important despatches from the seat of war, announced that Bonaparte had been defeated and killed, that Louis XVIII. had been proclaimed, that the Allies were on the point of entering Paris, and that peace was all but concluded. These tidings he sent by letter to the port admiral at Deal, to be communicated to the government by semaphore, while he set out for London in a post-chaise, losing no opportunity of spreading his good news on the way. On reaching the capital, however, he dismissed the post-chaise and took a hackney coach, whence he emerged dressed in the green uniform of a volunteer.

AN AUDACIOUS SWINDLE.

When the glad tidings reached the Stock Exchange there was, of course, an immediate rise in the funds, and a great deal of business was done. But the news was not confirmed, and soon it began to dawn upon those who had bought at the improved prices that it was destitute of foundation, and that they were the victims of an elaborate and successful Stock Exchange fraud.

The man calling himself De Bourg, but whose real name was De Berenger, was no aide-de-camp of Lord Cathcart, or of anyone else, but a rifle instructor and pyrotechnist. Lord Cochrane was at this time engaged in fitting out the 'Tonnant,' the flagship of his uncle, Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, who had been nominated commander-in-chief on the North American station, and had appointed his nephew his flag-captain. De Berenger had been recommended to Lord Cochrane as a skilled rifle instructor and pyrotechnist, and in this way Lord Cochrane had made his acquaintance. When the man alighted from his hackney coach in the green uniform of a volunteer it was at Lord Cochrane's door in Green street. The story he now told was that he was a prisoner for debt within the rules of the King's Bench, and he besought Cochrane to release him from the clutches of his creditors by carrying him to America in the 'Tonnant.' This Cochrane was unable, by the rules of the service, to do, but, the room being littered with garments which were to be sent on board the 'Tonnant,' he did good-naturedly allow him to change into a suit of private clothes.

LORD COCHRANE IMPLICATED.

When the conspiracy which had sent up the funds was investigated, the man who had been the chief agent in disseminating the false news was traced to Lord Cochrane's, and on learning the part which De Berenger had taken in the swindle, Lord Cochrane gave information which led to his arrest. But this did not save him on his part from suspicion. He had many bitter enemies, both political and professional. He was Radical member for Westminster, with a gift of robust declamation, and, moreover, he had vigorously assailed the administration of the navy. And the fates seemed to be in league with his foes to bring him to disgrace and ruin. Among those who had profited from the conspiracy was an uncle of his, who had assumed the name of Johnstone. Worse still—and this was surely one of the scurviest tricks ever played upon an innocent man—Lord Cochrane himself had to some slight extent been advantaged by the swindle, shares which stood in his name having been sold at the enhanced prices on the day of the fraud. Small wonder, then, that he was brought to trial, as well as Johnstone and De Berenger.

The prosecution sought to prove that De Berenger was wearing the uniform of a staff officer when he presented himself at Lord Cochrane's, but this was denied not only by Cochrane himself, but by the servant who admitted the rogue. As to the sale of Lord Cochrane's shares, there was a very simple and sufficient explanation. It was not a transaction which stood by itself. For some time he had anticipated a favorable conclusion to the war. He had held shares for the rise, and had made money by sales before De Berenger and his confederates sent up prices with a bound. 'The stock I held on the day of the fraud,' he asserted, with truth, 'was less than I usually had, and it was sold under an old order given to my brokers to sell at a certain price.' It was not as though he had acquired more stock just before the fraud, the fact being, as we have seen, that he had gradually been selling out.

'GUILTY'—YET INNOCENT!

But it was Lord Cochrane's misfortune to be tried before a bitter partisan, and thanks to Lord Ellenborough's influence he was found guilty, fined a thousand pounds, and sentenced to stand in the pillory and to suffer a year's imprisonment, and this vindictive punishment carried with it his dismissal from the navy, his expulsion from the House of Commons, and the deprivation of his knighthood, his banner being torn down from his stall as a Knight of the Bath, and contumeliously kicked out of Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey by the public executioner!

Few probably but Lord Cochrane's personal enemies believed in his guilt. His colleague in the representation of Westminster, Sir Francis Burdett, declared that if he were put into the pillory he would stand beside him, and the government did not dare to enforce this part of the sentence. But they saw to it that he served his year's imprisonment, which they made as rigorous as they possibly could without killing him, and they only released him afterwards on his paying the fine of a thousand pounds with the note which now hangs in a frame from the walls of the Bank of England.

A MALICIOUS PERSECUTION.

Nor did the persecution end here. For having broken out of prison Cochrane was subsequently fined a further hundred pounds. He declared that he would not admit the justice of the penalty by paying the fine; for his contention was that as a member of parliament his arrest was illegal; and he would have been no doubt as good as his word. But a penny subscription among the workmen and others was started, and so widespread was his popularity that the sum raised was sufficient to defray the two fines and a proportion at least of the law expenses he had incurred. Another indication of the feeling of the public was his triumphant re-election for Westminster a few days after his expulsion from the House of Commons.

In 1817, his spirit, unbroken by misfortunes that would have crushed any ordinary mind, Lord Cochrane accepted the command of the Chilian navy, secured the independence of Chili and Peru from Spain, and then, as admiral of the Braziliar fleet, struck the yoke of Portugal from the neck of Brazil. In 1831 he succeeded his father as Earl of Dundonald, and with the accession of King William and the formation of a Whig Ministry received — what bitter irony! —a 'free pardon.' Next he was reinstated in the navy, and rose to be rear-admiral of the United Kingdom. But to the last he never received his arrears of his pay, and in 1877, seventeen years after his death, Lyon Playfair, afterwards Lord Playfair, secured the appointment of a Select Committee, by whose recommendation the arrears were paid to the Admiral's grandson, the present Earl, to whom he had bequeathed them by will.

THE SECRET OF HIS SILENCE.

In 1899, when Lord Playfair's 'Memoirs and Correspondence' was given to the world by Sir Wemyss Reid, the fact was for the first time made public that Lord Cochrane had suffered disgrace and ruin as the result of a romantic and chivalrous reticence. When the committee was appointed a titled lady whom we will call Lady X, sent to Playfair a letter yellow with age, which had been written to her by Lord Cochrane in prison on the night of his committal. He had loved Lady X., though they never married, and now at this bitter moment of his life he wrote rejoicing that the guilt of a near relative of hers was not suspected, while finding support for himself in the consciousness of his own innocence. To Lady X., as Lord Playfair remarks, the trial must have been a terrible one. 'It was hard to sacrifice the reputation of her relative; it was harder still to see injustice still resting upon her former lover.' Lord Playfair adds that he had long suspected the truth, but had never heard it from the victim himself. He did not feel himself at liberty to tender the letter to the committee as formal evidence, but he showed it to the members individually, and it removed from their minds any lingering doubt as to the propriety of recommending that the arrears should be paid. The letter itself was given into the custody of the Cochrane family, and is no doubt carefully treasured. Will it ever be published, I wonder?

That for so many years Lord Dundonald should have remained under the stigma of dishonor, besides missing the great prizes of life, and all for the sake of a lady whom he never married, is surely one of the most romantic and most stupendous sacrifices ever made. Who can conceive a more supreme test of love?

GIANT MANCHNOW.

(The 'Daily News,' Feb. 8, London.)

Quite a buzz of excitement greeted the arrival of the Prins Hendrik yesterday, when in the small hours of the morning she berthed at Queenborough Pier. A tiny knot of tired City men, who had been wearily pacing the pier-head for hours, crept mysteriously aboard. 'Where is he?' whispered one of them to the captain. ''Sh, he's here all right; let everybody clear away first.' Then he dived down the hatchway. Day was beginning to break when out of the mist loomed an extraordinary figure. Bigger and bigger it grew, until we saw before us a giant almost ten feet high.

It was Machnow, the Russian giant. The tiny party made themselves known: they were the escort who were to conduct him to the Hippodrome. On board secrecy could be easily observed, but on shore it was more difficult. It is not every day that people see such a sight, and on the way to the station the party were simply mobbed. A naval detachment automatically came to the halt and gazed, wonderstruck, when Machnow came in view. Before the distracted officers realized the position they too had joined the mob. Only for a moment, however, and they resumed their ranks and their march. At the station the Russian entered an ordinary compartment almost on his hands and knees, and sat down on a seat that that had been carefully shored up. His wife, his tiny baby, and the escort accompanied him.

Nothing unusual occurred until Victoria was reached. Here a pantechnicon, drawn by three horses, was in waiting to take the giant to the Hippodrome. Seats had been provided, and Machnow, with a party of journalists, proceeded, via Hyde Park, corner, to the Strand, where at a tailor's he was measured for an evening dress suit. Whilst on the way a halt was made for the party to be photographed. So great was the crowd that an obstruction was caused, and, as a consequence, the acting managers of the Hippodrome will receive a pressing invitation to an interview with the presiding magistrate at Bow Street.

At the tailor's a step-ladded was requisitioned, and the following measurements were taken for the dress suit, which was to be finished last evening:

Neck to waist	32 in.
Total length of coat	66 in.
Across the shoulders (behind)	31 in.
Shoulder to elbow	36 in.
Total length of sleeve	56½ in.
Across chest	30 in.
Around chest	60 in.
Waist	55 in.
Trousers (outside leg)	72 in.
Trousers (inside leg)	50 in.
Trousers (around bottom)	30 in.
Thigh	40 in.

The tailors said the cloth required would amount to fifteen yards double width, which is between four and five times that necessary for an ordinary adult suit.

The giant's hand measures 1 ft. 7 1-2 in. from the point of the fingers to the wrist, his foot is 24 in. long. It is stated that his breakfast consists of two quarts of milk, 12 eggs, and two loaves. For his lunch he has from two to three pounds of meat, five pounds of potatoes and a quart of beer; his dinner consists of soup, from three to five pounds of meat, with bread, potatoes, and two quarts of beer; and for supper he has 10 or 15 eggs, bread and butter, and a quart of tea.

Machnow is 23 years of age and weighs 450 pounds. When he reached the Hippodrome he complained of being very tired. Before going to lie down he took a little light refreshment in the shape of five pints of milk, in which were beaten up 33 eggs. His bed was composed of four ordinary bedsteads placed side by side, on which were six pairs of sheets, sewn together. He will make his first public appearance to-morrow.

HE WAS LAID UP FOR OVER A YEAR

Till Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured his Kidney Troubles.

Now He's Perfectly Healthy and Able to Work—Gives all the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Wapella, Assa., N.W.T., March 24.—(Special.)—Cured of Kidney Disease that had laid him up for over a year, Mr. Geo. Bartleman, a well-known man here, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills, for to them and nothing else he claims he owes his cure.

'Yes, I had Kidney Trouble,' Mr. Bartleman says. 'I had pains in my back and in other parts of my body, and though the doctor did what he could for me, I grew worse till I was unable to work.

'Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work. I took in all twelve boxes, and now I am perfectly healthy. My pains are all gone, and I am able to work. I heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease.'

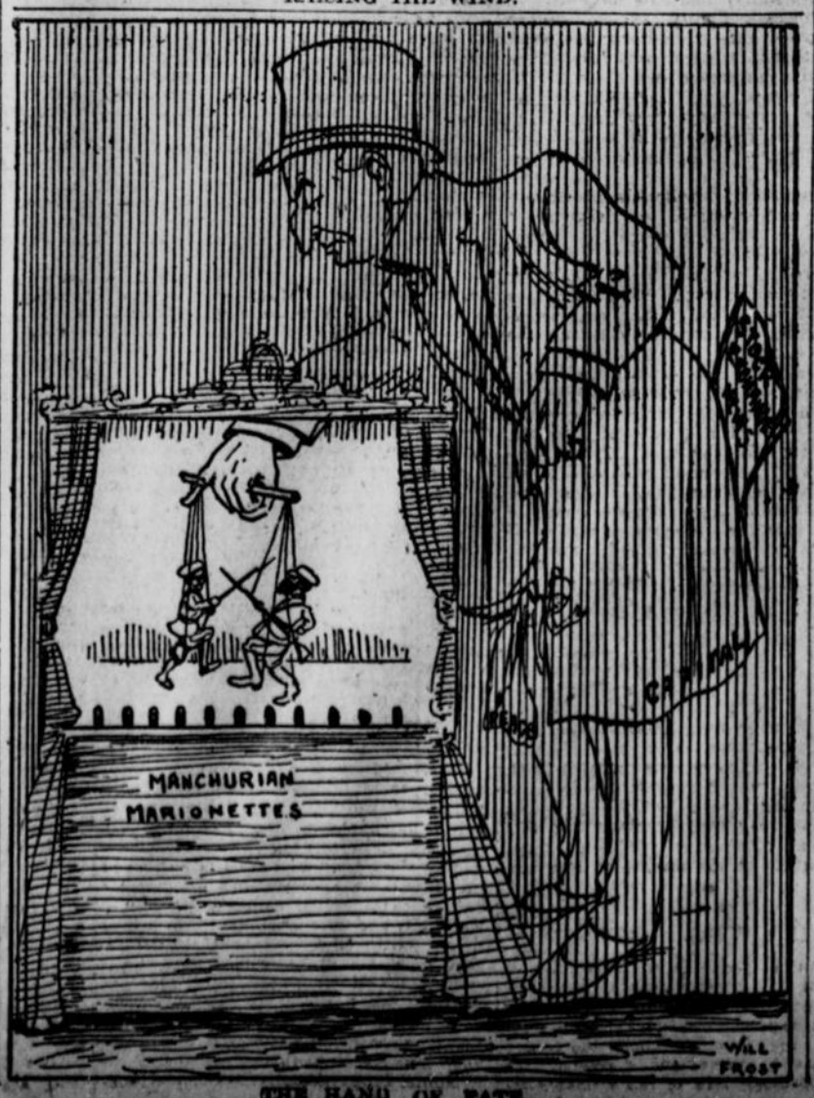
Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys strain all impurities, all seeds of disease, out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure such a wide range of diseases, including Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, and Urinary Troubles.



PERSONAL.—The Hon. S. N. Parent has left the Hotel Quebec and will travel for his health.



RAISING THE WIND.



THE HAND OF FATE.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

CRUSHED.

'I think I never saw Rymer so utterly crushed as he was when his first poem appeared in print.'

'What was the matter? Some typographical error in the poem?'

'No; that wasn't it. What crushed him was that the paper was sold for a cent a copy, just as usual.'

Not a Nauseating Pill.—The excipient of a pill is the substance which enfolds the ingredients and makes up the pill mass. That of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is so compounded as to preserve their moisture, and they can be carried into any latitude without impairing their strength. Many pills, in order to keep them from adhering, are rolled in powders, which prove nauseating to the taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared that they are agreeable to the most delicate.

'Didn't the minister feel it when so many in the congregation fell asleep during the sermon?'

'Oh, no; it encouraged him to keep on.'

'How so?'

Why, he was egotistical enough to think they were nodding approval of what he said.'

How to Cleanse the System.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study and of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the liver and the kidneys, purify the blood, and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take, and their action is mild and beneficial.

Mr. Dasshe—'I've just insured my life for five thousand in your favor, Dolly.'

Mrs. Dasshe—'Oh, John, dear, haven't you overvalued yourself a little?'

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

She, after dinner — 'Excuse me, but haven't we met before? Your face is strangely familiar.'

He—'Yes; our host introduced us to each other just before dinner.'

She—'Ah! I was positive I had seen you somewhere. I never forget a face.'

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

'While over there,' announced the returned tourist, 'I saw them digging up some of the older cities in the world.'

'That's nothing,' replied the Londoner, throwing out his chest; 'we dig up our city four times every year.'

To discern and deal immediately with causes and overcome them, rather than to battle with effects after the disease has secured a lodgment, is the chief aim of the medical man, and Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of patient study along this particular line. At the first apearance of a cold the Syrup will be found a most efficient remedy, arresting developement and speedily healing the affected parts, so that the ailment disappears.

Teacher—'Name some of the most important things existing to-day which were unknown one hundred years ago.'

Tommy—'You and me.'

It is the Farmer's Friend.—The farmer will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil a potent remedy for wounds or pains in the body or for affections of the respiratory organs and for household use generally. He will also find it a convenient friend in treating injured horses, cattle, etc., or relieving them when attacked by colds, coughs or any kindred ailments to which they are subject.

'Mamma and I are not on speaking terms.' 'How distressing.' 'She went and told Harry that I trimmed all my own hats before we were married.'

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

'Well, this is a put-up job, all right,' said the man, as he struggled under his wife's direction to hang the pictures on the parlor wall.—Somerville 'Journal.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

'DEBORAH.'

A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, Author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.'

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SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the brilliant, but corrupt, court of Antiochus IV., King of Syria, whose life object was the uprooting of the Jewish faith. The king's scribe, Timon; Dion, a Greek soldier; Elkiah, the Nasi, chief of the Jewish rabbis; his renegade son, Glaucon; his other son, the little blind Caleb; his daughter, Deborah, the beautiful and good; Apollonius, the cruel and libertine governor—such are some of the leading characters. The persecution of Elkiah, and the championship of Dion. Caleb disappears, and Deborah goes to seek him. The feast of Apollonius, where little blind Caleb is introduced as the 'Jewish Cupid.' Dion takes Caleb home. The injured Glaucon. Deborah decoyed away by the soldiers, subdues Appollonius and wins her liberty. Deborah becomes the avenger of the wrongs of Israel. The carnival of blood. Elkiah gives himself as a sacrifice to his God. The flight of Deborah and Caleb. Judas Maccabaeus. How the Jewish priest, Mattathias, slew Laban, the renegade. The campaign between the Jews and the Greeks. A year in the 'Fortress of the Rocks.' Deborah waiting for the voice. The spy. The Battle of the Wady. Deborah's battle with herself. Deborah's renegade brother, and the renegade High Priest, Menelaos. The banquet in Glaucon's house. The Battle of Bethhoron and defeat of General Seron. Reception of Seron at Jerusalem. Princess Helena, his wife. The flying fugitives. The greed of Glaucon. Deborah and Dion teach each other the art of diplomacy. Glaucon's bargain with the Princess Helena and how he was outwitted by that wily woman. The Queen of the Grove of Daphne. Jonathan's raid on the house of Glaucon. Jonathan foiled by the Greek, Meton. Deborah's flight. The Castle of Masada.

