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SUFFRAGETTE LEADER GETS NINE MONTHS

Mrs. Pankhurst, and Her Lieutenants Found Guilty of Conspiracy and are Sentenced

London, May 22.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, joint editors of 'Votes for Women,' were all found guilty at the Old Bailey sessions to-day and each sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, on the charge of conspiracy and inciting their followers to malicious damage to property.

SCENE IN COURT.

The two women in the dock were pathetic figures when the verdict was brought in by the jury. Mrs. Pankhurst clung to the edge of the prisoner's enclosure trembling visibly and pleaded to be treated as a first class demeanant. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, raising both hands in the attitude of prayer, swayed as she uttered the phrase: 'May God defend us, as our cause is just.'

The prisoners were all sentenced to be confined in the second division, which does not involve hard labor.

The jury in handing down its verdict of guilty accompanied it with a recommendation that leniency should be shown to the prisoners, and Justice Coleridge in delivering judgment took this into consideration.

It was while she was serving that term in jail that the charge of conspiracy was brought against her, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

WINDOW SMASHING.

The suffragettes on March 1st took the London police entirely by surprise, and before anyone knew what had happened, the streets were covered with shattered plate glass. Hundreds of windows in many of the most famous establishments in London, several government offices and clubs were smashed. One hundred and fifteen women were dragged to the police station by the police and indignant merchants.

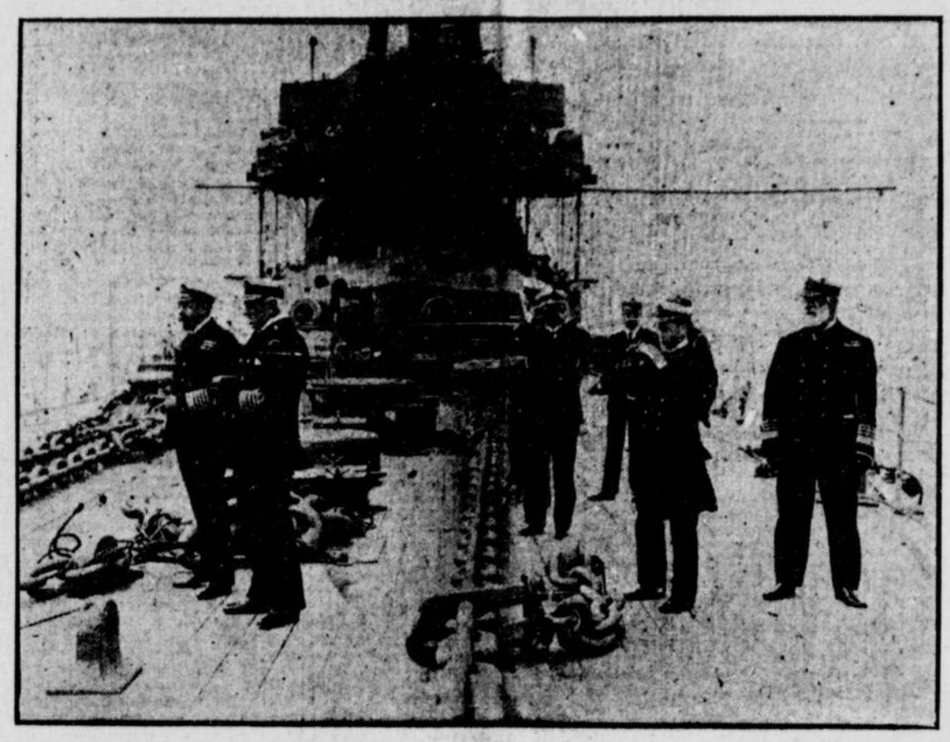
Mrs. Pankhurst and several of her followers were each sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

On the following day the smashing of windows was continued. In one store alone over a thousand dollars worth of damage was done. Later Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were charged with conspiracy, a serious charge. Miss Christabel Pankhurst should also have been charged but the police have since been unable to find her.

MRS. PANKHURST'S PATHETIC PLEA.

London, May 21.—The trial of Mrs. Pankhurst, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence on charges of conspiracy and of inciting their followers to the malicious damaging of property, will be concluded tomorrow. The defendants occupied the hearing of the court today in addressing the jury.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who frequently appeared to be at the point of breaking down through emotion, pleaded that the offence which had brought a woman, no longer young, into this dock' was political and not criminal.



THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.—The King watching the 'Orion' firing off Weymouth. A snapshot taken on board the flagship 'Neptune,' showing (left to right, in front) His Majesty the King, Admiral Callaghan, Prince Albert and Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, watching the display of big gun firing by H. M. S. 'Orion.' —Photo. Copyright, Ernest Brooks.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES WILL BE ON A LARGE SCALE

New York, May 27.— A London cable says: The coming summer seems likely to witness unusual activity in the fleets of the principal powers, most of whom will carry out manoeuvres on a large scale. The British fleet, as in other years, will be placed on a war footing at the end of June, and the strategical as well as technical exercises in which it will be engaged, will be features of exceptional interest and importance.

Soon afterward the German high sea fleet, augmented by its reserve divisions, will begin its autumn manoeuvres, in which for the first time it will have the services of a complete Dreadnought squadron of eight battleships, and two battle cruisers.

The American fleet, now dispersed to its ports after the winter manoeuvres in the Caribbean sea and the battle practice, will at the same time be engaged in its summer drills and exercises, while the reorganized French fleet will, it is understood, carry out an extended programme of exercises.

The first official indication that the British naval manoeuvres this summer are to te on an exceptionally large scale, is to be found in the appointment of Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Batenberg to the temporary command of a fleet during the operations. Prince Louis is one of the sea lords of the Admiralty, and the appointment of an admiral for seal service while he is still serving on the board is quite without precedent.

The step has therefore caused no small comment, as has the appointment of the First Lord's Naval Secretary, Rear-Admiral David Beatty, to command a cruiser squadron in the manoeuvres, and the working of the arrangement in practice is eagerly awaited. With the exception of Sir William May, whose selection as umpire in chief is also announced, Prince Louis will be the senior of the twenty flag officers engaged in the manoeuvres.

PRESS NOT TO BE ADMITTED.

The suggestion made at one time that press representatives might be allowed on board the ships during the operations does not now seem likely to be followed. But probably before the manoeuvres begin or at their conclusion, an opportunity will be given for an inspection similar to those organized on more than one occasion by Lord Fisher. Correspondents were then invited to inspect the newer vessels of the fleet, and to witness destroyer and submarine evolutions.

The last strategical manoeuvres on a large scale in the British Navy were in 1906, when an important scheme of commerce protection, in which the mercantile marine was invited to cooperate, was set by the Admiralty for elucidation. Its general idea was that war had started between a strong naval power and a weaker but still formidable one, and all available ships were divided into red and blue fleets, respectively, to represent these two imaginary powers. From the appointments of Sir William May and of Prince Louis of Battenberg, it is reasonable to assume that something of a similar kind may again be done.

Both these officers took a prominent part in the 1906 operations, Sir William May in command of the blue battle squadron, and Prince Louis in command of the principal blue chuiser squadron. It was Sir William May who caused a sensation by asserting that he had held command of the Channel from Ushant to the North Sea for fifty-six hours without molestation, and to have made requisitions at Scarborough, Brighton and other coast towns.

The number of warships taking part will almost certainly show an increase over the record total of 325 which were utilized in 1906, but the exact number will depend upon the supply of men. The principal effective warships from the reserve can, of course, be manned by active service men from the training schools, but older vessels require a proportion of reservists to complete their crews.

For such a step Great Britain and the United States, whose fleets are manned by voluntary enlistment, are not so fortunately placed as those powers which have an entire conscript nation to draw upon. The measures taken to increase the British fleet reserve in recent years have not been without their effect, but it is not always convenient to take away a large number of the men from their civil employment at one time for exercise in time of peace.

DRINKING ON ELECTION DAY DENOUNCED BY JUDGE WEIR

Bryson, May 25.— Mr. Justice Weir presiding at the Criminal Term here, made himself heard from the bench to-day in a bitter denunciation of the practice of drinking liquor around polling booths on election days. It was a case against Camille Gervais for kicking a fellow elector twice while the latter was unconscious on the ground on the 21st of September last.

The man kicked was the aggressor, but the jury found Gervais guilty because they believed in the contention of the Crown Prosecutor that his conduct was un-British and unfair, and he was sentenced to two months at hard labor.

Since the evidence showed that drinking was very general on the occasion, Justice Weir remarked: 'I am very sorry to hear that it is the custom here, that on the sacred occasion of polling day when men should be fulfilling one of their highest duties, they are imbibing to such an extent as to make them unconscious of the duty which they owe to the country and their God. Such practice is illegal, immoral and unpatriotic, and I am shocked and pained to know that it is carried on so freely, because I love my country, and I have hopes in the brightness of its future.

'But, if its manhood is to be degraded by the custom of general drunkenness around polling booths and consequent brawls, in which men act as brutes, it is to be greatly deplored. Why, instead of such conduct a man ought to say his prayers before going to vote. It is a solemn duty and men should ask of Providence guidance in the choice of their representatives.'

THEY LOVE US

But Would Rather be on Their Own While Times Are Good.

Ottawa, May 22.—The people of Newfoundland have every respect for Canada, its wealth and its resources, but just at present they prefer to remain independent,' said Sir Ralph Williams, Governor-General of Newfoundland, in speaking to-day of Newfoundland federating with Canada.

ONLY A MILLION

Pier at Quebec Will Cost Twice as Much as Previously Reported.

Quebec, May 22.—It is a two million dollar pier that will be built alongside the breakwater at Quebec by the Federal Government, and not a million dollar one, as announced yesterday in an Ottawa despatch. Plans have been approved by the Government, and tenders will be called for soon.

CHINESE MARRIAGE CASE DISMISSED.

Toronto, May 21.— The case against the Rev .J. D. Morrow, charged with marrying a white girl and a Chinaman after ten o'clock at night, was dismissed in the police court this morning, the magistrate holding that there was not sufficient proof that the ceremony had been performed after the hour named in the act.

SENSATION AT KING'S FUNERAL

Officiating Clergyman Refers to German Invasion in Front of Crown Prince

Roskilde, Denmark, May 24. — The body of the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark was buried this afternoon in Denmark's Abbey, among the tombs of thirty-three of his predecessors on the Danish throne.

The service, which lasted an hour, was most impressive, the feature being the hymns and anthems sung by singers connected with the royal opera and a special 'Farewell' by the noted Danish composer, P. E. Lange-Moeller.

The Cathedral was draped simply in black and white and the coffin rested on the high catafalque beneath a black canopy.

King Christian X. and Queen Alexandrine with their royal suite and many foreign princes and special envoys were grouped around the bier.

Two hundred thousand mourners thronged the short route along which the funeral procession passed from the railroad depot to the Cathedral.

The procession was very imposing. Preceded by a military band playing funeral marches, the hearse was followed by the Kings of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Greece, and all the male members of the Danish royal family, with a number of foreign princes and special envoys on foot.

The queens and princesses were in mourning carriages.

Before the body was removed from Copenhagen, where it had lain in state, a family service was held in the chapel of Christianborg Palace. All the members of the royal family attended. The widowed Queen Louisa almost broke down. Her sobs were audible throughout the building and King Christian X. and his brothers had to support her when she left the chapel.

The coffin was removed from the catafalque by officers of the army and navy and placed on the hearse.

When the procession moved off all the royalties, envoys and a huge gathering of deputations from various cities and societies, followed to the station, where the coffin was placed in a funeral car draped with black cloth, with an immense crown on the top.

The Cathedral was thronged when the coffin entered, borne on the shoulders of twenty-four high officers of the army and navy. It was carried on procession up the aisle and placed on a catafalque in front of the altar, while Beethoven's funeral march was played. A memorial oration was delivered by the officiating chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Pault, and was marked by two references to Germany's attack on Denmark during the youth of Frederick VIII.

As the Crown Prince of Germany was sitting in the front row of the princes, the remarks of the chaplain created a mild sensation.

At the close of the service the coffin was borne to the Chapel of Frederick V., where it was laid finally at rest, the princes and princesses remaining for some time in prayer.

SOFTENING THE BLOW.

Ottawa, May 26.—An investigation by Judge Chauvin, of Hull, into charges of active partizanship on the part of public works department employees resulted in a dozen elevator men, painters, carpenters and plumbers receiving notice on Saturday. The dismissals are immediate, but a month's pay in advance went with them. The investigation has been now closed.

WHISKEY DESTROYED.

Freeport, Pa., May 23.—Warehouses number 3 and 5 of the Schenley Distilling Company, at Schenley near here, were destroyed by fire last night.

STORMY SCENE IN PARLIAMENT

Ink Pots Removed When Unpopular Count Was Elected President of Hungary Lower House

Budapest, May 22.—The Socialist Union at a prolonged meeting to-night resolved to proclaim a strike of all Unionist workmen in Budapest, with the exception of municipal employees, to-morrow, as a protest against the election of Count Tizze to-day, as President of the Lower House, in succession to M. Navay, who resigned his chair in consequence of party troubles.

Count Tisza is an opponent of universal suffrage, and was only elected after a stormy scene. All the ink pots and other articles that could be used as missiles were removed from the chamber before the voting began. Free fights occurred around the voting urn and finally the whole opposition party left the chamber, and Tisza was elected by the Government party. Extensive police and military precautions have been taken against disorders.

15,000 DOCKERS ON THE MARCH

Men's Leader Makes Offer Which May Lead to a Peace Conference

London, May 27.—(Canadian Press Despatch)—Dock strikers to the number of 15,000 marched in procession through London streets yesterday. They held a demonstration in Trafalgar square, and, after speeches by all the labor leaders, they adopted resolutions pledging themselves not to return to work until every grievance was satisfactorily adjusted.

Some of the speakers hinted at the probability of a national strike, owing to the fact that vessels might be diverted from the Thames to other ports, and Harry Gosling, the leader of the men, announced that the electricians of the port of London are considering the advisability of joining in the strike. At present, however, there is no actual extension of the strike movement.

A strong feeling exists among the strikers at the employment of clerks to help in the unloading of ships, and at a conference of the national union of clerks yesterday a resolution was adopted against the clerks acting as 'blacklegs.' No disorders of any kind are reported as yet.

OFFER TO SETTLE DISPUTE.

London, May 26.—The court of inquiry into the causes of the London strike, under the presidency of Sir Edward Clarke, terminated yesterday evening with a dramatic offer by Harry Gosling, the men's leader, on behalf of the strikers, which may possibly lead to a peace conference.

'If,' said Mr. Gosling, 'there is a possibility of a joint conference on the whole dispute we are willing to accept it. It must be settled as a whole, and I think it could be done by a joint conference if some understanding could be reached by which the employers and the men who will not toe the line can be compelled to do so. Otherwise there is nothing for us to do but to go on and win if we can, or to lose if we must.'

Mr. Gosling concluded by suggesting Sir Edward Clarke as president of the conference.

Sir Edward Clarke expressed his appreciation of the offer, pointing out, however, the impossibility of compelling non-unionists to obey the decisions of the unions or of enforcing agreements upon those who are not parties to them except by legislation. He intimated that he had reason to believe legislation might be expected which might do a great deal toward solving the industrial difficulties confronting the country.

BRITISH FARMING.

London, May 23.—Another indication the government is appreciating the agricultural possibilities of Great Britain is furnished by the announcement that £14,000 has been granted from the development fund to Cambridge University, for the extension of agricultural laboratories and the establishment of farms specially devoted to research work in plant breeding.

GENERAL BOOTH UNDER GOES OPERATION.

London, May 23.— General Booth, of the Salvation Army, was operated on to-day for cataract, by Charles Higgens, the senior consulting ophthalmic surgeon of Guy's Hospital. After the operation Dr. Higgens issued the following bulletin: The operation on General Booth was completely successful, and the ultimate restoration of his eyesight depends only on the recuperative powers of the general himself.

TITANIC'S SIZE NOT THE CAUSE

In Fact its Immense Proportions Kept it From Sinking Sooner

Philadelphia, Pa., May 25.—The twelfth international congress of navigation to-day declined to go on record as favoring a limit being placed on the size of ocean steamships. During the debate on the subject it was declared that the 'Titanic' disaster was not due to the size of that ship, but that, on the other hand, its immense proportions had kept the vessel from sinking quicker. A smaller steamship having met a similar accident, it was argued, would have sunk like a stone. It was further declared that the recent great marine tragedy would have no appreciable effect on limiting the size of vessels, and it was asserted that the time is not far off when the Panama Canal will be too small to permit the safe passage of the great ships of the future.

The discussion came in the section of the congress which is considering ocean navigation. The debate was directly on a report made by C. E. Grunsky, of San Francisco, who had reviewed all the papers handed in to the congress on the subject of the dimensions to be given to maritime canals. The report, in part, recommended that government aid should not be extended to the building or operation of sea-going vessels whose draught exceeds 32.2 feet, and that 'there should be an international agreement fixing the maximum dimensions of vessels built or operated under government subvention.' It was tentatively suggested that the following should be the maximum dimensions of sea-going vessels:—Length over all, 900 feet; breadth, 105 feet; draught, 32.2 feet.

These recommendations were not adopted but other recommendations in the report were approved.

At the morning session of the ocean navigation section, the opinion was expressed by delegates that it is the inherent right of every country that builds a canal to fix the toll rate as it pleases. In this discussion no direct reference was made to the Panama Canal, but it was evident that that waterway was in the minds of some of the delegates.

In the section that is taking up matters relating to inland navigation the question of having dimensions assigned to any given country to canals of heavy traffic was considered. There were many views expressed but no positive action was taken. Several speakers advocated the permitting of private capital to take up and develop moribund inland waterways under careful government supervision so as to prevent railroads from controlling competing water routes.

PANAMA.

Its Sovereignty Acknowledged by the United States and Columbia.

Panama, May 26.—According to the Cartagena newspaper 'El Porvenir', negotiations between the American minister at Bogota and the Colombian Government have resulted in an arrangement whereby Colombia and the United States acknowledge the sovereignty of Panama. Furthermore, Colombia, according to the same authority, will receive $30,000,000 indemnity, and the United States obligates itself to intervene and settle definitely the boundary between Panama and Colombia, and to procure a loan of $70,000,000 for Colombia. The arrangement, the paper adds, must be approved by the congresses of the United States and Colombia.

CAN MARRIAGE LAWS BE MADE AT OTTAWA?

Supreme Court Sitting in Ottawa Must Decide this Question—Argument Heard for the Federal Government

'Province Nothing to Do With What are Elements Essential to Validate a Contract,' Said Mr. Wallace Nesbitt

Ottawa, May 27.—Whether it lies within the legislative competency of the Federal Parliament to enact a law on the subject of marriage is the vital question involved in the reference of the Dominion Government touching the Lancaster Bill, argument in which began in the Supreme Court, this morning, and may last the rest of the week. Heretofore the provinces alone have legislated on the solemnization of marriage.

Considerable agitation followed the promulgation of the Ne Temere decree, and probably was the cause of the introduction of the Lancaster Bill. This provides that any marriage in Canada, performed by any authorized person, shall be valid without regard to the religion of the officiating clergyman or officer, or to that of the contracting parties.

Serious questions having arisen as to whether such a bill could be passed by the Federal Parliament considering the provisions of the British North America Act, the Government has asked the court for a specific pronouncement on the constitutional question involved.

The Province of Quebec disputes the jurisdiction of the court to hear the reference at all.

Edmond L. Newcombe, K.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, appeared for the Minister of Justice; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., for the promoters of the bill, Mr. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., and P. C. Mignault, K.C., for the opponents, Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., and Mr. Auguste Lemieux, K.C., for the Province of Quebec; Mr. Edmund Bayly, K.C., for the Attorney-General of Ontario. The other provinces were not represented.

There was one absentee from the Bench—Mr. Justice Brodeur. As he was a member of the late government when the then Minister of Justice, Sir Alan Aylesworth gave the opinion that the Federal Parliament could not legislate on the question, and as he shared in that opinion, he considers himself disqualified to sit.

Preliminary objections by counsel for Quebec were not upheld but deferred till after argument on the merits.

(Continued on Page 2.)

CONSERVATIVE AMENDMENTS

Would Make Home Rule Bill Absolutely Useless if Considered

London, May 26.—There have already been handed to the clerk of the House of Commons amendments to the Home Rule Bill that fill 28 closely printed pages of the parliamentary orders of the day. Most of them are in the names of Conservative members, and it would not take the passage of many of them to make the bill as useless as the paper it is printed on. The ex-tree radical members, on the other hand, aim at giving the Irish Parliament more power and making it more democratic, while some of their Non-conformist colleagues would have clauses inserted to safeguard their fellow religionists of Ulster.

With the exception of Laurence Ginnell, a Nationalist with independent leanings, the Irish members have not yet tabled any amendments. Mr. Ginnell's amendments would enlarge the powers of the Irish Parliament, and, like those of the Radicals, make it more democratic.

While months will be spent on the committee stage of the bill, few of the amendments will receive a hearing. The chairman of the committee has the power to choose the amendments that shall be considered, his decision, however, generally being made after consultation with the leaders of all parties. Were all these already handed in discussed it would take more than one session of Parliament to dispose of them.

While most of the amendments proposed by Unionists aim at destroying the bill there are some that will doubtless receive consideration as tending to improve the measure. It is strange to find two Unionist members, Viscount Castlereagh and Lord Claude Hamilton, both sons of peers, who have been Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, proposing the abolition of that office, and substituting a secretaryship of state—a change that has more often been associated with Radical policy.

Several members would have the bill submitted to the people of the United Kingdom before being ratified, or postponed for four years or until the Government had carried out the promised reconstruction of the House of Lords. A sly slap is taken at T. P. O'Connor by the suggestion of one member that the Scotland division of Liverpool, which is represented in the House of Commons by Mr. O'Connor, and the electors of which come from across the Channel, should for the purposes of the bill be considered a part of Ireland. Others, again would have Ulster excluded from the bill, and some will propose that it shall apply to England, Wales and Scotland as well as Ireand, thus bringing about that federal home rule, which was for a few days the policy of some Conservatives in 1910.

The second clause of the bill which defines the legislative powers of the Irish Parliament with important limitations, is attacked from all sides. If all the amendments to this clause were carried the Irish Parliament would have nothing to do, for enough Unionist amendments have been tabled to take everything out of its hands.

Sir John Barren would give Ulster fourteen members in the Senate, and all the rest of Ireland 26. The list at present closes with two amendments by Mr. Ginnell, in one of which he would have the bill declared a 'money bill,' the only kind of a bill that the Lords under the Parliament Act have not the power to delay or interfere with in any manner. The Speaker alone has the power to so declare a bill, so there is not much chance of the suggestion being adopted.

POLLING IN SIMCOE.

Ottawa, May 21.—Polling in the by-election for the constituency of South Simcoe will be held on June 10. This was decided at a meeting of the Cabinet to-night. The election is made necessary by the resignation of Mr. Houghton Lennox to become Ontario High Court judge.

LIGHT ON TITANIC WRECK

Montmagny 'Captain Discovers Unusual Change in Current Near Scene of Disaster

Halifax, N.S., May 26. —Captain C. Johnson, Dominion Government Inspector of Lighthouses, who was in charge of the expedition sent out n charge of the expedition sent out on the Government steamer 'Montmagny' in search of 'Titanic' bodies, reports a remarkable discovery made at the scene of the 'Titanic' wreck, which he believes accounts for the disaster. This is a change in the Arctic current which thereby formed a great pocket of cold water within the usual course of the Gulf stream. This change was not known to Captain Smith, and he did not avoid the ice of which Captain Johnson, says explains why warned. The apex of the cold water pocket, where warm water ordinarily is, he found was at latitude 41 N., longitude 30, W., Captain Johnson, who had the charts before him, as he spoke of the discovery, said:

'After making a careful examination of the currents, I am convinced that Captain Smith, after receiving warning of the ice ,took precautions which ordinarily would have saved his ship, but that from unusual phenomenon she was lost.

'The Arctic current from some unaccountable reason, possible prevailing winds in the vicinity of the' Titanic,' drove itself into the Gulf stream for at least a hundred miles.

'In crossing into this cold water from the Gulf stream, Captain Smith would get a temperature of 60 at the stern and forty at the bow of his ship. I believe from my observations on the "Montmagny" that this pocket of cold water forced into the Gulf stream by the "Arctic" current is responsible for Captain Smith allowing his ship to strike the iceberg. Instead of following westward on the steamship lane which is used unless there is some great reason for doing otherwise he changed his course when he received the ice warning, going to the south, and at the time of te accident was thirty miles south of the usual track.'

Captain ohnson is confident that it was this remarkable and unusual contact between the Arctic current and the Gulf stream that is responsible for the accident.

BISLEY DIFFICULTY

Permanently Settled—Col. Burland's Gift—New Regulation.

London, May 22.—At a National Rifle Association meeting to-day Lord Cheylesmore said the results of the visit of Colonels Barlow and Crosse to Canada as emissaries of peace had been most successful. He believed that the dispute was permanently settled. Col. Burland had sent a fifty pound donation to celebrate the happy issue. An additional regulation, unless permited by a special condition of the competition, is that no part of the wrist or hand may touch the ground.

HAD BEEN WARNED.

Court Decides That 'Titanic' Got Due Notice of Iceberg.

London, May 22.—That the iceberg with which the 'Titanic' collided was one of those of which she had warnings from other ships, is the conclusion reached by the Board of Trade Court of Inquiry, after a careful examination of the wireless telegrams passed to and from the steamer on the day of the disaster.

This was brought out in the course of to-day's session when the testimony of Herbert John Pitman, third officer; Joseph Groves Boxhall, fourth officer of the 'Titanic,' and Harold Godfrey Lowe, fifth officer of the 'Titanic' was concluded.

Their evidence was similar to that given before the United States Senatorial Committee.

UNITED STATES READY TO INTERVENE IN CUBA

Battleships of Atlantic Fleet Ready for Eventualities by Wednesday—President Gomez Protests in Friendly But Firm Terms Against U.S. Intervention.

Washington, May 27.—The battleships of the third and fourth divisions of the Atlantic fleet will be at Key West, ready for any eventualities in the Cuban situation, by Wednesday morning. Thirteen hundred marines will be available from these vessels for landing if necessary, in addition to the force of 700 marines now en route to Guantanamo on the U. S. S. 'Prairie'. No intervention has yet been ordered, but every precautionary measure is being planned, and if necessary the army will be ready at any time to throw a force of 15,000 men into Cuba and the navy 2,000 marines.

American Minister Beaupre yesterday cabled to the State Department that Maue Sanguilly, Secretary of State for Cuba, has replied to the American Government note notifying him of the despatch of the 'Prairie' with its complement of marines to Guantanamo. Secretary Sanguilly's note says:—

'It affords me pleasure to state that the Cuban Government is sincerely grateful for the good intentions of the Government of the United States, although the Cuban Government at present needs only sufficient time in which to crush, as it will surely crash, the unjustifiable racial revolt in the eastern part of the island, just as it has put down revolts breaking out in other provinces where, though only four days have elapsed, no armed parties are at large and confidence is re-awakening and public tranquility is growing.'

Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson received cablegrams yesterday morning giving a comprehensive view of the situation in eastern Cuba, and found no occasion for further alarm. These despatches state that the foreign residents are flocking to Santiago and Cienfuegos, and that there have been frequent engagements during the past 24 hours between the loyal Cuban forces and the negro insurrectionists. No word has been received by the navy or state departments of meetings between U. S. marines and Cuban rebels.

Consul Holliday at Santiago yesterday notified the state department that the Government forces sustained fire with the insurrectionists in the Guantanamo district on Saturday, but that at the time of sending his telegram the result was not known. The consul says that the sentiment of the Cuban people seems to be to assist to the fullest extent to crush the uprising if no concessions are made to the negroes in revolt.

MINISTER
REPORTED.

Minister Beaupre reported on Saturday that rumors were current to the effect that an engagement had taken place between the Government and revolutionary forces, but that no definite information was obtainable on account of the character of the country in which the operations are being conducted.

Minister Beaupre sent the state department a long message yesterday on the 'longshoremen's strike situation at Havana. He reports that stevedores and lightermen walked out this morning, but are now loading a consignment of pineapples under direct arrangement between grower and striker, the grower paying the difference between the steamship company's tariff and the stevedores' demands. This arrangement affects this shipment only, and it is not known whether the same arrangements will or can be made in future cases. The president of the stevedores' union has tacitly agreed to allow armistices to continue. The lightermen have made further demands which the companies will not accept, and may go out at any time, thus forcing the stevedores out, regardless of agreement. The lightermen are practically all Spaniards and appeals to them by the Government upon patriotic grounds would be useless. No freight except pineapples is being accepted.

The Ward line steamer, 'Monterey' is due to-morrow with no freight. A good many men are being thrown out of employment because of lack of supplies for different Government works arising from the disturbance of transportation through this strike.

GOMEZ
PROTESTS TO U. S. A.

Havana May 26.— President Gomez to-day sent a cablegram to President Taft in which he protests in friendly but firm terms against intervention by the United States.

'It is my duty to say that so serious a resolution alarms and hurts the feelings of the peoplew ho love and are jealous of their independence,' he says, after reciting that he had received from United States Minister Beaupre a note informing him that the Washington Government had ordered a gunboat to Nipe Bay and a strong naval concentration at Key West in anticipation of possible eventualities; to protect American property it was the intention to land forces for that purpose.

President Gomez says the Government is doing its utmost, having within four days sent 3,000 troops by land and sea to crush the rebels in Oriente and in that short time having restored order in six parts of the island with that exception. He also says that 9,000 rifles with ammunition have been distributed to loyal citizens and that the Government is prepared to flood the comparatively small disturbed section with regulars and volunteers.

'I appeal to you,' he continues, 'as a loyal friend of Cuba, respecting her rights, that you will be convinced that this Government is capable and sufficiently supported by the valor and patriotism of the Cuban people to deal promptly with a few unfortunate and misguided persons without reason or flag.

'If you understand these conditions you will perceive that it is not the part of a friendly government to contribute, under such circumstances to the embarrassment of a government and people such as those of Cuba, placed, it is true, in unfortunate conditions, but not lacking in its methods, patriotism and courage.'

The presidential secretary on leaving the palace about midnight, said that President Gomez had not received a reply to his message from President Taft. He added that the Cuban Government was making every effort to crush the rebellion, and that strong additional forces, under General Montegudo were proceeding to the front to-morrow. The Government had received assurances that the strike along Havana Harbor front had been definitely settled.

CONDITIONS
STILL ALARMING.

Santiago, Cuba, May 26.— Conditions in the province of Oriente continue to be most alarming. From all quarters petitions are pouring in for protection, which the Government is unable to grant on account of the fact that all available troops are being concentrated for the purpose of surrounding and forcing a fight on the main bodies of the rebels under Generals Estenoz and Ivoret.

Troops under Colonel Mechada had an engagement at Paral with the rebels, in which a number of the rebels are reported to have been killed or wounded, the remainder being dispersed. A company of volunteers of negroes, who were leaving town to join in the outskirts of the city with a party of insurgents, whom they dispersed.

At Tiguabos, near Guantanamo, Government forces under Captain Perey routed a band of insurgents, killing several of them.

Aparty of 150 mounted negroes appeared last night at Aurora Maniel, threatening an attack on El Cobre, ten miles west of Santiago, where the mines of the Cuba Copper Company are located.

The Government, being unable to despatch troops, sent fifty rifles with which the officials of the company armed the miners and other employees.

Great alarm is felt at Baracoa. The town is without protection and is cut off from communication with the interior. An urgent appeal has been made to the Government at Havana to send a gunboat.

General Estenoz passed through Jarahueca, about thirty miles to the north-west of Guantanamo, this morning, with 600 mounted men under his immediate command. General Ivonet, with a band of 150 negroes, mounted and armed with new rifles, is pillaging the stores of La Carolina and vicinity. A party of the insurgents has appeared near Bayamo and Jiguani, in the interior to the west, which heretofore have been reported tranquil.

The rebels have again surrounded Palma Soriano, north of Santiago, the inhabitants of which are vainly appealing for protection. The Atlantic Fruit Steamship Company has also asked for protection for its property at Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast of Oriente, but no troops are available.

General Estenoz yesterday demanded $5,000 from the e planters in the vicinity of Tiguabes. He obtained $1,000 after threatening to hang the planters.

Reports from Manzanillo, on the west coast, state that a number of negroes, who were leaving town to join the insurgents in the field, exchanged shots with a police patrol, some of them being wounded.

The force of volunteers organized by the Chamber of Commerce of Santiago to protect the city now numbers upward of 200 well armed men. The strike has been settled and the work of loading the steamers has been resumed.

FIRE LOSS IN THE AGGREGATE

Tire and Automobile Store in Cleveland Fall Victims—Jewellery and Fire

Cleveland, May 27.— Over $175,000 loss by fire was suffered by four concerns occupying a two-story building on Euclid avenue, near East 19th street to-day. The flames originated from defective wiring in the garage of the Jackson Motor Car Company; automobiles worth $30,000 were destroyed. Other losers were:— Firestone Tire Company, $75,000; Continental Jewellery Company, $25,000; Grabowsky Power Wagon Company, $10,000; Anthony Carlin, owner of building, $40,000.

It is expected that $25,000 in jewellery stock, belonging to the Continental Company, will be recovered from the ruins.

DRY DOCK
THREATENED.

Long Beach, Cal., May 27.—Fire which broke out early this morning at the Craig Shipbuilding Company's plant here destroyed the dredger 'Oakland,' and threatens the entire dry dock. The fire started on the dredger. The dry dock, 220 feet long, cost more than $200,000.

ASPHALT
WORKS.

Perth Amboy, N.J., May 26.—Fire late to-day caused a loss estimated at more than $100,000 to the new refining building of the Barber Asphalt plant here.

ONE IN
ST. JOHN.

St. John, N.B., May 26.—Fire to-night gutted the Coffey building, in Charlotte street, doing about $3,000 damage to building, and $10,000 damage to the stock of dry goods and men's furnishings, owned by Fraser, Fraser & Co. The loss is well covered by insurance. The origin of the blaze is not known, as there had been no fire in the building for several days.

PULP PLANT
BURNED.

South Windham, Maine, May 25.—Damage that was estimated at nearly $200,000 was caused by a fire in the large mill of the Androscogging Pulp Company here to-night. Help was called from Portland and Westbrook. The cause of the fire is not known.

OLD HOTEL
IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., May 25.—The Eutaw House, the oldest hotel in Baltimore, was badly damaged this evening by fire, which started in the basement from an explosion of unknown origin. Much of the loss was caused by the deluge of water poured into the structure.

MATCHES
AGAIN.

Toronto, May 26.—With almost the whole of her body burned as a result of playing with matches and firecrackers, four-year-old Doris Mason, 426 Jones avenue, died on Saturday night at the General Hospital.

COAL
PLANT.

Edmonton, Alta., May 25.—The whole of the above ground plant of the Great West Coal Company, at Clover Bay has been destroyed by fire, with damage to the extent of from $35,000 to $40,000. The mammoth blaze broke out in the roof of the boiler room at the mine.

DON'T TREAT OR BE TREATED

Anti-Treating Law Will be Far-reaching in its Effects

Toronto, May 27.—The 'World' says: The anti-treating law, which will be introduced by the Government at the next session, will be farreaching in its effect. The new legislation, it is understood, will be of a drastic nature, and will thoroughly eliminate the treating system, which was criticized so severely by Sir James Whitney on the floor of the House two months ago.

The hotelkeeper, the bartender, the man who buys the drink, and the man who is given the treat will be prosecuted under the new law. The tentative plans are designed to reach every person who may commit an offence under the anti-treating law. It is believed that by this means the habit will be discouraged more than if action were taken against the hotelkeeper's license.

'The anti-treating law, which in all probability will be incorporated in an amendment to the liquor license act, will impose heavy fines upon hotelkeepers who violate the law for the first and second time and on the third occasion the license will be cancelled. The bartender will likely be fined to the amount of $100 or $200, and the 'treater' and 'treated' will be dealt with in a similar way.

GOOD FRIENDS.

British Tars and Canadian Soldiers Get on Well Together at at Quebec.

Quebec, May 26.— The two regiments from Sherbrooke, the 53rd and the 54th, which have been putting in camp drill at the camp of St. Joseph de Levis for the last couple of days, left for home this afternoon by special trains, the 54th leaving on the first, and the 53rd on the second. The 53rd regiment crossed over to Quebec by special boat this morning, and attended service at the English Cathedral.

On their way back to camp, the regiment was taken around H. M. S. 'Cornwall,' when the fine band of the regiment played 'Nearer My God, To Thee,' and 'God Save the King,' the signal sorps also waved a message of welcome, to the crew of the ship, to which was returned a hearty cheer from the blue jackets.

TERRIBLE BATTLE.

Rumored That Moors Attacked the French Camp and Left 1,000 Killed.

Paris, May 27.—A report is published here that 10,000 Moors have made an attack on the French camp at Merada, near the Algerian frontier; that the French troops lost 150 killed and 380 wounded, and that the Moors were repulsed, leaving 1,000 dead and 3,000 wounded on the field.