XXXVI.

THE TEMPTRESS.

The house of Elkiah had been measurably cleansed when Deborah emerged from the cellar and passed unobserved through the concealed stairway to her own chamber. Next day she came down into the court. A fawn could not have been more timid amid its captors than Deborah seemed as, with apparent surprise and startled look, she emerged amid a group of Greek soldiers whom Meton had left to guard the property Equally amazed were the soldiers.

'Do not harm me. I will go back, cried Deborah, with tremeulous voice.

'We'll not harm you,' said an awkward man who was in command of the squad. He attempted a courtesy, which was half a military salute and half an act of gallantry such as in his peasant days he had practiced upon country maidens. In executing these difficult tactics he let fall his sarissa, the iron head of which came in such perilous proximity to Deborah that it seemed to belie his words.

'We'll not harm you, lady. We have no orders about you, seeing that the General didn't know you were here.'

'You will be kind to me, truly?' she begged.

'By all the gods, yes! Stand back men!'

'I was afraid to come out of the place Captain Dion hid me in when the Jews took the house. I heard the men shouting, and thought they were searching for me.' She tremoled like a child.

'No, lady, we were not looking for you, for we supposed you had got away,' replied the goodnatured pikeman. 'We have taken out the dead soldiers which were piled pretty thick hereabouts, and some of them stuffed into corners where they have died like rats in their holes. But it's all cleaned up now, except the smell—blood smell always lasts until the moon changes. The cracks between the pavement stones are red, but we'll have them scraped too. But it was a pity to have knocked the arm off Aphrodite. The man that did it will never win himself a wife—or the goddess has no more blood in her than her statue has. It might have been your arm, lady, if Captain Dion hadn't hid you. I'll off to the citadel and tell the General that the Captain didn't let you escape. I knew he wouldn't. Captain Dion is the bravest of the whole garrison, and Meton ought never to have ordered a better man than himself under arrest. When Governor Lysias hears of it he ought to give Dion the castle, and send Meton to command the camels and ass drivers.'

Deborah went to Glaucon's apartment. As she approached she heard voices. A glance between the curtains gave a picture of the pale face of her brother, and close to it that of the Princess. She was beautiful; yes, Deborah thought, as the head of a serpent on its arching neck, with its rainbow eyes charming its victim. The Princess's right arm was about the Jew's shoulder; her left hand on his, which gripped tightly a silken bag. This Deborah recognized as that in which the jewels of the house of Elkiah were always kept.

'There is no other way, my dearest Glaucon, than I propose,' said Helena, half embracing him. 'Menelaos is determined to have all you possess. Give me these—no, I will not ask that—but let me care for them. I can conceal them on my person. We will leave Jerusalem. In Antioch we can live together. The races, the dances, the wines, and all the pleasures of the world, are there. If we tire of these things as they are in Syria, we may go to Rome, where half of what we have here will suffice for a lifetime. In Rome princes and princess are known by their jewels and equipages, and no one searches for our ancestry any more than for the pedigree of a beautiful horse.'

Glaucon clutched the bag. At length he opened it.

'You may have some of them,' he said. 'This brooch of pearls was once worn by Arsinoe, sister of the great Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt. It came to my grantfather, who had made many loans of convenience to the house of Ptolemy, which were never paid. This cluster of diamonds belonged to the great Joseph, the tax-gatherer, whose palace of white marble is beyond Jordan. He needed a vast sum of ready money in order to buy the office of farmer of the revenues of Syria when our land was under Egypt He outwitted a whole company of merchants from Tyre by offering single-handed more than they all together. It was my grandfather who advanced the needed gold—which, of course, never was returned, as our possession of his jewels shows. Joseph had nothing finer than these in all his marble castle.'

One by one the gems slipped from Glaucon's fingers into those of the Princess.

'And that! Oh, how magnificent!' cried she, as he drew a necklace of scores of precious stones, and spread it into shape upon the ebony table.

'That I must never part with. It was my mother's, and now is Debor—Berenice's,' said Glaucon, gripping the necklace with hesitating fingers.

'But she can never claim it, now that she has gone over to the traitors, and is herself outlawed,' argued the temptress.

'Yet it is hers,' replied Glaucon, his voice softening as if a tear was diffused through it. 'I cannot part with it.'

'Glaucon, my love!' cried the Princess, taking his face between her hands, and kissing him upon the lips.

Deborah threw aside the curtain and stood before the frightened couple.

'You monster!' cried she.

Both started from the seat. Deborah grasped the jewels which had fallen from the fingers of the startled Princess. The woman quickly recovered her self-possession.

'The traitress! The traitress! Ho, guards!'

'Glaucon, command her to leave this house,' cried Deborah.

The coward imitated the chameleon, which changes its color according to the object that reflects the light upon it; for, as he looked from one to the other of these women, he became for the moment the victim of each, and dared to decide for neither.

'If Glaucon will not purge his house of this refuse of the camp of Apollonius, then will I, that our mother's memory be not polluted. Begone!' She raised the curtain and pointed to the exit.

The Princess's dignity gave way before the indignant gaze of Deborah, as weak plants wither in the scorching rays of the sun. Still she moved not.

'Must I compel you?' Deborah exclaimed. She dexterously drew from Glaucon's side his sword, ere he could interpose, and poised it at the throat of her enemy.

'Your paramour Apollonius once quailed before the sword of the daughter of Elkiah. How shall I spare this miserable remnant of—'

The terrified woman did not wait for the completion of either the sentence or the threatened action. She ran shrieking from the chamber, and fell into the arms of—Dion.

For a moment the captain held her; his surprise and the dimness of the passageway not being favorable to the clear vision of one who had emerged from the brilliant light of the open court. The captain was the soul of gallantry to all of the fair sex, but the Princess and Deborah were in such utter contrast in his mind that the discovery of the unexpected personality in his arms wrought a spasmodic revulsion in his feeling. He loosened his embrace and flung her from him. This time she found a more solid anchorage for her fright—in the arms of Thersites, a Greek common soldier, who held also a mop with which he had been cleansing the statue of Aphrodite.

Thersites, being just then of less perturbable temper than Dion, or perhaps being more experienced in catching fleeing women, retained his captive long enough to grunt his gratitude with a kiss upon her cheek, entirely oblivious to the fact that such privileges the fair Helena had often sold as high as three shekels apiece in the market of Antioch.

XXXVII.

'IF I WERE A JEW!'

The mutual welcome of Deborah and Dion was in briefest words, for each knew more of its occasion than either cared to express; therefore the appearance of the Princess upon the scene served as a convenient diversion for both. Deborah told of the woman's attempt to beguile her brother, without intimating how she herself had come just in time to save this human moth from shrivelling his wings in the flame.

'How could she have thought to deceive you, Glaucon,' said Dion, 'after she had so completely unmasked her character at the dance? None but a stupid fool, or one as wicked as herself, would be tempted by her wiles after that.'

The speaker did not notice that the Jew winced under his words.

'You may mistake her,' replied Glaucon, as soon as he had ceased to shrink into himself, and recovered enough outward wit to say anything. 'That she danced is no more against the dignity of a Princess, than it is for Antiochus to play the buffoon along the streets of Antioch, as we both saw him do in the great procession.'

'Whatever she may be, she goes out of the city very soon,' replied Dion. 'The kinsfolk of Apollonius have heard of her claim, and have denounced her to the Governor Lycias.'

Glaucon, having gathered up the scattered jewels, wrapped them each in its linen covering, and put them into the bag; then withdrew with mutterings, which it is uncertain if they were against his mistress or her exposers.

The shell fringes of the curtain had not ceased their jangling as Glaucon passed through them before Dion cast himself at Deborah's feet.

'Tell me, Deborah, are you human, or a divinity? You are risking your life to save me from harm. Is this from a woman's misjudgment, or from a motive which only the gods can understand and give'

'Dion,' replied she, with offended mien, 'rise.' You shall not assume such an attitude before a girl of the Jews—a mere child, whose gratfulness you have chanced to win by your kindness.'

'But why, Deborah, why this awful sacrifice you are venturing? Soon General Gorgias will be here. He is as cruel as an avalanche when his purpose moves, and he has sworn to leave not so much as a bone of a Jewish child outside the valley of Hinnom. That you are the daughter of Elkiah, chief of the Sanhedrin, is sufficient to excite his vengeance even without the stories of your escapades as a spy, with which Menelaos's party are filling all ears. There is no hope for you here. Vanish again, I beseech you, as mysteriously as you will, for I cannot endure that you should become a sacrifice for me. I entreat it, Deborah. Go away again!'

'Why,' replied she, 'that would make the matter worse, my good friend. It is known, or soon will be, that I am now here; but if I disappear again it will bring new accusation against you for being in some collusion with me.'

'I care nothing for such accusation. I would willingly die in the tower with the sweet thought that you were safe from insult and danger,' cried the soldier passionately.

'But, my dear Dion, I think there is need of neither of us playing tragedy. Maybe, as you say, I can vanish at will. If so, I shall always be safe, and then, when you are in danger, I can reappear and they will say, "Dion has guarded his prisoner faithfully!"'

Deborah became quite merry with her pleasant conceit.

Dion could not help catching some of the lighter manner of his companion. He took both her hands.

'I pray you, do not vanish quite yet. Tell me what motive led you to do this desperate deed in my behalf? You will not love me?'

He paused, gazing quizzically at her, but drew from her face not a flicker of such sentiment as certain past experience had led him to hope for.

'Then, since you do not love me, your action was prompted only by humane motives, to save a wretched Greek from some inconvenience; and for this you risk your life? I cannot understand you.'

'Dion,' replied Deborah, all mirth now gone from her manner, 'Dion, I am a Jewess. Think not that our people's vows are only to save our land and nation. We serve these because these stand for Jehovah's law of righteousness and justice. Would it be right for me to leave you to suffer unjustly for my sake? I would be unfaithful to Jewry to so treat even a Greek. Your philosophy may teach you how to evade such questions, but our Jewish law is simple and plain. It commands us to "do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with our God." We need speak of no other sentiment.'

Her eyelashes did quiver a little as she said this.

Then, looking him fairly in the face and returning the strong grasp of his hands, she added: 'If my sense of duty were not sufficiently strong, my gratitude to my noble friend and protector would prompt me so to act, and so to speak.

'Dion, we have been, though of hostile blood, too much to each other during these terrible days to doubt that we are led by the same hand of Providence. I cannot see His will. I must not prejudge it. I can only act upon each duty that I see, and as I see it. But this much is plain to me—and you will not mistake my meaning, good friend—I can have no such interests as other women may feel while my people are enslaved. To this I have vowed before my nation's God. The redemption of Israel from the hand of him whom you by your soldier's oath have vowed to serve, that fills my heart. That is my only sentiment; my only passion; but it is a passion of fire. All else must burn away before it.'

'But,' replied Dion, speaking very slowly, as if to hear the echo of each word from the depth of her heart before venturing another, and watching her eyes for indication as boys watch the ripples their pebbles make when dropped into a well, 'if—I—were—a—Jew it might be otherwise? You could love me if I were only a Jew? Deborah, I am a Jew in my faith—since you have taught me that faith. I am a soldier of fortune, and have sold my sword to the lord of Antioch, but I would willingly give it to your people, were it not that I foresee the hopelessness of your cause. But with your love I could die for Judaism.'

'Noble Dion, these words are ill-considered. The leopard cannot change his spots, as says our Scripture; nor can a Greek become a Jew. And surely not so light a thing as a passing fancy for a Jewish girl should lead you to think to attain the impossible.'

'But if—I—were a Jew?' queried he. 'If you will tell me that if Dion were a Jew you could love him, that will be my happiness even as we part.'

'If Dion were a Jew,' replied Deborah, 'he were worthy of being brother to the sons of Mattathias, and worthy the love of any woman.' With which words she ran from the room.

Capt. Dion stood looking at—nothing while the sand ran half out of the glass.

'Am I a Jew or a Greek? I am surely a Jew inwardly, and,' glancing into a polished steel mirror, 'my nose is not, as I have often heard it said, as a good Greek's should be, perfectly straight with my forehead. By Jove I could wish that a sabre cut might bend it more. But, Greek though I am, my sword and my wit are my own, and shall have but one duty when Gorgias takes the city—to guard this house and the woman who—would—love—me—if—I—were—a—Jew. So much is clear, clear as the Jew's law. Let me see if I can be a Jew. First "to do justly." Yes, it will be only downright justice to give my life for hers, since she has offered hers for mine more than once. Secondly, "to love mercy." Of course I do—in this case. Thirdly, "to walk humbly with my God." Well, if I knew who God is, I would. God of Jew or Greek teach me that. Amen.'

XXXVIII.

THE POISONER.

Deborah retired to the roof of the house. She gazed long to the west.

'Caleb, do you hear any sounds far away?'

'None, but there is a great mist rolling up from the Great Sea over Sharon, and up the mountains toward our city. Now a wind from the east rushes against the mist. I think it is a wind. Can you see a wind, sister?'

'One can see the dust it drives.'

'That's it; a little cloud of dusty wind. And it drives away the mist. The mist for the skill of a certain physician, away. Now it is lost in the Sea The dusty wind is Judas, I know.'

A servant brought to Deborah a basket of fruit. Ripened pomegranates glowed ruddy beside tawny oranges in a bed of white blossoms which loaded the air with delicious spicery. Cakes of figs compressed with almonds were scattered through the tempting heap.

Caleb caught the odor; his face became a resistless appeal, which his sister answered by putting into his hand the largest of the luscious fruits.

Deborah recalled the servant to ask the donor of the fruit. Ephraim could not say, as it was brought to him by one of the Greek guards in the court who had taken it in at the gate. Deborah examined the basket, and recognized the pattern of its inwoven withes as one that the Princess had taught Lydia, the wife of Menelaos, and herself to make. She quickly turned to Caleb.

'Do not eat, my child.'

But the child had eaten. Almost immediately he fell sick. His face became ashen pale.

Deborah carried the lad to his bed, and laid him there. The physician Samuel was sent for in eager haste; but that worthy man was beyond the city, in the labor which absorbed him day and night, as the case of no single patient could have done—the critical condition of his nation. To whom could she turn?

'Call Captain Dion,' she bade Huldah.

A long time Dion watched the face and felt the hands of the child.

'I know well these signs,' he said. 'And good reason have I to remember them. When a lad I fell sick very much as Caleb has done. The physicians of King Philip of Macedonia, at whose cour King Philip of Macedonia, at whose court I served as page, declared my illness to be due to a peculiar poison concocted by Alexandrian alchemists. For weeks I lay, while the Fates' scissors fretted my life thread. Again, when I was just a man, a similar disorder came upon me. This time I was a soldier in King Perseus' guard. But for the skill of a certain physician, and Theron, an adept in the art of the poisoner, and on that account retained in the King's household. I had certainly perished. This second secret attempt upon my life led Theron to counsel me to forsake Macedonia. This I could not do. I loved my King Perseus, and stood with him, until some four years ago he was overthrown by the Romans in that terrible fight at Pydna. But even in this remote region I seem to be pursued by the poisoner, for I doubt not that this which Caleb has taken was intended for myself, since it is known that I am here.'

'But,' said Deborah, 'this basket is like the handiwork of the Princess.'

'Of the Princess!' cried Dion, examining the basket. 'You are right; this is such work as one finds in the bazaars at Antioch. Deborah, this was intended for neither Caleb nor me, but for yourself.'

He noted more closely the fruit. 'These fruits are not all such as grow in these lands. The figs and almonds thus pressed together I have seen only in the capital, and one place else—in the house of Menelaos. It is a favorite with the Priest. Deborah, I see through the plot. Menelaos, to accomplish his purpose on the property of Elkiah, must leave no scion of the house alive. I swear that this is that villainous Priest's design, executed, too, by a practiced poisoner, and she—heaven forbid that I make a false charge!—she is none other than the Princess. Before the sun sets I will prove the secret with my knife, though it lies at the bottom of this Priest's black heart.'

'Give the child tepid water,' he added. 'Watch him that he does not sleep; but that I think will not be possible for some hours yet. The poison rather stimulates wakefulness until the life is burned out with its fires. I have at the Citadel some of the medicine Theron bade me always keep with me.'

As Dion left the apartment a great uproar rose in the streets. Cries filled the air.

'The Jews have fled before Gorgias. They are being driven into the city.'

Advertisements.



'The Jews are not fleeing, sister,' said Caleb. 'They have been pursuing. I see a mighty eagle. He has swirled above a flock of doves, but, quick as the lightning flashes, a little bird has darted upon him. He has mounted upon the eagle's back. His beak is sharper than a sword, and cuts the eagle through. The great bird falls. Surely the little bird is Judas.'

Whether Caleb's vision was the vagary of his fever-heated brain, or a true prognostication from inner sight granted him in compensation for his outer blindness, one may not say, since we have not ourselves passed through the borderland of the world of sense.

XXXIX.

BATTLE OF EMMAUS.

Meph's simile of the stratagem of the little red ant which bites his antagonist into two will give our club-footed friend a place among the wisest critics of military affairs; for this was the plan of the battle of Emmaus as executed by Judas.

The Greek armies gathered near Emmaus numbered about fifty thousand men, under leaders who were rendered expert by wars in many lands. The Maccabaeans had not more than one-tenth that number. This little army was further reduced by Judas's command dismissing all newly married men, and all whose ripening crops might divide their attention between peace and war, and all whose lack of zeal made them hesitate or question the wisdom of the call to battle. Not more than three thousand bowed in prayer and consecration as the sun went down on Mizpah.

When the night fell General Gorgias executed a movement which would have increased his already great fame as a strategist, had it not been countered by an exploit of deeper subtlety and boldness on the part of his antagonist.

The Greek general did not await the arirval of his full army at Emmaus, but, making there a formidable camp, well guarded by thousands of heavily-armed troops, he pushed on with five thousand horsemen and light-armed foot soldiers to take the Jews unawares in their camp at Mizpah. Under the darkness of the night this advanced guard stealthily and swiftly climbed the heights. Not a solitary spot of the long crest was found sentineled. Surely the wily Maccabaean was caught sleeping. Under order of perfect silence the Greeks glided on toward Mizpah. So rapidly did the army pass that even wild beasts were caught between the companies, and prodded to death amid the feet of the soldiers. On the assailants sped, that they might come within striking distance of the Jewish camp before daylight should reveal their approach. Thus with one swoop in the first light of morning, Gorgias, who was known as the 'Hawk of Syria,' would annihilate the whole brood of rebels.

At length dawn poured its ruddy lustre upon the high hill of Mizpah. Rocks and thorny shrubs, here a stunted juniper and there a pile of stone which had been a camp kitchen, stood clear in the light—but not a Jewish tent or soldier was to be seen.

With rage and shame the outwitted Greek gave orders for retreat to his own camp twenty miles away. The chagrin of the leader became the disgust of the soldiers as they retraced their steps along the dusty road. Some, who would be wiser than others, told of the probable flight of Judas over the hills and beyond Jordan, scared by the very number of so many valiant feet which would have trampled his little host into the earth had he awaited their coming. Gorgias professed his conviction that the war was over and that the Maccabaeans had disbanded. He talked aloud of turning southward and resting his soldiers within the walls of Jerusalem. But, mindful that he was dealing with the strange man who had outgeneraled both Apollonius and Seron, he deemed it more prudent first to rejoin the armies of Ptolemy and Nicanor, which he assumed were gathering about his camp at Emmaus.

The day was well spent when, looking down from the great ridge that might be called the Parapet of Palestine, the Greek General saw in the distance the smoke of his own burning camp; while far away toward the fortress of Gezer in the northwest two moving dust clouds indicated the position of the Greeks pursued and of the Jews in hot chase.

Judas had discovered Gorgias' movement toward his camp at Mizpah as soon as it was begun.

With greater celerity than that of the Greek, he abandoned his own stronghold, pushed his band westward, slipped by his antagonist on a more southerly road, and, in a line as straight as that of a swarm of bees, and with as little sound in the going, made for the camp of Gorgias at Emmaus. Here was the slender waist of Meph's big ant, with Gorgias's advance for its head, and the detachments of Ptolemy and Nicanor for its legs.

The early dawn which had revealed to the Greek the unoccupied Jewish camp at Mizpah, showed to Judas a splendid canvas city near Emmaus; the open plain bossed with tents of various colors, gleaming with its polished paraphernalia of horses and the burnished armor of still sleeping men. Here were gathered, not only the stores of Gorgias's army and those awaiting the great hosts of Ptolemy and Nicanor, still in the rear, but bales of woollen and silken wares, boxes of jewels and bags of silver coin; for in sure expectancy of victory the Greeks had allowed to come with them a great number of merchants who were to make Jerusalem a second Damascus of trade, when it should be delivered from the menace of the Jewish insurgents.

The first intimation the Greeks in this splendid camp had of danger was the sound of the silver trumpets of the Jews, which from the ancient days of Israel had rung out the battle-call. The notes floated through the chill morning air with little more speed than Judas' men skimmed ground in their agile assault. The Greeks fell on every hand, some with casque half on, and most having scarcely grasped sword. The mass of them precipitately fled. Judas had his men so well in hand, and such was their zeal of patriotic devotion, that no man thought of the wondrous opportunity for his own enriching, but obeyed the command, 'Be not greedy of spoil, for there may still be battle betwixt us and the night.' The Jews pursued the fleeting Greeks, until news that Gorgias was returning recalled them.

Judas then so quickly and skilfully placed his men about the unguarded camp at Emmaus that Gorgias, deeming such an accomplishment the work of an army many-fold that of the Jews, dared not make attack. His men became panic-stricken, and scattered in every direction, to gather only far away to the west within the line of Ptolemy and Nicanor, and there to spread consternation by the marvellous stories with which they accounted for their defeat.

Judas assembled his fellow-religionists amid the heaps of spoil. Before they laid hand to the reward of their valor, they acknowledged the favor of Jehovah. Then rang out the words of the old psalm. 'Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good. His mercy endureth forever.'

Laden with the fruits of victory, the patriot army moved over the hills to their sacred city, and without challenge from the foe, gathered before the western gate.

(To be Continued.)

Advertisements.

Was Not Able To Walk For Three Months.

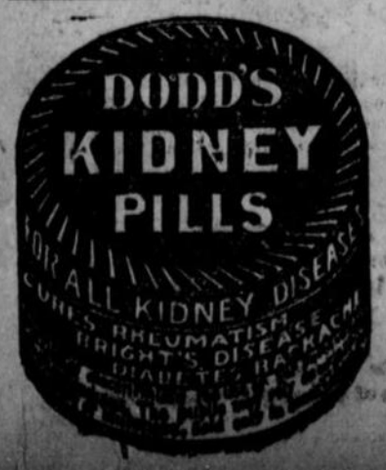
Was Given Up to Die. The Doctor Said So.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Saved Her Life.

Read what Mrs. Wm. Castilloux, Newport, Quebec, has to say about Burdock Blood Bitters:—"Last December I fell very sick after confinement. I was not able to walk for three months, and was given up to die by the doctor. My husband read of the many wonderful cures made by Burdock Blood Bitters, so procured me two bottles. After using it for about ten days, I was able to get around, and could mind my baby without help from anyone, and am now well, and able to do my own work. I told a lady friend of mine who was troubled in the same way, and she used it with equal success. I cannot too highly recommend your medicine, for I know just how good it is, and hope and wish that anyone suffering as I did will give it a trial."





The Boys' Page.

BOYS' PAGE COMPETITIONS.

Rush.

How I Would Like to Make My Garden.

Seeds and Plants as Prizes.

HURRY YOUR ANSWER.

All Entries Must be Mailed on or Before March 31st.

Prizes will be forwarded as fast as decisions are made.

MY GARDEN.

Little Folks' Competition.

OPEN TO ALL 12 YEARS OLD AND UNDER.

1st Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of 50 cents.
2nd Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of 25 cents.

The above prizes will be given for the best plan for a garden about five feet square, or about 25 square feet.

Give a list of just what you want to grow in your garden, and draw, if possible, a plan or map showing where you want to plant each kind of flower or vegetable, and write a letter telling the editor just why you choose to grow these special plants, and how you would plant them and take care of them.

MY GARDEN.

Junior Competition.

OPEN TO ALL 13 TO 16 YEARS INCLUSIVE.

1st Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of $1.00.
2nd Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of 75 cents.

The above prizes will be given for the best plans for a garden ten feet square, or, if preferred, any other shape containing 100 square feet. The cost of seeds and plants for the plan must not exceed $1.00.

The plan should consist of a list of the flowers or vegetables to be grown, a drawing showing how they are to be placed, and accompanied by a written description of the way the seeds and plants are to be planted; why they are chosen, and what sort of place the garden is in, whether shaded by a house or trees, or in the open, whether sandy soil or clay or loam; whether with a south exposure or facing north.

MY GARDEN.

Senior Competition.

OPEN TO ALL OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

1st Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of $3.00.
2nd Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of $2.00.

The above prizes will be given for the best plans for a garden 15 feet square, or containing 225 square feet of ground.

The cost of plants and seeds used must not exceed $3.00.

The plan should consist of a list of the flowers or vegetables to be grown; a drawing showing how they are to be placed; a description of why the seeds and plants are chosen; and how they should be planted and cared for.

Add a description of the situation of your garden, whether sheltered by trees or buildings; whether sloping or flat; whether it has a southern exposure or northern. Give some idea of the soil, whether heavy clay, sand or loam.

General Directions.

As this is a chance to get just what you want for your own garden, or a part of it, describe it carefully. Give just the actual plan you have made or would make if you could spend just the sum mentioned. If in your plot of ground you have already perennials or bushes place them in your plan, as they will, of course, have to be considered in planting, but mark them as being there already, and so not to be counted in verifying the estimate of cost.

In making your list, writing your description and drawing your plan, use only one side of your paper. Write clearly your name and address on the first page, add your age, if for Junior or Little Folks competition, and 'Senior' if for the Senior competition.

Add on a separate piece of paper a list of the plants and seeds you would like us to send you if you win the prize. Make your list larger than the actual value of your prize would allow, marking those you would specially like to have.

We will hurry off the prizes as fast as they are awarded, comparing the list with the description of soil, situation, part of the country, etc., and taking the advice of competent seedsmen and gardeners in regard to any question which may arise.

Do not roll your manuscript or plan but fold flat as for a letter, address to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and mail on or before March 31.

If you have not seen all our prize offers write to the editor of the Boys' Page and he will send them to you.

Among the Acid Vats.

(By Albert W. Tolman, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

(Concluded.)

Not a ray of light penetrated the cellar from any quarter. Sight was of no use here. Hugh had to depend altogether upon the sense of touch. Pushing one foot carefully before the other, he moved forward two or three steps. Then he halted, irresolute. The plank walks did not run straight from one end of the basement to the other, but zigzagged back and forth among the vats. It behooved him to be careful how far he advanced and in which direction he turned.

The acid fumes were now so strong that they made the boy sick and dizzy. He stooped a little and found the air purer; but he knew that it would soon be contaminated, and that he must extricate himself at once. All round were the vats, brimming with liquid, some deadly, some perfectly harmless. His trouble was that he could not tell which was which. The slightest misstep might hurl him to certain death, for at least half the tanks were of such a nature that a fall into them would be fatal.

Hugh moved on as fast as he dared, until he felt the walk end beneath him, and knew that he must turn to the right or the left. By testing with his foot he found that the next plank turned to the right at an angle of ninety degrees. Along this Hugh hurried, his head lower because of the thickening fumes. He reached the end of the board sooner than he expected; and suddenly his foot swung in empty air. The sole splashed slightly before Hugh could recover himself.

The shock frightened the boy so that when he felt both feet again upon the solid wood he stood erect.

As his head rose into the poisoned air near the ceiling, he inadvertently took a full breath; then his reason almost left him. Swaying to and fro two or three times, he pitched forward, dropping on his hands and knees—fortunately upon a plank. For a few seconds Hugh lay there, feeling as if there were an iron band round his head. Even at so low a level the air was permeated with the deadly fumes. Mustering all his strength, the boy crept on.

A few feet straight ahead! Then a turn to the left! Forward once more! Then another turn, this time to the right! How long the distance seemed! The difficulty of motion multiplied every foot by twenty. Still he was making progress, and felt that he must by this time be half-way up the cellar. He remembered that Apollyon had to be passed, and a thrill of dread shot through him.

On the boy crept, a human mole burrowing through the blackness. Throb! throb! throb! His head almost burst at each pulse beat. Great muffled hammers seemed striking on his ear-drums. Red, green and yellow lights flamed before his eyes like a display of fireworks.

As Hugh crawled blindly along, one thought was uppermost in his mind—to reach the stairs as soon as possible. Surely they must now be close at hand. There could not be another turning. He increased his pace, and almost before he could realize what had happened, he was off the plank and toppling headlong into one of the vats! To his dying day he will not forget the horror of the next few seconds, for, like a lightning flash, it came to him that he was falling into Apollyon!

The touch of the liquid brought back clearness to his brain. He had sense enough to close both eyes firmly, and not to take breath while he was under the surface. In a moment his head rose above the top, his fingers touched the edge of the vat, and he clung there without strength to pull himself out, uttering cry after cry. Already he seemed to feel the cyanid eating into his skin.

There was a sound above him, faint and deadened in his ringing ears. The door flew open, and at the top of the stairs, reeling in the mist, appeared Tom Waller, with his lantern. The reek made him stagger, but he began to hobble down, holding the lantern before him and peering about. The minute he caught sight of Hugh, and noted the tank the lad was in, he uttered an exclamation of thankfulness.

Then, as suddenly as they had vanished the electric lights flashed up again, and the basement was once more as bright as day. Hugh learned afterwards that an accident at the power-station and caused them to go out.

With Waller's help the boy was able to crawl from the vat and hobble upstairs.

'You're all right, lad!' the old man exclaimed, as he eyed Hugh's dripping form. 'It was only picric acid. It'll color you a little, that's all. But if you had's fallen five feet back, Apollyon would have got you, and you'd have been a dead man by this time.'

The pure air soon revived Hugh, and a glance at his hands showed him what Waller meant. The liquid had dyed him a rich orange from head to foot.

TRY THEM YOURSELF.

Do you want some very good tongue exercise? You can get it by reading, or attempting to read, rapidly the following sentences, recently published in the Atlanta 'Constitution.' For those who may have in future life to read or speak in public there is more in such exercises than mere fun:

Six little thistle sticks.
Flesh of freshly fried fish.
Two toads, totally tried, tried to trot to Tedbury.
The sea ceaseth, but sufficeth us.
Give Grimes Jim's great gilt gig whip.
Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared slickly six sickly silky snakes.
She stood at the door of Mrs. Smith's fish-source shop welcoming him in.
Swan swam over the sea; swim, swan, swim; swan swam back again; well swam, swan.
A haddock, a haddock, a black-spotter haddock; a black spot on the black back of the black haddock.
Susan shineth shoes and socks; socks and shoes Susan shineth. She ceaseth shining shoes and socks, for socks and shoes shock Susan.
You know the tongue twister, 'Peter Piper,' but there are others which are harder. One of the worst is 'mixed biscuits.' Try saying that rapidly; and if you succeed, say this: 'Stop at the shop at the top of Sloane street.'

Muunchausens of the Woods.

THE CHUMMY FISH AND THE UNPUNCTUAL MAN—THE BEAR THAT KNEW GOOD BEANS—REAL FLY FISHING.

The guides who have been entertaining New-Yorkers at the Sportsmen's Show are wonderful story-tellers and can mix fact and fiction so easily that unless one is an expert woodsman and knows the ropes it is hard to know where to draw the line. Granbery Gray, from Bangor, Me., was one of the best of these romancers. He is called 'Bran' by his friends and has had years of experience in the woods. He is said to be the best man with a paddle that ever dipped a canoe in Moosehead.

Gran was talking fish one afternoon and told the story of Pete, a landlocked salmon that weighed eight pounds. Gran talks slowly and with a slight drawl. 'Pete was hooked one afternoon,' he said, 'and he looked so pretty and so intelligent that I decided to try and save him; so I took him home in a can of water and put him into a tank. Now that fish had almost human intelligence, and soon became quite a pet with the children. He learned to know us all and he was very fond of me. I had caught him, but had saved his life, and he seemed to know that he could end his days in peace and quiet and would not have to work for a living any longer or worry about the seductive flies of the fisherman. Now, that fish learned my footstep, and as soon as he heard me coming into the house he would flop out of the tank on to the floor to meet me. I would pick him up, say a word or two to him and put him back into the tank, where he would be as happy as a girl with a new bonnet. He got to be very friendly with the cat, strange as that may seem, and he and the cat were very chummy. The neighbors used to drop in to see that fish drink milk out of the same saucer as the cat. I tell you that fish was a wonder.

'I kept that fish for two and a half years, and lyast fall he was big and plump and as fine a fish as you would want to look at. One day when I got home 'Pete' flopped out to meet me as usual, but an important piece of business was weighing on my mind and I had to hurry away and forgot all about the fish. It was an hour and a half later when I got back and then I thought of 'Pete.' There he was on the floor, just breathing his last and the look he gave me as I picked him up and tried to resuscitate him I shall ever forget. I was too late, though, for 'Pete' died. I have his body stuffed and it hangs in my parlor. All visitors to Bangor stop in to look at that fish.

'In all my experience I never heard of but one fish that in any way approached 'Pete.' That was a fish owned by Captain Barker, of the Birches, Rangeley. That fish would follow the Captain up and down the road and one day he slipped through a corduroy bridge into a brook and was drowned.'

Will McLean, another Maine guide, told an odd experience he had with a bear that gave the tenderfoot a new idea of the cunning of those animals. McLean said: 'I was out once with a 'sport' and we were looking for bear. We had not had good luck and our stock of meat was running low. All we had left was some beans and a bottle of 'ointment,' wonderful stuff for burns and stings. It was late one night when we made camp, and before turning in put the bean pot in the hole by the fire, so as to have beans for breakfast. Then we rolled up in our blankets and prepared for sleep. The bottle of 'joniment' was placed at my head. We had not been there long before I heard a slight noise outside the tent, and, knowing at once it was a bear attracted by the smell of the beans, I told the 'sport' and we reached for our guns. Much to my surprise the bear entered the tent and reached for the 'joniment' bottle. I knew at once what was the matter. He had burned his paw trying to get the beans out of the pot, but his action so surprised me that I just had to watch him. He poured the 'joniment' over his paw and then walked out of the tent, picked the bean pot out of the hole and started for the woods. As soon as we had recovered from our surprise we followed, but soon lost all trail of the bear.

'Suddenly I slipped on the ground and feeling about to find out what had caused the tumble, I came across some warm beans. "That bear," said I, "is walking on his hind feet; he is holding the bean pot with one paw and feeding himself with the other." Well, we followed the trail of the beans and soon came up with the bear. It was just as I had said and the bear was so intent on his beans that we had no trouble in getting up to him and placing a good shot.'

Captain Bill Graham was watching the fly casters one afternoon. The contestants were whipping the water vigorously, and Captain Bill remarked: 'Those men may be able to cast well, but they are not in it with a follower of Izaak Walton I once saw fishing on the Liffey, in Ireland. That man was a wonder. He never put a fly on his hook. When ready for a cast at a likely spot he simply sent his line over the water and the hook would impale a fly as it shot through the air. Then the fly would skim the surface of the water and every time he landed a trout. That was fishing, and I never saw any one else who could do anything like that.'