The Ministry of War has not received any confirmation of the report.

Wireless reports received at the Ministry of War from Fez says that another attack has been made on that city and was silenced by the French artillery.

A force of 5,000 further French troops is to be rushed forward to protect the route between Rabat and Fez.

PRIESTS IN POLITICS.

The 'Canada' Charges Compton Conservatives With Employing Discreditable Methods.

The 'Canada' charges the Conservatives of Compton County with discreditable conduct in the recent elections in addressing the following letter to all the cures of the county:—

'Cookshire, May 10, 1912.

'Reverend Sir,—We take the liberty of drawing your attention to the fact that in the present contest for Provincial honors in this country, Mr. N. George Scott, one of the candidates is an officer of a masonic lodge in the Eastern Townships—the Lingwick Lodge.

'You can see the proof, moreover, in the enclosed circular which contains an extract from the 'Sherbrooke Daily Record' of December 28th, 1911, bearing on the matter.

'We ask, in view of these facts, if you will not be justified in warning your parishioners.

'Yours respectfully,

'DANIEL DOWNING.'

Referring to the request to the cures, 'Le Canada' remarks that it is made by the same class of people who have made Dr. Sproule, head of the Orange Order, Speaker of the House of Commons, and who have given the portfolio of the Militia Department to Colonel Sam Hughes, another notorious Orangeman.

'But this discreditable manoeuvre did not succeed, thanks to the good sense of the electors of the Eastern Townships.'

CANOE DISASTERS.

Vancouver, B.C., May 26.—C. H. Battersam, one of Vancouver's popular young men and a former resident of Winnipeg, was drowned in the harbor yesterday afternoon by the upsetting of his canoe.

HAMILTON
BOYS DROWNED.

Hamilton, Ont., May 26.—Eric and Murray Symonds, 12 and 8 years old respectively, sons of Carney Symonds, Toronto, were drowned in the lake shortly before 10 o'clock on Saturday. They were out in a canoe which capsized. The boys took cramp in the cold water and sank before anyone could make an attempt to rescue them.

GENERAL BOOTH'S CONDITION.

London, May 24.—The doctors in attendance on General Booth, of the Salvation Army, who was operated on yesterday for cataract, issued the following bulletin this morning:

'The General's eye is doing extremely well.'

NO INTERVENTION FROM TAFT IN CUBAN CRISIS

Wire Sent by President Taft to President Gomez of Cuba to this Effect.

Jersey City, N.J., May 27.—President Taft to-day sent a message to President Gomez, of Cuba, saying he would not intervene in Cuba.

Havana, May 27.—The strike of the lighter men and other laborers in the port of Havana has been entirely terminated to-day. All classes of workers in the harbor are actively engaged in their duties.

The settlement of the strike was due entirely to the intervention of President Gomez, who indicated clearly to the strikers that they must cease their agitation pending the crisis through which the country is passing.

The government has not received any further news to-day from the Province of Oriente, but continues straining every nerve to rush reinforcements of troops with supplies of arms and ammunition to the front.

The authorities are also arming and putting into service all the revenue cutters, and are arranging to charter some merchant steamers for utilization as transports.

There is no indication of insurrection in any part of the island with the exception of the province of Oriente.

GOMEZ
MISUNDERSTOOD.

Washington, May 27.—Feeling assured that President Gomez has misunderstood the purpose of the United States Government in despatching the large naval force now on its way to Key West, the State Department after having instructed the American Minister at Havana to make plain to the Cuban Government the purpose of the movement, has now left to the discretion of Col. Karmany, commanding the marine forces en route on the cruiser 'Prairie,' and due at Guantanamo to-morrow, the extent to which the marines shall be employed.

It is believed that as soon as President Gomez is made aware of the fact that there is no sinister purpose behind the movements of the naval vessels and their commanders will do nothing more than use their forces to prevent injury to American lives and property, he no longer will object.

The only news which reached the State Department over night regarding the Cuban situation related to the dock strike at Havana. Generally speaking, the prospects of a temporary settlement at least were reported to be brighter. It is felt at the State Department, however, that the men now on strike will remain in a more or less discontented state of mind for some time, and that they might easily be drawn into the rebellion against the government if that movement should extend much beyond its present limits.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S
MESSAGE TO GOMEZ.

Washington, May 27.—President Taft to-day replied to President Gomez's telegram of yesterday regarding the attitude of the United States toward Cuba. He declared the United States Government's activities in mobilizing war vessels at Key West and despatching the Prairie with marines to Guantanamo was not in any sense an intervention move. The following is the text of the message:—

'I am sincerely gratified to learn of your governments' energetic measures to put down the disturbance and to know that you are confident of being successful. As was fully explained to the Cuban Charge d'Affaires here, this Government's motive in sending ships to Key West, just as sending the Prairie to the Guantanamo naval station, was merely to be able to act promptly in case it should unfortunately become necessary to protect American life and property by rendering moral support or assistance to the Cuban Government. As was made quite clear at the time these ordinary measures of precaution were entirely disassociated from any question of intervention.

(Signed) William H. Taft.'

CENSURE CAPT. SMITH AND BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE

Washington, May 23.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day considered the report on the 'Titanic' disaster which the committee will submit to the Senate next Tuesday. It will be a sweeping arraignment of the conditions urder which the great vessel swept along through the iceberg area to her doom with its immense loss of life.

It is understood the report will severely criticize Captain Smith of the 'Titanic,' as mainly responsible for the disaster, because of failure to heed the warnings of other vessels; the British Board of Trade for lax inspection; J. Bruce Ismay, who was a passenger, and will point to the lack of discipline in the time of danger. Captain Lord, of the 'Californian,' will figure in the responsibility, because of failure to take necessary steps when near the 'Titanic,' whose rocket signals of distress were seen aboard the 'Californian.' Congress will be asked to reward Captain Rostrom of the rescue ship 'Carpathia.'

'Titanic' legislation will be pressed as the result of the conclusion announced in the report. A general bill is being drafted by Senator Smith, which, along with other measures already framed in the Senate and the House, will be considered by the Commerce Committee and reduced to concrete legislation to meet the lessons drawn from the disaster.

DEFENCE.
WHITE STAR

London, May 23.—The White Star Company to-day delivered its reply before the 'Titanic' Court of Inquiry to the assertion of the Board of Trade supported by the evidence of the manager of the Marconi Company that the 'Titanic' was navigated into an oblong space in which, according to warnings sent out from several steamers, there was ice.

LONDON'S FOOD SUPPLY HELD UP BY STRIKERS

London, May 24.—To-day's developments have brought London face to face with the certainty of another prolonged, ruinous strike. Both masters and men seemed to be determined not to give way. All that has happened during the day has served to accentuate the differences between the employers and the employed in the transport workers' dispute.

A Government inquiry has been started, but it is not likely to have an immediate influence on the course of events. It is clear that the price of foodstuffs must soon be affected. The most radical section of the strikers this afternoon threatened that they would soon hold London's food supply in their hands.

The transport workers' strike committee passed a resolution that no section of the affiliated societies should return to work until the grievances of all have been settled to their satisfaction.

Over 100,000 men are now idle, but in spite of this the strike call has not been wholly obeyed. Some thousands of affiliated bodies, including most of the carmen, are working, but the recalcitrants will probably obey the strike call shortly.

QUIETNESS
IN LONDON.

London, May 24.—(Canadian Press Association).—A quietness resembling that of Sunday prevailed in the streets of London this morning owing to the absence of the usual long lines of trucks and drays.

The order to lay down tools affects upwards of 100,000 men in central London alone, but those engaged on jobs will be permitted, through an understanding with the executive committee of the Transport Workers' Federation, to complete them before joining their fellows who have already struck work. The full effect of the strike order will, therefore, not be felt for several days.

Everything is quiet at the docks and in the immediate vicinity. Picketing is being carried on by the men in an absolutely peaceful manner and no disturbance, such as were associated with the strike of last year, have been reported.

No extra police have yet been placed on duty, but the police headquarters at Scotland Yard, in conjunction with the War Office, are possessed of an elaborate scheme which was drawn up after the last strike to insure the free passage of food supplies. This will be brought into operation on the first sign of interference by the strikers with those desirous of continuing to work. The plan includes the protection of the markets, the routes between the docks and the markets, the railway stations, the cold storage works, the bakeries, and the gas and electric light works.

All those men engaged at Covent Garden Market who belong to the trades unions ceased work this morning and the supplies of flowers, fruit and vegetables will therefore soon be cut off. At Smithfield Meat Market business is going on as usual to-day.

The men's leaders are attending the Board of Trade inquiry appointed by Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, to inquire into the causes of the strike of the lightermen.

The grain and flour trade, whose headquarters are at Mark Lane, has been brought practically to a standstill by the strike. Sellers are unable to guarantee delivery and in the few cases where the grain and flour can actually be delivered prices have been put up in a marked manner.

The grain dealers and meat dealers have both applied to the Home Office for adequate protection in order to assure supplies for the public.

The barge men all along the Thames have given notice of their intention to quit work and the craft are being gradually deserted as they reach their anchorages. All the men on small trading ships have also been called out.

Several ocean steamers have also been held up by the strike, among them the Atlantic Transport liner 'Minneapolis.' By next week none will be able to sail unless they leave without cargo.

The strike leaders have agreed to issue permits to the municipal authorities for the transport of coal and for water, lighting and sanitary purposes, and to allow the hospitals to procure food and ice.

WILL FIGHT MORALITY CASE

Toronto Minister Arrested on Unique Charge, Released on $2,000 Bail

Toronto, May 23.— Charged with distributing indecent literature, the Rev. Robert St. Clair, of Argyle street, superintendent of the department of investigation of the Toronto Vigilance Association, was arrested yesterday by Detective Miller, after a charge had been laid by Staff Inspector Kennedy. He was released later on bail of $2,000, furnished by Mr. George E. Patchett, of 44 Lynd avenue, and intends to fight the case to the end.

The accused was one of the principal speakers of the Vigilance Association delegation at the meeting of the Police Commissioners when reforms were suggested with regard to the admission of children to theatres. The commissioners took no action, but yesterday the police decided to take steps against the Rev. Mr. St. Clair, in connection with a circular which he caused to be distributed some days ago. The circular contained writings about some happenings in a local burlesque house, which had been visited by members of the Vigilance Association.

Inspector Kennedy said that the circular contained statements which were not fit for circulation anywhere, and more developments may follow. The accused says that the circulars were sent to workers of the association and church workers, and were only intended for private circulation. He also says that they contained only verbatim reports of things he had heard at the theatre he had attended.

CANADIAN HIGHWAYS.

Winnipeg, May 25.—The Canadian Highway Association convention will be held in Winnipeg in October.

CAN MARRIAGE LAWS BE MADE IN OTTAWA?

(Continued From Page 1.)

Mr. E. L. Newcombe said he appeared for the Attorney General of Canado to present to the court the reasons for the reference.

'The bill was introduced in Parliament early last session,' he said. 'The Government, after considerable debate, considered it advisable to have the Supreme Court pass on the constitutionality of its auhority in the matter. So that the various interests might be protected the Government allowed the promoters of the bill to name counsel, and at the same time named counsel to argue the other side. All the provinces had answered the invitation to participate but Prince Edward Island, and the Yukon would not take part, and did not intend to.

The various counsels were then introduced to the court by Mr. Newcombe, the Quebec attorneys asking and securing the privilege of attacking the jurisdiction of the Court before the case was presented.

OBJECTION TO
QUESTION 2.

Mr. R. C. Smith, for the province of Quebec, entered objection as to the jurisdiction. In view of the judgment recently given by the Privy Council in the Companies case he must accept the constitutionality of the reference, he stated. But with regard to question 2 of the reference, he particularly opposed the Court answering this. Private or individual rights were affected, and the recent judgment of the Privy Council in the Companies case held the question could not be answered by the Court.

Question 2 in effect asks if a marriage between two Catholics is valid if performed by other than a priest. The question was a mere hypothetical one if it related to solemnization of marriage, and in this event the court had no powers except discretionary.

MR. SMITH TO BE
HEARD LATER.

'Do you not think it would be wise for us to hear what is to be said in this circumstance?' 'asked the Chief Justice.' 'Later we can hear what you have to say.'

The other judges concurred in this, and the Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, for the promoters of the Bill, then began the presentation of the bill. He first read the questions referred to the Court by the House of Commons. He said the bill was capable of being read as predicated, that a marriage was valid no matter whowere the participants, and that the Dominion Government had control of the solemnization of marriage, although the provinces might rule as to dower, succession rights, or fines to force their legislation with regard to the manner in which the ceremony would be carried out under the Dominion laws.

'If clandestinity is an impediment, as noted in the factum of the opposing counsel—that is, if a marriage between two Catholics is not legal when performed by other than a priest, then the Dominion Government clearly has the right to legislate on this impediment,' stated the Hon. Mr. Nesbitt.

The Dominion Government, he held, has the power to legislate over the provincial restrictions of this kind, under the provisions of the British North America Act.

MARRIAGE
A MERE CONSENT.

The Hon. Mr. Nesbitt read a number of authorities showing that marriage was a mere consent of the both parties, and that the words 'I take you for my husband' or 'I take you for my wife' was sufficient to validate a marriage.

'You are meaning to say that marriage might be held to be merely a civil contract?' asked Justice Idington.

'These authorities establish beyond peradventure that unless express legislation nullifies such a marriage, unless accompanied by ceremonies, that it is a valid marriage,' he replied.

'All this is very interesting literature,' remarked Justice Idington when Mr. Nesbitt had read a further number of authorities in support of his contention 'but we are not trying a case here. We are only asked to answer certain questions.'

The question of solemnization was then taken up by Mr. Nesbitt.

'I beg to refer to No. 66, Missouri,' he said.

'That's not a Reno volume?' queried Sir Louis Davies.

'No, it's Missouri,' replied the learned counsel, 'and Reno is in Nevada.'

The court smiled.

Solemnization, Mr. Nesbitt declared, merely implied the presence of others at the ceremony.

'Merely words pronounced in the presence of a witness,' commented the Chief Justice.

A MATTER
OF PUBLIC POLICY.

'I cannot see where my learned friends can interpose anything which will nullify and void that what the Dominion Government has clearly a right to enact,' Mr. Nesbitt said, 'the provinces may have any form of ceremony they see fit for the purpose of complying with public policy.'

'What has public policy to do with this?' asked the Chief Justice.

'With regard to perfect proof of marriage, etc., replied the counsel.

'I am not quite clear as to whether the provinces and Dominion are not equal in power. There are curiosities in the B. N. A. Act,' Justice Idington interjected.

'Who may marry, and who may not and their capacity to do so is for the Dominion to say,' Mr. Nesbitt stated.

'But one legislature may have ideas regarding people becoming parents,' Justice Irington commented.

In reply to Justice Duff, Mr. Nesbitt briefly stated that his point was that the province had nothing to do as to what shall be the elements essential to validate the contract of marriage.

'And as to civil rights,' in the Dominion of Canada?' asked Sir Louis Davies.

'Yes, the legislatures can legislate as to the matter of form, but not as to the substance of it means validity, responded Mr. Nesbitt.

MAY PLAY
WITH PUBLIC POLICY.

'That is, they may play around with public policy as to raising money, etc.,' Sir Louis commented, 'but as to validity they have no power.'

'The Legislatures cannot make the contract complete and valid, and no matter of form can affect the contract,' asserted Mr. Nesbitt. 'If they can, then the Dominion has no right to enact this act. The Legislatures may presuppose rights in their provinces with regard to certain officers.'

'The rights of dower succession, can be handled by the provinces under civil and property rights,' Mr. Nesbitt replied. Counsel stated that owing to the decision, he would pass from the historical aspect of the case, which he had intended to take up.

ANNULMENT
OF MARRIAGE

Annulment of marriage was then taken up, and if it was under the head of marriage or divorce, that the Dominion could legislate. It had to be first determined what a marriage was before there could be divorce, he submitted. Annulment and divorce were quite different ,and the whole subject of divorce included annulment and divorce for cause.

'Do I understand you to say that while the solemnization of marriages is exclusively assigned by the provinces, they have no effect if they attempt anything which might prejudice or affect the decree validated by the

He maintained that there was no such legislation in the Province of Quebec, as was stated in the factum of the opponents of the bill.

'Well, if there is no such legislation, then why is this act needed,' asked Justice Anglin. 'It is so much waste paper.'

Mr. Nesbitt then practically stated that if the Court did not answer question 3 of the reference, which asks has the Dominion Parliament the right to enact a marriage law covering all the provinces, in the affirmative, he did not want the other questions answered at all.

It is admitted that the proposers of the bill have a difficult task before them, and the trend of queries plied by the justices leads to the belief that they will give great attention to the jurisdiction owing to the Quebec Act, ante dating confederation.

Mr. Nesbitt had not completed his presentation of the case when court arose for luncheon.

After luncheon Mr. Nesbitt continuing in reference to the meaning of the word marriage used in conjunction with the word divorce, said that the same wide meaning must be given to marriage.

Regarding civil rights, just as in banks or banking whenever the doctrine of civil rights has impinged on the exercise of power by the Dominion Parliament, the doctrine of civil rights had to give way.

MR. BONAR LAW TO COME HERE

Unionist Leader of Canadian Birth to Speak on Imperial Problems

Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of the Unionist party in the British House of Commons, intends to visit Canada in August, according to Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., who has just returned from across the water. He states that Mr. Bonar Law will make a number of speeches on imperial questions, as he is anxious to clear away some misunderstandings in this country, especially among the French-Canadians. Sir Rodolphe declared his belief that Mr. Bonar Law was a real empire-builder. In the Old Land he has a large following among the young men.

Mr. Sevigny, M.P. for Dorchester in the Canadian Parliament, spoke in French at a dinner given to Sir Rodolphe Forget h. London, and all but two of those present were able to follow him throughout, and Mr. Bonar Law replied in a twenty-minute speech in the same language.

M. DELCASSE NOT ELECTED

Paris, May 23. — M. Paul Deschanel was this afternoon elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

SARNIA'S CHANCE.

Standard Oil Company Spending a Million Dollars in Improvements There.

Port Huron, Mich., May 26.—The Standard Oil Company is spending a million dollars in improvements and the erection of new buildings for its Imperial Oil refinery in Sarnia, Ont., directly opposite Port Huron. New offices are being built and a large acreage has been purchased for future building.

The statement is made that the Standard Oil Company may centralize its American and Canadian interests in Sarnia, in order to escape the laws of the United States, which, under the recent Supreme Court decision, order the company divided into twenty-three subsidiary companies.

There are now eight hundred men at work in Sarnia at the plant of the Imperial and the vessels owned by the company are carrying vast quantities of oil to the North-West.

H. M. S. 'CORNWALL' HERE...

Commander Receives Sir Francis Langelier, the Lieutenant-Governor, on Board.

Quebec, May 26.—Sir Francois Langelier, Lieutenant-Governor of the province, yesterday paid an official visit to H.M.S. 'Cornwall,' which is now in Quebec, on its cruising tour with a batch of cadets. The vessel will remain in Quebec until the first of June, when the cadets will return to England for their examination.

Sir Francois Langelier, who was attended by Captain V. Pelletier, A.D.C., was welcomed by Captain Hodges and Commander Buchanan-Wolvarton. On leaving the 'Cornwall' the Lieutenant-Governor was given the usual salute of 17 guns.

O'BRIEN AND REDMOND.

May Join Hands and Force the Government to Give Home Rule.

Cork, May 25.—At the convention of the All-For-Ireland League, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, its founder, declared to-day that he and his friends were ready to bury the hatchet and join with the Redmondites in an effort to force the government to make the Home Rule Bill a measure acceptable to Ireland.

Mr. Timothy Healy stigmatized the financial provisions of the bill as false and fraudulent.

LYNCHED IN PUBLIC.

Tyler, Texas, May 25.—Dan Davis, a negro, was burned to death at a stake in the streets of Tyler early to-day, after he had confessed to criminally assaulting Miss Carrie Johnson, of this city, a week ago. Two thousand persons participated in the lynching.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system.

Accept no substitute; insist on having Hood's Sarsaparilla. Get it today.

WOULD EXILE KAISER FOR INJUDICIOUS REMARKS

Stormy Final Session of Reichstag—Social Democrat's Daring Statement Anent the Emperor's Threat to Alsace-Lorraine

Berlin, May 23.—The final session of the Reichstag yesterday was a most stormy one. The Social Democratic leader, George Ledebour, in referring to the Emperor's recent threat at a banquet at Strassburg that he would incorporate Alsace-Lorraine into Prussia, declared: 'A people like the English would in a parallel case either have smashed the throne to fragments or have confined a monarch making such remarks in some quiet castle in the same way as has been done to the mad King of Bavaria and ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, rose excitedly from his seat and answered, declaring that the nation which was devoted to the Emperor would know how properly to resent such attacks.

The Social Democrats, Albert Suedekum and Philip Scheidmann, and the Conservative, George Schultz, increased the uproar by hurling charges and counter charges at each other, the Socialists saying that it was a fine state of things when they instead of the Imperial Chancellor had to appear in defence of the constitution and citing the Conservative attacks on the Emperor

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg then made another attack on the Socialists.

The session was adjourned to Nov. 29. Before reading the Imperial rescript proroguing the House, the Chancellor briefly thanked the members for passing the public defence bills, which, he said, 'Give evidence at home and abroad of the resolute spirit in which the nation asserts its power by strengthening the guarantees of peace.'

Besides the budget, the only important legislation enacted was the army and navy bills, but the finance resolutions adopted yesterday will probably lead to legislation placing the treasury permanently on a firm basis. For their success in securing the passage through the Reichstag of the bills increasing the German army and navy, Emperor William yesterday bestowed decorations upon the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg; the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Alfred Von Tirpitz; the Minister of War, General Josias Von Heerlingen, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Herr Kuehn.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg is made a grand commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern, and Admiral Von Tirpitz receives the brilliants to the order of the Black Eagle, which disposes of the report that these two statesmen would be elevated to the rank of count.

JUDGES AVOID EXECUTION BY FIGHTING FOR OROZCO

General Orozco's headquarters, Jimenez, Mex., May 22.—With death as their punishment for complicity in a plot against revolutionary authorities, fourteen men, including two Supreme Court judges, and all prominent in the city of Chihuahua, to-day are proving their loyalty to Orozco and his cause by carrying rifles in his army as common soldiers, under permssion from that general.

Since their arrest in Chihuahua, and their arrival here under guard, they have denied their guilt. They were informed of the evidence tending to show that they had hatched, and all but carried out a plot to kidnap the secretary-general of the revolution, the governor of the state, and the chief of arms in Chihuahua, and to attempt to hold the city of Chihuahua for the federal government while Orozco was absent on his expedition against the federals under General Huertia.

In addition to this they were charged with being responsible for the recent bridge burning along the line of the Mexican Central. Their protestations of innocency of the charges and their loyalty to Orozco were heard coldly, and they begged for an opportunity to prove it by fighting in the army. They would have been executed had they not been granted permission to enlist in the army.

They were sent from here yesterday on a special train to the front. At Rellano, General Salazar will apportion them among the various commanders.

REBELS
DEFEATED.

Torreon, Mex., May 22.— A federal column under General Blanquet, with artillery, defeated a band of rebels near Avies in the state of Durango, ten miles east of Torreon in a three-hour battle yesterday. Rebel losses are said to be heavy, while the federals report none killed.

ITALY NOW HAS ELEVEN ISLANDS

The 'Temps' Says She Has Changed the Whole Political Map

Paris, May 22.—The extension of the Turco-Italian war is awakening the powers to the necessity of making renewed attempts to bring the conflict to an end. Italy's steady occupation of the Turkish islands in the Aegean Sea, which Turkey has answered by expelling Italians from the Ottoman Empire, is regarded here with considerable disquietude.

Italy is in control of eleven Turkish islands in the archipelago, and this, it is pointed out, totally modifies the equilibrium of force in one section of the water route round the world, which, with the completion of the Panama Canal, means a continuous global marine movement.

The 'Temps declared last night that Italy's occupation of the archipelago changes the whole political map, as the eastern Mediterranean enters into the dominion of the Triple Alliance. The turn of events, therefore, is distinctly against the interests of the triple entente and chiefly against those of Russia, and the time has arrived for the members of the triple entente to examine the situation seriously.

Various suggestions for mediation between Turkey and Italy have been proffered, including the calling of a congress of the European powers and a proposal to allow Italy to remain in Tripoli, as Engand has remained in Egypt, with Turkey retaining her legal control in the country, getting back her islands and receiving additional economic compensation.

AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

Count Von der Osten-Sacken Dies in Monte Carlo

Monte Carlo, May 22.—Count Nicolai Dmitrijevitch von der Osten-Sacken, Russian ambassador to Germany and dean of the diplomatic corps in Berlin, died here to-day in his eighty-second year.

Count von der Osten-Sacken, who was born March 26, 1831, entered diplomatic life in 1853. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to Sebastopol, in which city he remained throughout the Crimean War, after which he was created a count in his own right for valor displayed during the siege of Sebastopol. Later he went to The Hague as secretary of legation, and thence to Madrid as charge d'affaires, afterwards proceeding to the legations at Berne, Switzerland, and Turin. Just before the war between France and Germany he was appointed Russian Minister, resident in Darmstadt, where he remained eleven years until he was transferred to Munich. After a stay of two years in Bavaria as Minister, he returned to Russia and served in the Foreign Office for two years, afterwards returning to Munich and Darmstadt as minister. In 1895 he was appointed Russian Ambassador to the German Empire, and despite a severe paralytic stroke in 1899, retained that post for seventeen years.

ST. THOMAS HARBOR.

Copenhagen, May 22.—A bill for the improvement of the harbor of St. Thomas, D.W.I., which includes the deepening of the harbor, the building of wharves, ship yards and warehouses and the construction of docks for the largest steamers, passed both Houses of the Danish Parliament to-day.

CUBAN NEGRO CONSPIRACY

Discovered on the Tenth Anniversary of Independence

Havana, May 21.—There is no room for doubt last night of the existence of a negro conspiracy extending to all the provinces of the island, with the apparent intention of taking up arms against the Government. The plot was discovered yesterday, which was the tenth anniversary of Cuban independence. The negroes appear to have been roused to rebellion by the denial of what seems to them their just political rewards for services rendered in the war of independence in which they constituted a great majority of the Cuban forces.

The feeling against the Government has been intensified by a law denying the negroes the right to organize a political party.

The principal trouble now is in the vicinity of Sagua La Grande, in Santa Clara province, and Cruces, where two armed parties are operating, and in Oriente province, where several bands are converging on Guantanamo City, with the apparent purpose of making a display of force at that place. The Rural Guard succeeded in dispersing one small party and capturing two others.

The situation is considered sufficiently grave for the Government to despatch this evening a column of 1,200 men from Camp Columbia, composed of cavalry and infantry, with field and machine guns, bound for Santa Clara and Oriente provinces.

Near Sagua Le Grande a squad of rurales had an engagement with an armed band of negroes. One of the guard was killed and the negroes made their escape. From Cruces comes the report that the residents of the surrounding country are fleeing to the city for shelter. The insurgents are reported to have held up a locomotive and stolen many horses.

At Mariano, eight miles from Havana, the rural guard exchange shots with a party of negroes, capturing one of them and also nine rifles.

The secretary of the interior, Senor Bru, said last night that there was no doubt about the widespread racial conspiracy, which the Government is determined to deal with drastically, but that up to the present the only danger points are Santa Clara and Oriente. There are no symptoms of serious trouble, he added, in other parts of the island.

The situation resembles that preceding the last revolution, when the negroes in Febrary, 1906, conspired to make a simultaneous attack on all the rural guard posts, but only attacked that at Guanabacoa, the garrison of which was massacred. This was a prelude to the general rebellion which broke out in August of that year.

A late despatch received by the Government from Lejas, Santa Clara, says that a negro band headed by telegraph station at the Santissima plantation at Trinidad, in Santa Clara, and also burned a bridge of the railway from Sagua La Grande to Cienfuegos. Armenteros declares that it is his intention to do his utmost to destroy foreign property.

Santiago, Cuba, May 22.—The situation in Cuba is rapidly growing more serious. It is now estimated that over 5,000 negroes have taken up arms in the province of Oriente alone.

FURTHER
REINFORCEMENTS.

Havana, May 22.—Further reinforcements, consisting of two companies of infantry and two batteries of artillery, entrained here this morning for the province of Oreinte. They will assist the government troops already in that district, who number more than 1,200 men in the movement to surround the negro insurgents under General Estnoz and General Ivonet, who are operating at E. Caney, El Cobre and San Luis in the vicinity of Santiago.

The government has not received any further advices from the disturbed districts since last evening.

Santiago, Cuba, May 22.—The authorities consider the situation serious, but refuse to give out news. At Sevilla and Ocana the insurgents attacked and looted stores owned by Spaniards, who have protested to the Spanish consul at Guasimas. An encounter is reported between insurgents and the rural guard at Yerbaguinea, the guard having two men killed and several wounded.

The strike of the 'longshoremen has taken on a serious aspect, as it is impossible to load steamers, and the authorities are not able to give protection.

It is reported that two armed parties are operating in the Province of Matanzas, which hitherto has been reported tranquil.

Orders were issued this morning for additional troops to be prepared and to stand in readiness to take the field.

The newspapers complain that the Government is holding up all press despatches from the disturbed districts.

Santiago, Cuba, May 24.—A band of negro insurgents, apparently under the command of General Ivone, has attacked and captured El Caney Del Sitio, four miles from Palma Soriano, on the Bayamo branch of the Cuban Railroad. They sacked the town, committing many outrages.

LOOTING
STORES.

Havana, May 24.—Two stores in the village of San Marcos, in the vicinity of Guantanamo, belonging to the Fidelity Company, an American concern, were pillaged by a rebel band to-day. The negroes carried off all the stock as well as eight horses and $500 in cash.

The Cuban cruiser 'Cuba' has arrived at Guantanamo with reinforcements of infantry and artillery and arms for the local volunteers.

PROTECT
BRITISH SUBECTS.

Havana, May 24.—The British protected cruiser 'Melpomene,' commanded by Captain Henry M. Doughty, arrived here this morning and exchanged salutes with the fortress of Cabana.

Rumors are current in the city that she has come for the purpose of insisting on the fullest protection for British subjects and property in Cuba.

The 'Melpomene' brought in tow the British collier 'Domira,' which was stranded off Yokotan on May 9.

DOUBT
GOMEZ'S ABILITY.

Washington, D.C., May 24.—Abrogation of the Morua Law forbidding the organization of the negroes into a political party, is claimed by the negroes in Cuba as a basis for their movement, according to State Department advices. They are also declared to be striving for American intervention.

While President Gomez declares that he will do all in his power to protect foreign properties, doubt is expressed in official despatches of his ability to do this, owing to the scarcity of troops.

The island government has said it expects to crush the movement within ten days with the 2,000 troops it has in the field, but the negroes are avoiding encounters, their principal object apparently being the destruction of property. Reports of the burning of cane fields near Guantanamo are declared to be exaggerated.

SPEEDY END
PREDICTED.

Washington, May 24.—The insurrection in the eastern end of Cuba will come to an abrupt end within 24 hours according to the prediction of the manager of one of the great iron mining properties near Santiago. This official to-day cabled that advice to the headquarters of his company at Sparrow's Point near Baltimore, Md., and as he is on the ground and usually well informed, his opinion carried much weight with state department officials to whom it was communicated.

SHOCK TO GERMAN BOURSE

Owing to Warning Against Over Speculation by Commissioner-General for Stock Exchange

Berlin, May 25.—The German investment and speculative world has received a sensational shock in a recent official warning against 'over speculation from the Government commissioner-general for stock exchange transactions, functionally maintained for the purpose of controlling the 'regularity' of Bourse operations. His statement asserts that Germans are indulging in a perilous orgy of speculation, and he urges the banks to revoke credit in an effort to check the gambling spirit. He also recommends a revision of the local quotation whereby fluctuations in the market at various periods of the day can be seen at a glance, instead of the single quotations which are now published.

Both the Stock Exchange and banks are up in arms against the commissioner-general's action, which is assailed as both unwise and officious.

Herr Furstenberg, the well-known managing director of the Handels. Gesellschaft and one of the powers in the local financial world, denounces the warning as a Prussian police measure which, he declares, the financial world will not tolerate. Some banks are particularly hard hit by the 'warning' as they have been encouraging their customers of late to speculate and are now confronted by the disagreeable necessity of discouraging them.

Financial circles were also much agitated all the week over the speech of Arthur Gwinner, managing director of the Deutche Bank, in the Prussian House of Lords. Gwinner declared that the high tide of industrial prosperity which Germany had enjoyed the past year or two was bound to recede sooner or later.

The market interpreted this to mean that Gwinner thinks that bad times are immediately at hand. The Deutche Bank promptly issued a denial of this construction on its chief's remarks, but the impression remains irremovable that Gwinner peered into the future and discerned trouble at a not too distant date.

ITALY ADVANCING.

Rome, May 20.—A wireless despatch has been received from Admiral Amero announcing that the Island of Symi, off the west coast of Asia Minor and fifteen miles northwest of Rhodes, has been occupied by the Italians. The Turkish authorities and gendarmes have been made prisoners, and will be sent to Italy.

FIERCE RIOTS IN BUDA PEST END IN TERRIBLE BLOODSHED

Count Apponyi Appealed by Telegraph to Austrian Emperor for Universal Suffrage to End the Revolution Strange Conduct of Count Tisza

Buda Pest, May 23.—The Socialist proclamation of a general strike as a protest against the election of Count Tisza as president of the Lower House, had the most serious sequel in rioting to-day, which resulted in the killing of seven persons and the wounding of about 150 others, some of them severely. Only about one-third of the workers obeyed the order to strike. To the number of 50,000 they marched through the city attacking men at work and, being frustrated in their attempts to hold demonstrations outside the Parliament Buildings, resorted to reckless violence, pillaging and destroying property of all kinds.

The rioters stopped all traffic, formed barricades of street cars and demolished hundreds of gas lamps, and came into constant collision with the police and troops. The fighting continued until a late hour.

A second proclamation was issued by the Socialists to-night, however, calling on the strikers to stop rioting and resume work Friday morning. A notable feature of the outbreak was the participation of a large number of school boys and apprentices armed with revolvers. The rioters displayed a most stubborn spirit, remaining behind their barricades until driven to shelter by the police. The Parliament Buildings, the Stock Exchange, the banks and railway stations are now occupied by soldiers, and additional troops have been summoned from neighboring towns.

The origin of the outbreak was entirely political. It was due to dissatisfaction on the part of the Socialists with the prospects of getting universal suffrage, which was rendered more remote by the election of Count Tisza, the bitterest opponent of the extension of the franchise.

EVEN THOUGH
FIFTY ARE SHOT.

In the Lower House there were scenes of great disorder. The opposition members violently protested against the arbitrary action of the President and demanded a suspension of the sitting—a demand which Count Tisza curtly refused to entertain. Previously Count Tisza had definitely announced his attitude when he said: 'Even if fifty persons are shot down in this hall I shall not suspend the sitting.'

Finally the Opposition moved for a secret sitting to discuss the riots and the motion was carried. Francis Kossuth, leader of the United Opposition, then appealed to the Government for consent to place electoral reform before the army bill so as to restore peace.

Count Apponyi again demanded that the sitting be closed, but the President refused, saying that Parliament could not behave like an hysterical old woman. After considerable angry discussion the House adjourned.

In the meantime a deputation of workmen waited on Premier Lukacs and offered to stop the rioting if the men were permitted to hold an open air mass meeting. The Premier replied that he could only permit an indoor meeting. Thereupon Count Apponyi and others sent an appeal by telegraph to the Emperor in favor of universal suffrage, so that a revolution might be prevented.

Late to-night the Socialist Union, apparently fearing further bloodshed, called off the strike, which was originally intended to last four days.

Budapest, Hungary, May 23.—Sharp battles between the police and strikers have been frequent all over the city throughout the morning. Two strikers have been killed, and many of the police and strikers wounded, twenty-five of the latter very severely.

Practically all the trade unionist workmen in Budapest with the exception of municipal employees, struck work this morning as a result of a resolution passed last night by the Socialist Union, which proclaimed a general strike, as a protest against the election of Count Tisza, as Speaker of the Lower House. Count Tisza is a strong opponent of universal suffrage.

Fifty thousand workmen assembled this morning in the streets leading to Parliament Squsre, all the approaches of which were guarded by strong cordons of police. The strikers finding their efforts to obtain possession of Parliament Square unavailing, started wrecking windows and street lamps and destroying goods displayed in the shop windows. Then they began stoning the police, who drove them off repeatedly by charging them with their clubs.

The most serious encounter occurred on Outer Wigner street, where the strikers took possession of a big building from which they fired at the police with revolvers. Several of the policemen were hit with bullets, and the officer in charge ordered the men to return the fire.

Several volleys were fired into the crowd and two of the strikers fell dead, while a dozen more were wounded.

The strikers in the building, unable to withstand the sharp reply of the police, dashed out of the doors and fled in all directions. Several of the street car lines have been suspended since morning.

The strike has been only partially successful, many of the factories continuing to work under the protection of detachments of police.