'You New-Yorkers are wonderfully lucky men,' said an Adirondack guide, who had been telling of his experiences 'This story may seem exaggerated, but I was present at the time and know what I am talking about. It was on one of the lakes in our region last year that I had a 'sport' who wanted to try his luck at trout fishing. He wasn't very good with the rod, but he could hold a rifle pretty straight, as you will see. We had been out a little while when a six-pound trout jumped. The 'sport' drew a bead on that fish and struck a good fat buck on the shore in the head, killing both. We landed to get the buck, and then got a little curious to find out where that bullet went after leaving the buck, and found that it had struck a stump and made a hole out of which honey was running. We cut the stump down, got a hundred and fifty pounds of honey and a live rabbit. That 'sport' seized the rabbit by the hind legs, and, in swinging it around to knock its head against a tree, I'll be darned if he didn't bang it against five partridges that were flying along, killing every one. I hope I may never shoot another deer if that isn't true. That man had got so much sport in that one day that he packed up and went home and I lost a job that I expected would last a week or ten days. That's a New Yorker's luck.' The New York 'Sun.'

PUZZLES.

A PROVERB WITH MISSING CONSONANTS.

A u i ea e ie.

JUMBLED GIRLS' NAMES.

Selei. Tothord. Elaima. Dheti, Lieene. Raatergm.

A SIMPLE SQUARE.

A part of the face.
Fine-grained whetstone.
Fluids used in writing.
A bed for birds.

TRIPLE CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My firsts are in harp, but not in lyre.
My seconds are in notal, but not in fire.
My thirds are in tramp, but not in pawn.
My fourths are in toil, but not in faun.
My fifths are in mien, but not in look.
My sixths are in tray, but not in book.
My wholes are three well-known Shaksperean characters.

A CHARADE.

My whole resembles my second, and comes after my first.

The 13 letters used in the following sentence spell a well-known geographical name. What is it? Ten men are aird.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

A Proverb with missing vowels—'The proof of the pudding is in the eating.'

A Square—

P A S T O R
A T T I R E
S T U P I D
T I P T O E
O R I O L E
R E D E E M

Jumbled Poets—

Shakespeare, Longfellow, Macaulay, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Browning, Shelley.

Riddles—

Olive. Broom. Cork. Pear
A fountain.

S
A T E
I R E N E
S T E P H E N
A S H E S
P E N
N

Charades—

1. Tutorage.
2. Squadron.

With the exception of two or three mistakes Miss Olive Cunningham's answers were correct. No. 3 in the square should have been the word 'stupid.' Each word in a square should read the same from top to bottom, as well as a cross. Her paper was very nicely arranged.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

For Amateur Entomologists.

(By Alberta Field, in the 'Sunday Republican.')

'The filmy shapes that haunt the dusk.'—Tennyson.

You can witness on your window-sill one of the most marvellous transformations of the insect world, if you will go into the fields some fine March afternoon and gather two or three of the big moth cocoons which a pair of sharp eyes should be able to discover carefully secreted beneath the winter accumulation of debris of willow or briar tangle. When you have secured a few of these well-built homes, bring them into the house and pin them up on your curtain or lay them on the window-sill, and time and sunshine will do the rest.

The lepidoptera, the intelligent order to which all moths and butterflies belong, are ingenious as well as provident creatures, and have taken all sorts of precautions to prevent discovery. Perhaps they do not so much fear human as bird foes, for our feathered friends are exceedingly fond of a dainty tid-bit in the shape of a nice fat pupa, inactive and helpless, tucked away in its brown mummy-case, sealed up carefully in a pouch of inconspicuously colored silk of its own manufacture.

Now, the handsome moth known to scientists as samia cecropia, is a very good illustration of the commonest of the big night flyers, and its life history is familiar to many Nature students who have interested themselves in the world of wings. The huge cocoons are often found attached to twigs or hidden deep down among the grasses at the roots of willows and alders. These structures are usually the color of the dead leaves and grasses, which renders them somewhat hard to see, but when secured the inmates will develop as satisfactorily under your supervision as though on their native ground.

There is something pertaining to the marvellous in the life history of these insects whose mothers were so keen in the matter of selecting a proper food plant for their caterpillar babies which they could never hope to see, selecting it possibly by a sense quite unknown to us. I have frequently watched a butterfly or moth touch rapidly in succession several different varieties of plants, but when the proper leaf was discovered, without a moment's hesitation she would deposit a few eggs and hurry away lest her presence discover to some watchful enemy the whereabouts of the tiny pearls of such vital importance.

Then, again, when a caterpillar arrives at maturity, with what discretion it prepares for the great act of retirement. How understandingly it hurries from spot to spot, trying various situations before it can select one to its mind. Then how ingeniously it folds a leaf about its plump shoulders, binding it securely with home-made thread, or weaves an entire silken case, the colors of which are matched to its surroundings with the correctness of an expert. Then within the leathery pouch goes on the wonderful act of transformation, from crawling to winged locomotion, while a dainty young moth, possibly dreams of a glorious debut later on.

In April or May, from out of the leaf-brown nest, there will step forth a big feathery-scaled body on whose shoulders you will discover a roost of damp wings. But the case that held this strange creature was so strong and closely woven, that only a sharp knife would open it. How, then, did this frail insect gain an exit? And here again we have another illustration of one of the many wise provisions of providence. During the period of development the pupa secreted a solvent fluid that, when ready to emerge the moth was able to eject, and which so softens the bands of tough webbing that it can thrust the threads apart and issue forth to life and liberty. There is always a surplus of this liquid secreted by the lepidoptera, which is ejected indiscriminately when the insect has no further use for it. In many cases it is of a rich red color, hence when in some instances the moths or butterflies producing it are plentiful, it is scattered over the surrounding shrubs and stones in such quantities that it has given rise to tales of a bloody 'rain,' which is in reality neither more nor less than the surplus secretions ejected by some of these small creatures.

After the moth has crawled out of it pupa case and secured a foothold on existence and your window curtain, it will at once begin to pump air into the veins of its crumpled wings after a method that resembles more than anything else, the process of artificial respiration. Very soon this act will prove so effective the wings will begin to unfold, and in an hour or two from the time of emergence, the sorry-looking stranger that had such an unfinished appearance to begin with, becomes a gorgeous winged moth debutant in a rich bridal array composed of all the shades of brown, decorated and embroidered here and there with lines and eye-spots of pink and gold.

The male moth is distinguished by having heavily feathered antennae which are said to aid him in discovering his lady-love. However that may be, it is almost phenomenal how quickly a female will be discovered by her would-be suitors, who will flock, literally in droves, to a debutant, even though she be imprisoned in a tight box behind a closed window. Is it telepathy or some sense unknown to other orders that leads them to her?

Trees Which Serve as Grocery Stores.

(Concluded.)

The 'soap tree' was brought from Japan, where it is common. It is a prolific bearer of berries about the size of a cherry, and of the yellow color of a common bar of soap. From these berries, boiled with the hard black seed, they contain, a good soap is fabricated; but in Japan the berries are used as a substitute for soap just as they come from the trees.

The 'witch tree' is a dwarf tree, its stem rarely as large around as a man's arm, and seldom taller than eight feet. It has innumerable branches and intertwining twigs. Its foliage is so luminous that at night it can be plainly distinguished a mile or more away; while, according to a letter to the writer from a resident of Tuscarora, in close proximity to one of these trees, fine print is easily read.

This tree is evidently a species of bay, and the luminous property of its leaves is parasitic. It consists of a gummy substance, which, upon being transferred to the hand by the rubbing of leaves upon it, imparts to it the same phosphorescent glow, while the glow disappears from the leaves.

A unique tree on the Island of Goa, near Bombay, is the 'sorrowful tree,' as the natives term it. That name is given to it because the tree has a drooping, sad appearance during the day time, but its aspect changes as the sun goes down; then its leaves open and no longer droop, and fragrant blossoms come into bloom upon it. The moment the sun shows itself in the east, the blooms close, the leaves begin to droop, and the petals of the recent sweet blossoms fall to the ground. This tree blooms thus all the year round.

The baobab trees of Senegambia are believed to be the oldest living trees on earth. Some scientists have put the age of one of these trees at 6,000 years; and the conscientious and conservative Livingstone was positive that one he examined was not less than 1,400 years old. This is the tree that sends out the immense branches that bend to the ground for support, although they grow sometimes to a length of seventy-five feet before they bend downward.

There is a legend about a tree of Tibet, called the 'tree of ten thousand images,' which runs like this:

Far away in the dreary land of Ambo, in Thibet, is a green valley, in which, in a Tartar tent, was born a beautiful boy named Tsong-Kaba. From his birth he had a long white beard and flowing hair and could speak perfectly his native tongue.

His manners were majestic and his words were full of wisdom. When he was three years old he resolved to cut off his hair and live a solitary life; so his mother shaved his head and threw his long, flowing locks upon the ground outside their tent door. From his hair sprang the wonderful tree.

Tsong-Kaba lived many years, did countless good deeds, and at last died. But the tree which had grown up from his hair lived on; and they called it 'the tree of ten thousand images.' This was long before the Christian era, but it is the testimony of the French missionaries that the tree lives yet. The leaves are always green; the wood is of a reddish tint and has an aroma as of cinnamon.

The mark of the tree is marked with well-known symbols in the Thibetan language; alphabetic characters also appear in green on every leaf, some darker, some lighter than the leaf itself. The branches of the tree are described as being spread out like plumes of feathers crowning a trunk only eight feet high, but of great girth.

Two French missionaries who saw the tree were fully convinced that the marks upon it were of natural growth.—New York 'Times.'

WOODEN-LEGGED DOG.

A living dog, even with a wooden leg, is infinitely better than a dead lion. That is what Mr. Garrett of Pulaski County, Ky., thought when his watch dog, Boze, limped into the house one day with his left foreleg barely hanging by the skin. Boze had a foolish antipathy to railway trains, and the inference was that he had scraped up an argument with an express which had gone through about half an hour before.

Mr. Garrett, who is something of a surgeon, decided that he might better keep three-quarters of Boze than to lose him altogether. So he completed the work of amputation, bound up the stump of the leg and gave the dog first-class care. Boze himself seemed to think life was worth living, and in three or four weeks he was up and about. But his gait was wabbly, and Garrett set to work and made him a wooden leg to straighten him up. He whittled and scraped and polished it, and fastened it to Boze with a clever arrangement of straps. At first trial the dog didn't take kindly to the addition that had been built for him, but he couldn't shake it off, and finally concluded to make the best of it. Within a week he was walking about with all the four-cornered dignity imaginable.—New Orleans 'Picayune.'

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

Are you going to celebrate Empire Day? Of course you are. Every loyal Canadian boy will do so, either at school or at home, or both.

Are you helping your school to earn that fine Canadian flag we have waiting for it? Perhaps you have secured it already; but you have not yet realized that our smallest size would be just right for your own home flag, or for your boat house. We serve individuals or societies on the same terms as schools. Let the Canadian emblem wave everywhere on our national holidays.

See our Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer on another page.

Home Department.

The Smalley Monument.

(By James Buckham, in the New York 'Evening Post.')

'C'nell! C'nell! Come over. There's a man here would like to speak to you.'

It was Monday morning and Mrs. Cornelia Smalley was hanging out her wash. Her sleeves were rolled above her elbows, and her skirts also were pinned up to keep them from the dew. She was in no condition to receive a 'man caller'—much less to go across the street to meet him. Consequently, the imperative summons of her sister-in-law roused something very like a flurry of righteous indignation in the good woman's ordinarily placid bosom. She cleared her mouth of a clothespin with an explosive snort, and replied:

'Ellen Jones! I should think you'd know better. Tell him I'm engaged. I be!'

Mrs. Jones turned rather sheepishly back into her house, and presently emerged with a man following in her wake. The man had a large portfolio under his arm and his manner was unmistakably that of a commercial traveller of some sort. The pair crossed the street and approached the side gate of Mrs. Smalley's yard. The proprietor stood stiffly, with her back to them, hanging out the last articles on her basket. Her muscular arms played deftly along the line, and her large, sturdy ankles rose above a pair of men's rubbers with a certain forbidding primness and solidity, as if any man might know what to expect from the tongue of a woman who was prevented by her sex from using such members as they should be used in the circumstances.

'C'nell,' said Mrs. Jones, apologetically, 'I had to bring the man over. He was bound to see you. I let out to him that your hunband was dead, and you had a lot in the cemet'ry, and he said you were just the person he would have to talk with.'

Mrs. Cornelia Smalley spun around like a whirling dervish. 'For the land sake!' she cried. 'What if my husband is dead? I hope that needn't make me the prey of every designin' man that happens to come along!'

'Ah! my dear madam! you mistake my meaning,' exclaimed the man with the portfolio, raising his dust-covered hat. 'It was rather out of the most sincere respect and regard for the memory of your late husband that I wished to talk with you. Mrs. Jones tells me that you have not yet secured a monument for your lot in the cemetery. I am the travelling representative of the Hardridge Granite Works, and am soliciting orders for monumental work here in town. We have just got out some new, original, and very beautiful designs in monuments and stone, and I should be very much pleased if you could spare a few minutes to look at the drawings and photographs in my portfolio. Our prices are very low, considering the class of work we turn out—much lower than those of large city concerns—and in dealing with us you may have the double satisfaction of encouraging one of the chief industries of your own county, and getting your monumental work from responsible parties close at hand, who could not afford, were they so disposed, to treat their own neighbors in anything but the most honorable and personally interested manner.'

'Have you got through?' asked Mrs. Smalley, calmly, picking up her clothes-basket in one hand and her pail of clothes pins in the other.

'Yes, madam, if you are not inclined to hear me further,' was the judicious reply. 'I do not intend to trouble anyone who is not inclined to consider the advantage of dealing with our local industries. But if you ever intend to get a monument for your lot, I think you will be sorry that you refused to consider what the Hardridge Granite Works can do for you.'

'Well,' replied Mrs. Smalley, wavering-ly, 'I should think you'd know better than to come around bothering any woman on Monday. But if you don't and are willing to be taught, you may bring around your books to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock. I won't deny that I'm thinkin' of gettin' a monument for my husband, and p'r'aps 't would be better to get it in the next town but one than to deal with folks I never saw, and couldn't get at without paying a small fortune for travellin' expenses if I wanted to.'

'Very well, madam,' replied the agent. 'I had planned to canvass Wolcott to-morrow, but will stay over a day on your account.'

'All right,' called back Mrs. Smalley, retreating toward her back door. 'My calendar says Monday for washin', and the rest of the week for anything you please. I don't know as all women would speak out so plain as I have, but I guess you'll find you won't do much business with 'em till the clothes-line's full and the suds mopped up.'

The visit of the travelling representative of the Hardridge Granite Works, on Tuesday afternoon, inaugurated a new era in the life of Mrs. Smalley. His collection of monumental designs fairly captivated her, and she turned from one to another until she was utterly bewildered, and no more able to make a choice than a child in a toy-shop. There were at least ten designs that seemed to her indispensable to the perpetuation of her husband's memory. Everyone of them stirred her to rapturous admiration, and removed further and further the profitable decision for which the agent thirsted. The more he expatiated, the more bewildered Mrs. Smalley grew; and finally he was obliged to take his departure with a general understanding that the Hardridge Granite Works should have Mrs. Smalley's order as soon as she made up her mind which of the beautiful memorial designs she would choose.

The vision of that memorial stone—which, no matter how long she considered the matter, still remained a dazzling composite — occupied thenceforth the waking and sleeping thoughts of the lonely widow. She had laid by two hundred dollars to be expended for some suitable memorial for her husband. It was all she could afford, but, according to the estimates of the Hardridge agent, it was enough to provide not merely a stone, but a handsome small monument of polished granite for the Smalley lot in the cemetery. An inscription for her husband was to be cut on the face of the monument, and one for herself on the other. Everything could be inserted in her inscription except the date of her death, and that would be left blank until determined. In the meantime she could contemplate with ante-mortem satisfaction that obituary glory which is not often vouchsafed to the eye of one while still in the flesh.

Mrs. Smalley determined to make her own lot, and the neglected village cemetery as a whole, worthy of the choice memorial upon which she should one day decide. It was a momentous day for the little town when she came to this decision—the beginning of better things for the whole community. The good woman began by beautifying her own lot, and soon it blossomed like a rose in a brush heap. She hired a man to grade and turf it. Then she bought a sickle and kept the lush, well-watered grass cut as short as a sheep-pasture in August. Later on, she set out a couple of flowering bushes, and bought delicate blooming house-plants in jars, and kept them standing in the midst of the green grass.

(To be Continued.)

Loving the Unlovable.

'How many times can most of us remember when he would gladly have made any compromise with our consciences, would gladly have made the most costly sacrifices to God, if he would only have excused us from this duty of loving, of which our nature seemed utterly incapable! It is far easier to feel kindly, and act kindly towards those with whom we are seldom brought into contact, whose tempers and prejudices do not rub against ours, whose interests do not clash with ours, than to keep up an habitual, steady, self-sacrificing love toward those whose weaknesses and faults are always forcing themselves upon us, and are stirring up our own.'

He who wrote these words, the tender, loving Frederic Maurice, was one of those rare examples of strong manhood whose love suffices to compass this task. His fund of quick affection kindled kindred feeling even in the hearts of those who differed from him in almost every opinion of his original mind, and every work of his unquenchably active spirit. He diverged from the beaten paths of his fellow-workers at every possible turn in the road they travelled. Enough for him that man, woman, or child made some phase of his loving ministry, to at once vitalize a warm current of sympathy, which penetrated and often soothed a hardening heart, in danger of becoming callous through coldness and isolation. Until, as here, he said it himself, few would have opportunity to guess that he would often have made 'costly sacrifices' rather than to have yielded to what he so beautifully calls 'the duty of loving.'

The hungry mouth we are all eager to fill; the shivering body we all love to protect and clothe, and we call this eagerness charity, forgetting that we mean thereby love. The hungry heart hiding behind a barrier of cross words, or sullen silence, or ungracious acceptance, needs us a thousandfold more than does the man who can be relieved by bread and meat. The embittered, self-poisoning mind, rankling over its own deficiencies and accusing fate or God of injustice in leaving it without the solace of human tenderness, is in far worse destitution than is he who can be made comfortable by a warm coat and a bright fire.

It behooves us to make it clear to our own consciences that we are not too busy with the outwardly cold and hungry to leave us time to examine into the condition of our unpleasant neighbor who 'has not so much as a good word to throw to a dog.' It is not sufficient to catalogue such as these as among disagreeable people; this is not the natural condition of human creatures of God's making.

Beside us as we break the same bread at a family meal; touching us as we gather around the hearth at eventide, only too often sits one unloved by the children, neglected by the young and ignored by the elders of the family. 'It is their own fault,' we say. In one way: 'Yes.' That is they are not lovable, but on the other hand they are bitterly in want and we have that to give which can, if patiently, sincerely, and tenderly given, remove the fault at least in part. We can, at worst, do so much as to soften them to regret for the harsh word, the discontented spirit, the selfishness that craved and claimed the best of everything.

Nothing can so increase the defects and strengthen the wrong tendencies of any erring man or woman as to be shut into its own dark chambers and left to brood over its own shortcomings. One element of such love as these unfortunate, and, alas, very numerous members of all our social and domestic circles need is patience, and forgiveness is its handmaid. To dwell on their harsh speech or ungenerous grasp of every point of vantage is to put out our own fires. It is not what they have done or yet may do to cloud and darken life; what we are bent upon is the possibility of changing these; what we are striving for is the expunging of what the acrid acid of their temper has burned into the picture.

The strong, vigorous, wholesome grass, when springing up in waste lands, overpowers, roots out the weedy feebleness which had possession until the better seed was sown and warm rain and warmer sunshine caused it to germinate. It is by feeding their hearts and overpowering the thankless weeds that we can restore these unhappy natures to that receptive condition in which God sent them into this world. Man or woman will not grow lovable while yet they wait and stand unloved among happier folk.

It is a form of love to ardently want them to be happy. We are too often wholly occupied in mourning over their unhappiness and in binding up the wounds they give, to care very much what the result is to them. When we reach a place where we can feel that we care more to aid them than to shield ourselves, we have attained a great advantage. Alas, this is not a frequent gain.

Harder still is the effort when we cease to love any one because they have the misfortune to wound and distress those dear to us, yet not by many 'costly sacrifices' are we released from what the maternal forgiveness of Charity—dear world—requires.

Some of us have had our attention drawn to that superb definition of fiery St. Paul which opens to our understanding the majesty of that virtue which suffereth long and is kind.' We misuse its lovely name and dignity the gift of a carelessly bestowed bit of money; or the purchase of a ticket for some passing pleasure; or the sewing of a garment, by saying: 'This is charity.'

Let us open our hearts and clear our vision. One nature brought into an atmosphere of self-forgetfulness; one embittered heart sweetened and strengthened by a consciousness that it can receive and impart love; one dreaded member of a family transferred into a hopeful, helpful loving companion, is a better attestation of the power of this noblest form of love than can be found in all the records of those who even bestow all their goods to feed the poor and give themselves wholly to the relief of physical disease and distress.

This thought leads to a field of beautiful work for those who seek it at this especial time. C.

UNMARRIED AND NEVER TO BE MARRIED.

There is sound sense in the following words by Charlotte Bronte, the famous authoress:

'I speculate much on the existence of unmarried and never-to-be-married women nowadays, and I have already got to the point of considering that there is no more respectable character on the earth than an unmarried woman who makes her way through life quietly, perseveringly, without support of husband or brother, and who retains in her possession a well regulated mind, a disposition to enjoy simple pleasures, and fortitude to support inevitable pains, sympathy with the suffering of others, and willingness to relieve want as far as her means allow.'

With the Children.

A MOTHER'S WORDS.

When the elder children were round me,
And needed my every care,
Noisy and rough with cloth-rent knees
And tumbled, wind-tossed hair;
I often thought when they were grown,
How free my life would be:
Then I could rest, and they would work,
And lift all care from me.

But now, my boy so bearded
I hardly seem to know,
He's half ashamed to kiss my cheek,
And afar in the world must go;
My girls, though loving in their way,
Have grown so very tall—
And seem so strange—I often sigh
And wish that they were small.

Ah! mothers when you are weary
And the children seem to crowd,
When they seek you in their troubles,
Or their glad tones are too loud,
Think not of that far future,
When they may help you rest,
Enjoy the present, happy days,
While they love mother best.
—Annie L. Jack, in 'Rural New Yorker.'

GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

A happy family of children have had the attic fitted and turned over to them as their 'very own.' The rafters and floor are stained green. Over the latter are scattered old-fashioned rag carpet rugs of the hit-and-miss border, with red or yellow stripes at the ends. A long, low table is also green, and so, too, are the low chairs sawed off to comfortable height. Among the chairs is an old 'Boston' rocker that is the seat of honor of the place. There are ferns, shelves containing treasures gathered up from field and shore, two or three red Japanese lanterns and a big cowbell suspended by a rope over the stairs. This is the doorbell, if you please. The cubbies between the timbers of the sloping roof are occupied as dolls' houses, etc.—Chicago 'Journal.'

MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN.

The mother of President Loubet has recently died, to the deep grief of her distinguished son. His father was a so-called peasant-proprietor, and his mother kept to the day of her death the costume, the speech and the simple manners of a peasant woman. The President of the French Republic visited her regularly in her little village, and it was no uncommon sight to see him helping her in some humble task in her garden or about her cottage.

It has not always proved a happy fate to be the mother of a great man, although Madame Loubet and the mother of the present Pope—both plain countrywomen—have had great delight in their sons.

Mrs. Rosetti, mother of a whole family of distinguished children, once said, 'I always had a passion for intellect; now I wish there was a little less intellect in the family, so as to allow for a little more common sense.'

The widow of Shelley, discussing with a friend the question of a suitable school for the son of the dead poet, was advised to send him where he would learn to think for himself.

'No, no! God forbid!' exclaimed Mrs. Shelley. 'Let me send him where he will learn to think like other people!'

But for genius and ordinary child alike, no mother can do a better service than steadily to teach respect for her wish and devotion to her person. For queen and for peasant there is no nobler office than to be a good mother; and for every child born into the world there is no more precious good fortune than to have a good mother.—'Youth's Companion.'

Toilet Hints.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

The hair suffers by reason of much ill-directed energy expanded on its behalf, as well as by neglect.

Dressing the hair is so commonly done without intelligent appreciation of its needs or is so often habitually disregarded, that the hair is rarely the adornment it might be.

A vigorous growth of hair is dependent upon the healthfulness of th escalp. Baldness, for example, is the usual accompaniment of a tight, thin scalp, while a soft, loose scalp, with a bountiful blood supply, will ordinarily produce an abundant growth of hair.

The scalp has been not inaptly compared to the coil, which is productive according to its nutritive ability, and also according to the well judged care bestowed upon it.

Brisk, daily brushing is indispensable to the health of the hair. The scalp must be subjected to friction from the brush for the sake of cleanliness. A brush will rather stiff bristles is necessary in case the hair is thick. If the hair is thin, a softer brush accomplishes the same result. The root of the hair—the portion upon which growth depends—is stimulated by intimate contact with the brush, which should produce a sensation of pleasurable warmth in the scalp. A brush that scratches and irritates should be discarded.

The comb plays a minor part in hairdressing, but requires equal care in its selection. It should have widely spaced, smooth and blunt pointed teeth. The use of the old-fashioned fine-toother comb cannot be approved at any time, as it subjects the large, strong hairs to pulling and injury by splitting or cracking them, and may also tear the scalp.

Too frequent drenching is apt to be harmful to the hair, since it is thus apt to be kept moist or damp. This state is favorable to decomposition here as elsewhere. It is sufficient in most cases to practice washing the hair not oftener than once a week. A good toilet soap is to be used, the hair subsequently being well rinsed and carefully dried.

When the hair has not sufficient oil of itself, some substitute may be provided, for which nothing serves better than vaseline or olive oil. This is to be applied to the scalp or to the roots of the hair. The brisk, daily brushing recommended above is also a stimulant to the oil glands.

Singeing the ends of the hair is of no value as a means of stimulating its growth. The same may be said of close-cropping, yet this is commendable in childhood, since it renders cleanliness of the scalp easily attainable, and allows free access of the air to the scalp, which is therefore consequently less subjected to prolonged dampness and decomposition.—'Youth's Companion.'

Home Work Room.

PETTICOAT MUST FIT CORRECTLY.

As the skirts increase in width and flare it becomes doubly necessary that the under petticoat be decidedly full. With a cloth or velvet skirt particularly is it important to have a very wide good silk petticoat, for nothing is uglier than to see a cloth skirt sinking in about the feet. All skirts are, of course, made up with underskirt attached, so that the majority of women are apt to give little thought to the petticoat.

The silk petticoats now made up for evening wear are fascinating to a degree. The daintiest of flowered silks are employed, which are trimmed with numberless yards of lace ruchings and ruffles, with rosettes and ribbon streamers, with chiffon, and again with silk.

The detachable flounces are still popular for dress petticoats and it is upon these flounces that the chief labor and adornment of the petticoat are expended. There is always a wide silk flounce beneath the lace ruffles which would not of themselves be stiff enough to really affect the hang of the skirt. Loops, rosettes and long ribbon streamers are run through the lace and chiffon in charming confusion, both narrow and wide ribbon being frequently employed at once, while flounces are used on the colored silk petticoats are well as upon the all white and the flowered.

For a walking costume the silk petticoat—provided the skirt itself is lined—should be some inches shorter than the outside skirt, but for the evening gown a petticoat should be no more than two or three inches at most from the floor.—Chicago 'Journal.'

SHIRT WAIST FASTENINGS.

No hooks and eyes on wash waists, should be the motto of the amateur dressmaker. Buttons wherever possible, for, under any circumstances, they are far preferable to hooks. In the dressy waists, buttons and buttonholes can be hid under a fold. In the wash waists, handsome buttons may be fastened on with a tiny split ring and readily removed when the waist has to go to the tub. In the waists which fasten at the back, buttons are much more reliable than hooks and eyes, or hooks and loops. So few people make good buttonholes that the temptation to use hooks and eyes, as being less trouble, is very great. But it is a mistake, just as is the using of strings, in lieu of buttons on undergarments. The best fitting garments, whether those that are visible or those that are hidden, but none the less require smoothness in order to make the garment set properly above them, are those securely fastened with plenty of buttons which will not break in the wash. The need of plenty of buttons should be emphasized, because the tendency seems to be toward fastening a shirt-waist in the back with about five buttons, and this means unsightly and untidy gaps.

For the Housekeeper.

ON CHOOSING FURNITURE.

There is much to select from in furniture in these days, but it can be classified into two divisions, good and bad. Some particular piece may be good in itself, but it must be appropriate to the place and purpose for which it is to be used, or it will be no longer beautiful.

Furniture should be suitable to its surroundings. The life for which the white and gold furniture was designed was one of elaborate and distant formality; ceremony, not comfort, is suggested by such rooms.

The house should not be overcrowded. This is the besetting sin of most housekeepers. A home should not suggest a museum. A lot of little knick-knacks strewn around only makes a room look trivial, not home-like, as some think. William Morris's words, 'Have nothing in your homes that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful,' should be remembered oftener than they are.

Some people think that if a thing is old it must be good. It should be remembered that when the best Georgian furniture was made there were men who made furniture from poor designs, even though the quality of workmanship was so good that it has been handed down to the present day. The original Georgian designers were masters who made standards in architectural and pictorial as well as in household art.

Carpenters and cabinet makers, who had worked under the masters of carpentry and cabinet work in England, brought with them to the new world, the patterns and drawings from which Chippendale and Sheraton furniture was made in England, and with these, and the skill gained by years of practice, they were able to make as good furniture in the new world as in the old, often using maple and cherry when mahogany could not be had.

These men were often engaged for months at a time by the old Colonial families to make furniture after these models. As it was good, honest handwork, and the wood was well seasoned, it is no wonder that much of the furniture still remains, and it deserves to be treasured by those who have the good fortune to possess it.

A careful study of plates of Colonial furniture will impress on the mind what are the best lines, so that when one sees a reproduction one will be able to discriminate between good and bad. It is not possible for all to obtain these old, desirable pieces, but there are still many conscientious cabinet makers who will faithfully reproduce a good piece, and who will only use good, seasoned wood. The kiln dried wood is mostly used, as it is hard for a poor man to tie up his money in wood which must wait long until it is perfectly dry, but it is always worth while to have such wood, as it will last, and the kiln dried is apt to be brittle.

When furnishing a room, the size of the furniture must be considered. Do not put heavy large pieces in a small room when the room seems full with two easy chairs in it.

It is best not to mix woods when buying new furniture. The mission furniture and the Colonial are often put in the same room, but if the room has any furniture in it, let it be one or the other.

Wicker furniture seems to go anywhere. It is especially suitable for living rooms and bedrooms. It is light to move about, and can be stained brown, green or mahogany color.

Never buy furniture with a high polish. It is inartistic, besides being unserviceable. A bright piece bought already can always be rubbed down, if you insist, or if furniture is ordered from the floor samples, it can just as easily be made with a dull finish.

In the houses of to-day the built-in window seats, hall settles and porch benches are very sensible. They reduce the cost of furnishing, and add much to the decorative qualities of a house.

Another thing to remember when buying furniture is not to choose queer, eccentric looking pieces that will seem out of style in two years. Furniture has to last a long time, so it is very important to get what is good in shape and finish, so that it will continue to be ornamental as well as useful.

The household furniture of the latter half of the eighteenth century has come to be regarded as the best the world has yet produced and pieces made by Chippendale, Adams, Sheraton, etc., and some of their imitators now sell for several times their original prices, and are copied by furniture makers of every kind. In point of style and general usefulness nothing now made is better adapted to modern conditions than the best of this old work.

The Windsor chairs when well made are durable, and at the same time the most comfortable plain chairs to be found. The lines of the best examples are extremely graceful. In mahogany they are suitable for living rooms, or they can be painted white, and with a dainty chintz chair seat they look well in a bedroom or simple country drawing-room.

There has been an immense improvement in furniture in the last two years. No one need suffer, therefore, who cannot emulate a neighbor's costly appointments. The privilege of extravagance belongs to the few, but the right of refinement to everybody.—New York 'Sun.'

A few drops of lemon juice give scrambled eggs a delicious flavor.

Do not hang flannels out of doors in freezing weather, or they will shrink.

A smouldering, or dull fire may be cleared for broiling by a handful of salt.

Instead of toasting bread for soups, cut into dice and roast in the oven until crisp.

Kerosene will soften leather hardened by water, and render it as pliable as new.

Spots of candle grease or wax may be removed by means of blotting paper and a hot iron.

Selected Recipes.

'Collar' is the unusual name applied in England to a preparation of meat that is only slightly different from one often served here. Equal parts of cold cooked ham and tongues are put through the meat chopper, and afterward pounded to a paste, a little dry mustard added, and the whole heated. When warm press down in a bowl, put on a weight, and let stand to get cold, and pack into form. Slice thin and serve at luncheon or supper.—'Harper's Bazar.'

Salt Codfish Chowder.—Wash one pint of salt codfish broken into flakes and put to soak over night. Cut half a pound of salt pork into dice, fry crisp and brown, and in the fat fry two onions chopped into fine dice. Put in the soup pot a layer of flaked fish and a layer of thinly sliced raw potatoes. Sprinkle with onion, fried pork, add a dash of flour and pepper. Cover with a layer of split crackers. Continue in this order till the fish and one quart of sliced potatoes have been used. Over this pour two quarts of milk and allow the chowder to simmer very gently for one hour.

Tomato Soup.—For an old fashioned tomato soup, take one quart can of tomatoes, or its equivalent in fresh tomatoes, and one quart of beef stock. Cook slowly on back of range for an hour. Rub through a sieve. Season with pepper, salt, a dash of onion juice and a little butter. Thicken with a tablespoonful of flour stirred smooth in a little cold water. Stir constantly until it comes to a boil and serve at once.

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'IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?—YES.'

WITH IMMORTALITY ASSURED.

(Sermon by the Rev. Frederick Lynch of New York.)

(Reprinted in Part from the 'Homiletic Review.')

(The Springfield 'Republican.')

Ecclesiastes xii., 8.

Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, all is vanity.

John xv., 11.

These things have I spoken unto you that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full.

Is life worth living? Does the happiness outweigh the sorrow? Is life worth all its costs? Is the end worth the struggle? Who has not some time asked himself this question? Who has not had it often asked of him? But before we go on to ask ourselves the question and attempt an answer, let us see how old a question it is.

Three thousand years ago Buddha, the great founder of the Hindu religion, asked the question again and again. You see question and answer beautifully put in Edwin Arnold's 'Light of Asia.' Buddha, seeing the great sorrow of his people, their blind groping after light, the deadening ills and pains of life, the bitter loss and sorrow, the unending poverty, the defeat of hope, yields to its crushing weight and says: 'I see the vastness of the agony of earth, the vainness of all its joys, the mockery of all its best. Better it had not been.' And then the only answer he has is the crushing out of the desire of life, the numbing of the soul to feel no pain or pang of hope. And Buddhism to-day, with all its ethical loftiness, has no word of hope in it—no answer to the eternal question.

The same question was asked of Confucius—he of 400,000,000 followers: Is the outcome worth the striving? Is the end worth the pain and sacrifice? Is there anything higher than mere work and suffering? And Confucius was not sure. And so we find him, in his 'Analects' (the Chinese scriptures), saying: 'Let alone these great questions of the soul. I have no answer. Live honestly and soberly and be kind.' But, alas! man cannot let soul questions alone, even in China. Man is a soul, and the inexplicable mystery of life beats in upon him, demanding answer. But Confucius has no answer.

The Greek and Roman literature is full of the question, and the answer is almost always in the negative. 'No, life is not worth the living. The pain outweighs the profit. The dark pales the sunlight. The defeats outnumber victories.' The only answer Greece and Rome have is two-fold. The Epicurean says: 'We are put here by no volition of our own. Better dead, for death ends all. Therefore enjoy life all you can and be quick about it. Crowd in as many new sensations as possible before the end comes. Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die.' Over against them were the Stoics, with religion immeasurably higher, but no answer except despair. 'Life is hard. Man's lot is emptiness. His high outreachings for lofty state but mock him.' 'Yet let us be men,' the Stoic said. And let us ever reverence Seneca and Zeno and Marcus Aurelius, that in the face of life's seeming mockery they could even say: 'Let us be true to the best within us. Let us be just and seek purity.' Yet even this could not save them, for, if I remember history, all three of the founders of the Stoic school took their own lives. Only a great hope can save men—a hope which sees beyond the darkness to the light that goes not out.