SPEED CAUSED PRINCE'S DEATH

Car Was Going at Rate of 50 Miles an Hour When Accident Occurred

Berlin, May 21.— The full story of the fatal automobile accident to Prince George William, son of the Duke of Cumberland, shows that reckless speed on the road was partly the cause. The chauffeur, who had an arm broken, was taken to the castle of Herr Von Hagan and only this morning was he sufficiently recovered to give a connected account of the tragedy.

The Prince was driving at a rate of from forty-five to fifty miles an hour with his valet at his side, and the chauffeur behind. Near the village of Nackel the car skidded and jumped with such violence that the Prince lost his grasp of the steering gear. The great sixty-five horse-power car rushed on uncontrolled for one hundred feet and then suddenly turned at right angles and shot into the forest. The impetus may be realized from the fact that it tore down a pine, smashed a young oak and two firs, and charged a group of three pines, which were hurled over and smashed.

The cause of the accident is easy to explain. The road was excellent, but the place where the disaster occurred for about fifty yards had been newly macadamized and strewn with gravel and loose stones, which caused the car to skid.

A PRINCE AGAIN.

Archduke Who Married a Commoner Reinstated to Former Rank.

Vienna, May 24.—The Archduke Ferdinand Charles, who renounced his rank and titles two years ago in order to marry the beautiful Bertha Czuber, the daughter of a professor in the Vienna University, and in order to do so assumed the name of Charles Burg, has been pardoned and reinstated to his rank. His wife will receive the title of Countess.

It is generally believed that the Archduke was secretly married to Fraulein Czuber as long ago as 1904, but the formal announcement was made only two years ago. The Archduke was specially interested in engineering, and he met Fraulein Czuber at the technical high school here, where her father was a professor. The girl was but 16 when he met her, but the youth between whom and the throne there were only three lives, immediately fell in love with her and gave up everything for her sake. His name was never connected with that of any Royal princess.

TANG SHAO YI RESIGNS.

Pekin, May 23.—Revised estimates of the Chinese budget for 1912 show a revenue of 297,000,000 taels ($207,900,000) and an expenditure of 576,000,000 taels ($403,200,000), including extra army expenditures of 32,000,000 taels ($22,400,000) and provisional administrative expenditure of 110,000,000 taels ($77,000,000.)

Premier Tang Shao Yi has sent in his resignation in consequence of the violent attack by the National Council on his alleged prodigal expenditure of the recent small loans.

SPANISH INTRIGUES.

Madrid, May 22.—Persistent reports are current of an approaching ministerial crisis in Spain due to alleged dissensions between Premier Jose Canalejas and the other members of the cabinet. These dissensions are attributed to intrigues by the Conservatives headed by ex-Premier Antonio Maura, who seeks to return to power.

AIMED TO END DUELLING

German Reichstag Resolution Against Practice.

(Special Correspondent of the New York Evening Post).

Berlin, April 30.—One of the unlooked for results of the new army and navy bills has been to bring the question of the official recognition of the duel into the forefront of publicity. The passage at arms between the Minister of War and the Catholic party during the debate in the Reichstag on the army bill has again shed sharp light on the yawning gulf between the view the great mass of the German people take of this subject and the ideals cherished by those in authority over them.

The question is almost the only one on which Catholic & Liberal opinion are agreed. The Catholic Church forbids the duel as a contravention of the divine law. Liberal opinion condems it on general ethical grounds. Military, official, and aristocratic opinion defends it as indispensable in a cultivated society, where the ideals of courage and honor are constantly being sapped by exposure to the softening influences of civilized life. The case over which Gen. von Heeringen drew the heavy artillery of the Centre party is typical of the abuses to which the duel as an institution lends itself. The affair occurred some two years back, but the facts about it have only recently become known. It has the special interest of having been the subject of an Imperial pronouncement and affords a glaring example of the conflict of views between military and enlightened civilian opinion the the duel.

Two physicians, Dr. Schumm and Dr. Sambeth, practised in the little town of Mergentheim in Wertemberg. Both were medical officers of the reserve (Landwehr). Dr. Schumm was further at the head of the local volunteer ambulance association. This office is elective, and it chanced that in 1909, Dr. Sambeth was elected in the place of Dr. Schumm. Germans set great value upon honorary offices and Dr. Schumm took his defeat hard. He seems to have believed that his successful rival had intrigued against him unfairly and he made up his mind to force Sambeth to fight him. The modus operandi was simple. He wrote an insulting letter to Sambeth, who had in no way provoked him knowing that Sambeth, a pious Catholic, would have to respond by a challenge, or be disgraced. The expected challenge did not come. Sambeth appealed to the law and to a professional court of honor, such as exists for all the learned professions in Germany. In both instances he was successful. Schumm was convicted of libelling his rival and fined.

The court of honor composed of professional colleagues of the two men declared unhesitatingly in favor of Sambeth. It was clear from the first that Schumm's motive was to force a duel on a man from whon he had received no provocation. Sambeth said that he refused to settle his quarrels on the duelling ground. His reasons were divine and human law, common sense, and regard for his familily.

Schumm then took the matter before the military court of honor which had jurisdiction over him and Sambeth in their capacity as reserve officers. The military tribunal condemned Sambeth as decisively as the others had upheld him. Right and wrong, religion, law, and so forth, had nothing to do with the matter. Sambeth had been grievously insulted and had not responded by a challenge. The court recommended that he be forthwith compulsorily retired from the army. In due course the finding of the court came before the Emperor, as commander-in-chief, for confirmation. Now the Emperor is the last man in the world to disregard religious scrupies. Sambeth had been guided by his conscience and no man should take it ill of him. In his rescript on the case the Emperor says that it was not a matter for a court of honor at all. A refusal to fight a duel on religious grounds does not require the intervention of such a tribunal. On the other hand, officers who in this respect do not share the fundamental views of their brother officers cannot retain their position in the service. His Majesty therefore declined to act upon the recommendation of the court of honor, ordered its removal from the archives, and in view of the fact that Dr. Sarpeth had given no provocation for the insult, permitted him, as an act of grace, to send in his resignation.

It should be noted that no one defends Dr. Schumm. It is agreed that his conduct was wrong from any standpoint! The root of the matter, however, is that officers who are insulted must challenge the insulter, if he be of fighting rank, capable of satisfaction in the German phrase, and officers who are challenged must accept the challenge. In law, of course, either to fight or challenge is a crime.

GARIBALDI TO FIGHT OROZCO

Grandson of the Great Italian Liberator Takes Supreme Command of Federals

San Antonio, Tex., May 23.—Anticipating the renewal of rebel activity in the state of Sonora, Mexico, President Madero has rushed Col. Guiseppe Garibaldi, soldier of fortune and grandson of the great Italian liberator, into Sonora as supreme in command of all federal troops in the state. Garibaldi arrived at Agua Prieta, two miles across the border from Douglas, today. He is at the head of 800 troops, mostly mounted, including a machine gun detachment.

Garibaldi enjoys the unbounded confidence of Madero. He was with the President in his revolt against Diaz, and the troops under his command captured Juarez and precipitated the resignation of Diaz. The Italian commander 'carries his bank roll with him,' and is known to have had $250,000 in his luggage when he passed throuh Eagle Pass, Texas, a week ago en route to Sonora. Besides this, he is said to have carte blanc from Madero to draw upon the latter's private bank account for any amount. Madero is known to have a large private fortune cached in El Paso, San Antonio and other American banks.

Garibaldi has advised Madero that Orozco plans to invade Sonora, probably from Casas Grandes, in the event he is forced to retreat upon Chihuahua City by the Federal army under General Huerta.

Sonora offers rich 'pickings' for the rebels, as the state has not been foraged clean of all supplies as has Chihuanhua, and it is Garibaldi's intention to mobolize all Federal troops in the state and give battle as soon as the rebels come within striking distance and then attempt to prevent them scattering over the country and waging guerilla, warefare.

CHURCHILL WILL BECOME TORY

When the Conservatives Abjure Protection and Favor Home Rule Says the 'Chronicle'

London, May 22.—A sketch of Mr. Churchill's career appears in last night's 'Pall Mall Gazette,' leads the 'Chronicle' to-day to assume that the Unionists are hoping that Mr. Churchill will once again step across the floor of the House. The wish is father to be the thought,' declares the 'Chronicle.' When the Conservative party abjures protection, and accepts the principle of governing Ireland according to Irish ideas, it may hope for the return of one of the most daring, fertile, brilliant minds in present day politics. He is undoubtedly the right man at the Admiralty at a conjuncture like the present, though it must be added that to those radicals who are devoted heart and soul to the old watch words, 'peace, retrenchment, reform,' his acts and speeches cause sad perturbation.'

THE COAL STRIKE

Men Not Satisfied with Minimum Scale Decisions.

London, May 21.—The Miners' Federation met to-day to discuss with the district boards the decision of the various minimum scale decisions throughout the coal fields.

There was much dissatisfaction with these decisions, especially in South Wales, where they were considered to have been invariably against the men.

It is believed certain the government would be appealed to for further legislation to reorganize the boards.

OFFICERS TELL WHY 'TITANIC' WENT DOWN

London, May 21.—Charles Herbert Lightoller, second officer of the 'Titanic,' was on the witness stand throughout the day at the resumed sitting of the Board of Trade inquiry into the disaster. His evidence was practically a reiteration of that given before the Sensatorial Committee in the United States. He stuck to his belief that the light seen from the 'Titanic' was 'undoubtedly the light of a ship not more than five miles away. There was no pack ice and as far as I could see, nothing to prevent the vessel passing to the 'Titanic.'

To the 'extraordinary circumstance that there was not the slightest swell on the surface of the sea, Lightoller attributed the lookouts failure to sight the iceberg in time to avoid it, and hence the occurrence of the disaster.

BALFOUR ON THE EMPIRE.

London, May 21.—Mr. Balfour, speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the Victoria League of the Empire, said: 'The British Empire presents a unique spectacle in the history of the world of an Empire joined together not by force, not even by constitutional ties, but by mutual affection, by a sense of common origin and common civilization, common inheritance of law, culture and freedom of their institutions. I believe the whole trend of events is bringing closer together the widely scattered elements out of which the Empire is composed; that as they have one after another left the position of tutelage under which they necessarily were in their early infancy, they are one after another developing into great states, so that they are more and more feeling that those great states are parts of one yet greater whole. I am a profound believer in the truth that local patriotism properly understood is no obstacle to a larger patriotism.'

WIRELESS TO BE COMPULSORY

Service on all Ocean Ships Engaging Attention of British Government

London, May 21.—Mr. Samuel, postmaster-general, in submitting the post-office budget in the House of Commons yesterday, said the questions of compulsory wireless installation on ships and the conditions that should be imposed for continuous service were matters that were engaging the close attention of the President of the Board of Trade and himself. Probably they would be considered at the international conference on wireless telegraphy in London next month.

Provisional arrangements, added Mr. Samuel, had been made with the Marconi Company for the erection through the British Empire of wireless stations able to communicate with each other at a distance of 2,000 miles or more. Six stations would be erected at first. One would be in England. Probably the next two would be located respectively in Egypt and British East Africa. There would be another in India, another at Singapore, another in South Africa, and the Australian Government would erect one for itself. The cost in round figures for each station, excluding the sites of the buildings, would be £60,000.

Mr. Samuel, referring to the growth of postal business in London, said the post-office contemplated constructing its own tube railway, running east and west, for the convenience of mails and parcels. Mr. Samuel said a fifty percent reduction in telephone charges between England and France had not yet been effected because the new cables had not yet been connected by land lines to Paris. Steps were being taken to extend telephonic communication with the Continent, and it would not be long before London was in communication with Berlin.

DROPPED OUT OF THE EMPIRE

Mr. Bonar Law Continues Bryce-Flavored Agitation When Discussing Canadian Navy

Glasgow, May 22.—Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at a great Unionist demonstration in Glasgow last night, suggested that imperial preference was the most likely solution of the present industrial unrest. Quoting the example of Canada, he said the moment she gave us the preference British exports jumped to three times the quantity sent previously. We had last year in the question of Canadian-American reciprocity a lesson which he hoped had sunk into the minds and hearts of the people of this country. (Cheers.)

'That arrangement,' said Mr. Law, 'would inevitably have been followed by complete reciprocity, and would have meant that our future share of Canadian trade would have been precisely our share in the trade of the States.

Mr. Churchill the other day spoke of what the colonies could do in defence. How much could they do if the Government had their way? Canada would have been dropped out of the Empire and have formed an alliance with the great nation on the other side of her. (Shame).

'I have always had the hope and belief that the goal for which we should aim is real federation, an imperial federation in which the United Kingdom and every one of the colonies would be represented.

'A few days ago a Canadian minister, Mr. White, made a speech which may have far-reaching consequences. He said that Canada was ready to make an arrangement. (Cheers).

'Well, I misjudge the feeling of my countrymen if we are not ready to make it, and that right now. (Cheers).

'There are great difficulties. Nothing worth doing was ever easy. There are great difficulties, but the difficulties do not grow less; they grow greater as time goes on. In my belief if some arrangement is not made soon it will never be made.'

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

Photographic Developer as an Aid in Scientific Investigation.

London, May 22.—An ordinary photographic developer is proving of the utmost value in an important scientific investigation by St. Bartholomew's Pathological Laboratories in the causes of the degeneration of blood vessels.

In the commonest form of arterial degeneration, said a member of the medical staff, the vessels become hard and brittle, due to the lime and salts deposited in their walls. The photographic developer has solved the long-standing problem of determining the exact amount of these salts in the walls of the diseased blood vessels.

A thinly cut section of the suspected tissue is placed for a moment in a red aniline dye, which stains deep pink any of the parts that have undergone fatty degeneration. This stain, however, does not attack the deposits of lime and salts, which are often a more advanced stage of fatty degeneration.

The section is therefore placed in a solution of strong silver nitrate. In the solution it is colorless. The next step is to transfer the specimen, after it has been washed, into a bath of ordinary photographic developer. This acts on the silver nitrate solution soaked up, so to speak, by the lime particles, and precipitates a black compound of silver, just as it does on a photographic plate.

Looked at through the microscope then, any particles of lime and salts present in the tissue stand out unmistakably as jet-black dots.

EXCLUDE TARIFF.

Sir Chas. Owen Would Not Discuss the Question at Imperial Trade Conftrence.

('Canadian Associated Press.')

London, May 21.—Sir Charles Owen, member of the Imperial Trade Commission, speaking at the Imperial Industries Club tonight, said the terms of reference empowered in the commission were wide, but he believed it the right course to exclude the fiscal question therefrom. Premiers Fisher and Ward at the Imperial Conference were both against this subject forming a matter for the commission to deal with. He believed that with the fullest possible development of trade within the Empire we should also trade to become producers for the world at large.

THE HON. GEO. E. FOSTER TALKED TO BUSINESS MEN ABOUT INCREASING TRADE

Met Members of Board of Trade Wednesday Afternoon, and Told Them Government Was Prepared to Spend Money on the Port of Montreal.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, addressed the members of the Board of Trade in the Exchange Hall Wednesday Mr. Huntly R. Drummond, in the absence of Mr. R. W. Reford, who has gone to the conference of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in London, presided, and was supported on the platform by Mr. R. J. Dale, second vice-president of the Board of Trade, and Mr. L. E. Geoffrion, and Mr. H. Laporte, two former presidents of the Chambre de Commerce.

Mr. Foster, who spoke for 45 minutes, strongly urged closer co-operation between the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, and the Montreal Board of Trade and business men, and suggested the appointment of two committees, one dealing with the export trade of the Dominion and the other with inter-provincial trade. In spite of a slight bronchial trouble, Mr. Foster's voice was distinctly audible in every part of the room.

Mr. Foster, who was warmly cheered on rising, said: 'I began to think as I was sitting here, that I was perfectly justified in concluding that I was a pretty brave kind of man. The chairman has covered up my bravery or audacity in an admirable way. I am here on my own invitation. I forced myself upon the Board of Trade, but you would never dream so from the kindly manner in which the chairman introduced me. There is no need for any apology for my temerity in asking the business men of Montreal to come to this meeting. I am simply here to have a little talk, to introduce myself and become acquainted with the members of the Board of Trade of this city, one of the foremost, if not the foremost city in our Dominion. The Board of Trade is one of the most national boards in the country. We are present to discuss some methods of co-operation in which a greater measure of commercial success can be attained. The boards of trade are now more modern and lay more stress upon doing things than talking about them. The boards of trade in the western parts of the Dominion are very modern indeed, and they are doing things that the members of the boards of days gone by would never have dreamed of doing. I think we are well agreed upon two points. Primarily we are interested in the interchange of commodities, that is what business men are engaged in, and secondly, that the basis of interchange must be production. Without production there can be no interchange of commodities. The Department of Trade and Commerce finds itself in the same position. That department has to deal with the interchange of commodities either between ourselves or between ourselves and foreign countries. The Minister of Trade and Commerce is supposed to know everything, and to conduct everything. That is more supposition than reality. There are many men in the country who have a great deal of business experience and who possess many bright and practical commercial ideas. Surely there must be some way in which these bright and practical ideas can be brought before the department at Ottawa. Gentlemen, I am here to ask your co-operation. I wish my department to be utilized in doing everything that is possible in fostering and extending the commercial interests of the Dominion. The government and the department can place tariffs upon the statute book, and whether you are free traders or protectionists, you will admit that a tariff affects both the production and the interchange of commodities. The government can by tariffs stimulate or depress, change or alter the currents of production and the currents of the interchange of those productions.

'We can proceed, continued Mr. Foster, in the matter of tariffs and agreements based on those tariffs, so that the preferential interchange of commodities between ourselves and foreign countries can be favorable to us, and better results accomplished in foreign markets. We give a preference to Great Britain, but receive none in return. We give a preference to South Africa, and receive in return a preference averaging, over a wide range of articles, about 3 percent. We give a preference to New Zealand, and get a significant preference in return. We recently arranged a preference with certain islands of the West Indies, which will enable Canada to become a much more active competitor with the United States for the trade of those islands. My department is also negotiating for a similar arrangement with Australia, which I hope will soon become effective. We shall then have encircled the whole British Empire with preferential tariffs. The Government has done a pretty good measure of work.

Some of us men know what margins are. Well, there is too wide a margin to-day between our exports and our imports. I do not quarrel with the imports coming into the country, still less with the exports going out. Let me quote two facts. In 1903 Canadas' imports were $208,000,000 and her exports $212,000,000. But by 1912 this had been reversed, imports amounting to $512,000,000 and exports to $285,000,000, a balance of $227,000,000 on the wrong side. It means that while we were not importing too much we were exporting too little, and if the exports approximated imports it would mean much more employment of labor in Canada. It was to aid this that the Government was aiming to secure a first-class steamship connection with the West Indies by next January, when they expected the preferential arrangement to go into effect, while they also intended to work towards improving and cheapening cable communication with the islands.

The Government have done their duty, it is up to the Boards of Trade, the makers and the distributors of the Dominion to live up to their best traditions, to enter into and gather up the fruits of these markets. I would suggest that the Board of Trade appoint two committees, one to study export trade and the other interprovincial trade. Let the committees make suggestions and plans, and shape and formulate them into practical propositions. The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa will do all they can to put them into force. Further, you gentlemen can come to me at Ottawa, or I will come to you here for personal conference.

Mr. H. Laporte proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Foster for his splendid address. The resolution was seconded by Mr. W. I. Gear and carried amid loud applause.

NO DRYDOCKS HERE FOR MANY BIG CANADIAN LINERS

Ottawa, May 22.—The development of Canada's natural harbors and the necessity of providing adequate facilities to meet the requirements of the larger vessels now in commission or building are the two subjects which are being most earnestly considered by the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. F. D. Monk.

With a view to grappling with the question in an effective manner the minister has collected information which supplies some startling details. It is computed that on the St. Lawrence there are at present twenty-five vessels visiting Quebec and Montreal, that could not be drydocked at any of these ports in case of accident. This state of affairs assumes a deeper gravity in view of the larger ship under construction or projected for the St. Lawrence River route, and the principal Canadian ocean ports. At present the Allan Line is building two new ships, the 'Alsatian' and 'Albyniun,' each with a gross tonnage of 17,000, greater by almost 3,000 tons than any other vessels now visiting Quebec and Montreal.

The information in the minister's hands shows that Canadian ocean ports on the Atlantic, as compared with New York and Boston in regard to ship repairing facilities, are far behind. Considering the rapid development of Canadian trade and the increasing number of large vessels calling at Canadian ports the inadequacy of dry dock and repair equipment is emphasized to a large extent. New York, including Brooklyn and Hoboken yards, has five large drydocks, three of which are owned by the United States Government; forty floating docks of 200 tons, to 1,500 tons lifting capacity, and nine marine railways of 150 to 4,000 tons capacity.

At Boston there are five dry docks, two of which are owned by the Government, and five marine railways, varying in capacity from 300 to 2,000 tons. Montreal has two small dry docks, to which is to be added soon a large floating dock now under construction. At Quebec there is to be found one Government drydock, three small floating docks, one patent slip, and two gridirons. On the Levis side of the St. Lawrence River a large drydock is under contemplation. Halifax has one Government drydock, and four patent slips of 150 to 3,000 tons capacity. St. John has three gridirons and a large drydock is also proposed.

CONDITIONS
BAD IN NEW YORK.

But even in New York with her great facilities under existing conditions there are seventeen trans-Atlantic steamers calling at New York that could not be dry-docked anywhere in the United States and 35 steamers that could not be dry-docked in the port of New York. The prevailing length of the large existing drydocks is between 700 and 800 feet, but the development in the size of ships renders these docks unfit for use. Docks of 1,150 feet, will be required at a very near date, the largest being constructed with a view of docking one or more vessels at the same time.

The late Government passed the Drydock Subsidies' Act in 1910, and the present Government amended in 1912, increasing the maximum expenditure upon which a subsidy would be paid. The Hon. Mr. Monk has an extensive memorandum relating to the drydocks and graving docks of the world prepared for him by Mr. St. Laurent, assistant deputy minister of public works, and the minister's extensive trip through eastern and western Canada this summer, beginning in a few days, will be for the object of familiarizing him with the actual conditions.

Since the advent of the present ministry to office the following drydocks have been proposed and will be shortly under way: Esquimalt, total cost, $2,637,801; Sault Ste. Marie, cost $9,000,000; Toronto, cost, $894,121; Owen Sound, total cost, $150,000. A drydock is proposed at St. John, N.B., while the plans of Sydney, N.S., are as yet incomplete. At Halifax an extension is projected, while proposals are called for at Levis or Quebec. In connection with the latter an expert from England will arrive in a few days to decide on the respective qualifications of the two places. It is possible that from the data gathered the Hon. Mr. Monk will recommend in a few months a Drydock Subsidiary Act and enlarge some of its clauses to meet special requirements.

BANQUET TO BE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Leaders of the Liberal Party Will Gather Round Sir Wilfrid at Reform Club Dinner

To-morrow (Wednesday) is the date of the great banquet to be tendered to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Montreal Reform Club at the Windsor Hotel.

The members of the Reform Club, assisted by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, have practically completed the arrangements and the banquet will be probably the most important ever held by the Liberal party in Canada, for many leaders of the party from one end of the country to the other have signified their intention of being present.

These include all the members of Sir Wilfrid's cabinet which went out of power on Sept. 21st last, Sir Lomer Gouin and many of his colleagues in the Provincial Government, the Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, the Hon. Mr. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, the Hon. Mr. Morris, leader of the Opposition in Manitoba, Mr. A. B. Copp, Liberal leader in New Brunswick, Mr. N. W. Rowell, Liberal leader in Ontario, besides many Liberal members of the Federal and Provincial Houses and leading Liberals of Montreal district. About 500 guests altogether are expected.

Amongst those who have accepted invitations are:—The Hon. Mr. Graham, the Hon. Mr. Pugsley, the Hon. Sir Fred. Borden, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. Mackenzie King, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Hon. R. Lemieux, the Hon. Dr. Beland, the Hon. A. K. McLean, Hugh Guthrie, M.P., F. B. Carvell, M.P., N. W. Rowell, Toronto, Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier Murray, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Leon Garneau, the new president of the Montreal Reform Club, will preside at the banquet.

NAVIGATION ASSOCIATION

Delegates From Every Maritime Country Will Visit Montreal

Ottawa, May 20. —The Canadian delegates to the International Association of Navigation Congress, which opens in Philadelphia on May 25, leave to-morrow and Wednesday. There will be delegates at the Congress from thirty-eight countries. The Danube Commission and the Suez Canal are represented as well as all the large shipping corporations of the world.

At the close of the Congress the delegates will take a trip through a number of the western states. At the Soo Canal they will become guests of the Canadian Government, and will go across to Owen Sound and visit Toronto.

They will be in Ottawa on June 15, where they will be tendered a banquet at the new Chateau Laurier, by the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on behalf of the Dominion Government. From Ottawa the delegates will go to Montreal and will be taken from the St. LaLwrence to Quebec on a government steamer.

CANADIAN COMMISSIONS HANDICAPPED

Ottawa, May 21.—A conference was held this morning in the office of the Premier between the members of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission, consisting of Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., Mr. Chas. Magrath and Mr. H. H. Powell, K.C., and Mr. Borden. The commission discussed with the Premier the general policy of the commission and the plans of making it of more use to Canada. The members of the commission find that they are at a great disadvantage when meeting with the American section. The American commissioners have behind them a body of trained and expert army engineers, who can readily investigate any question which arises. Their expert advice is of the greatest assistance to the American board. The Canadian commissioners can command no such body of thoroughly trained hydraulic and civil engineers, for no similar service exists in Canada. It is understood the commission urged that the creation of such a body of men be encouraged. The only case of importance which is before the commission is the application of the Ontario and Minnesota Power Company for the rights of power development on the Rainy River.

STUDENT RATES.

Were Made Originally For Westerners Attending Eastern Universities.

Ottawa, May 21.—Rates on everything from university students to the carriage of coal were discussed before the Railway Commission at this morning's sitting of that body here. A number of important applications came up.

The complaint of various universities that the railways proposed abolishing, after July 1 next, the one-half-the-one-way fare at which they have hitherto carried students to eastern universities was next heard. The Hon. E. H. Phippen, K.C., for the Canadian Northern, explained that the rates had originally been made to allow western students to attend eastern universities. Now, however, these institutions had been established in the west.

He was of opinion, however, that the rates might reasonably be allowed to remain in force in the case of students from the west who had already started their course here, and the matter was left over for discussion between the railways and universities with that end in view.

POSTAL FRAUDS.

Firms Mailing Matter in Bulk and Later as Drop-letters.

Ottawa, May 21.—The attention of the postoffice department has been drawn to the custom of some business houses and companies having a quantity of letters for delivery in certain outside towns of placing a one cent stamp on each of the letters and then forwarding them in bulk by express to the place of distination to be posted there as local, or drop letter. By this means they seek to avoid payment of the two cent postage rate upon their letters and defraud the postoffice of half of its due amount of revenue. This practice is, of course, illegal, and postmasters are warned to be very careful not to allow letters forwarded as described to be delivered as local letters through their offices. The order of the department is to the effect that if it should be found that any postmaster is not exercising sufficient care in this matter he will be held responsible for whatever amount of revenue may be lost through his neglect.

GRAIN COMMISSIONERS.

Members Asked to Meet Mr. Foster Before He Sails.

Ottawa, May 21.—The Hon. George E. Foster has asked the members of the new board of Grain Commissioners to have a conference with him in Ottawa next week before he leaves for England. The general policy of the board for the coming season will be discussed. Mr. Foster sails on May 31st for England to attend the Imperial Trade Commission. It is not likely he will be able as a result to go to Australia this year.

SUCCESSION DUES.

Toronto, May 23.— A cheque for $51,770 has been received by the Provincial Treasurer as succession dues of the estate of the late Robert Meighen, of Montreal. The millionaire's total estate amounted to $2,683,000, and his holdings in Ontario totalled $848,000.

MR. E. J. CHAMBERLIN G. T. R. PRESIDENT



MR E. J. CHAMBERLIN.
Successor to the late Mr. C. M. Hays as president of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. Alfred W. Smithers, chairman of the G. T. and G. T. P. railways, on Friday announced that the vacancies caused by the death of the late Mr. Charles M. Hays had been filled. The official statement was as follows:

'Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, has been appointed president of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies, to succeed the late Mr. Charles M. Hays. Mr. Chamberlin has also been elected a member of the Grand Trunk Board in the place of Mr. Hays.

'Mr. William Wainwright, second



MR. WM. WAINWRIGHT,

vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has been elected fisst vce-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Mr. M. M. Reynolds has been elected a director of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and second vice-president.

'In making the announcement with regard to the late Mr. Hays' successor, the chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company wishes to take the opportunity of congratulating the vice-president, Mr. William Wainwright, on the completion of his 50 years' connection with the company, during which time he has continuously rendered important and faithful service, and the chairman desires to especially recognize the readiness with which, at his request, Mr. Wainwright handled the company's affairs in the circumstances arising from the lamented death of Mr. Hays.

'The chairman is pleased to announce that the board have made certain arrangements with Mr. Wainwright in recognition of his valuable services, which Mr. Wainwright informs the chairman have given him great pleasure and gratification.'

Mr. Edson J. Chamberlain was born at Lancaster, N.H., and educated at Montpelier Methodist Seminary. He entered the railway service in 1871 as timekeeper in the car shops of the Central Vermont Railway at St. Alban's, Vt. From 1872 to 1875 he was clerk in the paymaster's office and the office of the superintendent of transportation. From 1875 to 1876 he occupied the position of corresponding secretary for the general superintendent, and in 1877 became private secretary to the general manager. In April, 1884, Mr. Chamberlain was appointed superintendent of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway, and of the Central Vermont Line steamers, running between Chicago and Ogdensburg. From September 1, 1886, to October 1, 1905, he was general manager of the Canada Atlantic Railway. In 1906 he went into railway construction business, carrying on this work for three years, during which time much of his work was in Mexico. In January, 1909, Mr. Chamberlain was appointed vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific by the late Mr. C. M. Hays. He succeeded Mr. Frank W. Morse. Mr. Chamberlin had his headquarters at Winnipeg, and since the disaster, which robbed the Grand Trunk of its president, has been acting president of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The newly appointed first vice-president, Mr. William Wainwright, was born in Manchester, England. He was first employed in a junior capacity in the Manchester, Sheffield and Lancashire system, but came to Canada in 1852, entering the offices here as senior clerk in the chief accountant's office, afterwards holding the position of secretary to the managing director. He was manager in 1896 and in 1906 was appointed general assistant and comptroller.

Another strong man has received promotion in the appointment of Mr. M. M. Reyolds to the second vice-presidency. Coming here from the National Railways of the Mexican republic, Mr. Reynolds found himself particularly at home as head of the financial and accounting department.

FAREWELL TO CORNWALL K.C.

Complimentary Banquet to Mr. R. A. Pringle, Ex-M.P., on Leaving for Ottawa

Cornwall, Ont., May 23.— The complimentary banquet tendered to Mr. R. A. Pringle, K.C. ex-M.P., by the citizens of Stormont ,Dundas and Glengarry, the Algonquin, Stanley Island, last night, was in the nature of a farewell on the occasion of his removing from his home town of Cornwall to Ottawa, to practise his profession as head of the firm of Pringle, Thompson and Burgess.



Mr. R. A. Pringle, K.C.

About a hundred and fifty of the leading citizens of the united counties were in attendance, the party being conveyed to the island from Cornwall by the steamer 'City of Toronto.' The citizens' band of Cornwall was in attendance. The chair was occupied by Judge O'Reilly. Letters of regret were received from the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Conada, Sir J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario; the Hon. Robert Rogers, the Hon. F. D. Monk, the Hon. J. D. Reid, the Hon. Sam Hughes and others.

The chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and Mr. Pringle made a happy acknowledgment. He referred to his early days, the practice of his profession in the counties, his political struggles and the kindnesses received at the hands of the people. He spoke of the good work done by Canada's public men, and paid a high tribute to the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden.

GOVERNMENT'S NAVAL POLICY

Rumored that Nationalists Object to Present Scheme—Mr. Borden Not Going to London

Ottawa, May 23.—Some surprise, and not a little speculation, is being caused by a semi-official announcement to the effect that all reports to the effect that Premier Borden, the Hon. J. D. Hazen, and perhaps another minister, are going to London are conjectural. T heGovernment has said all along that a navy policy will be framed before the next session of Parliament, and that the Admiralty will be consulted. Now it is announced that all talk of a trip to London is conjecture. It has been stated on the ministerial authority that representatives of the Dominion Government would arrive in London in June. It is believed here that there is a difference of opinion with the Nationalist members of the cabinet as to the proposals which Canada is to make to the Admiralty, and that the ministers cannot get away until some basis of agreement is arrived at, if that is possible.

WHY SIR LOMER WON

Lieutenant-Governor Sir Francois Langelier's Views.

His Honor, Sir Francois Langelier, who has been on a brief visit to the city, was seen by a representative of the 'Witness' on the eve of his departure for Quebec.

'No,' said Sir Francois, 'the success of the Gouin Government at the recent elections was not unexpected at Quebec. But what contributed to the great result, more even than the splendid record of Sir Lomer Gouin and the individual members of his Cabinet, was the disapproval of the electors in the province of Quebec of the hostile policy pursued at Ottawa by the Hon. F. D. Monk, the Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, Postmaster-General, against the Naval policy adopted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of the late government, toward the support of the British Empire. And Quebec certainly entered its protest against the programme of the Nationalist party, led by Bourassa, against any help being given to Britain to increase the Imperial Navy, unless there was representation.

'The people of Quebec are decidedly not opposed to giving help to the Old Country as regards the strengthening of the navy. Bourassa last fall made a great fight against Sir Wilfrid Laurier on account of the Navy, but Sir Wilfrid carried the province of Quebec. The Liberals lost the last Federal election not on the questions of the Navy or Reciprocity, but on account of religion and race, and because Sir Wilfrid had not established separate schools in the North-West provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Several members of the Federal Parliament who then opposed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the late Parliament at Ottawa, have now become members of the present Government, and are doing exactly waht the ex-Premier proposed.

'As regards education, continued Sir Francois Langelier, an enormous change is taking place in Quebec. Normal schools are being built, technical and high commercial schools are being established, the educational vote has been increased from $300,000 to $1,250,000, and will still further be increased, while the large grants of $25,000 have been made to the McGill University and the Laval Universities of Quebec and Montreal.'

SIKH WOMEN MAY REMAIN

An Act of Grace Because Their Husbands Are Living in Canada

Ottawa, May 23.—The wives of the two Sikhs who were detained at Vancouver for deportation, because they had violated the Immigration Act, and whose case has been under consideration by the Government and before the courts for several months, will be allowed to remain in Canada. This has been decided upon by the Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of interior, as an act of grace, and as the husbands of these two women are now in Canada, but without establishing a precedent. In view of the decision the proceedings will be dropped.

H. H. Stevens, M.P. for Vancouver, was in Ottawa to-day, and interviewed Mr. Rogers on the question. Mr. Stevens urged that under the circumstances the Government exercise its clemency under the statute. Mr. Stevens has all along believed that such cases should be dealt with on their individual merits and suggested that this be done in this case. This coincided with Mr. Rogers' views, and as a result this action was decided upon.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING

Remarkable Experience of Captain of Tug in Whitby Harbor

Whitby, May 25.— Struck by lightning early yesterday morning, and still alive is the experience of Captain Harvey, of the tug 'Inder.' The tug at the time was off Whitby harbor, towing a dredge from Toronto Newcastle. While the thunderstorm was in progress, between 4 and 5 a.m., Captain Harvey relieved the mate at the wheel, and shortly after there was a flash, a sharp report and Captain Harvey fell unconscious in the wheel house. The mate at once took charge, sent a boat ashore to telephone for a doctor, and Dr. Frank Warren was soon on the scene. He found that electric current had evidently ascended from the flood of the wheel house, had riddled the captain's coat with holes, had burned the hair with the lower part of his head, tore the back part of his cap to shreds, and gone out of the wheel house ceiling via the bell rope, which was immediately overhead. For some time the injured man was unconscious, but was at length revived sufficiently to say that he was in great pain, the seat of the trouble being his left shoulder blade. The sufferer refused to leave his tug to be sent to the Oshawa hospital, and the vessel continued on her journey.

MILLS
STRUCK.

Welland, May 25.—A destructive fire at 4.15 yesterday morning completely destroyed the big flouring mills known as the Browns Mills, purchased a number of years ago, and still owned by Robert Cooper who built the large Brock mill, using this one for storage, etc. The loss will be between $15,000 and $20,000 as the mill contained much valuable machinery.

Lightning started the fire. Lightning also struck and burned the farm barn with contents owned by Thomas Rice, Pelham Corners.

DAMAGE
IN TORONTO.

Toronto, May 25—During the electrical storm early yesterday morning the coping of the northeast tower of the Broadway Tabernacle was struck by lightning and damaged on the exterior to the extent of between four and five hundred dollars. The lightning shattered a considerable amount of the slate which fell upon the sidewalk on Spadina avenue.