Those of you who know Omar Khayyam's wonderful poem will remember how it is nothing but the balancing to and fro of this great question. And I suppose this poem, as does all great literature, but reflects the feeling of its age and country. And you will remember in what exquisite tones of sadness it pictures the futility and despair of life; how man's hopes delude him and his mind deceives:—

The worldly hope men set their hearts upon
Turns ashes; or it prospers; an anon,
Like snow upon the desert's dusky face,
Lighting a little hour ortwo, is gone.

Our Old Testament is full of the same question. The Hebrews above all other nations of the old world had reached the clear vision of the kindly face of God shining through earth's darkness, and their prophets were the first to hear him speak his purposes of love. But even among them how often the old question haunts their uncertain hours! The book of Ecclesiastes is nothing but this old question put in a hundred ways. The author tries everything and finds it all vanity—love, pleasure, ambition—all are empty, and all man can do is fear God and keep his commandments.

The book of Job opens with the same terrible question. You remember the anguish of the words where, overborne by life's agony, he cries out:—

Wherefore is light given to him that is in misery,
And life unto the bitter in soul;
Which long for death, but it cometh not,
And dig for it more than for hid treasures;
Which rejoice exceedingly
And are glad when they can find the grave?
Why is light given to a man whose way is hid,
And whom God hath hedged in?

A reasonable question, indeed, if life is to be shrouded in mystery and repressed in all its high endeavor. Let us remember, however, in passing, that Job eventually was led out of his scepticism into a large sense of God's great purposes.

Our own great literature throbs with this same question of the ultimate value of our living and our suffering, and our failure of love. Tennyson, under the great blow of lost love, writes 'In Memoriam,' to ask again the old question and answer it, not with very great certainty, only a hope that we may find some day that all life's ills find their explanation in some far-off divine event of God. Heine, suffering great physical agony, living in his mattress grave, has given us verse upon verse of sweet sadness—sometimes bitter in harsh complaining against God and man; while Francis Thompson, in his great poem on London, 'The City of Dreadful Night,' even says that could he not have made a less miserable world he would not be God for all his glory—a horrible utterance, but yet a man's answer who has been made heart-sick by the poverty and misery of East London—the sight of innumerable children who never know childhood, so soon does life curse them. You remember Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus,' with its two great chapters on 'The Everlasting Nay and the Everlasting Yea.' With Carlyle, at last, in spite of all his doubts and questionings, the yea triumphs. But you remember that with Matthew Arnold it is the nay that is his final answer:—

Let us be true
To one another! For the world which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain,
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight
Where ignorant armies clash by night.

Those of you who are familiar with the strongest novels of the last few years will remember how there pervades them all this doubt of the worth of life and the reality of happiness—and novels both reflect and form opinion in tremendous degree. I need merely mention three or four out of a hundred that move irresistibly, if quietly, over to this point of view,—Tolstoy's 'Anna Karenina,' Du Maurier's 'Trilby,' George Moore's 'Esther Waters' and 'Sister Teresa,' D'Annunzio's 'Triumph of Death,' almost all of Thomas Hardy's later stories.

Some people here can remember what a stir was created by W. H. Mallock's book of 30 years ago, 'Is Life Worth Living?' The fact that for months after its publication every magazine was full of answers pro and con was but index of the eternal interest, and even as late as in the '90s Prof. William James, of Harvard, published a remarkable paper based on this book, under the plea that he found the question everywhere pressing upon the minds of the people.

And, to leave all this, who of us here this morning that has lived 20 years has not sometimes been at least tempted to ask himself the question in the face of all life brings us? Who can help asking it who knows the world with all its seen and unseen suffering? Who can look at his own life or the lives he knows and help saying now and then, Is it all worth the while—does the recompense equal the hard striving—can one, in the face of all life's hard facts and limitations, go into the future joyfully and gladly, with zest and zeal, with song and laughter drowning sorrow? Do we clutch life with eagerness and shouting as a child greets the morning? Do we not all of us sometimes find ourselves almost wishing it all were over? Oh, my friends, how many people I heard say that in the great city last winter—Is life worth living?

The only answer to this eternal question is the answer Jesus Christ gave and Christianity gives to-day. If the message of Christianity is false; if the hopes, the promises, the faith it awakens are delusions but to mock us, then for the majority of men life is not worth living; the pain is greater than the satisfaction, and I, for one, could not blame men for wanting to end it all.

If I had to-day to really believe in my heart the philosophy that Mr. Haeckel through science, and Mr. Nietzsche through philosophy, and Mr. Maeterlinck through the drama, and Mr. Du Maurier through the novel, are trying to teach the age—that man is but a highly developed animal; his soul but flowering of matter into intelligence, as his body is but a product of the brute world; that his great emotions are but products of sense stimulation and sundry disturbances of nerve centres; that he belongs to the world order only, and had no birth in heaven, and has no divinity here that can answer to some divine touch of God and hear some voice calling to him to realms of holy, God-like living; that these great faiths he holds, these aspiring hymns he sings, these plans he makes, these dreams our Johns and Pauls and Platos dream, and these great songs of yearning our Bernards and Wesleys and Whittiers sing, are but delusions of his poor, untutored mind; that circumstances are greater than his will; that he is really bound by all these limitations that fret and gall us all; that environment and heredity are stronger than the native force within; that there is nothing in him bigger than his natural temperament and disposition; that, to put it in a word, he belongs to the natural world, the animal kingdom, genus homo, and to no other—I say, if we had to believe all that, as so many do and so many men are teaching to-day, we should lay down the struggle forever in despair and say, What profit is it all? Why strive for heavenly life here while we have no heavenly nature? Why strive for soul when our striving but comes back upon its poor self? Why reach up to heights that do not exist? Why strive for an impossible holiness? Why fight forever a losing battle? There is no certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain.

But if Christianity is true—if the eternal word of Jesus Christ is forever fixed that man is not only of the earth, but of the heavens; not only born of flesh, but born also from above of spirit, and has in him that divine spark of being that hears with rejoicing the faithful voice of the dear Father of us all; that soul reigns and rules and is stronger than all material forces—that we can live our hardest life, at least in confidence and strength and hope of triumphant outcome.

And it is true, my friends. It must be true. We are not scions of sticks and stones. Jesus Christ has been born in our humanity, and who can believe that that matchless soul had its origin in dead earth, or even living tissue? Who can believe that earth's great ones, its lovers of men and doers of sacrificial deeds and conquerors of cruel ills, are either products or members of any world of flesh? No; we belong to the divine world of hope and faith and love. We are greater than our enemies of disease and pain and attack us from beneath. Our wills are greater than our circumstance when once we can learn the lesson. Our souls are fed from heaven and not from earth. We can be children of God and rejoice in our heavenly adoption. Our souls, our real selves, are not subject to these pains that rack our bodies or palsy our limbs. Let us learn this and claim our birthright, and find that in our natures God has implanted a breath of life transcending all fleshly being, and that shall make us strong to live in hope.

Jesus is right. The Holy Spirit speaking to pure hearts is true. Life is worth living. We need not fear. We can go on bravely, and God's gentleness shall make us great. God is our Father through every sorest day, and his love goes out to embrace the humblest of the sons of men. He follows every man with love, from birth forever, if perchance he may win him to himself. He is not localized on some throne of other worlds, but is spirit encompassing and infusing all humanity. Consequently, he is the eternal source of power; he is the fountain of life; he waits to possess the heart of every human being, to make it alive with his own divinity and immortality, and make it strong to exult and triumph and overcome. Hence no man need ever be weak in spirit, for his weakness can be perfected in God's strength. No man need be afraid of life or death, because walking with him is the Father; no man need go spiritually hungry, for the bread of life is to be had for the asking. No man need live in tumult of anxiety or with contending forces in his breast, for the Father will come in to give peace. No man need fear to work by day if he will only pray by night. No man need feel himself alone or lost, for the Father watcheth over all. No man need be slave of sin, because let him link himself to the eternal Presence and he will free him; no man need live in darkness, for the entrance of the waiting Spirit giveth light. This is God's world, and therefore we can be glad in it and rejoice. With Jesus we can come into such a oneness with the Father that we can forever live in a beautiful, glad, happy companionship of God that shall sustain us through all the stress and storm of life. With this, life is worth living, and the joy of God's presence will transfigure its darkest days. Without it, I see only the night.

To make life worth living find some great, absorbing work to do. Dwell much on how to lighten the burden of the world, and your own burden will grow light. Gladness inhabits the heart that takes life as an opportunity rather than a question. So, too, the wise man will anchor his interests in many places, so that if one fails him he will have others whereon to live. It is when our love is all centred in one soul that that dear soul's passing leaves life empty of delight. Let us have many loves and varied investments in God's great world, so that, one compartment of our life being wrecked, the others shall float us till its mending. There were two mothers, each with a lovely child. One loved her child with a wonderful love, and thought only of him; the other loved her child with just as deep a love, but loved many other children also, and served them in many ways. Death took all one mother had, and left her heartbroken and empty of all love and desire of life; death took just as much from the other mother, but left her other souls to love and be loved by, and her interest in them became her salvation from despair and indifference to life. Get many interests in life if you would be rich in gladness.

Wherever man has lost the sense of immortality, life has always dropped to beastly levels. Mortals will live as mortals—animals. Immortals will live as immortals. I feel as Paul did, that, if this life be all, then are we of all men most miserable. If it suddenly came over me that this life was all, that there was no chance for growth beyond seventy years, that there was no recompense for labor here, that there was no consummation of all my planning and striving, no gathering up into a finished product of all life's scattered skeins; no goal to win, only the pain of racing; no joy to wipe away this world's sorrows; no balm for earth's wounds; no sight again of faces I almost only wait for—I say, whatever effect this might have on my morals, it would take away the zest of living for me, and turn all my joys into regrets. I might become a stoic, but I could never again know the glad, free, spontaneous life of a child of God and of an immortality begun here. I might wait respectably and quietly to the end. I do not know. But there would be no rose of joy to pluck. Human love would be left, I admit; but human love would become the saddest thing of all—for death would forever be looking through our loved one's eyes. It is the promise of immortality in our human loves that makes them beautiful forever.

Unless this world is a sham, a phantom, a cruel blunder—and we cannot think it—for the faithful there awaits a crown of life somewhere, if not here. And you who think life all vanity because every one you loved is gone—I assure you, they are not far away in God's great world of love. Eyesight is not the measure of nearness in the spirit world. Not far from you are they—neither are they far from God and Christ and the angels. And let this blessed hope be your food to still work and be faithful. And soon shall all pure hearts again be united in that dear homeland to which may God some day bring us all, taht we, who here falteringly grope our way, may with open eyes behold the King in his beauty and together go on gloriously into the eternal life.



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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

April 9, 1905.

THE RAISING OF LAZARUS.

John xi., 32-45.

Golden Text.—'Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life.'—John xi., 25.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

Following the discourse on the Good Shepherd, the opposition to Jesus became so marked that he went to that place on the Jordan where he had been baptized. There many people came to him and he made numerous converts.

Now at Bethany, near Jerusalem, Jesus had some friends whom he loved. They were Mary (who later anointed the Lord, and wiped his feet with her hair), Martha, her sister, and their brother, Lazarus. After Jesus had been some time in the region of the Jordan he received a message one day to the effect that Lazarus was ill.

There is no account of an expressed desire to have Christ come to the troubled home, but the announcement of the sickness of Lazarus was enough. Christ comprehended the need.

Still, he did not go at once, but waited two days. It has been thought that this delay was to permit of no doubt as to the fact that Lazarus was really dead, before he reached the afflicted home. A reading of the portion of the chapter preceding the selection used in our lesson, clearly indicates that Christ foresaw the whole situation at Bethany, and did not wish to weaken by undue haste the lesson the approaching display of his divine power was to produce. Before reaching Bethany he informed his disciples that their friend Lazarus was dead.

Read the conversation between the Lord and Martha, who met him on the way. Mary also went out to meet Christ, upon Martha's return, and our lesson opens with the scene that occurred when she met him.

'JESUS WEPT.'

32. 'Then when Mary was come where Jesus was, and saw him, she fell down at his feet, saying unto him, Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died.

33. 'When Jesus therefore saw her weeping, and the Jews also weeping which came with her, he groaned in the spirit, and was troubled.

34. 'And said, Where have ye laid him? They said unto him, Lord, come and see.

35. 'Jesus wept.

36. 'Then said the Jews, Behold how he loved him!

37. 'And some of them said, Could not this man, which opened the eyes of the blind, have caused that even this man should not have died?'

The exclamations of both Martha and Mary when they met the Lord show a high degree of faith in his power, up to a certain point. They believed fully in his power to heal disease, but they do not seem to consider it at all in the presence of death itself. In other words, they loved and worshipped a Saviour whose power was restricted to the prevention of death, but could go no farther.

The time has come, then, for these loving and faithful friends of Christ to learn a new lesson about him, to have a larger and nobler view of the nature of him they acknowledge as the Son of God. Through great affliction is this lesson to come to them.

So with us. The mightiest charges that are to lift us to a higher plane may, in God's providence, be preceded by seeming disaster. Then is the time to call into the home and into the life the Saviour, that his power may be manifest for our comfort and help.

The deep distress of Jesus as he saw the sorrowing ones about him was mistaken by them for natural sorrow over the loss of a loved friend. But, conscious of his power to recall the dead at a word, the grief of Jesus was something vastly deeper, though he was, indeed, touched with a feeling of their trouble. Jesus was here face to face with the fruitage of sin, death with its accompanying grief and hopelessness.

Moreover, the slow hearts of even his best friends failed to grasp the thought that the Son of God, the Giver of Life, could do anything now. Jesus as a conqueror of death stood alone and unrecognized among bereaved men and women. In the presence of the last enemy, the tear dimmed eyes of man failed to recognize the One who alone could redeem from death. Christ's anguish was occasioned by beholding the full meaning of sin, death, and failure to know the Redeemer from death.

LAZARUS RAISED.

38. 'Jesus therefore again groaning in himself cometh to the grave. It was a cave, and a stone lay upon it.

39 'Jesus said, Take ye away the stone. Martha, the sister of him that was dead, saith unto him, Lord, by this time he stinketh; for he hath been dead four days.

40. 'Jesus saith unto her, Said I not unto thee, that, if thou wouldst believe, thou shouldest see the glory of God?

41. 'Then they took away the stone from the place where the dead was laid. And Jesus lifted up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me.

42. 'And I knew that thou hearest me always; but because of the people which stand by I said it, that they may believe that thou hast sent me.

43. 'And when he thus had spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth.

44. 'And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with grave-clothes; and his face was bound about with a napkin. Jesus saith unto them, Loose him and let him go.'

Still sorrowing, Jesus is conducted to the grave of his friend. The lack of spiritual insight and of a larger faith does not prevent the gracious Lord from performing now a great miracle, which not only is a source of vast relief and joy, but opens the eyes of those who see it to behold a greater Saviour than they had yet known.

The sepulchre was doubtless, as was usual there, simply a chamber cut into the face of the rock, and entered through a small door. Owing to the warm climate, it was the custom to entomb the body upon the day of death. Jesus commands that they roll away the stone that was placed against the open door of such a tomb.

But Martha reminds him of the fact that decay had doubtless begun, as the body had now been four days in the grave. Jesus had previously said to his disciples that the sickness of Lazarus was for the glory of God, and doubtless had repeated this to Martha, or else he meant that it was implied what he had said in verses 25, 26, for he greatly rebukes Martha by reminding her that if she would believe she should see the glory of God.

He had not said anything as yet to make them clearly perceive that he was about to call Lazarus back from the grave, but he wanted his friends to simply trust him to meet this great crisis. If the full meaning of every dark hour were explained to us before it could manifest itself, how would faith in the Father's loving care be possible?

Then the stone was removed, and Jesus lifted his eyes and voice in thanksgiving. Notice his expression of assurance that God hears him always. Then he adds that he has thus openly addressed him, because of those about him. He wished to impress upon them his relation to the Father in the performance of his great works. Hence he utters here no secret word of supplication or thanksgiving, but openly speaks that those near may understand that Christ is sent by the Father.

Then he uttered that mighty command to Lazarus to come forth from the dead. And in a moment there appeared to the amazed eyes of the onlookers the form of him that had been dead, wrapped in the winding sheet and with the napkin bound about his head. Then Christ commanded that he be loosed from the encumbering grave clothes and allowed to go as a well and free man.

THE RESULT.

45. 'Then many of the Jews which came to Mary, and had seen the things which Jesus did, believed on him.'

The effect of this miracle upon the minds of those who saw it must have been profound, yet the record says only that 'many' believed.' True faith is a matter of the heart. If the heart is obstinate and rebellious, even a great miracle will not change it. The miracle served to convince minds open to the truth, but it made the responsibility of the heart that still refused all the greater, because of its rejection of such overwhelming evidence.

The lesson for April 16 is 'The supper at Bethany' (John xii., 1-11).

HOME READINGS.

Monday, April 3.—John xi., 32-45.
Tuesday, April 4.—John xi., 20-31.
Wednesday, April 5.—Luke vii., 11-23.
Thursday, April 6.—I. Kings xvii., 15-24.
Friday, April 7.—II. Kings iv., 18-20, 30-37.
Saturday, April 8.—Acts ix., 36-43.
Sunday, April 9.—Acts xx., 7-12.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

(Andrew D. White, in the 'Century.')

I once asked some of the leading people nearest him how he found time to read over so wide a range, and received answer that it was as much a marvel to them as to me. He himself once told me that he found much time for reading during his hunting excursions.

A captain of one of the great liners between Hamburg and New York told me that when his ship was ready to sail the Emperor came on board, looked it over, and after approving various arrangements said dryly: 'Captain, I had thought you too old a sailor to let people give you square corners to your tables.'

To an American eminent in public affairs he said: 'You in America may do what you please, but I will not suffer capitalists in Germany to suck the life out of the workingmen and then fling them like squeezed lemon-skins into the gutter.'

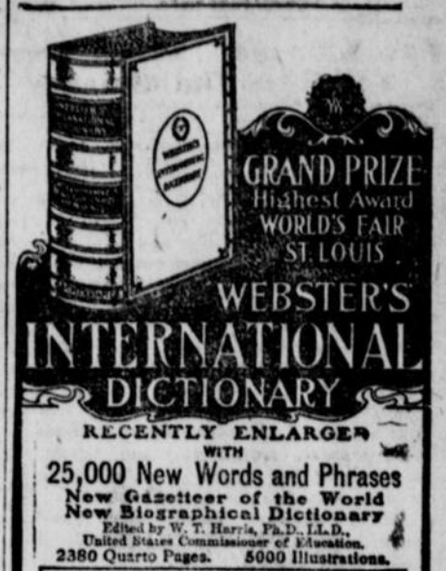
A leading member of one of the parliamentary groups very frequently in opposition to government measures said to me: 'After all, it is impossible for us to resist him; he knows Germany so well, and his heart is so thoroughly in his proposals, that he is sure to gain his points sooner or later.'

BIBLE TRUTHS.

LOVE AS I HAVE LOVED YOU.

Christ's great love is to be the measure of our love to others. The great love set before us in the Bible for imitation is not mere human affection, but the pity, compassion and tenderness which stoops to the most wretched, miserable, sinful and repulsive, because they most need our pity and kindness: 1. Christ's love is a great love. It was so proved when He laid down His life for us (John xv., 13). 2. It is a constraining love (II. Cor. v., 14). The meaning here is, it is a love which draws and binds us to Himself. 3. It surpasses knowledge (Eph. iii., 19). It fills with the fulness of God, for God is love. We can, therefore, never fully measure this love. 4. It is a comforting love (Phil. ii., 1). As one whom his mother comforts, so does Jesus comfort His dear ones. 5. It is an abounding love (I. Tim. i., 14). 6. It is an unfailing love. He loves unto the end (John xiii., 1). Many waters cannot quench His love. 7. It is a pattern love. We are to love others as He loves us (John xiii., 34). 8. It begets love. We love Him because He first loved us (I. John iv., 19). And he who loves Christ most will show love to all men. O for more of the gentleness, the meekness, the self-denial of true love, as it is seen in Jesus. To be imitators of God as beloved children and to walk in love as Christ loved us, and gave Himself up for us (Eph. v., 1, 2).

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[For the 'Witness.'

THE WANDERER'S SONG OF HOME.

From the western world, in the dawn of the springtime's smile,
The wanderer's thoughts fly back to his own lov'd isle.
Where he walks in dreams, 'mid the murmur of ocean's glee,
Through the sea-girt fields where his heart will always be.

'Neath old England's skies—what a magic there is in her name!
How the heart's blood leaps as it thrills with the rosy flame
Of fleet fancy's flight; for wherever the English roam
They love no land like their own dear island-home.

With her storied scroll of triumphs in battle and brain!
Our Shakespeare's isle! and the seer's rich domain.
Where Milton mused 'mid the shadows of earthly night,
Yet saw Heaven's hosts in visions of inward Light.

O'er the waves of Change she has steered on her prospering way
With her state's sure ship immune from disaster's day,
Manned by stout staunch souls that have loomed on her life's grand stream
And have robed her shores with the glamor of glory's gleam.

What is England's fate? Will she fade from the river of time,
Like the old Greek gods of a day that was half-sublime,
Like the Punic pride, and the Roman's rods of power,
That are now but tales from the tomes of an old-world hour?

If she school her sons to be sayers and doers of Right,
To be girt with Truth, to be merciful in their might!
To be conscience-clean, with a heart that no baseness sears,
She shall never faint or fail through the yearning years.

But the weak shall have hope and help from her who is strong,
And Freedom's self shall follow her fight with Wrong,
And Oppression's shape shall shrink at her warnings stern,
And whene'er she speaks the world shall listen and learn!

Now that new life stirs in the veins of the wakened earth,
Now that bright blooms break from the clasp of the winter's dearth,
With a song of home let the voice of the minstrel ring
From the snows of the west to the joys of the English spring.

H. T. RICHARDS, B.A., Cantab.

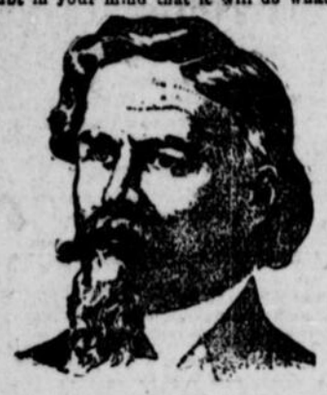
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For Kidneys, Bladder and Rheumatism.

New and really remarkable treatment, each ingredient of which has the open endorsement of the foremost men of the medical world—A Home Treatment evolved by Dr. Edwin Turnock, a French-American specialist of note, that has an astonishing quick effect in uric acid diseases

TRIAL TREATMENT 64-PAGE BOOK FREE

We are in sole possession of a treatment for diseases of the kndneys, bladder and rheumatism, that was originated by Dr. Edwin Turnock, a lifelong specialist in these diseases, and so that there may be no doubt in your mind that it will do what we



'None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery.' The test is free.

say we will forward a free trial of the treatment and a 64-page illustrated book on the subject to any sufferer who sends name and address. The treatment is a self-convincing cure and the 64-page illustrated book gives the discoverer's ideas on the cure of these diseases, the ingredients of his treatment, and the names of the famous physicians, scientists and medical authorities who endorse them, notably Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, London; Dr. Harry A. Griffin, Dr. S. M. Brickner, Dr. Joseph A. Andrews, a trio of noted medical writers. Dr. H. C. Wood, of the National Academy of Science; Dr Joseph P. Memington, F.C.S.; Prof. Hereth, and numerous others. You will find these same ingredients now recommended in the United States Dispensatory, the American Pharmacopoeia, Gould's Standard Medical Reference, Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland's and in every other medical work that is an authority.

Dr. Turnock found a way of combining these ingredients so as to form a perfect cure for all uric acid diseases, for incipient Bright's Disease, for diabetes, systitis, dropsy, gravel, too frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, swelling of the feet and ankles, pains in the back, legs, sides, and over the kidneys, retention of urine and such rheumatic affections as muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are all due to uric acid poison, in short every form of kidney, bladder and urinary trouble in man or woman. We have letters of testimony from cured patients in every state of the Union and covering every symptom of these diseases. To find out for yourself what the treatment will do in your own case simply send your name and address to the Turnock Medical Co., 733 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and we will send you prepaid a free trial of the treatment and this 64-page illustrated book which goes into the details fully. We wish merely to submit the matter to your own judgment whether you need to suffer when you can just as well be cured by this seeming remarkable treatment; and since you can in no way be anything out, forward your name and address without further delay.

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A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

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

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An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use. Send to Dr R. H. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or trial bottle.

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1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

COMMANDER LAW

HIS SEA PICTURES.

(Toronto 'News.')

'For many years after I became Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, I refused to take any naval papers whatever. I was afraid my old passion for the sea would come back.'

At his home, 504 Sherbourne street, amid pictures, many of scurrying ships on green seas, Commander Frederick Law thus delivered himself recently to a 'News' reporter. The Captain has just resigned his desk at Government House, where, since '74, with a break of but a single term, he has been a thorough landsman, and almost as far from the sea as a man may get.

Cadet on board H.M.S. 'Hannibal' in the Black Sea during the Crimean War, afterwards, midshipmite, officer and ultimately captain of the 'Royal Altred,' the Commander came to Canada in '74. Since leaving the navy he has added to his secretaryship the career of a successful architect, and the diversion of an amateur painter. He built the Church of 'Our Lady of Lourdes' on Sherbourne street, next to his house.

Most of his paintings are of ships at sea, and they are as true to the briny deep as the Captain is himself still every inch a sailor.

Gray-headed, ruddy and bluff, hearty in laugh, and quick in a stride, he half fancies as he pilots the visitor about the drawing-room to view his sea pictures that the floor is a deck once more. He would rather talk ships than politics.

FROM POOP-DECK TO DESK.

'Well, of course,' he said, in his breezy nautical style, 'a Lieutenant-Governor's Secretary can have no politics when his chief has none.'

'How did you come to change the sea for a secretaryship, Captain?'

'Mr. Crawford, Governor up till May 1875, was my father-in-law,' he replied. 'He didn't want me to go to sea again. That's about the whole reason why I have been secretary to all the Lieutenant-Governors in Ontario since 1874, though I was with Mr. D. A. Macdonald but seven months of his term. It was during my temporary retirement at that time that I learned architecture with Mr. Darling.

'You must have missed the sea?'

'Did I? Well; I've told you I didn't dare take a naval paper for years afterwards, knowing that the old hankering would come back. When at last I did—for I've a son at sea, also a commander now—I found that the British was a new creation altogether.

'The old 'Hannibal' there for instance,' pointing to a picture, 'was one of the pioneers of the transition stage from sail to steam. I was thirteen when I looked out of her port-holes in the Crimea. Our speed in those days depended on auxiliary engines. Nine knots was our limit. Modern warships double that and more. Yes, the 'Hannibal' was the first ship I was ever on, and a beauty she was, too.'

'What was your last ship, Captain?'

'Here she is,' pointing out a picture of a white-bearded green sea, a dark sky and a climbing ship with two canvas sails and a third one of spray, his own painting, 'The Royal Alfred.' 'There we were, sir, off the Bermudas in a hurricane, foretopsail gone, maintopsail followed her, oh! that's the place where a man sees life and knows what men are men.'

Captain Law's enthusiasm was not reminiscence. It was the real thing. Painting after painting he pointed out, all from his own brush, some in the Mediterranean, others in various parts of the Atlantic, both far south and north. Most of them showed a green fury of a sea, with a ship struggling through the spray, broadside or beam end, but always natural, so the Captain insisted.

'Why, my dear fellow,' he said joyfully, 'when you're at sea the ship is your home, your land, your wife—everything! You study her moods and caprices as those of a beautiful woman—yes, sir. Now, you can understand why the change to a generation of secretaryship in Government House seemed a dull landsman's job to me.'

The Captain expressed himself vigorously concerning the British navy, which he declared was one of the greatest peacemakers in the world to-day.

'But I hope to see the day when the colonies will help support the navy. It must come. In a generation and a half the population of the self-governing colonies will be equal to that of Great Britain. The navy must be their protection. Take, for instance, Australia, which is an island continent. Suppose the present war ended; that Japan makes a pupil of China; the Chinese learn modern warfare; Australia and Canada exclude the Chinese by a heavy capitation tax; China retaliates; where is Australia's protection but in the British navy? And you may be sure that if a Japanese navy ever faces the British navy the great naval battles of history will seem like Sunday-school picnics in comparison.'

BRUTALITY OF CECIL RHODES.

Cecil Rhodes at times—indeed, generally—had a brutal way of speaking to employees. The Princess Radziwill, in her recent book, has this savage anecdote of him:

One day some tourists of importance were visiting Groote Schuur, where they had been entertained by Mr. Rhodes. He took them himself over the house and grounds, and at last showed them one of Lobengula's sons, whom he employed as a workman on his estate. This led to a talk about the Matabele rebellion, and the visitor asked Mr. Rhodes in what year it had taken place. The colossus thought for a moment, then, calling the young native, 'Look here,' he said, 'what year did I kill your father?'

Advertisements.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, Etc. FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston, U.S., and New Glasgow, Can.

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Daily Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months.

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Or it will pay for any one of the following :—

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These offers are good anywhere in the following countries :—

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, —— —— 1905.

Dear Sirs,—

Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me

The Daily Witness for ——months,
The Weekly Witness for ——months,
World Wide for ——months,
The Northern Messenger for ——months,

as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name .....

and address .....



Boys' Watch Free

We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled **"1904 CARICATURED"** at ten cents each. A 50 cent certificate given free with each.

The watch has a beautiful silvered nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enamelled dial, heavy bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last for years with care.

There is nothing on the market that compares with **"1904 CARICATURED,"** and it is so cheap that there is no trouble in selling it, especially with the fifty cent certificate thrown in. We printed thirty thousand of these the other day and they are nearly all sold already. Write for your dozen of **"1904 CARICATURED"** to-day, post card will bring them by return mail.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

MELBOURNE, ONT.

Dear Sir,—Owing to a mistake two dozen Caricatures arrived, instead of one dozen ordered. I undertook to sell them all, so as to earn two watches, one for my brother who helped to sell them. I met with good success, as they sold like "hot cakes."

RUSSELL CAMPBELL

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools.

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

$12.00 in subscriptions wins a 3-yard Flag, retail value .. ..$7.00 to $9.00
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	Per Year.
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
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Only new subscriptions count in this offer.

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.

If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.

This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known. Good until next Dominion Day, July 1, 1905.

N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs.

For samples, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

DO IT NOW AND BE READY FOR EMPIRE DAY.

THE QUALITY THAT COUNTS.

The great prizes of life do not fall to the most brilliant, to the cleverest, to the shrewdest, to the most long-headed, or to the best educated, but to the most level-headed men, to the men of soundest judgment. When a man is wanted for a responsible position his shrewdness is not considered so important as his sound judgment. Reliability is what is wanted. Can a man stand without being tripped; and, if he is thrown, can he land upon his feet? Can he be depended upon, relied upon under all circumstances to do the right thing, the sensible thing? Has the man a level head? Has he good horse sense? Is he liable to fly off on a tangent or to 'go off half-cocked?' Is he 'faddy?' Has he 'wheels in his head?' Does he lose his temper easily, or can he control himself? If he can keep a level head under all circumstances, if he cannot be thrown off his balance, and is honest, he is the man wanted.—'Success.'

Salaries Paid

At the Rate of

$500.00 a Year

To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the $500.00 a year.

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address

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MONTREAL.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks **FREE OF CHARGE,** in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States.

THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do.

THE OLIVER is the **Standard Visible** writing machine

The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled.

Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent.

You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.



The most serviceable and keen

KNIFE FREE.

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide', at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

Elmside, Que., March 13, 1905.

Dear Sirs,—I received the Jack Knife. Many thanks for it. It is a fine knife, well worth one day's work. Yours truly,
STANLEY GRANT.

Wallace H. Black, of St. Louis Station, Quebec, says: I sold all the papers between home and the school I attend, which is about a mile distant, and those whom I called seemed pleased to get a copy.

$200.00 PRIZE.

COMPETITION STILL OPEN.

This sum will be awarded to the person sending the largest amount of subscription money on or before

MAY 31ST, 1905.

The prize is open to all. Generous Discounts and Large Commissions. This is a splendid chance for a student to earn

A Scholarship,
A European or Transcontinental Trip,
or, to anybody that prefers it,
The Gold Itself--A Little Gold Mine.

$200.00 will be awarded to the one sending us in the largest amount of subscription money for any of our publications (S.S. Clubs to 'Messenger' excepted) before the end of **May, 1905.**

This competition opened some time ago, but has not been taken up at all generally yet, as so many take a long time to understand the value of such generous commissions and a prize of $200.00.

REMEMBER

The Prize will not interfere with the Discounts and Commissions, which in themselves are well worth working for.

Subscription Rates, Discounts and Commissions will be found below.

Those working for the prize must plainly write at the top of the lists the words "GOLD COMPETITION."

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Six Months Subscriptions at Half the above Rate.

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Discounts or Commissions on the above rates apply only to orders for three or more Subscriptions to the same publication. The first three subscriptions must be sent in at one time. After that subscriptions may be sent in as secured.

33⅓ % that is one third of the price is allowed in the case of **Renewal** Subscriptions.
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Six Months Trial Clubs at Half the Above Club Rates.

Samples and Subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

These offers are good in the following countries: Canada (excepting Montreal and suburbs), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies; Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Island, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar, Malta.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

This announcement was first made October 4th, 1904.

GAYNOR-GREENE CASE

PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT TO AN ABRUPT TERMINATION.

The famous Gaynor-Greene extradition case, which almost three years ago was brought to an abrupt termination, in its early stages, by the ruling of Judge Caron of Quebec, was re-opened on Wednesday. Immediately after Mr. Lafontaine took his seat, Mr. Alexandre Taschereau, of Quebec, who, together with the Hon. T. C. Casgrain, K.C., represents the accused, gave notice for an appeal from the decision given in the morning by Mr. Justice Davidson, rejecting the petition for a writ of prohibition. He also made a strong objection to Mr. Lafontaine sitting on the case as Commissioner, alleging that he was incompetent for various reasons to deal with it—principally because he was prejudiced against the accused, had a pecuniary interest in extradition proceedings, and frequently expressed his opinion regarding the outcome of the proceedings.

On Thursday Mr. Lafontaine replied to those objections, and denied them 'in toto.' The defence then tried to block proceedings by endeavoring to prove that the Commissioner had not fulfilled certain requirements of the Extradition Act, but Mr. Donald Macmaster, for the prosecution, made short work of this contention. Then separate trials were asked for and refused. The case really opened at 2.10 in the afternoon, the first witness being Mr. Marion Erwin, of Macon, Ga., assistant to the attorney-general of the United States, and Attorney-General of Georgia. He deposed to giving evidence before Mr. Shields, the United States Commissioner at New York, some years ago. He also identified the voluminous bundle of depositions, and numerous exhibits. Two cheques issued by the Treasury Department of the United States, and endorsed by Captain Oberlin M. Carter, John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene were exhibited. They were for sums of $345,000 and $250,749.50 respectively. As the amount of testimony filed is enormous, a week's adjournment was taken that the defence may examine the deposition.

THE 'PARISIAN' RAMMED.

Halifax, N.S., March 27.—While approaching Halifax harbor on Saturday afternoon the SS. 'Parisian,' inward bound from Liverpool, with nine hundred passengers on board, was crashed into by the Hamburg-American steamer 'Albano,' also bound for this port, and a hole big enough for a man to walk through stove in on her starboard side abaft No. 4 hold. After she was struck the 'Parisian' immediately steamed full force for the harbor, which she reached an hour later, and where she now lies.