FIRE IN BRANTFORD

Farmers Binder Twine Plant Gutted—$75,000 Damage.

Brantford, May 21.—Lightning struck the May building of the Farmers' Binder Twine Company plant shortly before seven o'clock last night, and in a few minutes the building and machinery were in ruins from the fire which resulted. The loss is estimated at $75,000. Two firemen, Fred Howarth and Ernest Wilde, tumbled through the roof a considerable distance, and sustained severe if not fatal injuries.

A RECORD IMMIGRATION.

During the season just closed there were landed at Halifax for examination by the immigration officials, 47,152 passengers, an increase of 5,492 over the same period last year. It was the heaviest incoming on record. Official statistics place the total number of immigrants arriving at Halifax during the past year at 63,086. About three-fourths of the immigration came from the British Isles, while Holland contributed most of the remainder. The Allan Line leads in the number of passengers brought to Halifax.

WHAT SIR RICHARD SAID

Travers at Farmers' Bank Investigation Refers to Acting-Minister of Finance

Toronto, May 21.—That W. R. Travers, former general manager of the defunct Farmers' Bank, sent to the branches of that institution notes of subscribers for capital stock, had them discounted and then allowed the notes to figure in the government returns as paid-up capital, was the admission made by him when the investigation into the bank's affairs was resumed this morning. He also said that the bank had issued circulation on this basis, as business necessitated.

Any doubts he had as to the right of the bank to do this, he declared, had been set at rest by Sir Richard Cartwright, then acting Minister of Finance. Travers declared he had met Sir Richard on a dining car in March of 1907—he was not certain as to the date.

'I asked him whether it was irregular for a bank to issue circulation against good Farmers' notes,' said Mr. Travers.

Sir Richard replied: 'If you can't issue circulation against good Farmers' notes, what can you issue it against?'

Travers stated that he had not explained to Sir Richard that the notes he referred to were held and discounted by his own bank.

'Regarding the question as to who received that cheque for $3,000, which you refused to answer at the last sitting, have you thought it over?' asked Mr. Frank Hodgins.

'Yes,' replied Travers, 'I have also consulted my counsel. He advised me to answer if it related to any one connected with the Finance Department. If it was purely a personal matter, he advised me not to answer. It is a personal matter, and I prefer not to reply.'

'What do you mean by a personal matter?' asked the commissioner, 'was it your money?'

Travers replied that he got the money in commission, but refused to say where he had paid it. 'We may get to that later,' remarked Mr. Hodgins.

After questioning Travers as to an item of $560 paid out in the provisional directors account, which Travers said he believed was for legal fees, Mr. Hodgins called Mr. W. J. Lindsay.

Toronto, May 21.—Testifying at the afternoon sitting of the Farmers' Bank enquir, before Chief Justice Meredith to-day, W. R. Travers, accused George Wishart, of New York, of blackmail in connection with the Keeley Mines. He said that Dr. Nesbitt had proposed the organization of a company in which Wishart, Nesbitt, Travers and the bank were to hold equal shares. Travers had thought Wishart was an exceedingly wealthy man, but when his turn came to advance $50,000, all he could give was a note for $25,000. The bank had loaned him $25,000 to make up the payment, and when the next payment came due the bank put another $50,000 where the first had gone because Travers had believed the property was good.

Toronto, May 22.—Little fresh evidence of importance was elicited at the Farmers' Bank inquiry before Sir William Meredith, this morning, the most interesting event being a tilt between F. E. Hodgins, K.C., and W. R. Travers, over the advantage to a bank in getting its circulation out.

In the course of his examination, Mr. Hodgins asked Travers for an explanation of the deal with the Trust and Guarantee Company, and the former manager replied that it was partly for the benefit of getting the Farmers' Bank bills circulated that he made an arrangement with Mr. Warren, whereby the Farmers' Bank deposited their bills with the Trust Company, who paid them out over the counter, when cheques drawn on his institution were presented for payment. In addition the bank was allowed three percent interest on the account, but this privilege was later withdrawn, as it was felt that the advantage of the arrangement was entirely with the bank.

In addition Travers explained that frequently the Trust Company let him have a cheque on the Bank of Montreal when it was needed to square their account with the Clearing House

'What advantage was it to the bank to have the Trust Company paying out their circulation?' asked Mr. Hodgins.

Travers went into details and showed that it was worth at least five percent to the bank.

'I can't see it,' was Mr. Hodgins' reply.

'That is because you don't understand the business,' retorted Mr. Travers.

'It seems perfectly plain to me,' interjected the chief justice who undertook to elucidate the question for the investigating counsel.

But Mr. Hodgins persisted in further explanations.

'I can't make it any plainer,' said Travers, 'because you don't understand banking.''

'Well,' said Mr. Hodgins, 'you understood all about banking and look what happened to the bank. I would rather not understand it——'.

'Oh, if I had secured you as solicitor for the bank we might have done much better,' was Travers' retort amid laughter.

Before Travers was called W. J. Lindsay explained a cheque for $3,000 that he was questioned about yesterday, but he said he was unable to get any information from the Traders' Bank where he had enquired.

The commissioner then suggested that some of the bank men might be subpoenaed to straighten the matter out.

Ottawa, May 22.—Sir Richard Cartwright sent the following letter to the press this afternoon regarding the evidence of W. R. Travers in the Farmers' Bank inquiry in Toronto:

'Sir,—I observe a very extraordinary statement in reference to an alleged conversation between myself and the late manager of the Farmers' Bank. I did not know Mr. Travers, and I very much doubt if I ever had any conversation with him at all. In any case, the statement is absurd on its very face—the circulation which a bank is authorized to issue has nothing whatever to do with the amount or character of the notes it holds. The circulation is based on the amount of its paid-up capital.

'(Signed),
'R. J. CARTWRIGHT.'

In his evidence Travers stated that he had asked Sir Richard 'if it was irregular for a bank to issue circulation against good farmers' notes.

He alleged that Sir Richard had said:

'If you can't issue circulation against good farmers' notes what can you issue it against?'

CANADA TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN CELEBRATING THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

A Committee of Leading Canadians Has Called the Organization Meeting for June 4th at Ottawa.

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY IN UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN---WILL STRENGTHEN THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

One of the greatest and grandest movements in the world at the present time—a movement which, when it attains its success, will mark a distinctly new era in the history of civilization—is that for the establishment of permanent international peace and the settlement of disputes between nations by arbitration rather than with the sword.

A great opportunity for emphasising and strengthening this movement is afforded by the proposed celebration of the hundred years of peace between the United States and the British Empire, which will be



EARL GREY,
Chairman of the Century of Peace Celebration Committtee in the United Kingdom.

completed on Christmas eve, 1914. An effort is being made in the United States, in Great Britain, and in Canada to make the best possible use of the opportunity.

Organizations have already been established in the United States and in Great Britain to arrange for the celebration of the century of peace.

PROMINENT CANADIANS WHO ARE INTERESTED.

A similar association is about to be formed in Canada. A meeting for the purpose has been called for June 4, at Ottawa, by a committee of private citizens, who include, however, some of the most prominent men in Canada. They are: Senator Cox, Senator Dandurand, Sir Louis Jette, Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Sir William Mackenzie, Sir William Meredith, Sir William Mulock, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir Edmund Walker.

In the letter they sent out they say in part:

'This Century of Peace will have been completed on the one hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent, which was concluded on Christmas eve, 1814, and ratified on Feb. 17, 1815. It naturally possesses a special interest for Canadians, inasmuch as Canada is immediately adjacent to the United States, and is the portion of the British Empire that witnessed the actual conflicts of the war of 1812-14.

SHOULD CELEBRATE BLESSINGS OF PEACE.

'The bitterness engendered by those feuds has happily long since passed away, and it seems fitting that we



SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE,
One of the promoters of the proposed Canadian Century of Peace Organization.

should participate in celebrating the blessings of peace which for a period of one hundred years will have existed between us and our neighbors. It is not quite apparent to what extent this movement has taken concrete form in the United States, but the favorable manner in which the proposal has been received there, as evidenced by the representative character of the national committee and the enthusiasm with which the idea has been taken up by our friends in Great Britain, indicates that the time has arrived when some tentative step may with propriety be taken by Canada.

'Realizing that upon occasions of this character someone must be prepared to assume the initiative, we, at the request of many of those interested, have undertaken to send an invitation to a number of representative Canadians to meet at Ottawa on Tuesday, June 4 next, at 11 a.m., in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons, for the purpose of having an interchange of views upon this subject in its various aspects, and of forming, if deemed advisable, a Canadian National Association or Committee to co-operate with the committee in Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of furthering this joint celebration.'

Replies are requested to be sent to



SIR ALEXANDER LACOSTE,
One of the promoters of the proposed Canadian Century of Peace Organization.

Mr. George Burn, general manager of the Bank of Ottawa.

EARL GREY CHAIRMAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The chairman of the association recently formed in the United Kingdom is Earl Grey, late Governor-General of Canada.

The idea of celebrating the century of peace originated some three years ago, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Roosevelt, President Taft, Andrew Carnegie, the Hon. Mackenzie King and John A. Stewart, of New York.

The Hon. Mackenzie King, in an address at the Harvard commencement exercises in 1909, urged that the events should be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. He again made the same suggestion at the Mohonk Peace Conference the following year.

In February, 1910, Mr. John A. Stewart called a meeting of various business, religious and professional organizations, at which a preliminary committee was organized. This committee in turn called a general meeting, at which the National Committee for the celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English-Speaking Races, was organized. Mr. John A. Stewart is chairman of this committee.

At the request of President Taft a committee of fifteen held a conference with him at Beverley on July 15th, 1910, and he strongly approved of the idea. Mr. Roosevelt was then offered, and accepted, the position of honorary chairman. Other eminent men who accepted honorary positions were: Andrew Carnegie, Levi P. Morton, Adlai E. Stevenson, Elihu Root, W. J. Bryan, Alton B. Parker and Joseph H. Choate.

COMMITTEE NUMBERS 5,000 IN THE UNITED STATES.

The membership of the committee now is nearly 5,000. In its prospectus the committee says:

'It is the purpose of the committee when international organization shall have advanced to invite not only France and Germany, but Holland, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Austria-Hungary and other nations of the world to be our guests in the celebration.

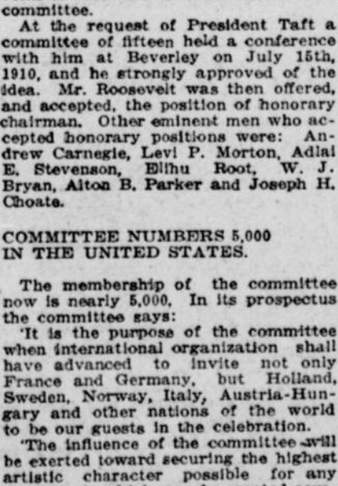
'The influence of the committee will be exerted toward securing the highest artistic character possible for any monuments which may be erected commemorating the centennial. It is desired that all American memorials should in sentiment and purpose be less a commemoration of the past than a covenant of a continuation for the future of present amity and goodwill.

'The celebration of this anniversary probably offers the best opportunity our generation will see for the cultivation of worldwide good-will.'

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION.

A great variety of suggestions have been made as to what should be included in the celebration, and some of them are exceedingly interesting. They have been tabulated as follows:

1. That a preliminary international conference convene in New York or London during the coming year, with representatives from each English-



THE HON. MACKENZIE KING,
Who suggested the Century of Peace Celebration in an address at Harvard University in 1909.

speaking nation or colony. This meeting will be a forward movement toward international good-will and the maintenance and perpetuation of worldwide friendly relations.

2. That the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent (December 24, 1814) be celebrated with suitable ceremonies in Ghent and also in the churches schools, societies, organizations, clubs, legislative bodies and parliaments throughout the English-speaking world.

3. That a ceremonial banquet be given in Ghent on the evening of January 8, 1915, in replica of the banquet given by the municipality of Ghent to the Joint High Commission on January 8, 1815, and that responses be made to the same toasts that were the subjects of the addresses on that occasion.

4. That (the suggestion comes from Senator Elihu Root) the celebration formally begin on February 17, the date of the ratification of the Ghent Treaty and in this solemn and impressive way:

For a given five minutes of a given hour, the proper time to be computed by a board of astronomers, throughout the English-speaking world, so far as practicable, all the wheels of industry and social and business activity shall cease.

PEACE MONUMENTS ALONG THE BORDER.

5. That American-English peace monuments be erected along the United States Canadian border and in Ottawa, Baltimore, Toronto, Chicago, Savannah, San Francisco and such other locations in the English-speaking world as may be selected and approved by the cities and peoples interested.

6. That these monuments be harmo-



SIR EDMUND WALKER,
One of the promoters of the proposed Canadian Century of Peace Organization.

nious and artistic in design with reference to the central idea commemorated, and that the dedication of these monuments be utilized for educational purposes, by memorial exercises in churches, schools, societies, fraternal organizations, etc.

7. That advantage be taken of the occasion to spread broadcast, through special publications, the inspiring benefits of a century of peace.

MEMORIAL HISTORY UNDER JOINT AUTHORSHIP.

8. That a memorial history be writ-



SENATOR DANDURAND,
One of the promoters of the proposed Canadian Century of Peace Organization.

ten under the joint authorship of a representative Englishman and a representative American, with monographs by experts on special phases of the subject.

9. That a new type of exhibition might be inaugurated in connection with the Panama Canal celebration at San Francisco in 1915 showing the progress of the arts of peace during the century.

10. That there be a great merchant marine parade from Buffalo to Duluth and return, with celebrations in the border cities and towns.

PARKWAY SCHEME AT NIAGARA AND OTHER POINTS.

11. That through international cooperation a plan of boulevard, park and parkway creation and extension be formulated, to include the erection at such local points as the Niagara frontier, the Detroit frontier and in other places of great permanent monuments and memorials, such as water gates on either side of the Detroit River, the building of a tunnel from Windsor to Detroit as part of an international boulevard extension, the building of a bridge from Belle Isle, Detroit, to the mainland, the erection of bridges as a part of the plan of boulevard extension now being carried out by the State of New York and the Province of Ontario at the Niagara frontier, the erection of border monuments at intervals along the Amer-



MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE,
One of the original supporters in the United States of the Century of Peace Celebration.

ican-Canadian frontier of 3,845 miles, etc.

ERECT WORLD STATUE OF PEACE.

12. That a world statue of peace be erected in New York harbor on a new artificial island southwest of Governors' Island and facing the Statue of Liberty, so that both Liberty and Fraternity may welcome the nations and peoples at the crossroads of the world's peaceful intercourse, and that the 20,000,000 school children in the United States be the builders of this monument.

13. That a museum of the industrial arts be erected in New York city, to be dedicated to the uses of the people as a place of public meeting and for the promotion of the peaceful arts and sciences and friendly international intercourse.

14. That there be erected in Washington, the capital of the United States, and in London, the capital of the British Empire, two monuments identical in design and legend.

15. That effort be made to co-ordinate and correlate some of the highways now under construction in the United States and Canada and to cause the enactment by the Congress of the United States, the Parliament of the Dominion and the Legislatures of the states and provinces of laws which will permit a suitable and impressive titular designation of such highway or highways, so that they may form an international boulevard, connecting focal points in the United States with focal points in Canada; as for example, the boulevard now building by the State of New York between New York city annd the frontier at Moere's Junction and by the Province of Quebec between Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Windsor and the Canadian frontiers at Moere's unction and at the Niagara and Detroit River frontiers.

MEMORIAL BRIDGES ON NIAGARA RIVER.

16. That there be completed the ninety miles of boulevards now in



SENATOR COX,
One of the promoters of the proposed Canadian Century of Peace Organization.

course of construction on the shores of the Niagara River from lake to lake by the State of New York and the Province of Ontario, and that these boulevards be connected by appropriate memorial bridges between Buffalo and Fort Erie, between Niagara Falls, New York, and Niagara Falls, Canada, and between Youngstown, N. Y., and Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.

17. That ample provision be made for future needs of international parks along the Canadian frontier in New England, as for example the establishment of a park of the Fort Montgomery reservation on Lake Champlain, at the Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls and the Niagara frontier, Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie and westward to Vancouver Island.

ARTISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN FRONTIER.

18. That a comprehensive plan be prepared by an international and local committees of engineers, architects, sculptors and landscape artists,

SENATOR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY,
One of the promoters of the proposed Canadian Century of Peace Organization.

outlining a definite scheme for the present and anticipating the future, as a beginning of an era of artistic development and embellishment of the Canadian frontier, and such other points as may consistently be associated with this centennial project and which shall harmonize with the general plan to provide the foundation for centuries of development as an expression of progressive civilization.

19. That the celebration conclude with international congresses, opening in New York and ending at the Panama exposition in San Francisco in 1915, concentrating the peace sentiment of the world upon the specific accomplishments desired through the third Hague peace conference, which will probably be in session at that time, and with general reference to the peace, prosperity and welfare of the peoples of the world.

PAGEANTS PROPOSED AT CELEBRATION.

20. That there be suitable pageantry celebrations in connection with the international local celebrations.

21. That there be a general day of thanksgiving in celebration at the capitals of all of the American States and of the provinces of Canada and other component parts of the nations of the British Empire.

22. That a monument be erected on the battlefield of New Orleans, on the site of the house where Gen. Pakenham died, in memory of the dead of the British and American armies and dedicated to the hope and belief that it is erected on the site of the last battle between armies of English-speaking origin.

23. That there be issues of memorial postage, coinage and medals.

24. That a memorial arch be built to span the international New York to Montreal highway at the American-Canadian frontier.

COMMITTEE TO CHOOSE BEST PROPOSALS.

The committee will select from these suggestions those which they will carry out.

Already plans have been drawn by T. Kennard Thomson, consulting engineer, for two great bridges at either end of the Niagara River and a great single span bridge below the falls. The bridges at the ends of the Niagara River would each have a total length of 4,000 feet, and there would be six river spans of 300 feet, clearing the water by 90 feet. The Niagara Falls bridge would have a clear span of 840 feet and a clear height of 144 feet.

In Great Britain Earl Grey was made chairman of the committee at a public meeting called by the Anglo-American arbitration group of the Imperial Parliament at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on December 11th, 1911. A provisional executive committee of 41 members was appointed, with Lord Shaw of Dunfermline as chairman.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO APPOINT COMMISSION.

Senator Elihu Rost has introduced in the United States Senate a bill authorizing the president to appoint a committee of seven men to be known as the Peace Centennial Committee, which will represent the Government in planning the celebration. They will serve without pay and will have $100,000 to cover their expenses.

RIVALS STOLE HIGHWAY POST

Vandals Uproot Sign Planted With Great Ceremony—Criminal Action to be Taken.

New Westminster, B.C., May 22.—The bitter spirit of rivalry existing in the towns of Alberni and Port Alberni, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, culminated a few days ago in an act of vandalism, the uprooting of the first post of the Canadian Highway, planted with imposing ceremony on Saturday, May 4, by Mr. W. J. Kerr, president of the Canadian Highway Association, in the presence of an assembly including many of the prominent figures of British Columbia and the state of Washington.

Port Alberni has been a keen aspirant for the honor of providing the site of the post, but, because of the advantages of location, this has been awarded to the old town. A few days after the post had been planted, in the dead of night, three of the residents of Port Alberni stole out from their town, armed with pickaxes, shovels, and crowbars, and proceeded to the old town, where they quickly uprooted the initial signpost of the Canadian Highway, and carried it in triumph to Port Alberni.

The disappearance of the sign was the one subject of conversation in Alberni the following morning, and early in the day an emergency meeting of the prominent men was called, and immediate action decided upon. Concentrated suspicion pointed due south, but even before a definite plan of action was decided upon a group of men was seen approaching from Port Alberni, bringing with them the desecrated sign. The bearers of the signpost tendered the old town profuse apologies from the Mayor A. E. Waterhouse and the members of his council.

Thus the matter ended in so far as the Albernis are concerned, but it is probable that more will be heard of it, as the officers of the Canadian Highway Association are extremely annoyed at the liberty taken. The tampering with signposts is a criminal offence in Canada, and liable to severe punishment. Several prosecutions have been instituted by the Pacific Highway Association in the past few months, when proof could be adduced aaginst some party or parties who had wilfully tampered with or mutilated their signs. In order to mitigate against the possibility of the repetition of this fool trick, it is the intention of the officers of the association to take proceedings against the Port Alberni men who tore up the post, and to make this an example that will serve as a warning to others.

Speaking on this subject yesterday, President W. J. Kerr said, 'I look upon the tearing up of the first post of the Canadian Highway as an act of desecration, in every way as objectionable as would be the removal of the corner stone of a sacred edifice. This post was planted with due form and ceremony in the presence of over 1,200 people, men of prominence from all the coast cities and from Seattle, Tacoma and Portland taking part in the function. It certainly is humiliating to these gentlemen to think that, after the expense and inconvenience to which they were put, such an unfortunate thing should happen. I only trust that the incident will mark the culmination of the feeling between the towns of Alberni and Port Alberni, and that from now on these two places will cultivate a more friendly spirit and some of that sweetness of disposition and charity which makes for the betterment of all things.'

THREE YEARS FOR THEFT.

Vancouver, B.C., May 23.—W. J. Keist, registered letter clerk, who yesterday pleaded guilty to theft, was yesterday sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He had been in the post office for six years.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS COMING TO LEARN ABOUT CANADA AT FIRST HAND

When the C. P. R. liner 'Empress of Britain' arrives in Quebec on June 6th, she will bring out the most important body of business men and manufacturers that has ever left Great Britain on a visit to any of the self-governing colonies.

The party will make an exhaustive tour of the Dominion, from Coast to Coast, visiting all the industrial centres to ascertain the opportunities that exist for the establishment of branch factories.

The party which will number sixty-five representatives of the most important manufacturing and business corporations in Great Britain, will visit Montreal on their way West, on June 15th, and will be officially welcomed by the Mayor and Council, the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, and other commercial bodies.

The tour has been organized by the 'Financial News' of London, and is under the personal direction of Mr. W. Leonard Palmer, of the 'Financial News' staff, a frequent visitor to the Dominion.

FIRMS REPRESENTED.

The following preliminary list of the firms to be represented, with the capitalization, gives an idea of the importance of the party:

Vickers, Limited, Sheffield, Barrow-on-Furness and London, shipbuilders, armaments and munitions, explosives, $40,000,000.

Wolseley Tool & Motor Co., Limited, Birmingham, motor car manufacturers, $850,000.

Electric & Ordnance Accessories, Limited, Birmingham, $650,000.

Birmingham Small Arms, Limited, Birmingham, small arms, cycle fittings, agricultural machinery, $5,000,000.

Daimler Motor Co., Limited, Coventry, motor cars.

Cammell, Laird & Co., Limited, Sheffield and Birkenhead, shipbuilders, armaments, $12,500,000.

Wm. Beardmore & Co., Limited, London, Birmingham and Manchester, electrical, $4,250,000.

Osram Lamps, Limited, London, electrical lamps (metal filament), $150,000.

Robertson Electric Lamps, Limited, electric lamps (carbon filament), $175,000.

Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Limited, Manchester, telephones, $620,000.

Aron Electricity Meter, Limited, London, electricity meters, $1,750,000.

Steel Conduits, Limited, Birmingham, $150,000.

Mather & Platt, Limited, Salford, Manchester, engineers, fire engineers, hydraulic engineers, mechanical engineers.

India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Limited, Silverton, London, $4,060,000.

Blundell, Spence & Co., Limited, Hull, paint, color, varnish, oil, $2,500,000.

British Mannesmann Tube Co., Limited, London, S. Wales, welders' tubes, $1,700,000.

Burroughs & Watts, Limited, London, billiard tables, $750,000.

Peek, Frean & Co., Limited, London, biscuit makers, $2,500,000.

James Keiller & Son, Limited, Dundee and London, marmalade chocolate preserved fruts $2,000,000.

A. J. Caley & Son, Limited, Norwich and London, mineral waters, chocolates and crakers, cider, $600,000.

John Brinsmead & Son, Limited, London, pianoforte, $500,000.

G. B. Kent & Sons, Limited, London, brush manufacturers, $800,000.

Howell & Co., Limited, Sheffield, tube manufacturers.

Darling & Sellers, Limited, Keighley, engineers.

Broughton Copper Co., Limited, Manchester, copper smelters and manufacturers, $1,190,000.

John Robson (Shipley), Limited, Shipley, Yorks, gas, oil, and spirit engine makers.

Annandale & Son, Limited, Polton, Scotland, paper makers, $650,000.

The Drewry Car Co., Limited, Burton-on-Trent, railway carriage manufacturers and engineers.

Hart Accumulator Co., Limited, Stratford and London, accumulators, $550,000.

George Jennings, Ltd., London and Dorset, sanitary engineers, hydraulic engineers.

Thomas Piggott and Co., Ltd., Birmingham, iron founders and engineers.

Yorkshire Railway Waggon Co., Ltd., Birmingham, iron founders and engineers.

Yorkshire Railway Waggon Co., Ltd., Doncastle, railway financiers, $3,750,000.

Duffus, Bros., and Klein, London, art printers.

Geo. Beeson London, merchant.

Reeves and Sons, Ltd., London, artists' colors, $750,000.

Fardons' Vinegar Co., Ltd., Birmingham, malt vinegar brewers.

E. and W. Lucas, Ltd., Sheffield, spades and implements.

Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce.

G. W. Goodchild and Partner, London, edge tools, etc.

Armstrong, Stevens and Sons, Ltd., Birmingham, bolts, nuts, screws, forgings.

Jos. Rank, Ltd., London, etc., $5,500,000.

The Kings Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham, $1,250,000.

J. Player and Son, Coventry, watches and chronometers.

Redman, Bros., Ltd., Leeds, manufacturing stationers, fine art publishers, clothing manufacturers.

Leicester Chamber of Commerce.

C. B. Stanton, Leicester, merchant.

A. R. Clarke of Orient Co., Ltd., London.

Loders and Lucoline, Ltd., London.

Major Leather, representing Premier Refining Co., Ltd., Property Insurance Co., Ltd., London.

Galloways, Ltd., Manchester, engineers.

C. Leonard Agnew, Esq., Manchester, stock broker.

E. F. Boardman, Norwich, architect, ex-Mayor of Norwich.

National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne, gas and oil engine makers, $5,000,000.

London Chamber of Commerce (three members), Chamber of Commerce.

Brown, Hopwood and Gilbert, Ltd., Birmingham, wholesale provision merchants, $150,000.

E. J. Davis, J.P., colliery proprietor.

Warwick and Hall.

Williamson and Son.

The visitors will sail from Liverpool on May 31st, on the 'Empress of Ireland,' and will arrive on June 6th at Quebec, where they will be officially welcomed. After spending a day at the Ancient Capital the party will proceed by special train on tour of the Dominion, first visiting the Maritime Provinces, and subsequently Quebec, Ont, the Western Provinces and British Columbia.

THE ITINERARY.

The following is the complete itinerary of the tour as at present arranged:—

Leave Liverpool, Tuesday, May 31, arrive Quebec, Thursday, June 6; leave Quebec, Friday, June 7, 9 a.m.; arrive Amherst, Saturday, June 8, 4 a.m.; leave Amherst, Saturday, June 8, 7 a.m.; arrive Truro, Saturday, June 8, 9 a.m.; arrive Kentville, Sunday, June 9, 3 a.m.; leave Kentville, Sunday, June 9, midnight; arrive Halifax, Monday, June 10, 5 a.m.; leave Halifax, Monday, June 10, 7 p.m.; arrive Sydney, Tuesday, June 11, 7 a.m.; lv. Sydney, Tuesday, June 11, 4 p.m.; arrive Moncton, Wednesday, June 12, 7 a.m.; leave Moncton, Thursday, June 13, 7 a.m.; arrive St. John, Thursday, June 13, 10 a.m.; leave St. John, Thursday, June 13, 10 p.m.; arrive Fredericton, Friday, June 14, 2 a.m.; leave Fredericton, Friday, June 14, 5 p.m.; arrive Montreal, Saturday, June 15, 8 a.m.; leave Montreal, Sunday, June 16, 10 a.m.; arrive Ottawa, Sunday, June 16, 1 p.m.; leave Ottawa, Monday, June 17, 10 p.m.; arrive Toronto, Tuesday, day, June 18, 7 a.m.; leave Toronto, Wednesday, June 19, midnight; arrive Niagara, Thursday, June 20, 3 a.m.; and leave Niagara, Thursday, June 20 noon; ar. Hamilton Thursday, June 20, noon; arrive Hamilton, Thursday, June 20, 2 p.m.; leave Hamilton, Thursday, June 20, midnight, arrive London, Friday, June 21, 4 a.m.; leave London, Friday, June 21, 2 p.m.; arrive Brantford, Friday, June 21, 4 p.m.; leave Brantford, Friday, June 21, 8 p.m.; arrive North Bay, Saturday, June 22, 6 a.m.; leave North Bay, Saturday, June 22, 6 a.m.; arrive Cobalt, Saturday, June 22, 10 a.m.; leave Cobalt, Saturday, June 22, 4 p.m.; arrive North Bay, Saturday, June 22, 8 p.m.; arrive Port Arthur, Sunday, June 22, 8 p.m.; lv. Pt. Arthur, Monday, June 24, 7 p.m. arrive Winnipeg, Tuesday, June 25, 9 a.m.; leave Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 26, 8 p.m.; arrive Saskatoon, Thursday, June 27, noon; leave Saskatoon, Thursday, June 27, 8 p.m.; arrive Edmonton, Friday, June 28, 8 a.m.; leave Edmonton, Friday, June 28, midnight; arrive Calgary, Saturday, June 29, 7 a.m.; leave Calgary, Saturday, June 29, 8 p.m.; ar. Banff, Saturday, June 29, 11 p.m.; lv. Banff, Monday, July 1, 9 a.m.; arrive Glacier, Monday, July 1, 3 p.m.; leave Glacier, Monday, July 1, 6 p.m.; arrive Vancouver, Tuesday, July 2, noon; leave Vancouver, Thursday, July 4, 10 a.m.; arrive Victoria, Thursday, July 4, 2.30 p.m.; leave Victoria, Saturday, July 6, 2.15 p.m.; arrive Vancouver, Saturday, July 6, 6.45 p.m.; leave Vancouver, Saturday, July 6, 7.30 p.m.; arrive Laggan, Sunday, July 7, 10 p.m.; leave Laggan, Monday, July 8, midnight; arrive Calgary, Tuesday, July 9, 4 a.m.; leave Calgary, Tuesday, July 9, 11 p.m.; arrive Lethbridge, Wednesday, July 10, 5 a.m.; leave Lethbridge, Wednesday, July 10, noon; arrive Medicine Hat, Wednesday, July 10, 3 p.m.; leave Medicine Hat, Wednesday, July 10, at 10 p.m.; arrive Moose Jaw, on Thursday, July 11, 7 a.m.; leave Moose Jaw, Thursday, July 11, noon; arrive Regina, Thursday, July 11, 2 p.m.; leave Regina, Friday, July 12, 10 p.m.; arrive Brandon, Saturday, July 13, 7 a.m.; leave Brandon, Saturday, July 13, 2 p.m.; arrive Winnipeg, Saturday, July 13, 6 p.m.; leave Winnipeg, Sunday, July 14, 11 p.m.; arrive Montreal, Tuesday, July 16, 11 p.m.; Montreal, Wednesday, July 17; Thursday, July 18; Friday, July 19, embark, 10 p.m. Sail from Montreal or Quebec July 20. Due Liverpool July 27.

LONGEST CANAL IN AMERICA

Proposal to Build Waterway From Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg

Ottawa, May 21.— It is understood that a proposal is being discussed at Ottawa to build a canal from Lake Superior along the Rainy River, Lake of the Woods and Winnipeg River to Lake Winnipeg, where it would connect with the proposed waterway across the prairie provinces by way of the Saskatchewan River to Edmonton.

This would make the longest and most ambitious canal scheme on the continent, some fifteen hundred miles in length, stretching from Edmonton to Lake Superior, and result in giving the far western city navigation direct to the broad Atlantic. If feasible it is believed Alberta and Saskatchewan wheat could be shipped through by barge to Lake Superior. If this scheme is carried out, any power development scheme would have to take second place and would be conditional on its not affecting navigation.

Resident Engineer Earl, of Winnipeg, and Mr. S. J. Chapleau, of the engineering staff of the department of public works, are investigating two applications which have been made for power development at Kettle Falls on the Rainy River, near Fort Frances. The original application was by the Minnesota and Ontaro Power Company, a Minneapolis concern; but a recent application has come from the Rainy River Improvement Company. Whether the applicants are really two companies or the same corporation acting under different names in Ontario and Minnesota, is not clear. When the report is completed and passed on by the department it will be forwarded to the International Waterways Commission, before whom the application must come, as boundary waters are involved.

The application is a most important one, as the whole question of levels along the Rainy River, Lake of the Woods, and adjacent waters is involved, and will have to be investigated. There is some fear expressed that the building of a dam and a development plant at Kettle Falls might even affect the flow in the Winnipeg River, upon which the power plant of the city of Winnipeg is located. The granting of a site for power development on the Canadian side lies in the hands of Ontario, although it must have the approval of the Waterways Commission, while the Dominion Government can hold up the proposal if it is shown that navigation is affected. There is thus a complication of interests. The Ontario Government will be asked for its views on the application.

'MINTO' CAPTAIN EXONERATED

Ottawa, Ont., May 23.—Captain Demers, Dominion Wreck Commissioner, has submitted to the Department of Marine and Fisheries the report of his investigations into the charges made against the captain and crew of the government steamer 'Minto,' to the effect that they neglected, or in some way failed to go the rescue of the stranded 'Earl Grey.' The report, completely exonerates the 'Minto' captain and crew from the charge.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

——ALL IN ADVANCE.——

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

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The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1912.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. White, says there is no authority for the statement that tariff changes are about to be made in lumber, cement, agricultural implements, sugar, fence wire, coal oil, boots and shoes, and other articles in general use. 'In fact,' he adds, to make it more emphatic, 'the matter has not in any way been under consideration by the Government.' It would be better politics for Mr. White to put down the soft pedal in making such an announcement. The very vigorousness of it helps to rekindle the demand of those who object to the enthralling taxes. To be sure, it was hardly expected that the Government would be considering a change in these tariffs, for they would not dare raise them, and they were hardly elected to lower them. Yet there is no saying what may happen when the Government does come to consider. Just as strange things have come to pass as those suggested. It was the Conservatives that abolished the corn laws in Great Britain. It was the protectionist party in the United States that recently proposed reducing the rates on just these commodities. It may easily be that approaching western provincial elections will show the Government that a compromise is advisable. Mr. White will be better advised if he puts off his next questioner with more evasion.

Mr Balfour foresees an Imperial Parliament at an early date. Though he has been, owing to his party relations, the leader of the enemies of the federal idea within the British Isles, he welcomes the same idea as the solvent of the Imperial question. We presume there are very few statesmen in the Empire who do not look forward to the same consummation with strong desire, if with differing degrees of expectancy. The difficulties in the way are admittedly great. The obstructions consist of existing institutions, which do not, as they exist, fit into such a structure. It is on all hands admitted that we cannot wash off the slate and proceed to construct a paper constitution, as the wise men of North America did. Changes must come by degrees along the lines of existing institutions, and each must be such as shall secure, not only a parliamentary majority, but also the consent of the parties to such change. For our part, we see in this Irish Home Rule measure a great move made in the direction of federalism, and consequently of voluntary and loyal imperialism, and we cannot but think that Mr. Balfour, who, with all his unreality, is astute, is quite aware that, in opposing Home Rule, as needs he had to, as representing the hereditary privileged class, whose dominance in Ireland was the real grievance all along, he was opposing a truly imperial principle.

New Zealand gave to the British Government a battleship. Gave it nobly and freely just as some would have Canada contribute to the British navy. The Admiralty planned to use this particular ship in Eastern waters and particularly in the vicinity of New Zealand, implying that it was New Zealand's ship, and the beginning of their navy. That at least would seem to be the policy of the Admiralty if the first lord Mr. Churchill's opinion is that of his department. This would have made it the nucleus of a New Zealand squadron and would have almost forced New Zealand to add to its gift by building a number of smaller ships to supplement it. New Zealand, however, is not a large country, and this ship was in itself a big gift without its entailing further expense. She has asked that the ship be merged into the British Navy for the defence of home waters. Australia would have liked New Zealand to keep her ship, and build up in conjunction with her a complete squadron with a proportionate number of ships of all classes, from the little submarine to the big ship of the 'Neptune' class carrying fifteen inch guns. The incident brings out the point that a colonial navy is sure to result in greater and more rapidly growing expenses than would direct contribution. It would end in being a constantly growing contingent. Australia is already committed to this course. Canada was committed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the construction of a fleet that could be stationed on both her Atlantic and Pacific shores. Where are we now?