BRITISH TEAM WON.

Boston, Mass., March 25.—The British players won the international checker tournament, which concluded to-night, after ten days' play, with a total score of 73 games won against 34 games won by the Americans. There were 283 drawn games, eight were cancelled on account of the illness of Dearborn, and two games were called off, making a total of 390 games played.

The Britishers early secured a commanding lead, which they increased from day to day. To-day's score was seven to five in their favor, with twenty-two games drawn.

The feature of the tournament was the showing made by the five Scotchmen of the British team. Out of the 194 games played, they won 46, lost but two, while 146 games were drawn.

MR. ANDREW MISCAMPBELL.

Toronto, March 25.—Andrew Miscampbell, ex-member of the Legislature and Conservative party organizer for Ontario, died here this afternoon of typhoid fever. Mr. Miscampbell had been ill since the elections. He represented East Simcoe in the Legislature following the elections of 1890, 1894 and 1898, and was well known throughout the country, where he was interested in lumbering around Midland and Orillia. He contested the constituency of Algoma in 1902, and was victorious, but his election was protested and he was defeated.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

Strathroy, Ont., March 25.—Robert Quick, a young farmer of Caradoc, killed his youngest brother to-day at the farm, about two miles from Strathroy Robert had trouble in the loss of his wife, and he has been deranged more or less of late. He was confined in an asylum some years ago, but recovered. He killed his brother under the impression that he was called upon to do it by a higher power.

MR. WILLIAM WEIR DEAD.

Mr. William Weir, for many years president of the Ville Marie Bank, died in Ottawa on Saturday, where he had been residing for some years past. Deceased leaves three sons, Messrs. W. H. and Godfrey, of this city, and Frank Weir, advocate, of British Columbia.

Advertisements.



PORTFOLIO OF PIPE ORGANS

FREE—Any member of a church that is getting ready to purchase a Pipe Organ may have a copy of this Portfolio Free. In writing please give the name of your church.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO

Builders of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra Hall Organ and other organs of the very highest grade.

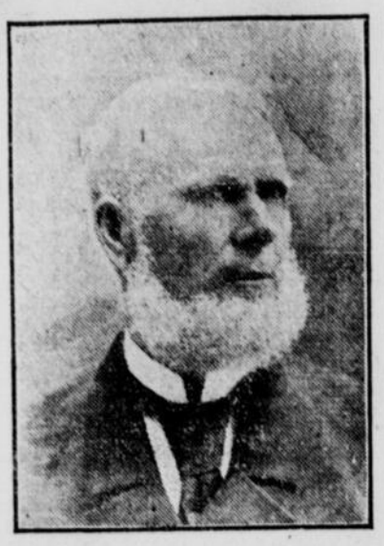
Miscellaneous.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS — FOR 50c, I will send postpaid, 25 of the Finest Pictorial Postcards published. Send 5c for sample lot. BERT TAYLOR, 132 Dorchester street, Montreal.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. CONDIE.

The late Mr. Malcolm Condie, who died on March 18, at his family residence, Elmwood Farm, Lancaster, Ont., was born on Oct. 5, 1829, in Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and came to Canada with his parents in 1842, and settled in Smith's Falls. While still a young man



THE LATE MR. MALCOLM CONDIE.

he came to Montreal and followed a commercial life for a number of years. It was during this period that Montreal was the scene of political and religious disturbances, and of these the deceased frequently spoke. In 1851, Mr. Condie retired from business in Montreal and took up farming near Howick, Chateauguay County. He followed the same successfully for twenty-three years, when he removed to Lancaster, Ont., and still continued his favorate occupation at 'Elmwood Farm,' retiring from active work a few years ago.

Deceased was always a life-long supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and an elder of that body since a young man His heart was given to Sunday-school work and the spiritual welfare of the young was always before him. During his residence in Montreal Mr. Condie was intimately connected with the old Cote Street Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. He took a deep personal interest in the present Nazareth Street Mission, where he taught, and helped to comfort the little waifs of that district by supplying them with the necessaries of life, which always gave him much joy. The Montreal 'Witness' was always a welcome paper in the home of the deceased and he was proud to say that he was a subscriber for over fifty years. Mr. Condie was of Huguenot ancestry and a lineal descendant of the historical Condé family, of French history. He leaves a widow, four sons and four daughters.

DEATH OF MR. J. C. SEAMAN.

Mr. John Chipman Seaman, B.A., student in the second year theology at the Diocesan Theological College, and tutor to the preparatory class, is dead. About a month ago Mr. Seaman was taken ill with typhoid fever, and was removed from the college to the Royal Victoria Hospital. Complications set in, and he had to undergo an operation, but despite every attention he passed away.

Mr. Seaman, who was nearing the close of a long preparation for the ministry, with every prospect of a brilliant career, was born thirty-two years ago at Otter Lake, Que. He received his early education in Sabrevois College, and entered McGill with the arts class, '03. He was one of the best students of the year, and won an entrance exhibition. He entered first year theology at the Diocesan College in 1903, and in 1904 accepted the position of preparatory class tutor, while still continuing his theological course. As a student reader Mr. Seaman was known throughout the diocese. Last summer he worked with great success in the Diocese of Manitoba. For three years he was in charge of the Amherst Park Mission, and did good work in that part of the city.

THE LATE MR. H. B. KNEELAND.

At South Stukely, Que., on Tuesday, March 21, occurred the death of Mr. Harris B. Kneeland, at the age of sixty-five years, of pneumonia. His wife passed away only ten days before him at the age of fifty-eight. Previous to her marriage she was Miss Mary J. Phelps.

Mr. Kneeland was a son of the late Mr. G. Kneeland, and brother of Prof. A. W. Kneeland, principal W. A. Kneeland and Mr. J. A. Kneeland, of this city. By his death the Eastern Townships have lost one of those sturdy and intelligent citizens who have so successfully coped with the natural disadvantages of the locality and made of these townships the happy home of many prosperous families.

Mr. Kneeland spent his whole life in the county of Shefford, where for many years he filled important municipal offices and where he served faithfully and well as school commissioner during a long period. His judicial mind and long experience rendered him exceedingly useful to the community as an appraiser of municipal and private bodies.

Mr. Kneeland was for many years an official of the Methodist Church, and the many kindnesses shown to young ministers of that church will not soon be forgotten by them. Ever ready to oblige, his name was synonymous with neighborly kindness among a kind and neighborly people.

MR. JAMES G. JARDINE.

Toronto, March 25.—Mr. James G. Jardine, formerly Canadian trade agent for South Africa, died yesterday at the family residence, 305 Crawford street. Mr. Jardine resigned the position he held in South Africa some months ago, owing to failing health. Deceased was a native of Oxford, England, where he was born in 1842. He came to Canada in 1860, settling first in Montreal, afterwards removing to Cobourg, and then, fifteen years ago, to Toronto. He was the Canadian commissioner to the Paris Exhibition in 1900, afterwards going to South Africa.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice 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, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word 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.

GARDENER — At Bainsville, Ont., on March 15, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gardener, 3rd Concession, Lancaster.

GEE.—At 357 Berri street, city, on March 13, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Gee.

HODGE.—At St. Laurent, on March 11, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hodge, a son.

MILLER.—At 550 Demontigny street, on March 18, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Orliff J. Miller.

RUSSELL.—At 79 Congregation street, on March 17, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Russell.

TAYLOR — At Ujjain, C. India, on Feb. 23, 1905, to the Rev. J. T. and Mrs. Taylor, a son.

WHITE.—At Montreal, on March 12, 1905, the wife of A. H. White, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALCORN—BLAMEY.—At Hillcrest, Oshawa, Ont., the residence of the bride's parents, on March 21, 1905, by the Rev. James H. Talbot, rector of St. George's Church, Samuel Alcorn, Esq., of Trim, County Meath, Ireland, to Marion Arabell, youngest daughter of T. F. Blamey, Collector of Customs, Oshawa.

AMY — PAYNE — On March 22, 1905, at the Methodist Church, Colborne, Ont., by the Rev. P. Amy, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, Lilian Eva Payne, eldest daughter of Wm. L. Payne, Esq., to Wm. Lacey Amy, son of the Rev. T. Amy.

ANDERSON — DACK — At Glen Buell, on Feb. 22, 1905, by the Rev. W. Knox, Mr. J. H. Anderson, of Elizabethtown, to Miss Ethel A. Dack, daughter of Mr. D. Dack, of Glen Buell.

BARTLET — KENNING — On March 22, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, 49 Victoria avenue, Windsor, Ont., by the Rev. J. C. Tolmie, assisted by the Rev. T. Nattress (Amherstburg), Grace Marion, daughter of James H. Kenning, Inspector of Inland Revenue, to Lieut.-Col. Noble A. Bartlet, barrister-at-law, Windsor, Ont.

CAMPBELL — WYMAN — At the residence of the bride's father, Rockland, Ont., on Tuesday, March 21, 1905, by the Rev. A. D. MacIntyre, Ethel, youngest daughter of Mr. T. H. Wyman, to Mr. Alex. Campbell, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

HANNA — WOOD — On Dec. 17, 1904, at H. B. M. ConsulateGeneral, Yunnau-fu, China, by the Rev. John McCarthy, of the China Inland Mission, Roxie Helena Wood, only daughter of John Wood, 43 Alexander street, Toronto, to William John Hanna, both of Toronto.

HICKS — CROSSLEY — At Belleville, Ont., by the Rev. G. R. Beamish, on March 22, 1905, F. D. Hicks, of Plainfield, to Elizabeth E. Crossley, second daughter of William Crossley, of Belleville.

LEA — GILBERT — On March 22, 1905, at St. George's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Geo. P. Woolicombe, B.A. (Oxon), Lillie Charmings, youngest daughter of Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Experimental Farm, to Frederick Lea, late of Woodend Farm, Dursley, Gloucestershire, England, and now of Myrtle, Ont.

MacNEIL—MORRISON.—In this city, on March 22, 1905, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, Catherine Ida, youngest daughter of P. S. Morrison to Donald Stuart, second eldest son of Murdoch Morrison, of Lancaster, Ont.

MOODIE-HEDDLE— TRAILL. — At St. John Baptist Church, Lakefield, on March 21, 1905, by the Rev. George Warren, Charles A. D. Moodie-Heddle, Topeka, Kansas, third son of J. G. Moodie-Heddle, of Cletts, Orkney, Scotland, to Katherine Parr Strickland, daughter of the late Henry Traill, and granddaughter of the late Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill, of 'Westove,' Lakefield, Ontario.

SMITH — PURVIS — At Lyn, Ont., on Feb. 28, 1905, by the Rev. W. Knox, of Lyn, Mr. G. W. Smith, of Buffalo, New York, to Miss Alma E. Purvis, daughter of Mr. H. C. Purvis, of Lyn, Ont.

SPARLING—MACPEAK—At Grace Church Elm street, Toronto, on March 21, 1905, by the Rev. C. P. Sparling, M.A., brother of the groom, the Rev. C. A. Sparling, B.A., of Caledon East, to Mary Elizabeth (Bessie) Macpeak, eldest daughter of the late James Macpeak, of Toronto.

TREBLE—PATERSON.— At St. Thomas' Church, Toronto, on March 21, 1905, by the Rev. Harold McCausland, Violet Marian, youngest daughter of the late Capt. William Paterson, to Dr. Chas. E. Treble, M.R.C.S., son of J. M. Treble, Esq., all of Toronto.

WHITWORTH — POGUE — On March 22, 1905, in Winnipeg, by the Rev. R. P. Bowles, Louise Pogue, Toronto, to T. Watson Whitworth, of Lemberg, Assa., son of the Rev. E. Whitworth, Port Rowan, Ont.

DIED.

ALTON — At his mother's residence, 87 Gore street, Hamilton, Ont., on March 22, 1905, Dr. W. W. Alton, dentist, aged 34 years.

AUSTIN.—At Economy, N.S., on Friday, March 3, 1905, there passed away to the eternal mansions, Leota Rebecca, beloved wife of the Rev. J. M. Austin. By her sweet and unselfish disposition she won the hearts of a host of friends, and many beside the husband and five children mourn her loss.

She is not dead, the wife of my affection,
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs my poor protection,
And Christ Himself doth rule.
Day after day I think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Economy, N.S., March 20, 1905.

BALL.—At Waterville, Que., on Friday, March 24, 1905, Elizabeth Brooks, widow of the late William Henry Ball, in the 71st year of her age.

BLAIR — At Westmount, on Sunday, March 26, 1905, Maggie Evelyn Winnifred, only and beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blair, aged 2 years and 10 days.

Chicago and Lindsay papers please copy.

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1 " Lettuce—Imp. Hanson
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1 " Vine Peach
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MACINNES — In the Fourth Concession of Finch Township, Stormont County, Ontario, on March 20, 1905, Elizabeth MacInnes, a native of Tobermory, Argyleshire, Scotland.

MACKAY — On March 28, 1905, at the residence of his mother-in-law, 51 Metcalfe street, John Howard Mackay, eldest son of John Mackay, of New Glasgow, N.S., aged 27 years and 7 months.

MACKIE.—On March 20, 1905, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. M. Bennet, 750 Concession street, Ottawa, David Mackie, of East Gloucester, aged 78 years and 11 months.

McBRIDE — At Roxham, Que., on March 19, 1905, John McBride, aged 93 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland.

McCALLUM — On March 22, 1905, at St. Thomas, Que., Maranda Vosburgh, widow of the late James McCallum, aged 71 years.

McCONNELL — In this city, on March 27, 1905, John McConnell, in his 90th year, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

McMANUS — At Sherbrooke, Que., on March 24, 1905, John McManus.

McNAUGHTON.—At Hemmingford, P.Q., on March 19, 1905, Allan McNaughton, a native of Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

McVEY — In this city, on March 25, 1905, James McVey, aged 65 years.

MORGAN.—At Quebec, on March 19, 1905, Marie Louise Hamel, beloved wife of Major James Morgan.

MORRISON.—At Regina, on March 15, 1905, John Morrison, formerly of Montreal.

NELLES — Suddenly, at London, Ont., on March 25, 1905, in his 79th year, J. A. Nelles, M.D., father of J. Widmer, R. Campbell and Frank W. Nelles, of this city.

PETTES — At Garland, on March 18, 1905, Florence Georgia, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of George Pettes, aged 2 years, 9 months and four days.

PHILLIPS.—At the residence of Albert Helmkay, second concesion of Markham, Ont., on March 23, 1905, Henry Phillips, of Richmond Hill, in his 82nd year.

POTTER.—Suddenly, on March 18, 1905, at his late residence, Mono Mills, Ont., Nesbit Potter, in his 91st year, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, one of the first settlers of the Township of Caledon, Ont.

PRATTEN — At Quebec, on March 25, 1905, Henry J. Pratten, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Peace, aged 77 years.

REED — At Ulverton, on March 17, 1905, George Reed, late of Montreal, aged 58 years.

RICHARDSON.—At Stanstead, Que., on March 21, 1905, Andrew Craig Richardson, in the eighty-first year of his age.

ROSS.—In Woodhouse, Ont., on March 20, 1905, Helen Craigie, relict of the late Robert Ross, and sister of the late Rev. William Craigie, Port Dover, aged 86 years.

Dunfermline (Scotland) papers please copy.

SEAMAN — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Wednesday, March 22, 1905, in his 32nd year, John Chipman Seaman, B.A., tutor in the Diocesan College, and son of Henry Seaman, Otter Lake, Que.

SENKLER.—On March 14, 1905, at the residence of her son, Mr. J. H. Senkler, 1889 Haro street, Vancouver, B.C., Mrs. E. J. Senkler, relict of the late E. J. Senkler, Esq., aged 74 years.

SHERIDAN—At Castlebar, Que., on March 18, 1905, Rose Crosbie, beloved wife of the late John Sheridan.

SPRIGINGS—Accidentally killed at Brockton, Mass., on March 20, 1905, Richard Sprigings, aged 35 years, fourth son of Mr. William Sprigings, of Mount Royal Cemetery.

SUMMERS — At Rochester, N.Y., on March 13, 1905, Mrs. Sarah Summers, formerly of Toronto.

TASKER — In this city, at the Homeopathic Hospital, on March 26, 1905, Ann Callaghan, daughter of the late James Callaghan, of St. Sophie, Que., and widow of the late John Tasker, of this city, aged 63 years.

THEOBALD.—On March 19, 1905, at the residence of her daughter, 446 Queen street west, Toronto, Sarah J. Mattocks, beloved wife of Henry Theobald, in her 74th year. At rest.

WALLIS — In Brooke, on March 17, 1905, Jane McCaw, relict of the late Christopher Wallis, aged 65 years.

WEST.—At New Liskeard, Ont., on March 23, 1905, Walter R. West, youngest son of the late R. A. West, of Thornhill.

WEIR — At Ottawa, on March 25, 1905, William Weir, in his 82nd year.

WHITE.—At St. John's parsonage, Waterville, Que., William White, aged 87 years, uncle of the Rev. R. C. Tambs, incumbent.

WYLD — At Ottawa, on March 25, 1905, at 21 Cliff street, William Wyld, barrister.

IN MEMORIAM.

BALLARD.—In loving memory of our dear father, John Ballard, Esq., who died on the twenty-third of March, 1894.

DEAN — In loving memory of Alice Maude, who died on March 25, 1895, aged 18 years, and Bernice E., on March 26, 1902, aged 20 years, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dean, Minton, Que.

GATES — In loving memory of dear Willie, who fell asleep on March 27, 1904, at the age of 30 years, in Jesus. Blessed sleep from which none ever wake to weep.

Advertisements.

Reford Agencies.

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Mar. 25 IONA (cold storage and cool air)	Apr. 15

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Mar. 11 SS. KILDONA ..... Apl. 7

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DIVIDEND No. 4.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the **CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited,** have declared a dividend of two percent on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 10th APRIL, 1905, to the Shareholders of the Company of record on the 31st March, 1905. The Transfer books will be closed from the 1st till 10th April, 1905, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'