A German soldier who has just had a great fortune left him, is reported to have been asked by his officer what he was going to do with it. His reply was :'First of all, for once, I am 'going to have all I can eat and drink.' This was rather a blunt way of saying that he had not been properly fed; but judging from the excellent condition of the German army, the probability would seem to be that he had, like some other people, been blessed with too good an appetite. But after all, what much different would have to be the answer of the average man of money. True, in addition to what he can manage to eat, he can build himself an expensive house which will require six or eight servants to keep, and which will be ruled as much by the servants as by the family and which he will always be glad to get away from three or four times a year. It is fashionable in London for the wealthy to dine at hotels to give the servants a rest. The man of wealth can travel the world in search of that will-o-the-wisp enjoyment. He can feast; he can take part in social excitement, he can gamble. But with it all he cannot be one whit happier than the man who has enough good food and clothing, and a comfortable home and worthy employment in the service of mankind. Indeed, as compared with the man who is in some form giving his life and all his powers to some service worth living for, he does not begin to know what satisfaction is, as his feverish pursuit of new sensations prove.

There is rejoicing in the United States, though of a rather gruesome nature, among thoughtful people, that a man has actually been executed for the crime of sending poison under the guise of medicine to a person whom he had wronged and so committed murder, and what is far more remarkable, considering local terrorism, that another man who had shot to death the prosecuting attorney in the court in which he was being tried, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. There is so much maudlin sentiment abroad that the incarceration of a murderer is sure to bring to him a shower of letters of sympathy. It is becoming next to impossible to secure conviction by a jury in a case that attracts much public attention, for the juries faithfully reflect the attitude of the people toward crime, as they were intended to do. Even after trial and conviction the case may linger for years in the higher courts if the defendant have money for defence. With this state of affairs crime is becoming continually more rife. Some of the sympathy for certain classes of crime is due to the feeling that the punishment is not the best that could be devised. This is a matter that should be corrected as soon as possible. The greater part of this revolt against punishment is, however, a morbid sympathy that is a menace to the nation. Humanity has not yet got beyond the necessity for the dread of punishment. Reward and punishment in some form or other are indeed, so far as we know yet, fundamental necessities to progress, both moral and industrial. It is an indisputable fact that quick justice and the death penalty, as they are administered in Canada and Great Britain, have kept us free from the shockingly large per capita crime of the United States. They have surely by now tested thoroughly their theory of non-punishment to the limit of endurance. It would be well to return to the old established order until they can devise some treatment that will be equally corrective.

According to Mr. Henderson, of the Shantymen's Mission, we have a place in Canada where there are no ten commandments. Law enforcement there is practically none, and unlicensed liquor flows freely. He reports at one place liquor pouring in day after day at the rate of seventeen kegs a day. And this in Ontario! During railway construction in the Northwest, liquor was kept at a distance by the Mounted Police. But here they seem to swim in it, no doubt, enormously increasing the cost of construction, if not affecting its quality. We presume the same sort of thing is going on in our own province. Would it not be well for the provincial governments, being responsible for law and order, to take steps to have all lumbering and public works inspected, not perfunctorily by trumpeting the inspector's advent, but in such manner as to know what is really going on. This may be difficult with regard to some forms of neglect, as every visitor to such works is sure of no end of hospitality, and is necessarily dependent on it. But with regard to this liquor evil, all parties but the dealers would side with him who should expose it. The New York water supply commission had a special water supply police along its whole works. Why should not these provinces have the same for works going on in the bush. We have had evidences in the Northwest how much a few men could do in the preservation of order.

Such is greatness! The Province of Quebec doubled last week without almost anybody knowing or thinking of so mighty an event. Henceforth all the maps in our existing atlases are out of date. Henceforth our province knows no bound to the northward and on its new west but the inviolate sea—to wit, Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay. We even include some islands on those shores—not classic islands, old in story and song, like Rhodes and Cos that Italy has been annexing—called after mosquitoes and frogs and such like; but who knows what they may be some day. Neither Parliament that gave us this great additional territory nor we who have got it know almost anything about it. But that does not say it may not yet prove to be the world's fairyland of mystery and wealth? Meantime we have added largely to our province's liabilities and burdens and nothing to its revenues. One liability that our government lovingly courts is a railway to James Bay to bring to our markets the furs of the forest and the abundance of the seas.

We are glad to hear of an addition of fifty men to our civic police force. We presume that there is much truth in the answer that always comes to complaints of police inefficiency; that the force is altogether too small for the city. Not only is the city increasing in population in a remarkable way, but some of the new population needs more than its share of oversight, both as to the decencies of life and the King's peace. We have, too, a growing port, whose police duties the city has taken over, and are gaining an unenviable reputation for desertions of seamen. Then the modern rush of traffic has created new demands. The use of the automobile car, which goes twice as fast as the horse traffic, is a danger to life unless it is specially controlled. In other cities of this size there is on the leading avenues a policeman everywhere in sight with instructions to control the traffic. This is an obvious necessity here. If the Council has acceded to the demand for fifty more men, none too many, it will be for it to demand that the men shall be better versed than they have been in police duties as practiced in other communities.

What has become of our Metropolitan Parks' Commission? The Island of Montreal is, as we have from week to week continued to protest, being plotted out at an alarming rate by private interests, entirely regardless of any general plan or of the major interests of the city of the future. The months and years that have elapsed since this town planning movement began have been by far the most fatal in all our history, and yet nothing is done. Not only is the mainland, if we may so call it, of the island, being placed beyond the reach of improvement, except on preposterous conditions, but even the surrounding islands, every one of which ought to have been reserved long ago for public purposes, are being unmercifully cut up into building lots. Never were grander possibilities more recklessly squandered, and that with open eyes, and yet though the Provincial Government has obtained power to issue such a commission, so far as we can learn no commission has yet been appointed. Is it that, with the world to choose from, the right men cannot be found? We need to have our future as far as may be in view, both within the city and outside of it. We have been talking of opening in place of some degraded slum district a new city centre which might be glorified with monuments, and from which might radiate diagonal highways. But while we are talking of such things we are spending the greater part of a million dollars in enlarging our civic accommodation where it is. This may prove the best thing for the future, as well as for the present, but we do not yet know what we mean to do.

A TRIUMPH.

The century of peace between Great Britain and the United States will be completed, fittingly, on Christmas Eve, 1914, the anniversary of the day on which the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, and the nations concerned propose duly to celebrate so great a blessing. The countries most concerned are those which border on each other for three thousand miles, and Canada's being virtually a border population, her interest is proportionately the greater. As the world is still seldom without some great war in progress, as the nations are arming against each other as they never armed before, and as every new invention, whether automobile travel, aerial travel, or aerial telegraph, is thought of first in its relation to offence and defence, we are given to thinking that the idea of peace has made no progress in the world. But we have only to look back to the time when war between neighboring potentates was the normal state of existence—when an English campaign in France every summer was almost as regular as is to-day the English foray on the grouse of the Highlands—when the chief activity of the farmers on the English-Scottish border was plundering their opposite neighbors, and spurs were of more use than mattocks and ploughs, and to compare all this with a hundred years of peace and good neighboring, to realize how much we have to rejoice in. If our ancestors set up monuments to the victories of all-destroying war, we have far happier reason to triumph in prosperity and peace. To a generation that has known nothing else, there seems nothing noteworthy in conditions under which we sleep and rise without fear. It is not even an achievement. It is simply the absence of events. Yet it is the greatest victory two countries ever won, as beneficent as war's victories are destructive of life and property and good will. We have not yet achieved perfect brotherhood; possibly many of us do not yet want it. We exclude each other's goods and each other's labor and we stimulate ill-will to buttress these barriers. We are in the same condition in these things as our ancestors were with their bows and their spears. We shall outgrow this as we have outgrown that. But at least let us rejoice in what we have achieved and let us make this at least an occasion for mutual expressions of neighborly love.

AN ILLUSION.

Mr. Bonar Law, in his speech at Glasgow, spoke of imperial preference as the most likely solution of the present industrial unrest. As he is going to make this his main plea for the votes of those who live by wages, it demands careful examination. There are two counts on which he will rest the assertion. He will attempt to prove that an imperial preference, by necessitating a protection of home manufactures, will increase the amount of labor to be done, and so give everyone permanent employment. He will also try to show that a protective tariff will increase the wages that will be paid. The argument that the impeding of commerce by protection walls increases the amount of work to be done, proves too much. If the amount of manual labor to be done in Great Britain can be increased in this way, then it can be further increased by raising high protection walls around each of the four countries of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. After that it will be possible further to increase it by raising a tariff wall around each separate county, and the higher the wall the better. Still another step may be taken without straining the point, and each municipality segregated from each other municipality by such trade barriers as will prevent the import of manufactured articles. When this step was taken each town would have to manufacture all the things its inhabitants wanted to use, a watch factory, a shoe factory, a cotton factory, a woollen factory, a clothes factory, a plating factory, a wire factory, a telephone factory, a telegraph factory, a linotype factory, a paper factory, a gun factory, a glass factory, a typewriter factory, and a hundred other kinds of factories would all have to be established in each town. Then would come, according to this doctrine, the millennium of the handicraftsman.

But would it? Would not we instead have the annihilation of our civilization? If the whole country were evenly divided into groups of one thousand people, and each group had to manufacture everything they required for their use or convenience, no one would find it profitable to build a silk factory. No one would think of building a typewriter factory, a linotype factory, a watch factory, a cotton factory, or any other of the great factories that make such reductions in the cost of production by substituting machine work for hand labor. We would return to the days of the spinning wheel, the hand loom, and the hand-made watch. But suppose the case not to be quite so bad as this. Suppose the people were segregated into groups of ten thousand people, as would be approximately the case if the people in every country were allowed to surround themselves by a high protective wall, as some of those who live in Ontario are desirous of doing by the method of taxing drummers and advertising circulars, then some of the simpler manufacturing industries, such as broom making and collar and shirt manufacturing, might be started. Not, however, until the units were at least as large as our provincial borders, with an average population of a few hundred thousand each, could even the manufacture of such drudgery-saving devices as the sewing machine be successfully manufactured, and even with these comparatively large units only the very simplest kind of printing press could be made. Had society been divided into such units as regards industrial commerce, we would never have had the developments of such intricate and useful machines as the harvester, the threshing machine, the gasoline engine, the locomotive, the seeder, or the sewing machine. There would be no such thing as wire fencing. Such a commercial division of the people, instead of creating labor would have entirely prevented the development of the larger part of the labor that makes for civilization and turned it into other than natural channels.

Labor thus restricted and not being able to make use of or develop the higher classes of machinery would produce less. Its work would be tremendously diversified, every man changing his employment frequently and never gaining great proficiency at any one task. It is true that protectionists do not ever carry their theory its whole length, to the exclusion of all products. They only ask for protection to business that is going on in the place, or that they may contemplate carrying on. They do not ask for a complete embargo, but only for a tax that will have a like effect. But exactly in so far as these aims are carried out will the operation be that described. There is no law more natural in economics than that the wages of the total labor of a community will be regulated by the value of their output, not the artificial price of their product. Any restriction that will hamper this, while it may give great advantage to some few, will be a tax on the community as a whole. 'It is the enormous amount of free trade enjoyed by the people of the United States and Germany among the many millions of their own populations that has kept their industries up-to-date and given them a purchasing public. Great Britain's output on the other hand is far too large for home consumption, and depends absolutely on markets over seas.

For a long time England suffered under protection of her farm products to the great advantage of her landlords. Those who enjoyed the fruits of protection became so entrenched by the accumulated wealth that their power was all but indisputable. Bright and Cobden led the nation out of its bondage through the throes of a great struggle. The new proposal is to give protection not to the farm products, but to the manufacturing industries, and the result will be the same. As the Lords who owned the land took all the profit that came from the protection of agricultural products, and increased again and again the land rents, till the burden of the common people was unendurable, so if the new form of protection is introduced, will the manufacturers take the profits and the people will pay the enhanced prices until in a few years the manufacturers of England will be the masters of her political institutions as truly as were the land Lords. The people will pay, pay, pay, while their masters grow richer, living like leeches on those whom they subtly despoil by their greater power in wealth politics. They have already bought up the larger part of the newspapers, so as to bring about and maintain this control.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

When a literary society in Bradford, greatly interested in Germany, sent a peace message to all the German Universities and other centres of learning, they got back among the replies one from Professor Voigt, pro-rector of Goettingen, which, while it expressed the greatest respect and good will both towards Great Britain and towards France, said that people in England must not remain under any mistake as to Germany's attitude. An overflowing people of sixty-five millions had a right to their share in the partition of the unorganized portions of the world, and the rest of Europe seemed to be in combination to refuse them this. So long as this was the case they must expect to see Germany increasing her armaments and her fleets. The English must not regard the recent elections as a token that the people of Germany took another view from the ruling classes. Those elections were expressive of sentiment with regard to internal questions only. We now find these same sentiments repeated by Professor Delbrueck, in his comments on recent remarks of Mr. Balfour, in which the latter in advocating additions to the British navy had said that Germany failed to realize the vital menace to Britain which the growth of her fleet implied. He says that Germany understands that well enough, but that she has been forced to that policy by the combinations against her. Here are Russia and Japan dividing Manchuria and Mongolia between them; Britain and Russia dividing Persia between them, and Britain making common cause with France in Africa to prevent Germany getting due compensation for France's vast and important acquisitions there. This accords with a very important remark made by a French statesman in Montreal a fortnight ago, to the effect that his country would certainly have been at war with Germany last year but for the loyal support she had received from Great Britain.

These statements present the Anglo-German question in a serious and clear light. Germany may be ethically right or wrong in the theory that she has a right to her share of the world. Right or wrong, we must sympathize with the street boy who sees children through a window at a Christmas feast or with the sewing girl who sees the festal dance of opulence through an opposite window. We can tell how we would like it ourselves if we were a great strong power pinioned like Gulliver when he woke up and found every limb anchored to the ground with tent pegs, while other peoples were freely dividing the world among them. Germany used to put this land hunger in terms of colonization. She wanted room for her overflowing people. But as observers noted that Germans seemed to prefer to migrate to any but German territory, with its over-shadowing and controlling officialism, that plea was less convincing than the present bald one which is simply the love of dominion. Great Britain does not hold India or Egypt as countries to colonize, simply as countries to rule over, and that, in plain terms, is what Germany hungers for. If we were in Germany's place, and saw the whole of America, North, South and Central, with its islands, tabooed by the Monroe doctrine, and the whole of Asia being quarrelled over and negotiated over first by two encroaching empires, and later by three, and naught of Africa, naught of Australia, not even the Antarctic continent, left to us, and but little of the islands of the sea we would have our own grudges.

France also got her hand into Asia forty years ago in Tonquin; hence the wrath that took shape in the mailed fist and resulted only in Kiao Chow with an ever lessening hope of extending dominion there. There was a partition of Africa in 1890, when France got, in the north, territory larger than Canada. She also got Madagascar, to which Great Britain had every moral claim, but upon which she had laid violent hands at the instance of Jesuit missionaries, who were jealous of the conversion of the island to Protestantism. Great Britain, besides what she already had in the south, got Nigeria and British East Africa. Sundry large patches were accorded to Germany. Zanzibar, Namaqualand and the Kameruns. But these were derelicts, comparatively speaking. Her Zanzibar country was subtended by important islands held by Britain. The only port of Namaqualand, Walfisch Bay, was held by Britain. The swamps of the Kameruns were definitely circumscribed by British Nigeria and the French Congo. What wonder then that, at the moment that France was, by favor of Great Britain, annexing by far the most attractive and romantic part of Africa—the gardens of the Hesperides, with their 'golden apples,' a German ship should appear at Agadir to demand, as since appears, 'territorial compensation?' What marvel if when that territorial compensation proved equatorial, and, though great in extent, no beginning of a match for Morocco, the whole of Germany should turn sulky against Great Britain in the manner expressed by Professor Delbrueck.

It would surely be to the advantage of the whole world if Germany's ambition in this respect should be gratified. Germany then instead of being an overgrown young power pining for enterprise, and bursting its bounds, would have given pledges to fortune, and would, like others, have vulnerable extremities to defend, such as would tend to make her more cautious in her world politics. When Russia stretched a very long arm to seize Port Arthur on the China Sea, at last to obtain a foothold on open water, an English statesman was asked why Great Britain seemed so indifferent to such a very serious aggression. His reply was that it would render Russia much more vulnerable. She could be bled white at that point as she had been forty years before in the Crimea. And so it proved. The other powers need have no fear of the extension of Germany's territorial responsibilities. They will prove a safety valve for her high pressure, and give her a fellow feeling for others in like condition.

We look with hope to the exchange of German ambassadors in London. Though the previous ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich, had certainly made friends with the English, we are told by an inspired German oracle, the 'Frankfurter Zeitung,' that his recall was due to the fact that his reports as to the effect on Great Britain of the increasing German armament had for a long time failed to give satisfaction in quarters that must ultimately decide. In what way they had failed to please is not explained, but this suggests a desire on the part of the Emperor for a more satisfactory understanding. The second visit of Lord Haldane to Germany—absolutely private and exclusively for his health—is also a good omen. There are also hints of agreements in the interest of German extension. A writer in the 'Academy,' a Tory paper, hints with some concern at approaching settlements with regard to the last section of the Baghdad Railway, concessions in Zanzibar and at Walfisch Bay, and with regard to reversionary interests in the Portuguese colonies in Africa, on one of which, that of Mozambique, Great Britain has a recognized lien.

Of these matters the first is by far the most important to Germany. It will be remembered how some years ago the Kaiser attempted to seize from Turkey, which had no hold upon it, the seaport of Koweit, on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf, and how he found a British flag flying in the market place and the Sheikh owning allegiance to Great Britain. Baghdad, which was the base of the vast naval operations of the Arabs in the days of Sindbad the Sailor, is of no use as a harbor to modern ships. The well-known youthful dream of the emperor was to extend his empire south eastward over Turkey. To that end he colonized the holy land, or attempted to. To that end he became railway suzerain of Turkey in Asia from Constantinople to Baghdad. To that end he visited Jerusalem in such state as might belong to the line of David. To that end he sided with the Sultan at the time of the Armenian massacres, and at the time of the settlement of Crete. To our mind that has always been the direction in which his weltpolitic should have been encouraged. German power on the Euphrates would, it is true, cut off Britain's almost achieved continuous land connection between Egypt and India, but it would form an effective buffer between Britain and Russia. When Germany started to Germanize after her fashion the races of Turkey she would find her hands full.

CUBA'S COLORED FOLK.

Civil war in Cuba based on the color line is not a usual but a unique event. People in the United States reading the news will, on account of their own attitude toward the negro, North as well as South, take for granted that race friction is a common and essential thing where people of white and black lineage come into such general contact in such equal numbers. That it is not essential is well demonstrated in the British West Indies, but almost better so in Spanish America. The Spaniard, greatly helped in this by the government of his church which in its priesthood refuses to recognize racial lines, has got on extremely well both with the negroes that they imported, and afterwards freed at the instance of the other nations, and with the native Indians, from the Yaquis of Mexico to those of the broad plains of Argentina. The Spanish republics have never like the citizens of the United States drawn a color line such as the Jim Crow car system in the Southern States or even placed political disability on those of mixed blood.

About one million negro slaves were imported into Cuba. This number has rapidly lessened until to-day there are but a little over half a million against a million people counted as white. It is evident then that the color line is a poor one for the leaders of the negroes who have started the insurrection to work on. In raising it they call to their standard at most a third of the population, and that the least influential, least aggressive and least well supplied third, while they absolutely alienate the more wealthy influential two-thirds, and worst of all accentuate racial difference to their own disadvantage. That this negro insurrection should be directed against the government of President Gomez, who himself is just a little looked down on by the very few pure Spaniards because his maternal grandmother was a negress, is illustrative of the social and family ruptures that will be caused by drawing a color line among a people of three races, Negro, Indian and Spaniard, who have so freely intermarried or intermingled, that hardly any family has not a trace of all three races in some branch of it.

In such a war the United States is the last country in the world that can interfere with justice or the hope of causing a satisfactory compromise. The only recent racial trouble we remember in Cuba was that caused by a barkeeper from the Northern States, who, while tending bar in Havana, refused to serve liquor to a negro who, if memory serves, was a member of the cabinet. Members of the Cuban Government, including their president, would in the Southern States be forbidden to travel in white men's cars or to attend the white man's church. Should they marry a white person in these states the marriage would be void. It is very clear that the United States cannot interfere on behalf of the negroes. She can only interfere for their suppression. Will she use her indubitable power again to take possession of Cuba, in which event the Jim Crow laws would inevitably come gradually into operation? United States Government might bring to Cuba a steadier government, though it would be a daring 'American' that would assert that none of the state governments were more corrupt than that of Gomez. It would, however, bring in its wake the greatest curse that had fallen on Cuba in many a generation, the drawing of the color line.

THE MARTYRS.

A good deal of natural pity will be felt for Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who have just been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on the charge of conspiracy and inciting their followers to malicious damage of property. The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that they went in for their campaign with their eyes open to the consequences. They knew the law of God and the law of the state, but they deceived themselves with the sophistry that calling a crime political made it no longer a crime. Justice Coleridge has taken the recommendation of the jury, that leniency should be shown the prisoners, into consideration. He could have sentenced them to two years' imprisonment for the offence. The window-smashing incident was only a very small episode in the great and widespread movement for equal suffrage, but stands out large because it was a wilful outbreak against public order. It was a very regrettable episode, and an episode of precisely such a nature as to make enemies for the movement out of friends, and to retard the conversion of many who seem to have been almost persuaded of the advisability of extending the political franchise to women.

Even the late Mr. Stead—who was a strong believer in woman suffrage, a zealous friend to all movements looking toward the betterment of women, and a man who certainly never disapproved of methods of helping a cause merely because they were spectacular or unusual—regarded Mrs. Pankhurst's appeal to physical force as a most serious blunder. In one of his last articles he reviews the suffrage movement and tells how in the earlier stages of the struggle the militant policy commanded the respect and admiration even of some against whom it was primarily directed. The women, he says, displayed an enthusiasm, a zeal and spirit of self-sacrificing martyrdom which restored a heroic strain to political life. At last they succeeded in bringing their demand for enfranchisement within the pale of practical politics. They compelled a Prime Minister — who had declared that he regarded their emancipation as a danger and disaster to the state —to pledge himself to adopt their bill as a government measure if a House of Commons, in which suffragists were in a large majority, carried an amendment enfranchising women. 'They converted a majority 'of the cabinet to woman's suffrage, 'and all was going smilingly when, 'at the eleventh hour, the good genius which hitherto directed their 'campaign seemed to desert them.' Nothing would do but that a cabinet admittedly divided on the question must commit suicide in order that the larger half of it should at once bring in a woman's suffrage bill as a government measure.—'As the cabinet 'naturally refused to commit suicide, 'and as nine-tenths of all the suffra-'gists in the House of Commons ob-

jected to sacrifice the Liberal administration to what was, after all, a mere detail of parliamentary procedure, the leaders of the Woman's Social and Political Union lost their heads, and adopted a policy which has landed them in jail on a charge of criminal conspiracy.

In another article he compared the defeat of the Conciliation Bill, which followed the window smashing, to the set back which Home Rule received by the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish. 'The leaders of the W. S. P. W. are to the great body of suffragists what the "Invincibles" were to the great body of Irish Home Rulers. Of course window smashing is nothing like so heinous a crime as the assassination of an Irish Secretary, but both are alike in being appeals to violence which irritate without intimidating those to whom they are addressed.' It will be remembered that the Conciliation Bill, which confers the franchise on a considerable number of women, was passed at its second reading by a majority of 167, and was defeated at its third reading last March by fourteen votes. If the imprisonment of the leaders gives them leisure to reflect and leads to a modification of their policy, they may yet thank the authorities for indirectly helping the cause which they have at heart.

POST AND IMPOST.

Is postage a tax or is it payment for service rendered? The former idea ruled when it was a crime for any one to carry a letter for pay except the King. This may possibly be the law still. It seems to be the principle on which the Canadian post office department is acting when it threatens with punishment those who use the drop-letter rate while not residing in the place where the letter is posted. It seems that concerns sending out large quantities of mail matter in the form of circulars have adopted the plan of forwarding the letters in bulk to the towns of destination and there posting them with one cent stamps. How this differs to the post office from letters posted by firms in the town it is hard to see. It does precisely the same service for the same money. The only ground on which the post office can declare itself defrauded is the theory that the King has a monopoly of the letter carrying business and has a right to exact for the carriage of letters whatever tax he may be pleased to put on. In this instance, however, it seems probable that the two cent rate is more than the traffic would bear, and would destroy a business in itself profitable to the post office. In favor of the monopoly theory is the fact that the postal service is maintained over large areas of country where it cannot possibly pay. It would indeed be most interesting if one could get a statement of the amount of mail matter carried over some routes over against the cost of the service. This has never been shown as it would tell gravely against the intelligence of some parts of the country. It may be held, and it has been held, that it is fair to make the more prosperous and active minded sections pay for the losses on these, and that to this end the post office business between cities needs to be more than self-supporting. Under this theory of charging what the traffic will bear rather than what the service costs, it is plain that the King needs monopolistic protection, as in these regions, he, it seems, cannot under all circumstances compete successfully with express companies. One would think, however, that the economic advantage enjoyed by so large an institution as the National post office would constitute sufficient protection, and that people might well be allowed to send their letters as they do their parcels in the way they can get it done cheapest. It is evident that the method complained of saves one handling of the individual letters, and that to forbid it would be to add gratuitously to the world's work. The department could make its country business far more profitable by holding out more inducements for parcel delivery. The distributing facilities of the department would thereby bring double income without, in a large proportion of cases, adding sensibly to the equipment or expenses.

THE HEELERS.

The city of Halifax has two representatives in the Dominion Parliament, the Hon. Mr. Borden and Mr. McLean, a Liberal. When Mr. Borden took on his shoulders the responsibility of government it was one of his very first acts—and a truly honorable and consistent one—to secure the impartial distribution of federal patronage in his own riding. For this purpose there was appointed a commission of five members, Mr. A. B. Crosby former Conservative member of Parliament; Mr. R. P. Proctor, President of the Conservative Association; Mr. F. P. Bligh, Mayor of the city; Mr. T. F. Tobin and Mr. E. M. Walker. This committee it seems has been altogether too impartial for the large number of party heelers in Halifax. With hungry maw the sharks swarm open mouthed looking for bait. It is a horrid sight. They would tear at the very heart of their own party to obtain an easy and secure living. This demonstration of four hundred Conservatives against one of the best acts of their leader is as fine a commendation as he has had since coming to office. All over the country in federal and provincial politics there is a rabble composed of followers of both parties that spend their best energies looking for government 'soft snaps' both in the way of appointments and in the way of contracts. It is on the basis of these people who are at all times willing to defraud their country that McBridism, Mercierism, Rogerism has been built up. The low moral tone of the people must always be a temptation to their rulers. While a Pelletier may traffic with it, a Borden stamps on it. Mr. Borden promised to extend the civil service act to the outside service. Had he done so earlier he would not now have to stand the humiliation of having to support a Post Master-General who has dismissed a postmaster four years dead for excessive partisanship. We hope yet to see Mr. Borden extend the civil service. While his experience in Halifax will be discouraging he may rely on it that the complaint of these disgruntled heelers will bring more support to his standard than the insignificant loss he would endure were the whole four hundred to desert him.

TRICK RATES.

The Railway Commission has decided that a gramaphone is a musical instrument. While some who have been unfortunate in their relation to these machines will warmly protest against such a decision, few will seriously question its technical accuracy. The reason why these great men had to sit in judgment on the device was that railways charge a fixed rate for the conveyance of musical instruments, while they have been charging a higher rate for gramaphones. This is but one of the many examples that could be given of the confounding freight classifications that prevail on our railways. They are as intricate and unreasonable as many of our customs rates where a riding whip may turn out to be 'a sample of rope and samples of rope pass free, sir,' or a magazine turn out to be an advertising circular and circulars pay duty, as required by a recent ruling of our customs department to the chagrin of Fisher Unwin and Company. Or to take the most notable case of recent years, the distinction in classification may be as difficult as that of Mrs. Guggenheim's pearls. These were bought three or four years ago from a Paris jeweller. He selected them so that they would make up into a necklace. For three years the United States Government has been fighting in the courts to obtain the many thousands of dollars extra duty that will fall to it if they can secure a final judicial ruling that these pearls, because they were selected for a necklace, are to be rated as jewellery, or whether, as the defendants maintain, they are pearls.

One of the greatest boons that shippers could secure for themselves from the Railway Commission would be a very great simplification of the freight rate schedule. The railways at present have it so fixed that the people cannot easily make complaints, so mixed that it is hard for them to see the injustice often practised on them. It is so well recognized a fact that the rates charged are not fixed by natural completion, but by monopoly where there is only one railway, and by agreement where there are two or more, that a Commission had to be appointed to keep them in check. Their policy of charging a low rate or a high rate according to what the traffic in the special article will bear usually means charging the utmost that the traffic will bear without putting such a burden on it as to cut down the traffic to a point where the revenue of the railway would be lessened instead of added to. This is not a rule that could hold for a minute in a trade that was regulated by open competition; for competition forces companies to base the rate on the cost to them of the service they provide. In sea born freight, for instance, there is open competition and a steamship company does not charge on a highly classified freight schedule, but makes a charge for every ton carried, reserving the fair option to itself of charging for every forty cubic feet of space occupied as a ton, to protect itself from bulky freight.

VOTES AND BREEDING.

Our news purveyors have taken to cabling Mr. H. G. Wells's essays on sociology as they appear in that sensationist paper, the London 'Daily Mail.' When Mr. Wells hears the rumblings of a social volcano that is about to blow England up and wonders why others do not hear it, we are led to desiderate corroboration by some less imaginative observer, being liable to interpret Mr. Wells's observations as keyed to the pitch of his astounding romances, as he cannot but be on the look out for facts to harmonize with these. Still Mr. Wells has got our ear, and, amid the hubbub of voices, this is in these days a great fact. He is one of the prophets of our day. He says one very true thing when he attributes existing unrest to the crudity of our election system. When we see labor men the world over taking the law into their own hands by strike methods, terribly expensive to them, and sometimes breaking it, we naturally ask, have not these people the vote and are there not enough of them to secure their ends by legal methods? It is to this question that Mr. Wells gives the answer that we have often given, and states it well, when he says: 'In this country we no longer have elections but rejections. Party organizations appoint about twelve hundred men to be rulers and all that the self-governing people are allowed to do is, in a muddled angry way, to strike off half of them.' Our elective system, he says, reduces 'the apparent free choice of rulers to a ridiculous selection between undesirable alternatives.'

At election times press and pulpit preach from day to day the duty of going to the polls, but we know how few trouble themselves to go, and we know sometimes how unwillingly we go ourselves, as the best we can do is to choose between two men, neither of whom represents us at all, and in any case our vote stands half a chance of counting for nothing. It is unfair to judge Mr. Wells by the remedy he proposes as telegraphed, namely, 'an elaborated project of conciliation and co-operation which would constitute a national conference of thought and action.' What that means as a substitute for our electoral system we do not know. But we do think the very evils which Mr. Wells deprecates would be largely disposed of by the system of proportional voting, under which every considerable group of voters could have a candidate of its own choice, and every man's vote would count, if not for his first choice among the candidates, at least for his second or his third. It would in no case be valueless as the votes of the minority are now.

But if we want really crude political economy we find it in the contribution of Dean Inge, of St. Paul's Cathedral, to the discussion thus raised. He says the people are breeding too much and from inferior stock, and so long as social reformers shirk that problem he lacks confidence in their intelligence or honesty. Possibly in a fuller report of the Dean's production we should have some account of the breeding arrangements he would establish. His reversion to Malthus of a hundred years ago is a curious reversal of the prevailing regret voiced some years since by Mr. Roosevelt, in the phrase race suicide. 'Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, where are they?' With regard to some of them, we know how the races lost their virility through prosperity and died out. It is a question whether the Anglo Saxon race as a whole—the race of England, the mother of nations—has increased at all during the last five or ten years. Certainly if its increase continues to wane at the present rate, it will be superseded, as it is being rapidly superseded on this continent. Whether increase of the Saxon race has ceased in England, we do not know; but if actual diminution has not already set in it is due, the Dean assures us, to the fruitfulness, not of the prosperous, but of the inferior stock. What comes then of the prevailing doctrine of the survival of the fittest? While the Dean thinks this low-born, undersized, hard-working stock to be the unfittest, nature seems to proclaim it to be the fittest. It is hard to say whither we should be led by Dean Inge's idea of curtailing the multiplication of the inferior. There may be a more obvious duty, and one not, like his proposal, at war with nature, and that is for the church to take serious thought as to the duties of what he accounts the superior stock. The church ought to be the supreme social economist, and this is probably what the church, better than any other kind of social economist can do. It is what the Roman Catholic Church in Canada has done, changing a notoriously infertile race into one notable the world over for multiplication.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

A very strange decision of the British Columbia Court of Appeals has been reversed by the Privy Council, the Labor interests of that province having had the pluck to carry it there. It was held by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company that it was not liable under the Workman's Compensation Act in the case of injury to men whose dependents lived in foreign countries. On this contention a great deal of liability hung, as the miners were largely from abroad. In defence of its position the company urged two pleas. One was that the legislation being provincial had no effect beyond the province. This plea is to all appearance singularly far reaching, and would curtail the reach of so many laws throughout the Dominion that it is a complete surprise to find a provincial court maintaining it, if indeed it was maintained. Among many other things, a company with a provincial charter could do no business outside of a province. We doubt if the coal company in question if it has its charter from the province could collect its Alberta debts. The other plea was that as this law was enacted to ensure the province against having itself to support the dependents of injured persons, it did not apply to those whose benefits would take money out of the province. This plea also proves too much. We are told that had the Privy Council maintained it with regard to an Austrian, the company would have claimed that Ireland was a foreign country under the act. Here is secession with a vengeance. But Ireland need not take umbrage, for the same reasons would make not only England but Canada foreign. But just think of what this contention, if this is the one that prevailed with the British Columbia Court of Appeals, means. It means that, in the eyes of that court, the Workman's Compensation Act of that Province was not enacted for the benefit of the work people at all, that, so far as they were concerned, their wives and children might perish of starvation, like nestlings whose parent bird had been shot. The only purpose of the law was to save the province from having to support such of the survivors as might claim aid as paupers.

OHIO.

It seems now not impossible that Mr. Roosevelt will carry the Republican nomination, and that he will be the next president, in spite of the facts that his chaotic policy is in no particular that of the Republican party and that the country is by majority Democratic. His success would mean the eclipse, and probably the end of the Republican party. He has lost the favor and will largely lose the votes of all the conservative element in that party, and would only fight a losing battle at the polls unless he made up in Democratic votes for what he would lose in Republican ones. This there is however a fair chance of him doing. Mr. Roosevelt is only waiting to secure the Republican nomination to make his appeal to the Democrats. Even in Mr. Champ Clark they have no such man-on-horseback to offer to the populace as the self-asserting colonel, and the same charms which have enabled him to rend the Republican party in two, and the same appeals to popular unwisdom, will tell even more strongly upon a party which has always been that of the slums and the tenements. In any case should he become president he would have to rule in touch with a Democratic Congress.

Next to his very fetching appeal for direct primaries, that is, for having candidates nominated, not by party conventions, but by the people, who will almost of necessity select the best advertised figure, Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly owes his success in Mr. Taft's state to the fact that Ohio borders on Canada, and with other border states has gone into the same sort of hysteria with regard to Mr. Taft's reciprocity measure that Canada did. The most effective argument in Canada against reciprocity, apart from the altogether silly one that it might make us join the United States against our own will, was that the United States would not have offered us reciprocity unless it was going to profit by it. If the United States should profit, it was sapiently assumed that we must lose—on the curious theory that in every bargain somebody must be injured. Well, here is the judgment of the States that would have been affected by the Taft measure. All along the line they have voted against Mr. Taft on account of the injury he tried to do them. So, by the same sage reasoning, as they were going to lose, it would surely have been of great benefit to us.

It would seem then that the United States, having at last, in contempt of a primary principle of its constitution, adopted true and complete democracy in the shape of direct nomination by the people, it must needs henceforth have something of a mountebank at the White House, as no one who has not posed much before the nation or in some way captivated its imagination can have any chance against one who has. See how small a din the Democratic sideshow has been able to keep up in the presence of this all pervading rubadub between the world renowned fight-to-a-finish pugilists Big Bill and Terrible Teddy. Even the Democrats have taken sides more warmly at the Republican circus—the greatest in the world—than at their own, where the contestants have hardly been able to hear themselves speak. It seems, too, that, as the mission of the mountebank at the fair was to sell some sovereign cure-all nostrum, so the performers of to-day have to have patent elixirs for the people's woes whose virtues lie exclusively in the extent of the advertising done on their behalf. To use a more modern figure, we—we say we, for we have a way of following at the heels of the United States in our manners and customs—are to get our government as we prefer to get what we are pleased to call our literature, in the shape of two inch headlines. We choose this method at this expense, that the louder the trumpeting, the deafer the audience gets to any appeal to reason. This is however only a phase. The world is not going to go insane. It will have its experience and then come to sober sense.

SPIRIT BALDERDASH.

Mr. W. T. Stead and Sir Oliver Lodge were the two men best known to the English-speaking world as experimenters in Spiritualism. It is most natural then that Mr. Stead's death on the 'Titanic' should be immediately followed by a number of reports of seances at which mediums have received communications from the soul of the departed. Here is an account of one of these seances which, having appeared in the 'Daily Despatch' of Manchester, was thought worthy of being widely copied: 'The medium, 'who is the wife of a friend of Stead's, 'swooned. She jumped up, and seizing 'other women there, pushed them 'across the room, urging them to "Enter the boats." Afterwards she cried 'out, "God pity us." She followed this 'with "Thy will be done" and "Nearer 'My God to Thee." After an interval 'the medium spoke again. She said: "I 'know I have passed over. The past 'has been like a nightmare with a sudden awakening." The question was 'asked, "Who are you?' and the me'dium replied, "I am Stead. I know 'where I am. I was here before, but 'was unable to make an appeal to all 'God-fearing men and women for help. 'I wish to break in the thought. It is 'easier to break in here than elsewhere. Could you see the misery of 'the lost; I saw it; your hearts would 'bleed for them; called to part with all 'their cherished hopes and plunge into 'the terrors of the unknown, you would weep and pray for them.'

These imaginary manifestations are going to be believed by many. Some will believe them just because they believe whatever they see in print unless it be politics. Others will believe because they have given their minds over to a belief in spiritualism. A large number who have maintained for themseves that most precious possession, the freedom of judgment, will weigh each account separately for internal signs of truthfulness. This particular account is a jumble of ideas that carries no conviction. The first sentences would denote that Mr. Stead's spirit is going about the world pushing men and women whom it finds in parlors into non-existent lifeboats. The next minute the spirit which had still thought itself to be on the sinking ship says it knows where it is, with the meaning that it knows itself to be in the house of the medium, and uttering a compliment to her by saying that it was easier 'to break in the thought' there than anywhere else. The last sentence is the most contradictory. It imagines a spirit saying to those yet alive that their hearts would bleed for them were they able to contemplate the misery of the lost when called on to part with all their cherished hopes and plunge into the terrors of the unknown. Yet the same spirit had said, in speaking of its own state but a minute before: 'The past has been like a nightmare with a sudden awakening.' Were it conceivable that the souls of the departed acted and spoke after this wild fashion there would be no use trying to communicate with them. All that makes the silly story worth notice is that there is sure to be a large crop of them. All the things the late Mr. Stead is imagined to have said in all the spirit parlors and through all the solitary mediums would probably, if collated, neutralize each other even in credulous minds, while they would greatly emphasize this criticism.

DESIRED ONLY ONE COMPETITOR

Attempt of American Bridge Co. to Combine Small Companies Revealed at Inquiry

New York, May 22.—Mr. Percival Roberts, jr., director of the U. S. Steel Corporation, at the hearing of the Government suit to dissolve the corporation under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to-day, testified concerning the organization of the American Bridge Company.

Mr. Roberts, who was president of the bridge company when it was taken over by the U. S. Steel Corporation in 1901, denied that the company was originally organized with the object of monopolizing the industry. He said that at that time (1900) the company's output amounted to only 38 percent. of the entire output of the country, that this percentage had fallen to 32 percent a year ago, and that the company now only owned about 29 plants against 275 independent plants. Though admitting that some of the original constituents of the company were competitors, they were combined, he said, solely for the purpose of doing a larger business.

That the United States Steel Corporation's executive committee had under consideration very shortly after its organization a proposition to foster a combination of a number of small bridge companies outside the American Bridge Company into another company, which 'would work to the advantage of the American Bridge Company, inasmuch as the American Bridge Company could deal with one competitor instead of several,' was revealed when Attorney Dickinson, for the Government, read from the minutes of an executive committee meeting. The minutes stated that Mr. Roberts had advised against the idea on the ground that 'although the small concerns don't amount to much now, if consolidated they might become factors.

'The matter was turned down without discussion,' Roberts testified yesterday.

THE LAST LINK

Portugal Government Decides to Abolish Legation at Vatican.

Lisbon, May 23.— The Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 50 against 45, decided to-day to abolish the Portuguese Legation at the Vatican. This is a sequel to the law for the separation of church and state decreed by the government in April last year. The carrying out of the separation law has given rise to disturbances in many districts, and in some cases has led to severe fighting.

RITUAL MURDER.

A Strong Protest Against a Cruel Libel.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The latest 'ritual murder' case in Kiev has provoked a notable protest in England, which has been signed by most of the principal dons of Oxford, Cambridge, and other universities, by many eminent fellows of the Royal Society, many eminent statesmen, and a number of distinguished writers and artists. It says:—'The "Blood Accusation" is a relic of the days of Witchcraft and Black Magic, a cruel and utterly baseless libel on Judaism, an insult to Western culture, and a dishonor to the churches in whose name it has been falsely formulated by ignorant fanatics. Religious minorities other than the Jews, such as the early Christians, the Quakers, and Christian missionaries in China, have been victimized by it. It has been denounced by the best men of all ages and creeds. The Popes, the Founders of the Reformation, the Khalif of Islam, statesmen of every country, together with all the great seats of learning in Europe, have publicly repudiated it. It is the more necessary that these testimonies should be renewed, because, among the ignorant and inflammable populace of eastern Europe, the "Blood Accusation" has often given rise to terrible outbreaks of mob violence against the Jews, and there is grave reason to fear that its present resuscitation may endanger many innocent lives in the crowded Jewries of the Russian Empire.'

KINGSTON'S HEADS.

Old Country to be Searched for Theological Professor.

Kingston, Ont., May 22.— The committee appointed to select a principal for Queen's Theological College met to-day. Several names were discussed, but the committee arrived at no definite decision as to an appointment.

In respect to appointing a professor of the joint chair of theology and apologetics, the committee decided that G. M. MacDonnell, K.C., should visit several educational centres in the old land, with a view to securing a suitable man.

At a special meeting of the trustees of the University to-day, a resolution was adopted to make application to have the University placed on the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching. All professors retiring at the age of 65 or over will be eligible to participate in the foundation.

$1,000,000 ORCHIDS.

London, May 23.—The greatest display of the world's floriculture ever known was opened by the King and Queen at the grounds of the Chelsea Hospital yesterday. The show is in a tent covering four acres. It is filled with priceless blooms from many climes, among which is one group of orchids alone valued at a million dollars.

RECEIVED BY KAISER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 23.—Sir George Reid, Australian High Commissioner, was received by the Kaiser in Berlin yesterday.

U.S. STEEL CORPORATION

Effect of Interlocking its Directors With Those of Numerous Railways

New York, May 23.—Interlocking directors between the United States Steel Corporation and numerous railroads exerted no influence to prevent the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, an independent bridge concern, from securing contracts to build railroad bridges, according to testimony given by C. D. Marshall, president of the Construction Company, yesterday, and on cross-examination he named over a score of railroads, some of whose directors are directors of the United States Steel Corporation, for which his concern had built bridges. In most cases, he said, the American Bridge Company, a subsidiary of the 'Steel Trust,' had competed against his concern for the contract.

C. A. Severance, counsel for the Steel Corporation, called the attention of the witness particularly to the Hell Gate bridge, over the East River in New York City, now under construction for the New York Connecting Railway, a corporation owned jointly by the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Pennsylvania Railroads. The American Bridge Company secured the contract for the span of the bridge and the McClintic-Marshall Company for the approaches, the witness said.

'Did the fact that there are interlocking directors between these two roads and the United States Steel Corporation interfere with your concern securing this contract?' asked Mr. Severance.

'Not to my knowledge,' replied the witness. 'We got the contract.'

'In any of these contracts you secured from all these railroads you have mentioned did you have any difficulty on account of interlocking directors?' pursued the Steel Corporation attorney.

'We got our share of the business,' said Mr. Marshall.

The witness stated further that his concern had frequently secured contracts from the Pennsylvania Railroad for which the Pennsylvania Steel Company, controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was a competitive bidder. His company also secured the contract for building the locks of the Panama Canal in competition with the American Bridge Company, he said.

Mr. Severance used this testimony together with statements showing the increase in the McClintic-Marshall Company's business since 1900, to point out how an independent concern had thrived under the American Bridge Company's alleged intention to monopolize the bridge industry as charged by the Government.

Marshall said, however, in response to a question by Judge Dickinson, the Government counsel, that there had been comparatively little growth in most of the independent firms that were in existence at the time the Bridge Company was organized.

NEW ZEALAND'S NAVY.

Sydney Paper Thinks the Responsibility Now Put on Australia's Shoulders.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 23. — Commenting on New Zealand's concurrence in the desire of the Admiralty to employ the new battle cruiser in home waters, the Sydney 'Daily Telegraph' says that in view of Mr. Churchill's doctrine, its withdrawal of the New Zealand local naval force seems to leave the Commonwealth in the position of guardian of Australasia with its separate units. It adds the responsibility is a large one, and even in its purely Australian aspect, but its ready acceptance is beyond doubt, whatever may be thought of the policy. 'Our national duties now tend to make the best of it, and that will be the best, and may be a good thing for the Empire.'

FREIGHT MEN STRIKE.

All Ordered Out on Lines South and North-west of Chicago.

Chicago, May 22.— Freight handlers in sections of the country south and northwest of Chicago to-day were ordered out on strike by P. J. Flannery, president of the International Brotherhood of Railway Freight Handlers, and the men on lake steamship lines may be called out to-morrow. No word was received to-night to indicate whether the order would be obeyed.

Flannery said to-night, that his action was the result of the refusal of general managers of railroads here to make a settlement with the striking freight handlers. This call, he further said, was intended to affect men in houses where freight is handled in large quantities by roads entering Chicago.

DEATH OF WERNHER.

Wealthy Knight Who Was Victim of Clever Swindle.

London, May 21.—Sir Julius Charles Wernher, head of the De Beers Diamond Syndicate, and of the firm of Wernher, Beit & Co., died to-day.

It was Henri Lemoine, a Frenchman, who succeeded in swindling Sir Julius Wernher out of more than $300,000 by pretending that he had discovered a method of making diamonds by a chemical process, for which Lemoine in July, 1909, was sentenced at Paris, to six years' imprisonment. The case bore a resemblance to all the great swindles, such as the Humbert safe mystery in France, the Chadwick case in the United States, and the Druce affair in England.

THE LATE MR. W. WHITAKER.

His many friends will learn with regret of the death in Montreal, of Mr. William Whitaker, who was closely connected with the band of Ulstermen, who, in 1829, came from Ireland and settled in the district of Rawdon, Que. He was a son of the late Mr. William Whitaker, who was a member of the Rawdon pioneers. He was born at Rawdon 72 years ago and educated at Joliette College after which he practised for many years as a civil engineer and surveyor. He took a prominent part in the life of the Ulster settlement, and for 22 years was secretary-treasurer of the township of Rawdon. He retired from business life 17 years ago, and since he has resided quietly in Montreal. He was a brother of the late Rev. George Whitaker, of St. Bridget's Church, and also of the late Rev. Jas. B. Whitaker, formerly of St. Ann's Church, and later of Burlington, Vt. He is survived by a widow, one son, Mr. James A. Whitaker, of Lachine, two daughters, the Misses Maude and Lilian Whitaker, living at home, and a sister, Miss Elizabeth Whitaker.

FINE TRAITS OF ENGLISH

Should Characterize Canadian Life, Say Speakers at St. George's Banquet

Bishop Farthing and the Hon. G. E. Foster were the principal speakers at the postponed St. George's Day banquet which was held Wednesday night.

In replying to the toast to 'The Day We Honor,' His Lordship expressed the hope that the best traditions of old England would be characteristic of Canadian life. The English, he said, were a people of deep religious conviction, and this was the real source of their greatness and power. They were a practical rather than an aesthetic race. The national hero, according to tradition, was a man who suffered for right. The English had always stood and fought for religious freedom and justice, and had protected the weak and oppressed.

STRONG SENSE OF JUSTICE AND LIBERTY.

In the government of India, Egypt and South Africa, England had shown in a marked degree a sense of justice and liberty. It was thus that the conquered race in South Africa was given self-government and equal rights as to language.

Englishmen excelled in everything, said His Lordship—even in their vices.

CONDEMNS THE SPOILS SYSTEM IN POLITICS.

He condemned the spoils system in politics. 'I do not think a political party has any right to take public money to reward its own political followers. As national trustees they hold the sacred trust to give justice to all the nation and not to party. We need to keep that lesson before us. I used to think on the other side it was not necessary to give thought to it, but I have reason sometimes to doubt that now in the Dominion. (Laughter). Then we must have justice, and that for our opponents as well as for friends. It is one of the saddest things in public life that it is the practice to malign those who oppose our policy. We want to be courteous to those who oppose us. I have more respect for many men who oppose me than for some who follow me.'

ENGLISH PEOPLE STRONGLY ALTRUISTIC.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster spoke of the beneficial result of the blending of different races in Canada. 'England,' he declared, 'is the most althuistic nationality in the world. If you look from the earliest day down to the present, where will you find an empire or nationality which has exhibited that side of national character as has England? Other countries have gone and acquired territories, but for what? It is seldom you have in history the sight of a great nation spending its blood and treasure not to chain the conquered to the chariot wheel as did the Romans, but to free from superstition and ignorance and tyranny.' In the administration of India and Egypt Great Britain had carried out this policy.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., presided, and with him at the centre table were the Right Rev. Bishop Farthing, the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M.P., Messrs. C. E. Gault, M.P.P., J. A. Mathewson (representing the Irish Benevolent Society), J. C. Walsh, (St. Patrick's Society), aFrquhar Robertson (St. Andrew's Society), and J. V. Desaulniers (St. Jean Baptiste Society).

The toast of 'Our Guests' was proposed by Lieut.-Col. C. E. Gault, M.P.P., and responded to by Messrs. J. V. Desaulniers, (St. Jean Baptiste Society), and J. C. Walsh (St. Patrick's.)

Apologies for absence were reported by Mr. Alf. Griffin from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Marlborough, Sir Montagu Allan, the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, H. B. Ames, M.P., and others.

AUSTRALIAN COMMISSIONERS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 22.—The Canadian Associated Press is officially informed to-night that McKenna has appointed C. Hamilton Wickes Australian trade commissioner, to succeed Mr. Richard Grigg. Mr. Wickes will take up his duties this autumn.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

London, May 22.—The Australians beat McC. by five wickets. Surrey beat Gloucester by an innings and 87 runs. Warwickshire beat Sussex by six wickets.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, May 25:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Doctors and the Insurance Act—The 'Westminster Gazette.'

A Fundamental Change — The Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
Testimony in the Steel Suit — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
China and Non-China—Putnam Weale, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Italian Sentiment and the War—Decline of Socialism—From an Italian Correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' London.
Through the Dardanelles—Stephen Graham, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Turkish Woman—Not Yet Ready to Take Part in Politics—A Correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
A Scandinavian Triple Alliance — The 'Sun,' New York.
Earl Grey's Tribute to Modern Journalism—English Papers.
Peter Pan at Home—The Statue by the Serpentine—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Academy—H. S., in the 'Spectator,' London.
Japanese Prints—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Lovely May—By Margaret Deland, in 'The Old Garden.'
In Knole Park—William H. Davies, in the 'Nation,' London.
George Borrow in the Role of a Servant of Religion — The 'Tribune,' New York.
A Chinese Girl — The 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS ON THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A New Bible Manuscript—The 'Times,' London.
A Nation's Health—How Life is Wasted—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Acquired Immunity Against Disease — The 'Morning Post,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

Subscription rate, $1.50 a year. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada, or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

WILL STEEL CO. OF CANADA JOIN DOM. STEEL CO.?

There is a report on the 'Street' that some interests are already working with a view of trying to get the contral of the Steel Company of Canada over to the Dominion Steel Corporation.

It is believed that Sir Max Aitken, the Bank of Montreal, and Wilcox interests of Hamilton control enough stock to be able to give the Dominion Steel Corporation control of the company.

The 'Street' has it that the exchange basis would be two shares of Steel Company of Canada for one of Dominion Steel Corporation.

BANK RESERVE SHADE LOWER

London, May 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£103,000
Circulation increased	101,000
Bullion increased	204,388
Other securities increased ..	1,188,000
Other deposits decreased	2,400,000
Public deposits increased	3,683,000
Notes reserve increased	128,000
Govt. securities	Unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 51.33 percent; last week it was 52.30 p.c.

Discount Rate the Same.

London, May 23.—The discount rate of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 3 percent to-day.

STOCKS FIRM IN THE AFTERNOON --WALL ST. DOWN

The market in the afternoon was not conspicuously active, but the level of prices was well maintained. Spanish River and Rio were firm, while Wayagamak—in the unlisted department—sold at 38 to the extent of two hundred shares.

WALL STREET DULL AND LOWER.

The New York market was sluggish, with a declining tendency in the afternoon. Canadian Pacinc closed around 264 3-4, Union 170 3-4, Steel 69 1-2, and Reading 173.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Shawinigan—75 at 137.

Toronto Ry.—20 at 137.

Ottawa L. & P.—75 at 157 1-2.

Rich. & Ont.—100 at 122 3-4, 100 at 122 7-8, 50 at 123.

Power—25 at 207 3-4, 20 at 208, 26 at 207 3-4, 25 at 207 5-8.

Books Open—Bk. of Toronto.

Rio—25 at 133 1-2, 35 at 134, 175 at 134 1-2, 225 at 135, 50 at 135 1-4, 350 at 135 1-2, 150 at 135, 25 at 234 3-4, 50 at 134 7-8, 50 at 134 3-4, 125 at 134 1-4, 333 at 134, 175 at 134 1-8, 50 at 134 1-4.

Pacific—100 at 265 3-4, 50 at 265 1-2, 100 at 265 3-4, 25 at 265 5-8.

Mexican—35 at 89 1-2, 50 at 90, 25 at 91.

Detroit—200 at 67, 50 at 66 7-8, 10 at 67, 25 at 66 7-8, 35 at 67.

Scotia Pfd.—10 at 125 1-2.

Iron Pfd.—16 at 105 1-2, 89 at 106.

Win. Hotel—74 at 130.

Scotia—5 at 96.

Steel C. of C.—50 at 33.

Tooke Bros.—40 at 40, 125 at 40 1-4.

Tooke Pfd.—5 at 88.

Can. Car Pfd.—50 at 110.

Ogilvie Pfd.—15 at 119.

C. Reserve—1950 at 3.14.

Loco. Pfd.—20 at 94 1-2.

Spanish River Common—100 at 64 7-8, 200 at 65, 150 at 65 1-4, 150 at 65 1-2 100 at 65 39, 200 at 65, 50 at 64 3-8, 25 at 64 1-2, 50 at 64 3-4, 100 at 64 7-8.

Sher. W. Com.—25 at 42.

Converters—100 at 45.

Can. Car Common—300 at 75.

Penman—10 at 57 1-2, 1 at 57.

Steel Corp.—125 at 67 3-4, 125 at 6 71-2, 25 at 67 5-8, 150 at 67 3-4, 5 at 67 1-2 275 at 67 3-4.

Spanish River, Pfd.—285 at 95 1-2, 15 at 96, 25 at 95 1-2.

Cement Pfd.—45 at 89 3-4 2 at 90.

Can. Cots. Pfd.—15 at 74 1-2.

Ogilvie Com.—1 at 131.

Bank B. N. A.—3 at 156.

Traders Bank—8 at 169.

Molsons Bank—75 at 206 1-2.

Royal Bank—2 at 321 26 at 231 1-4, 7 at 231, 14 at 231 1-2, 39 at 232 1-4.

Bank Montreal—7 at 255.

Bank National—4 at 133 7-8.

Merchants Bank—10 at 193.

Coal Bonds—$3,000 at 99 1-2.

Street Railway Bonds—$2,000 at 99 1-2.

Spanish River Bonds—$4,000 at 97.

Bell Tel. Bonds—$5,000 at 103.

Iron Bonds—$1,000 at 95.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Steel Com.—25 at 67 3-4, 30 at 67 1-2.

Power—25 at 207 3-4.

Rio—200 at 134 1-4, 9 at 134, 131 at 134 1-2, 25 at 134 3-8.

C. P. R.—500 at 265 1-8, 50 at 265.

Mexican—10 at 91.

Ottawa—25 at 157 1-2.

Canada Car.—60 at 75 1-4.

Spanish pfd.—25 at 95 1-2.

Canners—10 at 66; 10 at 65 1-2.

Textile—10 at 70.

Winnipeg Railway—2,000 at 105.

Steel—3,000 at 94 5-8.

Bell Tel.—6 at 151.

Cotton Pfd—5 at 74 1-2.

Crown Res.—100 at 314, 50 at 315.

Spanish—25 at 65, 50 at 64 7-8, 25 at 64 1-2, 50 at 64 3-4.

Sherwin—1 at 42, 10 at 41 1-2.

Laurentide—100 at 170, 50 at 170.

Steel pfd.—15 at 106, 25 at 105 7-8.

Detroit—2 at 66 3-4, 25 at 67 1-4.

Toronto Ry.—35 at 137.

Shawinigan—5 at 137.

Royal Bank—9 at 231 1-2.

Traders Bank—15 at 169.

Spanish Bds.—7,000 at 97.

Cement Bds.—1,000 at 100 1-4.

CATTLE PRICES HIGH.

Glaasgow, May 27.—Neil S. Ritchie, late Watson & Ritchie, reports still further advance in prices, and cattle very scarce. Prime steers, 10 1-2c; current, 10c to 10 1-4c; bulls scarce and dear at 8 1-2c for top price; current, 8c to 8 1-4c, all per lb. live weight. Prospects are that prices will go higher.

CHEESE BOARDS.

St. Hyacinthe, May 27.—At the meeting of the board on Saturday 575 packages of butter were offered, and all sold at 26 5-8c, and 25 boxes cheese at 13 5-8c.

Napanee, May 27.7,080 colored and 525 white were boarded on Saturday; all sold at 13 11-16c.

MINING DIVIDEND.

The McKinley - Darragh - Savage Mines, of Cobalt, declared regular quarterly dividend of three percent, and the usual extra bonus of seven percent on the stock.

CROWN RESERVE SELLS 720,000 OZ. OF SILVER

The announcement is made that the Crown Reserve Mining Company has renewed its contract with the Saxony Government for 720,000 ounces of silver this year, to be sent in six carload lots, the cars leaving every other month.

The price received will it is understood, be slightly better than the New York price of silver. The amount that is disposed of in Germany represents one-fifth of the total output of the mine.

The ore is used for coinage by the government smelters in the Fatherland, the Canadian ore being mixed with the lower grade Saxony silver ores.

Berlin, May 27.—Mr. Arthur Gwinner, managing director of the Deutche Bank, declares that the high tide of industrial prosperity enjoyed by Germany during the past few years is bound to recede. Government Commissioner General also speaks of the gambling spirit in a deprecatory manner and advises caution

M'ENANEY SENDS OUT CAR OF ORE TO ERECT MILL

Porcupine, May 22.—The McEnaney Mines adjoining the Hollinger on the south, and controlled by the Crown Reserve Mining Company, has joined the shippers to the extent of sending out one carload of 30 tons of ore for treatment, with a view to getting a line on what kind of a mill is necessary to handle its ores.

In addition to shipping the car, arrangements have been made to put 100 tons of ore through the McIntyre mill, in order that the management may get a line on the kind of work to be expected in the case of installing a free milling process.

The ore shipped came from the 200-foot level in the vein near the Hollinger line. This find was made several weeks ago, while cutting back from the second level. The testing out of ore this time means without a doubt that the McEnaney is to install a small mill of some character.

Big Scheme to Exploit Metal Riches Here

Montreal millionaires have recently subscribed liberally to shares in the syndicate being promoted by a responsible American mining man and financier ,and in which some of the biggest financial interests in the United States have taken stock. The object is to explore for minerals in Canada.

It is an exploration and development scheme, and the capital is well up in the millions.

Fruit Quotations.

Following are f.o.b. quotations of fruit as quoted by the Peterson Fruit Company:

Oranges, California navels, 96, 112, $3.25 per box; do., 126, 150, 176, 200, at $3.50; do., Cal. navels, $2.50; do.,Bloods, 126, 150, 176, 200, 216, $4; lemons, 300s, Marconi brand $3; choice, $2.50; bananas, Jamaica Jumbos, $2.50,per bunch; cocoanuts, 100s, $4.50 per bag.

Apples, Ben Davis, No. 1 $6.50 per brl.; pineapples, 30s, $3 per crate; do., 24s, $3.50; do., 18s, $3.75.

Prunes, Cal., 50 to 60, 10c per lb., 60 to 70, 9c; 70 to 80, 8c; 80 to 90, 7c.

Dates, Hallowii, 7c per lb.; do., in packages, 8c per pkg.

WINNIPEG GRAIN

Following were the course of prices in Winnipeg at noon to-day:

	Wheat.			Oats.	
	New.	May.	July.	May.	July
Close Saturday	104½	104½	105⅝	45⅝	46½
Open..	104⅝	....	105½	45⅝	46½
High ..	104⅞	....	105⅝	45½	46⅝
Low ..	104⅜	....	105½	45¼	46½
Noon ..	104⅜	....	105½	45½	46⅝

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

Following were the receipts of grain in Montreal this morning reported on the Board of Trade:

	G.T.T.R. and I.C.R.	C.P.R.
Wheat	104,975	
Oats	13,160	1,050
Barley	12,980	
Hay, bales....	1,671	444
Straw, bales	162	
Flour, sacks	1,029	10,120
Eggs, cases	1,477	676
Butter, pkgs	261	51
Cheese, boxes	3,534	2,815

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by W. P. O'Brien, 67 St. Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 631.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel.Co.	....	151	Dom. I.&S	....	....
M.C.Pk.A.A	....	....	" pfd	106	105¾
M.C.Pk.A.B	....	....	Dulu.S.com	....	....
Can. Con.	45½	45	" pfd.	....	....
Can. Pc-Ky.	265¾	265¼	Halifax Ry	....	....
Crown Res've	3.14	3.12	Hav. Elec.	....	....
Detroit Ele.	67	66¾	" pfd.	....	....
D. Coal com	....	....	Mex. L.&P	92	91
" " pfd.	....	....	" " pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac. pfd	93	92	M&St. Paul	142¾	142
Int. Coal. m	....	....	pfd.	....	....
Int. Coal. pfd	....	....	Mt. L. H. & P	207¾	207½
Int. Perl. C.	....	....	Mont. St. Ry	....	....
L. W. Ga. com	....	138½	New St. Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	122	....	Mont. Steel	....	....
Laur. Paper	170	167	" pfd.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tel.	....	....
Mackay com	....	....	Nipissing	....	....
" pfd	....	....	Sao Paulo	238	234
Nor. Ohio.	....	....	Shaw W.&P	137	136
N.S. Steel.	97	94¾	St. John Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Toledo.	....	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto	137¾	136½
Ogilvie com	133	130	Tri City pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Twin City	109	108
Penmans Ltd	58	56½	West India	....	....
" pfd	88	....	Winnipeg	....	....
R. & O. Nav.	122¾	122¼			

BANKS

B.N.A.	....	....	Nationale	134	133½
Commerce.	223	....	N. W. Brunsw'k	....	....
Dom.	....	....	N. Scotia	275½	275
East. T.	....	....	Ottawa	....	....
Hamilton	....	....	Quebec	....	....
Hochelaga.	....	....	Royal	231½	....
Imperial	....	....	Standard	....	....
Merch.	192	191	Toronto	209¼	208
Molson.	....	206	Union	165	164
Montreal	255	254			

COTTONS

Can. C. Cot.	28	....	Dom Tex. pf	102	101¼
D. Tex. com	70	69	Montreal	52	50¼

BONDS

Bell Tel.	103½	....	Ke'w'n Mfg	....	....
Can. C. Co.	....	99	L. of Woods	....	112
Can. Con.	88	....	Lau. Paper	....	....
Cable.	....	....	Mag. L. D.	....	....
Dom. Coal	99¼	99	Mex. E. L.	....	83
Dom. Cot.	....	102¼	Mex. L. & P	91	....
D. I. & S.	95	94½	M. L. H. & P	90¼	99
Halifax T.	....	....	Sao Paulo	....	....
Hav. El. R.	5	....	St. John R.	....	....
Mt. St. Ry. 4½	....	....	Textile S. A.	....	97
M. Wareh.	....	....	" " B	....	....
N. S. S. & C.	....	....	" " C	....	97
N. Sco. C'n	....	....	" " D	96	....
Ogilvie M.	113	....	T. Y. Ry.	....	....
Series B.	....	....	Wes. India	....	95
Price Bro.	....	....	Win. Elec	105½	....
Rio de J.	101	....	Win. Hotel	....	....

NO BUTTER TO U.K. THIS YEAR --CHEESE FIRM

One of the largest of the local produce exporters gave it as his opinion this morning that there would be practically no butter shipped to England this year.

'The demand from the west,' he said, 'has, this season, expanded to proportions far exceeding that of any previous season. The demand is mainly from Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg, and the grain growing consumers do not balk at the price which it is necessary to pay when freight and other charges are added to the purchase price. This, of course, keeps prices up locally, and leaves the local warehouses pretty bare of stocks. So much is now being consumed at home that it is very doubtful whether any shipments will be made abroad.'

The following comparisons of exports for ten years will give an idea of the way in which these have dwindled in recent years.

	Quantity. pounds.	Value.
Year ended June 30—		
1902	27,855,978	$5,660,541
1903	34,128,944	6,954,618
1904	25,568,001	4,728,155
1905	31,764,303	5,930,379
1906	34,031,525	7,075,539
Year ended March 30 (9 months.)—		
1907	18,078,508	4,011,609
1908	4,786,954	1,068,702
1909	6,326,355	1,521,436
1910	4,616,380	1,010,274
1911	3,142,682	744,288

The cheese market continues firm, with a good demand from British buyers. Receipts are running somewhat behind those of last year, and the English markets are bare of stock. It is probable that a larger factory output—which is expected in the near future—will bring about a reduction in the price level.

More Grain Shipped From St. John this Year --Decrease in Some Grains

The total exports of grain for the season 1911-12 from the port of St. John, N.B., amounted to 7,068,029 bush. as compared with 6,317,968 for the previous season, showing an increase of 750,061 bushels. This, in spite of the fact that there was no corn shipped from that port this season as against 282,671 for the previous one, and that there was a falling off in the shipments of oats of over 295,000 bushels, and in barley of over 90,000 bushels.

The port made a remarkable good showing, which was due to the increase of over 47,000 cases rolled oats.

The exports of flour for the past season show a decrease of over 64,000 sacks, but there was an increase of over 49,000 sacks of oatmeal,and an increase ofover 47,000 cases rolled oats.

PRODUCE MARKETS

In spite of large receipts of late the butter market continues firm,with choicest selling from 27 to 27½ cents; seconds 26 to 26½ cents; dairy 21 to 22 cents, and rolls, 22 to 23 cents.

A good demand for cheese holds prices well up. Finest westerns sell for 13¾ to 13 7-8 cents, while easterns are quoted at 13½c to 13 5-8 c.

Receipts of eggs are large, but only sufficient to meet demand. Selected lots sell at 26 cents in large quantities, and at 27 cents in smaller lots. Ordinary unselected sell for 23c to 23½c; second grades, 20c.

Conditions affecting maple products are unchanged. Maple syrup, in wood, quotes at 7c to 7½c per lb., and in tins, 70c to 75c, as to size, and maple sugar at 9½c to 10c per lb., as to quality.

The market for beans remains firm, but business is small. Sales of carlots of three-pound pickers were made at $2.52½ per bushel, and prices range from $2.50 to $2.55.

A good business continues in potatoes and the market is firm. Car lots of Green Mountains are quoted at $1.70 to $1.75 per bag, and in a jobbing way sales are being made freely at $2 per bag.

BALED HAY STRONG.

A strong demand for hay keeps prices up to the notch. No. 1 hay is quoted at $22 to $24; No. 2 extra, $20.50 to $21; No. 2 good, $19 to $20; No. 3 hay, $18 to $18.50; clover mixed, $17 to $17.50.

MR. W. A. BLACK NAMED MANAGER OF OGILVIE COY.



MR. W. A. BLACK.

Mr. W. A. Black has been elected vice-president and managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, to succeed the late Mr. F. W. Thompson.

Mr. Black has previously occupied the office of general manager, and previous to that was western manager of the company.

His appointment is opportune, and his experience in the business world well qualifies him for such an important position.

Opening Up of New Line to James Bay May Mean an Increase of Trade Here

It is evident, say Bradstreet's, that the opening up of the new country lying between the more settled parts of Canada and James Bay will be undertaken by at least three railways. It is now announced that the Government has decided to send out an expedition to begin surveys for line from Montreal to that inland body of water.

F. J. Clergue of Sault Ste. Marie is reported to be at the head of a syndicate which proposes to undertake the work. The Dominion Government has granted a cash subsidy of $6,400 a mile and the Quebec Government has granted a land subsidy of 5,000 acres a mile. It is at least an understood fact that the T. & N. O. line will eventually be built to some port on the James Bay, and work is already proceeding on the line from Winnipeg.

The nature of the land through which these roads will pass is now fairly well known, and there is little doubt but that the country will in time prove productive of lumber, minerals and other products. The Government is also in possession of reports showing the feasability of establishing ports on the shores of the bay.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—May 27.

About 750 head of butchers' cattle, 300 calves, 200 sheep and lambs, and 1,600 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stock yards to-day.

The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 2,400 cattle, 1,275 calves, 425 sheep and lambs, and 2,750 hogs.

Trade was slow, with a downward tendency in the prices of cattle.

Prime beeves sold at 7 3-8c to 7 7-8c per lb., with two or three choice beeves at 8c per lb. Pretty good animals sold at 5 1-2c to near 7 1-4c, and the common stock 4 1-2c to 5 1-4c per lb. Calves sold at from 3c to near 8c per lb. Fred Richard bought three choice veals for $46, or nearly 8c per lb. Old sheep sold at about 5c per lb.; good yearlings, 6c do.; good lots of hogs held at 9 3-4c to 9 7-8c per lb.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

The following is a summary of the stocks listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, showing the varying of prices from high to low, open and close for the past five days, with the rate of dividend and yield to the close of the market on Thursday afternoon:—

STOCKS.	For the Year High	Low	High	For the Week. Low	Open	Closed	Yearly Dividend	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone ..	153	140	151¼	150½	150½	151	8	5.33	100
Can. Pac. Ry	270	198⅞	266½	262	265⅜	262	10	3.85	1790
Can. Car. Foun. ..	75	60	75	73	73	74¼	..	....	3560
Can. Cem. Co. ..	31½	20	30	29	29	30	..	....	194
Pref.	92	80	90	..	88¾	90	7	7.65	498
Can. Converters ..	46	32¾	45	44	44	46	..	....	400
Can. Con. Rubber .	99¼	85	85	85	85	85	4	4.90	25
Can. Loco. pref ..	94	89¾	94	94	94	94	7	7.15	34
Crown Reserve ..	362	240	314	310	312	312	60	18.72	1500
Dom. Can. com. ..	73	60	66½	65¾	66¼	65¾	—	....	207
Detroit El. Rlwy..	77½	63¾	67¾	65⅞	66	66½	5	6.70	386
Dom. Coal pref. ..	115	106	115	115	115	115	7	6.62	6
Dom. Iron & Steel Pref	106	100	106	105¾	106	106	7	6.60	497
Dom. Steel Corp..	69	50½	60	66¾	67	67½	4	6.14	15480
Dominion Park ..	112	107	112	112	112	112	4	3.50	25
Halifax El. Ry...	155	129	155	153	153	155	8	5.15	15
Illinois Trac. pref.	95½	89	93	93	93	93	6	6.50	232
Lake of Woods ..	152	133¾	141	141	141	141	8	5.66	50
Pref	130	117	122	122	122	122	7	5.73	15
Laur. Co. Ltd....	230	136	175	173	175	173	8	4.62	275
Mackay Co. pref..	77¼	68¾	69¾	69	69¾	69	4	5.79	100
Mex. L. and P. Co.	93	80	89	89	89	89	4	4.49	15
Minn., St. Paul and S.S.M., com. ..	152	136	142¼	140½	140¼	140½	7	5.00	350
Mont. L., H. and P	208	141	208	205	205½	207¾	8	3.82	3965
Mont. Tel.	150½	145	147½	147½	147½	147½	8	5.44	25
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com...	102½	85	97	96¼	97	97	6	6.18	390
Pref	130	120	125½	125¼	125¼	125½	8	6.40	50
Ogilvie Flour Mills Com.	136¼	121¼	132½	131	131½	131	8	6.10	397
Pref	129	121	123	123	123	123	7	5.69	5
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	165	127	158	157¼	158	157¼	7	4.45	50
Penmans Limited, common	62	54⅝	58¼	57½	58¼	58	4	6.89	20
Pref.	90	80	86	86	86	86	6	6.97	500
Porto Rico Railw'y L. and P. Co. ..	82	50½	83	79⅜	80	82	4	4.81	55
Rich. and Ontario.	126½	92½	123	121¼	121½	123	8	6.50	1805
Rio de Janeiro T. L. and P. Co. ..	132¼	102½	132¼	130¼	130¼	131¼	5	3.64	1605
Sao Paulo Tram. L and P. Co.	241¼	149¾	241½	230⅜	230⅜	238⅜	10	4.18	305
Sawyer-Massey Co.	40	36½	39¼	39¼	39½	39¼	..	....	....
Shawinigan W. and P. Co.	137¾	108¼	137¾	137	137	137¾	5	3.62	180
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	42	31	42	41½	41½	41⅜	..	....	....
Pref.	100	90	100	99½	99½	100	7	7.00	18
Smart Bag Co. com.	113¼	82¼	114	114	114	114	5	4.38	11
Pref	113	107	107	107	107	107	7	6.54	20
Span. Riv. com. ..	65	46½	65	59	59¾	65	..	....	4680
Pref	96½	91½	96½	..	95¼	95½	7	7.36	190
Steel Co. of Can..	34¾	32½	....	33¾	35	33¾	..	....	395
Pref	95	88	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	7	7.77	170
Tor. Railway	169	121¾	139	137½	139	138	8	5.78	158
Tooke Bros. com..	46¾	37½	40	40	40	40	..	....	50
Can. Cot. pref ...	79	60	74½	74¼	74¼	74¾	6	8.10	50
Dom. Tex. com. ..	75	61	70	70	70	70	5	7.14	25
Pref	106	96	102	101	101¾	101	7	6.93	60
Mont. Cot, Ltd. ..	54½	44½	50	49¾	49¾	50	..	....	528
Pref	107	103	105	105	105	105	7	6.66	25
BANKS.									
Brit. North Am. .	156	145	156	155	155	156	10	6.41	4
Commerce	236¼	200	222¾	222¾	222¾	222¾	10	4.48	20
Hochelaga	120	160	164	164	164	164	9	5.48	12
Merchants	201¼	184	194	193	194	193	10	5.18	18
Molson	211	203¼	206½	206	206½	206	11	5.13	36
Montreal	270	236	255	255	255	255	10	3.88	74
Nationale	134	121¼	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	7	5.22	25
Nova Scotia	281	260	275½	275	275½	275	14	3.85	7
Quebec	140	121	137	137	137	137	7	4.75	18
Royal	242	234½	232¾	231	232¾	231	12	5.19	131
Traders	170¾	159½	169	168	168	169	8	4.73	62
Union	168	146	164	164	164	164	8	4.87	63

WEST PREDICTS 250,000,000 BU. WHEAT IN 1912

Mr. A. P. Stuart returned this morning from an extended trip to Winnipeg and other western points, where he has been looking over the general business situation, especially from a crop point of view.

When seen by the 'Witness' on 'Change, Mr. Stuart stated that as usual he was greatly pleased with prospects throughout the west, and already the westerner was predicting a grain crop of at least 250,000,000 bushels. 'Pretty good,' said Mr. Stuart, 'but it is just possible in that country, you know.'

Talking about general damage to the crops, and thus affecting the quantity, he remarked that this was becoming more improbable each year as increased acreage was being put under cultivation and damage was not possible all over the west.

Mr. Stuart said that the whole business situation in Winnipeg and other towns and cities was very good, and indeed all over the west it was simply 'go ahead,' and do things the country must grow.

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache and Company—Crop news will be more of a factor in the near future and prospects at this time seem favorable to a marked degree.

Laidlaw and Compnp—The market was rather sluggish, but in view of the general dulness showed a considerable degree of inherent strength.

High Prices Continue in Provision Market

There is little variation in conditions of the provison market. Hgh prices for live hogs keeps the market firm. Heavyweight hams are selling at 14 1-2c to 15 1-2c, and medium and lightweights at 17c to 17 1-2c per lb. Selected boneless breakfast bacon is quoted at 17c; Windsor bacon, backs, at 18 1-2c, and Wiltshire bacon at 18 1-2c per lb.

A fair trade continues to be done in lard at unchanged prices. We quote: Compound lard in 375-lb. pails at 10 1-2c, and in 20-lb. wood pails at 11c; pure lard in 375-lb. tierces at 14 1-2c, and in 20-lb. wood pails at 15c.

The demand for abattoir fresh killed dressed hogs was good and sales in a jobbing way were made at $13.25 to $13.50 per 100 lbs.

VEGETABLES EN GROS.

Following are wholesale prices for vegetables as quoted on McGill street.

Beans, green, in baskets, $3 per pkg. do., butter, $3.25; asparagus, in dozen bunches, $5 per doz; onions, Egyptians, in bags of about 112 lbs., 2 3-4c per lb.; sweet potatoes, in baskets, $3.25 per pkg.; cucumbers, in baskets, $2.50; tomatoes, Floridas, 6 basket carriers, at $4.25; cabbage, $4.25 per crate.

SALES OF PRODUCE.

La Societe Co-Operative Agricole des Fromagers de Quebec furnishes the following statement of sale of butter an cheese of May 23 at the Board of Trade:

Butter—453 boxes, finest, to G. D. Warrington, at 26 5-8c; 172 boxes, fine to J. Alexander Limited, at 26 3--8c.

Cheese—232 boxes, fine, to Hodgson Brothers and Rowson, Limited, at 13 9-16c.

LONDON CHEESE BOARD.

London, Ont., May 27.—The offering on the Londoon cheese board on Saturday were as follows: Farmer's Union,135 colored; Avonbank, 140 white; W. Missouri, 11 colored, 79 flats; North Street, 75 colored; North Branch, 32 colored; Pond Mills, 100 colored; sold at 13 9-16c to G. Booth; Glanworth 138 colored, sold at 13⅝c, to D. Scott; 710 boxes offered, 238 sold as above. Bidding from 13 to 13 5-8c.

FLOUR QUOTATIONS.

Following are prices of flour: Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, per brl., in wood, $6.10; do., in jute, $5.80; do., seconds, in wood, $5.60; do., in jute, $5.30; Manitoba strong clears, per brl. in wood, $5.40; do., in jute, $5.10; ch winter wheat patents, per brl., in wood, $5.25 to $5.35; do., in wood,$4.80; winter wheat straights rollers, per bag, in jute, $2.25 to $2.35; winter wheat extras, per bag, in jute, $2 to $2.05.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, May 27.—White wheat, 90c to 95c per bushel; red fall wheat, 90c to 95c do.; peas, 70c to 75c do.; barley, 60c to 65c do.; oats, 42c to 45c do.; corn,75 to 80c do; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt. cornmeals, $3.75 ot $4 do.; flour, $2.5 to $2.75 do.; bran, $25 to $26 per ton; shorts, $28 to $29 do.; dairy butter, 28c to 30c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 32c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 22c per dozen; potatoes, per bag, $1.70 to $1.75; live hogs, $8.25 to $8.50 per cwt.; hay, $16 to $18 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, May 27.—White wheat, per bushel, $1.01 to $1.02; red, $1.01 to $1.02; spring, $1.00 to $1.02; peas, 77c to 80c; barley, 65c to 75c; oats, 50c to 54c; corn, 80c to 83c; clover seed, $12 to $15; timothy seed, $8 to $10; white wheat flour, per bbl., $4.35 to $4.75; strong bakers, $5.00 to $5.50; dressed hogs, per cwt., $10 to $11; apples, per bag of bu. and a half, $1.90 to $2.10; dried apples, per lb., 6c to 7c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1.70 to $1.90; butter in rolls, per lb., 20c to 23c; butter in firkins, per lb., 19c to 21c; eggs, per dozen, 23c to 24c.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, May 27.—Pork was scarce, and commanded $13.50 per hundred weight. Beef took a rise in price from $9.50 to $10 per hundred, while veal fronts went for 10 cents a pound, and the hinds for 13 cents. Butter and eggs were also scarce, the former bringing 2 cents per pound, while the latter could be had for 25 cents a dozen. Rhubarb sold for 75 cents a dozen bunches, and lettuce sold for 50 cents for the same quantity. O nions brought 25 cents a dozen, while radishes could be had for 30 cents. Cucumbers commanded ten cents each, and tomatoes sold for 15c a pound. Hay advanced in price from $18 to $19 a ton, and straw went at $8 for the same quantity. Oats sold for 65c a bushel.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital Street, Montreal, reports the quotations on the Chicago Market as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	111¼	112⅛	105⅝	110⅛
Sept.	106⅛	106⅛	105¼	105½a
Corn—				
July	76¾	76¾	75¼	75¼b
Sept.	73⅝	74⅛	73	73a
Oats—				
July	51½	51⅝	50¾	55¾a
Sept.	43	42¼	42⅛	42⅝
Pork—				
July	1825	1850	1825	1837
Sept.	1832	1856	1834	1837
Lard—				
July	1056	1065	1055	1062
Sept	1075	1082	1072	1080
Short Ribs—				
July	....	1020	1012	1020
Sept	..	1

RICHESON EXECUTED FOR MURDER OF AVIS LINNELL

Walked to the Chair Erect, Looking Straight Ahead, But Closed His Eyes When Seated, and Kept Them Shut to the End.

Bostn, May 21.—Clarence V. T. Richeson was electrocuted at 12.17.08 o'clock this morning.

The current was turned on at 12.10.02, and the prisoner was declared totally dead at 12.17.08.

The former Baptist clergyman, confessed poisoner of Avis Linnell, of Hyannis, his one-time sweetheart, was outwardly calm when he entered the death chamber and he maintained his composure while the straps and electrodes were being adjusted as he sat in the electric chair.

Richeson walked to the chair erect, eyes straight ahead, until he sat down. Then he closed his eyes and kept them shut until the end.

Seated in the chair, he was asked a series of questions by the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, his spiritual adviser, in the course of his answers he said: 'God will take care of my soul and I pray for all. I forgive everybody.'

The last of the questions was: 'Are you willing to die for Jesus's sake?' The reply, in an even, well modulated tone, was simply, 'I am willing to die.'

WITNESSES OF THE EXECUTION.

Those who witnessed the execution of Richeson included besides the three physicians, who were official witnesses, the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, the prisoner's spiritual adviser; Edmund C. Kelley, first deputy sheriff, representing Sheriff Quinn, and one representative for each of the three press associations. The three medical witnesses were Dr. George B. McGrath, medical examiner of Suffolk County; Dr. Joseph I. McLaughlin, the prison physician, and Dr. J. P. Butler, surgeon-major of the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard. The Rev. Herbert W. Stebbins, the prison chaplain, the warden, General Benjamin F. Bridges, and assistants, made up the rest of those admitted to the death chamber.

Richeson had no supper, saying that he desired none. After eating a little fruit, he lighted a cigar, and he was sitting on the edge of his cot, apparently enjoying his smoke when Deputy Warden Allen entered his cell with the black suit of clothes to be worn during the execution. Richeson nodded calmly to the deputy but said nothing.

When the officials and witnesses of the execution entered the death chamber after walking through the prison yard in a pelting rain, they heard sounding through the walls the strains of a song. It was Richeson and his spiritual advisers, the Rev. Mr. Johnson and Chaplain Stebbins, singing a well known hymn.

Richeson left the cell smiling at 12.08. Before starting on the death march he shook hands with William A. Morse, his counsel, who at the last moment had been admitted as a witness of the execution, and, with the two chaplains, the Rev. M. J. Murphy, the Catholic prison chaplain, being also present.

Then he said, 'I'm ready,' and walked on. He was dressed plainly in a black cheviot suit, a frock coat, white vest, white shirt, turned down collar and a black bow tie, with gold studs on his shirt front, and with low black shoe, brightly shined. His head was shaved down the middle three inches wide.

Four prison guards picked up the straps dangling like tentacles from the chair of death and quickly slipped them into place through their buckles. There was a quiver in every man's hand and even the electrician twice placed the face strap over the doomed man's face before he could adjust it satisfactorily.

Richeson left no public statement, but his counsel, William A. Morse, gave out an interview immediately after the execution in which he told of the last hours spent with the prisoner.

'For two hours,' said his attorney, 'I was in close conversation with Richeson to-night, and he talked very confidentially over all matters. He expressed to me all that he wanted done, and I shall carry out all his wishes. He was ready to go, brave and reconcied. He asked me to go with him to the death chair, and I did.

'He wanted me to say to the world that he had paid his debt, and felt that he was going home to God for a larger service of life; that he had failed here, but he had suffered enough to know that he would be forgiven; that he was glad to go and to have opportunity for a larger service in another world.'

CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Among many letters addressed to Richeson which were opened by Warden Bridges to-day, was one which was found to contain cyanide of potassium. It was mailed from Station N., New York City, on May 19 at 3 p.m. It contained no clue to the sender, the powder being enclosed in a small sub-envelope marked 'headache powders. Analysis developed that it was poison of the same nature as that which killed Avis Linnell.

Attorney Morse said that he advised Warden Bridges to make public the fact of the receipt of this powder. Richeson was entirely innicent of any knowledge of its having been set, the attorney declared. He added that he had every reason to believe the condemned man had not expectation of any such means of death.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

Boston, May.—The crime for which Clarence Virgil Thompson Richeson, at the time of his arrest pastor of the Immanuel Church of Cambridge, was sentenced to die in the electric chair, was the confessed murder of his former sweetheart, 19 years old Avis Linnell, of Hyannis, a pupil in the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston.

The girl stood in the way of the minister's marriage to Miss Violet Edmands, a society girl and heiress of Brookline, both through an engagement which still existed between the two and because of a condition in which Miss Linnell found herself. The girl was deceived into taking a poison given her by Richeson, which she believed would remedy that condition and died in her rooms at the Young Woman's Christian Association, on the evening of October 14, 1911. On that day invitations had been issued for the wedding ceremony which was to unite Richeson and Miss Edmands.

A PRETTY GIRL OF SEVENTEEN YEARS.

As pastor of a small church in the Cape Cod town of Hyannis two years before, the handsome and eloquent minister, then 23 years old, had been attracted to Avis Linnell who was an exceptionally pretty girl of 17 years. She lived with her parents, her father, Edgar Linnell, being a contractor and builder. It was her ambition to become a teacher and she was attending the State Normal School at Hyannis.

Miss Linnell joined Richeson's church, was baptized by him and became a member of the church choir. In a short time, early in 1909, Miss Linnell was displaying a diamond ring and confided in her girl friends that she was to be married to the minister the following October. Abandoning her plan of becoming a school teacher Miss Linnell began preparations for her wedding. Some of her trousseau was completed and the two paid a visit to the Rev. Ed. S. Cotton of Brewster, who was asked to officiate at the ceremony.

HIS RESIGNATION.

Friction developed between Richeson and his deacons in June, 1910, over the young minister's impetuous manner and his violent language. There was also a question as to the loss of $50 in money which had been left by a parishioner in the pastor's study. The minister declared he had been robbed of the money. Shortly afterward it was learned he had sent a similar sum by money order from a nearby town to a woman in Salt Lake City, Utah. His resignation followed and he accepted a call to the Immanuel Baptist church of Cambridge.

When Richeson went to Cambridge Miss Linnell went to the Conservatory of Music in Boston. She was induced to attend the conservatory by the minister in the idea that by the cultivation of her voice, which had given signs of much promise in the Hyannis church choir, she would better fit herself to become his wife. On the minister's recommendation the girl took a room at the Young Woman's Christian Association quarters on Warrenton Street, Boston. She proved a diligent student and continued her church work by teaching in the Sunday school of Tremont Temple, the leading Baptist church of the city. There were frequent meetings between Miss Linnell and Richeson.

ANOTHER WOMAN.

The success which the young preacher attained in his larger sphere of usefulnes made a marked impression upon him. Surrounded by influential friends and associates his ambitions widened. He began to pay court to Miss Violet Edmands, of Brookline, daughter of Moses Grant Edmands, a prominent Baptist layman and trustee of the Newton Theological Seminary, from which Richeson had been graduated. Miss Edmands was prominent socially and was wealthy in her own right, as well as entitled to share in the estate of some $880,000 left by her grandfather. Entrance to the exclusive home of the Edmands had been easy to the minister as the pastor of the church the family attended, and in a short time he was accepted as suitor for the daughter's hand.

At the same time Richeson was meeting Miss Linnell as formerly. But one day he borrowed the diamond ring he had given her, on the pretext that the stone needed resetting. He did not return it. Eventually the newspapers announced the engagement of the Rev. Mr. Richeson and Miss Violet Edmands. The Linnell family demanded an explanation. The minister promptly declared the story a 'newspaper fake' and was believed.

The invitations to the wedding of Richeson and Miss Edmands were sent out the afternoon of Saturday, October 14. That same afternoon Richeson dined with Avis Linnell at a little restaurant in the Back Bay. While there the girl depressed. At times tears rolled down her cheeks. When she returned to her lodging place, however, she seemed cheerful, although quickly excusing herself and hurrying away to her room.

THE MURDER.

Groans were heard coming from a bathroom of the association quarters shortly after 7 o'clock that evening. The door was broken in and Miss Linnell was found partially unconscious and apparently in great agony. Half an hour later she died without recovering consciousness.

A belief that the girl had committed suicide was at first general, but her family were disposed to discredit the report, and a thorough investigation was made.

Soon after the girl died, it was learned that someone had telephoned to Richeson, as the girl's nearest friend, and informed him of the circumstances. He coldly denied at first that he knew the girl at all. Then finally, admitting that she had been a member of his former parish in Hyannis, he suggested that her brother-in-law in Bridgewater be notified. Before hanging up the receiver he asked: 'Did she say anything before she died?'

The theory of suicide was dispelled when the real conditions surrounding the death of Miss LILnnell were made known. The girl had been sitting in a chair with her feet in a tub of hot water while beside her was a fresh change of clothing. The autopsy revealed the fact that she had taken a dose of poison, and the conclusion was drawn that she had done so in the innocent belief that it would remedy a condition that later would be a cause of great embarrassment.

PREACHED HIS LAST SERMON.

On the day following the girl's death the Rev. Mr. Richeson preached what was to be his last sermon in the Cambridge church, and in his prayer referred briefly to the death of a near friend. That afternoon, dining with a member of his parish in Somerville, he was able o eat but little and spent much time on a couch in apparent mental misery. He explained that he was overcome by the recent death of a 'dear friend.' That night he went to the home of Moses Grant Edmands in Brookline, father of the girl to whom he was to be married a week or so later, and there remained in seclusion through the next few days preceding his arrest.

Scores of police and newspaper men took up the mystery of the death of Avis Linnell. It seemed apparent at the outset that the belief in a suicide theory was one which the murderer had planned to foster. Given the crime and the reason for it the next step was to find the man responsible for the condition of the victim. The police had not far to seek, and the newspapers made no pretence at mystery in directing their suspicions. The girl had but one sweetheart, and she made no concealment of her affection for Richeson.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

In a week's time material evidence began to accumulate. A woman declared that Richeson had telephoned from her home making an appointment for the afternoon of October 14 with someone at the Young Women's Christian Association rooms. Richesons' landlady admitted her boarder had return a bowl to her with the remark that she had better wash it thoroughly as it had been used to mix paste which had contained poison. The most damaging evidence, however, came from William Hahn, a druggist of Newton Centre and a friend of Richeson. According to Hahn, Richeson came to him four days before the Linnell girl died and bought a considerable quantity of cyanide of potassium, explaining that he wanted it 'to kill a dog which was about to have puppies.' A Cambridge confectioner told of Richeson coming to his store on the afternoon Miss Linnell died and purchasing a peculiar shaped jar of candy, identical with a jar found in Miss Linnell's room. The minister had taken a Boston bound car in front of the candy store. A woman came to the police and told of seeing the pastor and the weeping girl eating together in a restaurant on the same afternoon. As a result of this information the police felt warranted in taking definite action.

The evening of October 19 Chief Inspector Dugan and members of his force went to the home of Mr. Edmands on Devon Street, in Brookline, to arrest the Rev. Mr. Richeson on the suspicion that he was guilty of murder. Admission to the house was denied, although the hour was early. The police had no search warrant and did not feel justified in breaking into the magnificent residence upon the uncertainty of Richeson being inside. They therefore remained on guard through the night, frequently knocking upon doors and windows and calling upon the occupants to open and admit the officers.

WOULD BREAK IN THE DOOR.

The weary vigil was kept up until daylight, when a maid who appeared in the kitchen was prevailed upon to notify Mr. Edmands that the officers were outside and would break in if the door was not opened at once. At 7 o'clock the police were admitted. Richeson was found in bed. He was ordered to dress and accompany the officers. Before leaving the house he took in his arms Miss Violet Edmands, who was weeping hysterically. 'Do not worry,' he said, 'everything will come out all right.' The minister came out of the house in the murky dawn, passing between two rows of police, newspaper men, and curious neighbors and was taken to police headquarters in Boston in a taxicab to be arraigned.

The case was set for October 31 for a hearing and Richeson was committed to the Charles Street jail without bail. Within a few days the wedding invitations of the minister and Miss Edmands, summoning the guests to the Edmands home on October 31, were recalled.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Before the day of the hearing arrived a special session of the grand jury was called and an indictment charging murder in five counts was found. Richeson was taken into court to plead to the charge of murder on the day he was to have been married to Miss Edmands. The trial of the case was set for January 15.

Richeson had early written to his church asking that judgment be suspended until after the grand jury sitting. On November 1 he forwarded his resignation, but the church on November 6, after a stormy meeting, refused to accept it. Later a second letter of resignation was sent and accepted on November 24.

POLICE HAD POOR CASE.

The police had even at this time far from a satisfactory case against Richeson. The container of the poison which Miss Linnell had taken could not be found. It was believed some vial or box might have been left in the pocket of Miss Linnell's bathrobe, which had been buried with her. The body was disinterred in Hyannis on October 24 and brought to Boston for a post mortem examination by five prominent physicians. The cause of death was confirmed but no additional evidence was found.

At the same time the police began an investigation into the life of Richeson. Every important act of his life from the date of his birth at Rose Hill, Va., 35 years ago, until his advent in Cambridge was gone into. It was found that he went to school early at Amherst Courthouse, Va., high school, then went to Carrollton, Mo., to work for a brother and attend a local academy. Three years later he went to Liberty, Mo., and entered William Jewell College to study for the ministry. While a student he supplied pulpits in Kansas City, Mo.; Stewartsville, Miss.; El Paso, Tex.; Louisville, Ky., and other places.

Richeson's life had not been an undisturbed one, it was learned, and many tales were related of his entanglements with young women. At Liberty, Mo., while in William Jewell College, he had been engaged to the daughter of a professor. The young woman lent Richeson money to pursue his studies, and up to the time of his coming to Hyannis believed she was to be his wife. In the meantime, she developed tuberculosis, which still necessitates her remaining in Salt Lake City, Utah. The one bright ray of light in Richeson's career appeared to be that he repaid the money loaned him as fast as possible. The final amounts were sent from Hyannis shortly before he came to Cambridge.

Richeson was expelled from William Jewell College for cheating in examinations shortly after he had been ordained at the First Baptist Church in St. Louis. For a time he worked as a conductor on the street cars of the latter city, and was prominent in a strike of street car men, his fiery eloquence making him a natural leader.



MISS AVIS LINNELL

CLARENCE RICHESON

INVOLVED WITH A WIDOW.

While at Budd Park Baptist Church in Kansas City, Richeson became involved with a widow. One Sunday she appeared unexpectedly during the church service. Richeson, upon seeing her, fell in a faint. A brother of the woman called at Richeson's rooms and the young minister left town suddenly. A note to the deacons explained that he had been driven away by jealous women.

At another church three young women interrupted the service one Sunday. Simultaneously rising each inquired of the minister if he intended to carry out his promise to marry her. The sensation led the deacons of the church to write for the pastor's resignation.

Richeson entered Newton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1906 and graduated in 1909. During his course he earned money by working in restaurants and shoe stores. He was called to the Hyannis Church in 1909, and remained there until June, 1910, when he resigned to accept the pastorate of the Immanuel Baptist Church in Cambridge. Rumors of his interest in women while a preacher in Massachusetts have been current. Miss Edmands, upon the arrest of her fiance, left Cambridge to escape publicity and, it is said, has been engaged in charity work.

MUTILATED HIMSELF IN JAIL.

Interest in the case was intensified on December 20, when it became known that Richeson had mutilated himself in his cell at the Charles Street jail. The public apparently lost all sympathy for the prisoner following his strange act, which was interpreted as a confession of guilt. At Hyannis, the home of Avis Linnell, the minister was hung in effigy, with a placard on the dummy reading, 'Guilty. Read Luke xvii., 2.' In Boston'a conference of Baptist ministers was called and Richeson was formally deprived of his title of Reverend.

THE CONFESSION.

Richeson confessed his guilt in a statement written by himself on January 3, and given out by his counsel on January 6. The confession was addressed to his counsel, and read:

'Deeply penitent before my sins, and earnestly desiring as far as in my power lies, to make atonement, I hereby confess that I am guilty of the offence of which I stand indicted. I am moved to this course by no inducement of self benefit of leniency. Heinous as is my crime, God has not wholly abandoned me, and my conscience and manhood, however depraved and blighted, will not admit of my still further wronging by a public trial her whose pure young life I have destroyed.

'Under the lashings of remorse I have suffered and am suffering the tortures of the damned. In this I find a measure of comfort. In my mental anguish I recognize there is still, by the mercy of the Master, some remnant of the divine spark of goodness still lingering with me. I could wish to live only because within some prison's walls I might, in some small measure redeem my sinful past, help some despairing soul, and at last find favor with my God.

'You are instructed to deliver this to the district attorney or to the judge of the court. Sincerely yours, Clarence V. T. Richeson.'

Richeson was taken into court on January 9, pleaded guilty of the murder of Avis Linnell and was sentenced to be electrocuted at the Charlestown State Prison in the week beginning May 19.

PETITION FOR CLEMENCY.

Richeson, on April 26, sent a petition for commutation of sentence to Governor Foss. It read:

'I respectfully request that the sentence of death pronounced against me by the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk be commuted to imprisonment for life, and I leave the presentation of this request and the reasons in support thereof with my counsel, Clarence V. T. Richeson.'

The petition was never presented to the Council.

AERIAL FEATS AND FAILURES

An Amateur Killed—Aviator Crosses and Recrosses Channel.

Edenia, Ohio, May 21.—Fred. J. Southard, of Minneapolis, an amateur aviator, fell 100 feet at the Wright aviation field, near Osborne, early today, and was killed instantly. Southard, who was forty years old, had just bought the aeroplane from the Wright brothers. He fell just six minutes after he had begun the first flight alone. His body was badly crushed.

FAILED IN A GALE.

Constance, Baden, May 21.— Three of the eight officers and the only civilian who started on May 12 from Strassburg on a reliability flight, each carrying a passenger in his aeroplane, completed the task set them by arriving here to-day.

The civilian compiler, whose name is Hirth, uniformly accomplished the best performance every day. The bulk of the competitors were eliminated on the first day of the competition, while crossing the Vosges mountains in the face of a gale.

A Zeppelin dirigible balloon accompanied the airmen along most of the stages. The route from Strassburg was by way of Metz, Mayence, Darmstadt, Frankfort, Karlsruhe and Freiburg over the Black Forest to this city.

Denver, Dover, England, May 21.—H. Cromberz, a well-known Belgian airman, crossed the English Channel from Nieuport, Belgium, whence he started early this morning.

When the daring aviator appeared over the little fishing port of St. Margarets, near here, he dropped from his monoplane a visiting card, on which was written: 'I regret to be obliged to return to Nieuport, Belgium, without breaking my journey.'

Then Cromberz made a wide, graceful sweep over the surrounding country and started to return across the Channel, taking the direction of Calais, France.

Berlin, May 21.—The Reichstag to-day passed the first and second readings of a pension bill for military aviators, which ranks accidents occurring in them while flying on the same level as casualtes incurred in time of war.

THE NEW QUEEN OF DENMARK.



Queen Alexandrina of Denmark was a Princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Her marriage to the Crown Prince of Denmark, now King Christian X, took place in 1898. The King and Queen of Denmark have two sons.
—Photo, Underwood and Underwood.

CANADA NEED NOT WORRY

Adamson Panama Canal Bill Will Not Affect Canadian Railways.

Washington, D.C., May 20.—Judge Adamson, author of the Adamson Panama Canal Bill, asserted most emphatically tonight that the Adamson Bill will not prevent any Canadian steamship owned by a Canadian railroad from using the canal.

'This is a bogey that somebody has raised,' said Judge Adamson, 'and the claim is ridiculous. The Adamson Bill applies, so far as this section is concerned, only to the coastwise commerce of the United States and to railroads which are common carriers under the Interstate Commerce Act.' The section in question provides that after July 1, 1913, it shall be unlawful for any railroad or other common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce, to own, lease, operate, control or to have any interest whatever in any common carrier by water with which said railroad or other carrier aforesaid does or may compete for traffic. It would vest the Interstate Commerce Commission with jurisdiction to determine questions of fact, as whether there is competition between rail and water carriers as contemplated in this section.

The Adamson Bill will pass the House.

TWO BODIES RECOVERED.

Chicago, May 21.—The police to-day resumed dragging the Calumet river in South China for the bodies of the occupants of the automobile which was driven through the open draw of the East 92nd street bridge yesterday morning resulting in the death, it is believed, of five persons. The bodies of two of the victims have been recovered.

HUMANE MEN.

Consideration For Abused Mules Caused 75 Miners to Strike.

Coshocton, Ohio, May 21.—Sympathy for the mine mules has caused 75 men of the Morgan Run Colliery to go on strike. The men stated that they did not think the mules received proper treatment, and say they will remain on strike until assured the mules will be humanely treated.

2,000 CHURCHES PASTORLESS

Surprising Statement Made at Presbyterian General Assembly

Louisville, Ky., May 21.—After the surprising declaration that there are 2,000 churches in the United States 'pastorless and shepherdless' had been made in the General Assembly of the North Presbyterian Church to-day resolutions were adopted urging that all Presbyterian commissioners (laymen) keep in close touch with young men who might be candidates for the ministry.

The Rev. Joseph W. Cochrane, of Philadelphia, discussing a minister's living chances, declared: 'We hear advices to the effect that a man to be a minister must starve. I never knew that to be true. I'll admit that the salaries are not princely, but it cannot be remedied except by this very assembly.'

Immediately the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Becker, of Dayton, interrupted hundreds of grey haired men of the ministry annually are cast aside, he said. Men of brains, education and good records are eliminated for no other reason than that they are too old.'

This Dr. Becker attributed to the gradual decline of successful candidates for the ministry. The young men need the advice and counsel of their elders, but now there are too few elders.

The General Assembly to-day proceeded with consideration of a report on a new intermediate catechism and a mass of other technical tasks.

THE UNION LABEL

Municipal Officials Criticised by National Manufacturers for Insisting on Its Use.

New York, May 20.—Continued warfare on the 'closed shops' in the printing trade was urged in a report submitted to the seventeenth annual meeting of the National Manufacturers in session at the Waldorf-Astoria. Politicians and municipal officials were criticized for enforcing the rule of placing the union label on city printing.

'As the presence of a union label on printed matter is an indication that this emanates from a shop closed to non-union printers, it represents a discrimination against a great class of American workmen that should be the concern of every man who believes in an equal opportunity to labor. The committee advies those who believe in the principles of the "ope nshop" to return union label printing marked with appropriate comment, and to give patronage to printing concerns ignoring the union label.

Five hundred manufacturers from every section of the country are in attendance at the meeting.

MARRIAGE IN SWITZERLAND.

The New Code of Civil Law—Radical Modification of the Legal Status of Women in the Confederation.

By the new Swiss code of civil law, which came into operation on January 1, the laws relating to marriage and divorce, illegitimacy, the relations of parent and children, guardianship, wills and testamentary dispositions, and a variety of other matters are made uniform throughout Switzerland.

First among the many changes in the radical modification of the legal status of women. Hitherto the Swiss woman has been virtually a minor in the eye of the legislator, but henceforward she will be entrusted with almost all the rights and privileges of a man, except that of voting. If married, her earnings will be absolutely her own property; if a widow, she can claim the sole legal guardianship of her children; she will be able to dispose of her property by will without consulting either husband or children, subject only to such conditions as govern testamentary dispositions in the case of men; and, finally, she can choose under which of three different systems of marriage settlement she prefers to live with her husband.

The marriageable age has been raised from sixteen to eighteen in the case of women and from eighteen to twenty in that of men, but for all persons under the age of twenty-one the consent of parents or guardians is necessary. Even persons over twenty-one if 'entmundigt' (deprived of their full rights as majors) on account of drunkenness or extravagance, require the consent of their guardian before contracting marriage.

The new code permits judicial separation, as well as divorce, the court deciding whether such separation shall be permanent or temporary. The grounds for divorce are precisely the same for both sexes, insanity, if it has continued for three years, and is certified as incurable, being among them. In the case of a divorce granted on the ground of adultery, the parties may be forbidden to remarry for three years, while the court may award the custody of children to whichever parent seems best fitted to bring them up. Should the court disapprove of both parents, the children are boarded out. The party deprived of the custody of the children must still contribute to their maintenance and education in proportion to his means, but he has also the right to see his children under certain conditions fixed by the court.

The separation a mensa et thoro of English law is also allowed when a wife finds her health or good name endangered by living with her husband. In such a case she may claim maintenance, but cannot be compelled to cohabit with him.

The three systems of marriage are based on union of goods, community of goods, or, as in England, separation of goods. All marriage contracts after January 1, 1912, and as far as possible those prior to that date, will be presumed, unless an agreement to the contrary exists, to be based on the first system, which allows the wife to be the legal owner of anything else she may have brought with her on marriage and of any inheritance she may afterwards receive. The husband, however, has the management and enjoyment of such property, with certain restrictions. He may, for example, invest his wife's money, of which he then enjoys the interest; but he must, on her demand, render an account of his stewardship. Otherwise, she may insist on a separation of goods, and become partly responsible for debts, while the man must hand over not only her share of the estate, but one-third of any income in excess of what they had when first married. The wife may claim that half her property shall be handed over to her at once, and as regards the other half, she will receive the same dividend as the creditors.

Community of goods means the loss of all individual rights to any part of the joint estate. Should the husband become bankrupt, however, the contract is dissolved, and the wife has the same rights as in the case of union of goods.

Separation of goods makes the wife entirely free (except to engage in business or a profession without her husband's consent), and entirely responsible for all her actions and debts; but the husband may demand a contribution from her own personal income or means to any jointly incurred expenses, such as housekeeping. Should her husband become bankrupt, she enjoys no privilege position.

The new code shows marked leniency to an unmarried mother, and is far more humane in its treatment of illegitimate children, while at the same time more severe on the fathers of illegitimate offspring.

The powers now bestowed upon children's guardians (public guardians), are very great, and would certainly be resented in England. Should parents fail in their duty, these guardians can remove the children, and deprive the parents of all control in their education. In such cases a guardian is appointed in loco parentis, and may be of either sex. Parents thus deprived of the control of their children must, however, still contribute to their support, and cost of their education. Again, if the father be a drunkard, all power over his children may be taken from him and vested in the mother alone; or the children may be taken from the parents and put in an institution or with a family.

As regards the situation of unmarried mothers, it is now ordained that they shall always have the right to require the paternity of their offspring to be fixed within a year of its birth. The father of an illegitimate child can be compelled to contribute to its support a sum fixed, in accordance with his own social position, and to continue this contribution until the child has reached the age of eighteen.—Swiss Correspondence London 'Times.'

DISCOVERED UTILITY OF COAL.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

Should Parliament be invoked to meddle with coal it will not be for the first time. Our ancestors, when coal was a novelty, petitoned the Legislature to prohibit its use, and the Parliament of 1306 did so, but the wood merchants put up their prices to such an extent that the anti-coal fire act had to be repealed.

There is every reason for believing that Britain has the honor of discovering the utility of coal and that the year of 1234, when Henry III. granted a carter for its mining, marks the beginning of the coal age. But twenty years before some Haddingtonshire monks had found the refectory fires might be made to throw out a more genial heat by the aid of the strange black lumps.

WAS A GREAT SUFFERER FOR FIVE YEARS FROM DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands of people suffer untold agony after every meal, for nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. Mrs. Wm. J. Boyne, Lepreau, N.B., writes:—"I thought I would write and tell you of the good Burdock Blood Bitters has done me and also tell you how thankful I am.

"For five years I had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and tried different doctors and proprietary medicines, but could get no relief. One day a friend told me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have much faith in it, but I thought I would give it a trial. To-day I am completely cured, and I will always recommend it."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for about thirty-five years and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO

MADE-IN-CANADA TRAIN.

Fort William, Ont., May 20.— Ten thousand people inspected the exhibits of the 'Made in Canada' train at Port Arthur.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

Welland, Ont., May 21.—Charles Warder, of Niagara Falls, has been appointed superintendent of the waterworks here.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Port Arthur, Ont., May 22.— Taken unconscious from a C. P. R. train to St. Joseph's Hospital two days ago, an unknown man died to-day without regaining consciousness.

CHURCHES TO SELL.

Kingston, May 22.— The Methodists have under consideration the sale of two churches, Brock Street and Princess Street, and the erection of a new edifice at a cst of $30,000.

INCENDIARY SENTENCED.

Toronto May 23.—Charles C. Wyatt, the hired boy who fired the barns of Arthur Johnston at Islington on May 7, was yesterday sentenced by Magistrate T. H. Brunton to eighteen months in the Central Prison.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

Hamilton, May 21.—The Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Catholic Bishop of Hamilton, celebrated the silver anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy this morning by chanting pontifical mass at St. Mary's Cathedral.

STURGEON FALLS FIRE.

North Bay, Ont., May 21.—The Parker block at Sturgeon Falls, owned by Mayor John Parker of that town, was badly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at three thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

SMART QUEEN'S STUDENTS.

Kingston, May 22.—The Thayer scholarship at Harvard University has been awarded to William Clifford Clark, M.A., a graduate of Queen's, and the Townsend scholarship has been awarded to Calvin W. Day, M.A., another graduate.

McGILL GRAD. DROWNER.

Paris, Ont., May 22.—David Goldie, of Ayr, was drowned to-day while on a canoe trip from Ayr to Paris. He and a companion named Gilchrist were both students at McGill University. Gilchrist succeeded in reaching shore. Goldie's body has not yet been found.

CANOE WAS OVERTURNED.

Haileybury, Ont., May 21.—Jeanne Towler, an actress playing in Cobalt, and Robert Wallace, one of the members of her company, were nearly drowned in Lake Temiskaming about six o'clock last evening, when their canoe was overturned by the high wind and heavy sea as they rounded the corner of the government dock.

COMMISSION FOR GUELPH.

Quelph, May 21.—Ald. Carter gave notice of motion at last night's Council meeting:—'I shall move that a by-law be introduced and submitted to the electors at the next municipal election to provide for the election of a board of commissioners to take the place of the City Council, and the several boards of commissioners now managing the municipal business of the city.'

A CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Coburg, Ont., May 23.—The foundation stone of a new Carnegie library for the town of Campbellford was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies by the Rev. A. J. Reid, of that place, who has been largely instrumental in securing the library for the town. It will be a fine building. An appropriate programme was arranged for in conjunction with Empire Day celebration in the schools with the band in attendance, and many interested spectators.

GOLD RUSH.

North Bay, Ont., May 22.—Another gold rush is in full swing, following discoveries of gold and copper in the region north of Massey Station, on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by a prospector named Teasdale. Prospectors are flocking in large numbers to the scene of the latest excitement, which entails a forty mile drive north of Massey to Whiskey Lake, thence a canoe trip some miles further into the wilderness.

QUEBEC

MERCIER MONUMENT.

Quebec, May 20.—The unveiling of the Mercier monument, erected at the government expense, in front of the Quebec Parliament Buildings, will take place on the 21st of June.

SEEDING RETARDED.

Lake Megantic, May 22.—The heavy rains of the past few days has retarded seeding operations. Very little seed has been sown yet as farmers have been busy spreading manure.

READY BY NOVEMBER.

Quebec, May 25.—The Saguenay Railway from Cap Tourment to Point a Pic, commonly called Murray Bay harbor, is fast nearing completion, and Mr. A. H. Bruce, chief engineer in charge, says the line will be ready for operation in the middle of November next.

VERDICT IN ELECTION CASE.

Quebec, May 21.—An open verdict of death from heart disease was rendered by the Coroner's Jury in the case of Joseph Bernard, who died suddenly in consequence of alcoholic excess in a Liberal Committee room at Lauzon, County of Ievis, last Wednesday, but some criminal proceedings may be taken.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

Gaspe, May 23.—Mr. Gustave Lemieux, the Liberal candidate in Gaspe County, has been elected by acclamation, his opponent, Mr. David Duguay, having tendered his resignation, realizing that to run would only mean the losing of his deposit. By the election of Mr. Lemieux in Gaspe, Sir Lomer Gouin's sweeping majority has been further increased.

NEW FRENCH LINER.

Quebec, May 22.—There was a large gathering of business men of the city on board the steamer 'Niagara,' the pioneer vessel of the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique this afternoon, who after luncheon listened to a number of speeches. Representatives of the Board of Trade, Harbor commissioners and others spoke. Mr. George E. Amyot, representing the Board of Trade, presented an address to the captain, welcoming the new line to Quebec.

DEMAND FOR PULPWOOD GOOD

Scotstown, May 25.—There is more pulpwood being peeled this season than there has been for many years around this locality. There are several jobbers who have taken big contracts for pulpwood from some of the local lumber dealers. It is reported that in the vicinity of Milan, McLeod's Crossing and Winslow there is also much pulpwood being cut by jobbers. The farmers in that section will cut a little, as the price of wood is very good at present.

MANY CHILDREN ILL.

Quebec, May 22.—That at the present time one quarter of the number of children attending the schools and convents in and about the city of Quebec are unfit through disease to attend those schools, and are a source of contagion to other children and to the public in general, was the astonishing statement made by Dr. Faucher, at a meeting of the Civic Health Committee last evening, when a delegation of physicians representing the Quebec Medical Association, waited on the members of the committee to urge the city to decree a compulsory inspection of the schools and the children attending the schools in the city of Quebec.

NEW DOCKS REQUIRED.

Quebec, May 23.—Though nothing in comparison to what it should be, the spring shipping at the port of Quebec has severely taxed the harbor resources, which clearly demonstrats the urgent necessity for new docks, and the instalment of thoroughly up-to-date shipping facilities. The freight brought to Quebec by the C. P. R. steamer 'Empress of Ireland' almost blocked the large harbor commission shed allotted to the company on the Louise embankment breakwater extension, and when the Allan line steamer 'Victorian' arrived on Saturday morning last she was obliged, in consequence, to moor farther north, in connection with the new shed. The moorage port is all right, but the steamer would like to have moored in a place more convenient for the landing of the large consignment of steerage passengers, obliged to make a larger detour than usual to reach the Immigration buildings. The Louise tidal basin also contained its full complement of freight steamers, and the scene witnessed last Saturday in and about the Louise docks was one of busy commercial life.

QUEBEC HAPPENINGS.

Quebec, May 22.—It is now over three weeks since the Salvation Army officer, Adjt. McCrae, was fined $10 and costs for having held an open-air meeting. There is no desire on the part of the Army and its sympathizers to raise antagonism and defy the authorities. Every precaution and care is taken to avoid arousing antipathy. No drums or fifes are used. The only object is to offer a message of peace and love. The fact that no further steps have been taken to arrest the open-air speakers is taken as an indication that this old city is not so far behind the age as is often said, but recognizes the right to all law-abiding citizens to proclaim religious truth as they understand it. Both Roman Catholics and Protestants rejoice that such should be the case.

So great has the work of the Presbyterian chaplain, Dr. Patterson, become, the church has acceded to his request for the appointment of an assistant to welcome the newcomers to our country. When it appears that no less than 8,000 have landed at the Quebec port in less than one week, one can form an idea of the extent of the immigration movement.

NEW BRUNSWICK

LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

Campbellton, N.B., May 23. —The Hon. C. H. LaBillois, and A. E. G. McKenzie will be the Liberal standard bearers in Restigouche in the provincial elections.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

St. John, N.B., May 21.—Greta Walsh, six-year-old daughter of Bernard Walsh, of this city, was burned to death to-day. The mother left the four little children playing in the house. They got matches and soon the clothing of Greta was aflame.

VISIT OF GERMAN WARSHIP.

St. John, May 23. —While Mayor Frink, and other prominent citizens were being dined on the German cruiser 'Bremen' by the ship's officers, who proved good fellows on board, as well as on shore, there were rumors abroad that the purpose of the 'Bremen's' visit here was not merely one of pleasure. Stories of this character rapidly gained momentum. It was reported, that the visitors had made a very close study of St. John, and that hardly a street or hill remained unobserved by the Kaiser's seamen, while the harbor has also been very generously photographed, and, according to reports, soundings taken.

PREPARING FOR THE TWELFTH

St. John, May 23. — The Twelfth of July Committee of the St. John County Orange Lodge met in the Orange Hall and discussed plans for making their excursion to Moncton on July 12th one of the largest ever carried out of the city. The committee decided to engage the Artillery and the Carleton Cornet Bands, and it is expected that several of the primary lodges will engage other bands to accompany them. There will be from 12 to 15 bands in the parade at Moncton. It has now become a fixed rule of the Orange Association in New Brunswick that every third year the celebration of the 'Glorious Twelfth' shall be carried out under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, when no lodge in any other part of the province is free to hold a local demonstration on that day, unless by permission of the Grand Master, which is rarely given unless a lodge is so distant from the point of the official celebration as to make their attendance impracticable.

NOVA SCOTIA

SCHOOL ON FIRE.

Flint, Mich., May 22.—Fire, supposedly caused by lightning, early this morning practically destroyed the main building of the Michigan School for the Deaf in this city. All of the 325 or more students in the institution were rescued, unharmed. The children were asleep in the dormitories in the three story building when the fire started on the roof. There was no panic.

FIRES AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., May 22.— Fire broke out in the new building of the Union Bank of Canada last evening. Electric light wires in the teller's cage became crossed, causing the blaze. It was extinguished without much damage. Another fire in the hardware store of James Simmonds and Company, Dartmouth, on the opposite side of the harbor from Halifax, badly damaged part of the building, and water injured the stock on the ground floor.

CHINAMEN WORTH $74,000.

Halifax, May 22. — Seventy-four thousand dollars, worth of Chinamen arrived in Halifax yesterday to sail by the 'Sokoto' for Havana and Mexico. The value is $500 head tax on each, the Chinamen are in bond and they number 148 all told. Of these 137 came by the C. P. R. train and 11 by the 'Sokoto' from Montreal. The ship's officers kept a sharp lookout for the Chinamen, because the ship is liable for the $500 head tax on every one who might escape in Halifax. The lot seem to be intelligent, and are neat in appearance and well dressed.

NEPHEW OF SIR CHARLES DEAD.

Amherst, N. S., May 29. —Alonzo Hillson, aged sixty, son of the late John Hillson, of this town, and a nephew of Sir Charles Tupper, died this mornig after a prolonged illness. He was at one time a conductor on the I. C. R., and afterwards station master in Moncton for fifteen years. Lately he had been in the employ of the Canada Car and Foundry Co. He is survived by his wife, Miss Brownell, one daughter, Mrs. John Fleet, of Amherst, and two sons, Charles and Alonzo both of Amherst; also one brother, C. T. Hillson, of this town.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Halifax, N. S., May 24.— Forty stevedores at work on the wharf of T. A. S. Dewolfe and Company, agents of the Canadian Pacific steamships, had a narrow escape when about 60 feet of the wharf collapsed. A number of the men became entangled in the wreckage when the cave-in occurred. The stevedores were engaged in discharging bags of salt from the steamer 'Tobasco.' The salt was being placed in a shed on the wharf, which contained about 1,800 bags, aggregating in weight abouy 180 tons. A large part of this had been in the shed previously, the quantity from the 'Tobasco' amounting to some five hundred bags. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

TO STUDY INSECT PESTS.

Halifax, May 24.— In order to study more thoroughly in Nova Scotia the more serious insect pests affecting orchards and measures for their control, the Dominion Department of Agriculture is establishing an entomological field station in the Annapolis Valley, and in co-operation with the fruit-growers will carry on experiments in other sections. Mr. Ralph Eaton has placed several acres of young orchard at the disposal of the Division of Entomology for experimental purposes. Dr. Gordon Hewitt Dominion Entomologist, is now in Nova Scotia for the purpose of making arrangements for the carrying on of these investigations, and the location of the field laboratory. Mr. G. E. Saunders, B.S.C., field officers of the Division of Entomology, will have charge of the work.

S. A. CAPTAIN DROWNED.

Halifax, N.S., May 23.—Captain Holland, who went to Yarmouth four weeks ago to take charge of the Salvation Army work in that division, was found dead yesterday afternoon at Rockville, three miles below the town. There were no marks of violence or the body, which was floating in the water. Captain Holland had come to this country from England and succeeded Captain White at Yarmouth. It appears that Captain Holland left his home in Yarmouth early in the afternoon and went down to Rockville at that place. He was seen at four o'clock, and at twenty minutes past four his dead body was found in the water. No one saw him between his appearance at Rockville and the discovering of the body in the water at what is called the Lawn Line dock. A coroner's jury was empanelled and a verdict rendered of 'Found drowned.'

FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

Halifax, N.S., May 21.—The Conservatives of the constituency of Halifax are not satisfied with the administration of federal patronage. There have been grumblings for a long time, and more than one meeting has been held. The feeling assumed more concrete form last night, when a gathering of over four hundred accredited representatives of the party met and passed a resolution. This resolution is addressed to the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, and expresses strong dissatisfaction with patronage committee of Halifax, which consists of five members. The resolution further asks that the patronage committee be dissolved, and that the old system be returned to, that is, that the patronage be left in the hands of the Government member for the county and his defeated colleague. The resolution passed unanimously, and was signed by 400 persons. It was ordered to be forwarded to the Prime Minister at once. The patronage committee consists of Mr. A. B. Crosby, ex-M.P., Mr. E. M. Walker, merchant; Mayor F. P. Bligh; Mr. T. F. Tobin, barrister, and Mr. R. P. Proctor, president of the Conservative Association.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

MADE FORTUNE IN WEST.

Winnipeg, May 23.—It is announced that Mr. Alex. Macdonald, one of the pioneer wholesale grocery merchants in this city, will sell out his business here and in other parts of Western Canada for a figure around $3,000,000 and will take up his residence in Scotland.

FIRE IN STOCKYARDS.

Winnipeg, Man., May 21.—The C. N R. stock yards in St. Boniface were the scene of a fire yesterday. For a short time the property was seriously threatened, and a loss of several hundred thousand dollars seemed possible. Ultimately the fire was got under control with only nominal loss.

BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Lethbridge, May 23.—The biggest real estate deal in Lethbridge history was put through recently. H. J. H. Skeith announces that he sold to C. P. McQueen, of Calgary, the southwest quarter of section eight, immediately adjoining Galbraith street and Adams Park on the north. This property has a frontage of half a mile on Westminster road. It is understood that the consideration in connection with the sale was approximately $200,000.

THRESHING CROP OF 1910.

High River, Alta., May 23.—F. F. Butler, a farmer living southeast of High River, is now engaged in threshing wheat sown in 1910. The sheaves lay on the field all winter without even being stacked, and are now yielding thirty bushels an acre. This crop has the unique record of being sown in 1910, cut in 1911, and threshed in 1912. The field consists of 800 acres.

POWER FOR SASKATOON.

Saskatoon, Sask., May 22.—As a result of a complete and thorough investigation of the conditions and possibilities of developing power on the South Saskatchewan in the city of Saskatoon, Mr. H. M. E. Evans, head of the Saskatchewan Power Company, reported to the City Council that 14,000 horse power could be generated at a total construction cost of two million, two hundred thousand dollars. This cost includes the essential equipment for the delivery of power to the city limits. The original estimate of the Canadian engineers was 4,000 horse power at a cost of $866,000. On the basis of these figures an agreement was entered for the city and the company to build the entire output at $33 per horse power delivered. The greatly increased estimate of possible product, following upon the recent campaign by the Industrial League, is taken as confirmation that Saskatchewan can be made an industrial centre.

SIFTON OPTIMISTIC.

Calgary, Alta., May 22.—On his return here from a week's campaign in the constituency of Claresholm and Cardston in which provincial bye-elections are being held, Premier Sifton was very optimistic. 'I expect to be able to ride in a Canadian Northern grain from Athabasca Landing to the International Boundary,' he said, 'before the term of the present legislature expires.' This disposes of the possibilities of a general election being held in the near future. In his address to the electors of the two constituencies mentioned, Premier Sifton predicted the time would come when instead of having a population of 400,000 the province of Alberta would have over 2,000,000. His defence of the policy of the government especially in regard to railway and telephone extension met with a very enthusiastic reception and the farmers, irrespective of party affiliations, are rallying to the support of the government candidate.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

MORE EXTENSIVE PLANT.

Nelson, May 22.—From the ruins of the Yale-Columbia mill of the Dominion saw mill on the lake front, burned to the ground in March with a loss of more than $70,000, there will rise in the near future a more extensive plant, according to the plans of the receivers in whose hands the affairs of the company now rest.

FEDERATION GROWING.

Victoria, May 22.—The B. C. Federation of Labor since the annual meeting here in January has received the adhesion of four or five unions at the coast, and of the whole of the B. C. members of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America. This is a portion of the district in the Boundary country, and the intention is that the Alberta members of that district shall be affiliated to a federation of Albertan unions, when that is organized.

ROBBED THE MAILS.

Vancouver, B.C., May 22.—W. J. Keist, registered mail clerk in the post office, was arrested yesterday morning charged with the theft of two registered letters containing $6.50. He pleaded guilty and will be sentenced to-day. Keist has been under observation for two months, and the letters which form the basis of the charge were decoys, purposely arranged to pass through his hands. When he was arrested he had $177 in his possession, and it is believed he got away with many hundreds.

SAYS UNKNOWN THREW ACID.

Vancouver, B.C., May 22.—According to a story told by Mrs. Painter, 748 Doyle street, a man representing himself to be a canvasser for an art studio on Granville street, called at her house, and after being ordered off the premises for making objectionable, he returned and threw some carbolic acid over her, severely burning her arms, neck and face. He is said to have made off, leaving no clue to his identity. Dr. Milburn, who was called, attended to Mrs. Painter's injuries, which, though painful, are not considered serious.

REFUSED REFORMERS' REQUEST.

Vancouver, B.C., May 23.—After a lively debate the police commissioners declined to accede to the request of a delegation of two hundred clergymen, members of the Moral Reform Association and the Good Government League, to close the restricted district at once. The commissioners took the view that it was their duty to first eliminate vice in the city's business and residential sections before entering upon a campaign against the so-called restricted district.

INDIAN OUTLAWS DESPERATE.

Clinton, B.C., May 22.—The Indian desperadoes, Paul and Spintiam, are headed north according to word received from Chief Fernie. They made two desperate attempts to obtain a fresh mount, both of which failed. At Pigeon's ranch they rounded up the loose horses, but the wings of the corral broke and the animals escaped. Then they tried to corral a band of wild horses about two miles away, again without success. Chief Fernie and trackers are hot on the trail which is leading them in the direction of Canoe Creek. The outlaws can travel faster than the trackers in spite of their having only one horse and being short of food, but they are bound, sooner or later, to run into the net which has been spread for them, though this is a big, wild country.

MONTREAL

THIEF GETS THREE YEARS.

Edward Laporte was arraigned privately before Judge Leet May 21st, charged with the theft of jewellery valuved at $50 from Eugene Dejeunediers. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

WILL NOT AFFECT CANADA.

A representative of the C. P. R. stated to a 'Witness' reporter recently that if the Adamson Bill passes the United States Senate it will in no way affect the C. P. R. or their vessels in the Panama Canal. There seems to be the same feeling amongst all those interested in inland steamship traffic in the city that the proposed bill will have little effect on Canadian ships.

SAY HARBOR IS UNSAFE.

The harbor is unsafe, at least so say a delegation of shipping men and pilots who waited on the Commission recently. The pilots maintain that the alterations to the Mackay pier have caused changes in the current which make navigation unsafe.

CLAIMS $15,000.

Ernest Cloutier, one of the victims of the railway wreck at St. Vincent de Paul last January, has entered an action against the C. P. R. for $15,000 damages. He represents that his earning capacity has been permanently reduced as a result of the injuries he sustained.

$100,000 FROM ESTATE.

The city has now deposited to its credit in the London, England branch of the Bank of Montreal, about $100,000 proceeds of the Meurling esate. There is still some more to come. Mr. L. J. Ethier, K.C., chief city attorney, and Mr. A. W. Atwater, K.C., city consulting attorney, expect to be in London in June, and they will wind up the estate.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE.

The Council of the Montreal Bar is organizing a united tribute of Bench and Bar to Chief Justice Sir Melbourne Tait who will definitely relinguish office at the close of this month. This will take the form of an address presented by Mr. J. L. Archambault, K.C., Batonnier, at which ceremony members of the Bench and Bar will be present with their ladies.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

During the winter months the ocean passengers handled by the Canadian Pacific Railway for and from through points reached the record figure of 68,505, or an increase of 2,204 over the corresponding period of the previous year. In handling so many passengers not a single accident to any passenger train occurred. The freight record for the same time was also in excess of any previous season.

NOT FAULT OF AUTO OWNER.

Mr. Justice Archer has dismissed an action extended by Joseph Malinoff against J. Martineau for $200 damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff's son by being run down by defendant's automoblie. Plaintiff failed to show that the accident was the fault of the owner of the car, and the latter proved that the boy had run directly in front of the car when the street was in such a condition that the chauffeur could not see him in time to stop the machine.

COLLIDED AT CORNER.

A collision between a fire brigade ladder truck and a street car at Wolfe and St. Catherine streets early Monday evening, resulted in the killing of one of the horses on the ladder truck and the injury of a passenger in the car. The passenger was William Row, 20 years of age, of 2 Thibideau avenue, and he was taken to the General Hospital, where his cut head and bruises were dressed. The horse was shot by Sergeant Robillard to put it out of misery.

DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE.

The following delegates were appointed by the South District of Montreal Methodist Church, to attend the annual conference at Kingston, on May 31st:—Messrs. C. C. Holland, Godbee Brown, Philip J. Elliott, S. J. Carter, A. J. Moulton, Richard Tees, Dr. Lambly, John Cunningham, Jos. Allen, C. R. Westgate, J. J. Smith, Homer Vipond, C. W. Ford, F. J. Hodgson, W. F. Stephen, Jas. Winters, John Leslie, W. I. Blair, R. W. Blair, H. W. Vanbleit, U. T. Chilton, Wesley Knight, Geo. Vipond, W. N. Fessenden. Reserves—Messrs. Mitchell Deere, Wm. Wright, J. W. Shaw, Isaac Collins, John Tannahill.

NEW CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE.

If the plans of the Dominion Government do not miscarry, Montreal will soon possess the largest and most magnificent customs examining warehouse in Canada. Plans are being prepared for the erection of a building that will cover the entire block bounded by McGill, Youville and Normand streets and Place d'Youville. The site is about 150 feet in width and 550 feet in length. What type of building the department intends to erect upon the block has not been announced, but it is said that a ten-story structure is very probable. Between two and three million dollars is said to be involved in the purchase of the land and the erection of the building.

THE LATE MR. F. W. THOMPSON

City's Respect Shown in Large Attendance at Milling Magnate's Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, took place on May 20. The first part of the service was performed at the private residence of the deceased gentleman, 80 Redpath street, by the Rev. Canon Paterson-Smyth, rector of St. George's Church, while the interment took place in Mount Royal Cemetery. That the late Mr. F. W. Thompson commanded universal regard and respect was evident in the many beautiful wreaths sent to the family and in the very large number of representative men who joined in the funeral procession. Business was entirely suspended on Monday, not only at Fort William, but at all the mills and elevators of the company throughout Canada.

The chief mourners were Mr. Fred. H. Thompson, son; Mr. D. C. Rea, son-in-law; Wm. Thompson, brother, from New York; and Mr. D. Orton Pease, brother-in-law.

The entire staff of the Ogilvie Mills Co. in Canada was represented, among others, by Mr. Dobell, from Winnipeg; Mr. Coslett, from Fort William; Mr. J. F. McLaren, Toronto; and Messrs. Morency and Drompe, Quebec. All the members of the city office staff were present.

Amongst those present were the following:— Sir Edward Clouston, Messrs. Chas. Chaput, Armand Chaput, F. H. Anson, Jas. Carruthers, C. R. Hosmer, Dr. Roddick, Dr. Birkett, H. Osborn, Robt. McLea,, Mayor Young, of Fort William; Z. J. Brosseau, Chicago; Messrs. W. Stuart, M. McDurragh, W. T. Evans, J. Armour, Mr. Papineau, C. E. Gault, M.P.P.; W. J. Shaughnessy, Alex. Wilson, M. Davis, Paul Brophy, Chas. Clarke, B. Ogilvie, Geo. Drummond, Henry Churchill, H. S. Holt, C. J. Black, Mr. Benton, D. Stuart, Geo. Creak, Geo. Rivest, W. R. Dean, P. Youngson, R. Kane, H. Merrill, Wm. Goldsworth, James Lynch, J. H. Horsey, F. W. Patch, A. Beresford, C. Ion, W. Brown, R. Boyd, D. J. Finlayson, Thomas Ion and R. Bossie.

POLICE WORK IN NORTHWEST

Captain C. H. West, of N.W.M.P., Talks of the Force and its Duties

A representative of the 'Witness' had on Wednesday an interesting interview with Captain C. H. West, of the Royal North West Mounted Police, who is spending the early part of his leave of absence in the city. The gallant captain, who has seen twenty-four years' service in the force, speaks with great authority on the North West territory having an intimate acquaintance with the majority of the cities and towns in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. 'Oh! no, we have no scenery in the North West to equal the picturesqueness and beauty of Mount Royal. It is simply delightful,' exclaimed the captain, who, accompanied by Mrs. West, a daughter of Major C. E. L. Paterson, had made an extended tour of the mountain. 'Well, in olden days, the North West territory included what are now the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and all the land between British Columbia and Manitoba. Since the Autonomy Bill, the land lying to the north of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, is the north-west territory proper. Recently the northern boundary of Manitoba has been extended and the mounted police are being withdrawn from parts of the province. But we have detachments of the force near Herschell Island and Fort McPherson in the Arctic Circle.

'No! No! Preference is not given to men from the Old Country in the Mounted Police. I am an Old Country man myself—in fact, my home was Plymouth. What we require in the service are men of fine physique and good mounts. There are plenty of vacancies for men answering those qualifications. But they must not be afraid of work. My own division is about 140 miles square.'

'The duties of the mounted police are very arduous. Of course, we have to maintain law and order, but we have an enormous lot of escorting prisoners and lunatics. The latter are very troublesome, and there are a far larger number of lunatics in the north-west than down here. It is certainly not owing to the loneliness of several districts or divisions in the provinces. We have no trouble with the Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman. It is the foreign elements, the Slavs, for instance, and the aliens from Southern and Central Europe, that cause the mischief.'

'We are attracting to the West a good type of English mechanics—men who have served their apprenticeship in the Old Country and possess a thorough knowledge of their craft. They earn good money—the wages of painters, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, and plumbers vary from 55 cents to 85 cents an hour. They work eight hours a day, and a man who does not wish to purchase everything he sees, but lives economically, can save money. An enormous percentage of these men come from the Old Country. They come out alone, they purchase a plot of land, say 25 feet by 125 feet, sometimes two lots, which gives a 50 feet frontage, for $125 to $150 a lot, and after a period of twelve months they bring out their wives and families. I can speak with authority on this point, as I have employed and know personally many of these men. Of course we have 'the wood-butchers,' the men who can drive in a nail or saw a piece of plain wood, and who label themselves carpenters.

'The cost of living, however, is much higher, and there is a great temptation to the man not to live economically, because their social position is higher than in the Old Country. The system of public education is really excellent and a boy or a girl can receive a splendid education for practically next to nothing. The girls, after leaving school, generally obtain employment as stenographers and telegraphists, while the boys, as a rule, go into stores. I know several cases, where the boys who entered stores some years ago, have now shops of their own.

'There is plenty of amusement and sport. In Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat the Y. M. C. A. have established institutions, and for a small subscription one can go in for plenty of athletics. There is generally a good gymnasium and a swimming pool at these places. Baseball, however, is the most popular game, though lacrosse and English "Soccer" and "Rugger" have a good number of supporters. There is plenty of skating in the winter and cricket is played in the summer. The latter game is played not so much on turf pitches, as on prepared wickets of matting. You might add that apart from sport, mixed farming is being much extended in the northern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in spite of the drought, there is plenty of good vegetation.'

HAMILTON FLOODED

Thousands of Dollars Damage Done by Recent Rains.

Hamilton, May 21.—Thousands of dollars of damage was done by flooding as a result of the torrents of rain that fell yesterday afternoon and last night. The filled-in roads across Coal Oil Inlet where the city, Oliver and International Harvester companies spent thousands of dollars, were washed away. The radial tracks at that point are under three feet of water and traffic on the Burlington and Oakville line is tied up. There was also heavy damage at the west end marsh lands from flooding and many reports of minor flooding in the city.

DAMAGE TO FRUIT.

St. Catherines, May 21.—Heavy damage is believed to have been done to the fruit crops throughout the Niagara district as the result of the unusually heavy rains last night.

It is feared that the torrents which fell during the night ruined many of the blossoms.

CROWN RESERVE CASE

Original Syndicate Sues for Balance of Working Capital.

A transaction entered into when the Crown Reserve Mining Company was formed had its sequel in the Superior Court May 20 in the case of Black et al. vs. the Crown Reserve Mining Company.

The properties of this company were acquired from a syndicate composed of the six plaintiffs, and apart from individual allotments of stock made in favor of each member of this syndicate, a block of 570,000 shares was set aside, for organizing expenses and working capital to be used from time to time as the directors deemed prudent. Of this number of shares 339,000 have been disposed of to date and plaintiffs maintain that the flourishing condition of the company puts an end to the trust whereby these shares were held by the directors. They claim that the residue of 231,000 shares should be distributed pro rata among the original members of the syndicate.

The company, on the other hand contends that the original members of the syndicate in accepting the allocation of the stock gave a discharge to the company and that in consequence they have no proprietory right to the shares involved. Moreover, the properties are not fully developed, and consequently, there may be further calls upon the working capital. The case was taken en delibere by Mr. Justice Demers. Mr. C. M. Cotton with Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., as counsel, appeared for plaintiff, and the defendant company was represented by Mr. J. E. Martin, with Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., as counsel.

AN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

No Protestant Schools in Many Places.

Quebec, May 21.—As a result of the action of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, which voted at its last meeting to memorialize the governors of Morrin College on the educational problem in Quebec and vicinity, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, and the Rev. J. U. Tanner, of Lancaster, met with the governors last Friday, and presented the Synod's memorial, which contained this passage:

That in the immense district of the province east of Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, there have long been many Protestant settlements, hamlets and scattered families; that by the coming of railways, new industries and the utilization of our great national resources, other Protestants are being added constantly and will continue to be;

That there are hundreds, even thousands of their children who have no Protestant school within their reach; that our Roman Catholic brethren have dotted the whole land with their churches and schools, and that these schools are not national in character, but are controlled by the church for the church;

That these public Roman Catholic schools, so defective in their studies and qualified teachers, are attended by at least 1,500 Protestant pupils, to say nothing of the many in the Catholic convents and colleges, and who are not reported; that to get a suitable education for the children and save them from Roman Catholicism our Protestants are emigrating to our western provinces and the United States. Therefore, on the grounds of kinship, patriotism and religion, we ought to hold out the helping hand to these many children and young people;

That while elementary schools must soon be established in Hull, l'Islet and Sherbrooke for the scattered destitute ones, it is felt that one good collegiate institute, French and English, is imperatively needed in the Quebec district, and that the board of governors of Morrin College are the men to do this work, backed by every man in our Synod.

UNAVENGED

Employer Who Shamed Toronto Girl Will Escape Justice in the States.

Windsor, May 21.—The death of Anna Hailey, the 18-year-old Toronto girl who ended her life in a Detroit rooming house two weeks ago, preferring such an end rather than face her father and friends after having been shamed by her employer, W. A. D. Richards, also of Toronto, will go unavenged so far as the United States Government is concerned. An answer to a letter to Attorney General Foy was received yesterday by Immigration Inspector Frick, stating that it would be impossible to extradite Richards.

MEDICATED WINES.

Hochelaga County W. C. T. U. Starts Crusade Against Them.

A new development of activity on the part of temperance reformers is foreshadowed in a resolution adopted by the Hochelaga County Women's Christian Temperance Union at its meeting on May 21st. The presence of alcohol in medicated wines is now objected to by the ladies, and Mr. John H. Roberts, of the Dominion Alliance, is initiating a crusade of information so that the true character of the commodities in question may be understood. The following is the resolution adopted by the W. C. T. U.:

'Whereas many so-called medicated wines are now being offered for sale by druggists, and are being extensively advertised, and whereas the spacious statements made in the advertisements regarding the medicinal value of such concoctions are misleading and deceptive, and whereas many of these medicated wines contain 20 and more percent of alcohol, and whereas many people are deluded through this means into beginning the drink habit, and whereas these wines are being sold by druggists in violation of the Quebec License Law. Be it resolved that the public generally should be, and hereby is, warned against the insidious character of all so-called medicated wines, and urged to abstain from their use, and that the authorities responsible for the enforcement of the License Law be requested to take steps to prevent the License Law being violated by druggists selling the said medicated wines.'

'GETTING AWAY WITH.'

Phrase 'Getting Hold Of' Was Meant, Which Was a Different Thing.

Toronto, May 22. — An accidental misuse of a word by Crown Counsel Hodgins, K.C., in the examination of Mr. Edward Stockdale, manager of the Trust and Guarantee Company, at the Farmers Bank Commission this afternoon brought I. F. Hellmuth K.C. counsel for the company, to his feet with the objection that Mr. Hodgins should not be permitted to make statements derogatory to the Trust and Guarantee Company. Mr. Hellmuth claimed that Mr. Hodgins conveyed the inference that the company was making money illegitimately out of the Farmers Bank. Mr. Hodgins denied this, and Mr. Hellmuth sat down, but after the conclusion of the day's session Mr. Hodgins examined the reporter's notes and discovered that he had spoken of the Trust Company 'getting away with' the bank's assets, whereas he meant to say 'getting hold of' the assets.

SHALL THEY DIE?

Ottawa, May 22.— Five capital cases are under consideration at present by the Minister of Justice, which is the largest number during any previous month of the past two years. The executions are scheduled to take place between June 1 and June 27.

AGRICULTURAL.

POINTERS FOR BREEDERS

More Attention Should be Given to Breeding to Type.

J. E. Russell, a prominent cattle breeder, writes on 'Breeding to type' in 'Hoard's Dairyman,' as follows:

'Guernsey breeders have been told frequently of late, notably at the recent National Dairy Show at Chicago, that they should give more attention to breeding to type. The inference is that in some way the Guernsey cow is in danger of becoming too much of a milking machine, or that her owner is prone to estimate her worth in terms of production of milk and butterfat. One critic declares that any one can feed a cow to a point just short of sickening her and thereby make a big milk record, but that breeding is a fine art to which no mere cow-feeder may aspire. In support of such criticism it is pointed out that the Guernsey presents no such uniformity of type as characterizes the Jersey and the Holstein and the Ayrshire among the dairy breeds, or the Shorthorn, the Hereford and the Angus among beef cattle. We are told that the first, and presumably the most important, characteristic of a breed is the type; that without a type there is no real justification for any breed, because if a particular quality is wanted, such as color, size or productivity, it can be developed in any breed. In short, what denotes a breed is uniformity of type, so ingrained that he who wants it may be sure of getting it at any time and in any desired amount.

'In considering this criticism, I am disposed first, to point out that those who urge breeding to type are thinking, primarily, of conformation. They doubtless also have in mind other secondary qualities, such as color, size, temperament and productivity; but in general, one knows that when they speak of the dairy type, they mean the wedge-shaped body, the straight top line, thin withers, lean neck, thin thighs, square udder and the like. It is the shape of the animal that they are talking about. And when they speak of the Jersey or Ayrshire type, one knows that they are adding to the list of general dairy qualities, the special requirements of color, along with some more specifications as to shape, particularly the shape of the head and horns. The fine art of the breeder, one must infer, is shown primarily in his ability to produce animals of a particular form and color.

'The appeal to the eyes made by the typical Jersey or Ayrshire is something to be reckoned with. It attracts attention in the show-ring; it is a first-class asset for advertising purposes; it makes sales to those who can afford to gratify their aesthetic sense. So long as buyers are forced to buy on appearances, the thing that looks good will find a quick sale. But the thing that looks good will always stand second to the thing that is good; in only one case is there an apparent exception to this rule and that is when a fine appearance is the thing most wanted. It will hardly be claimed, however, by any artist in breeding, that the chief end of the dairy cow is her good looks. Other things being equal, every dairyman, who takes pride in his work, will prefer the fine looking animal to the ugly one. That is a natural human inclination and it is responsible for most of the beautiful things in our life. The beauty in things, so far as man controls it, comes from conscious choice as a result of preference for those qualities which give most pleasure and satisfaction. The chief end of the dairy cow is the end which gives most pleasure and satisfaction.

CREATION OF BEAUTIFUL TYPES.

'No one will deny to any breeder the privilege of lending his aid to the creation of beautiful types, or any type whatever. If he does not interfere with his neighbor's rights, he may choose any type, however beautiful or ugly, however useful or useless, it may be. But the breeder who is not wholly selfish will prefer to use his talents in such a way as to be of most service to his fellows. The upbuilding of a breed, to my mind, means a contribution to human welfare by way of giving to the world something better than it had before. The only ideal worth striving for in the dairy breeds is quantity and quality of production relative to expenditure. Everything else is of secondary importance. The beautiful animal that falls short in production is discarded because she is not more productive; her fine head, straight back, and square udder will not save her. The heavy milker, whose lack of stamina and constitution leads to an early death, is discarded because she is not more productive. The economic argument prevails in breeding, as it must prevail whenever men find it necessary to engage in the struggle for existence. The poor tool must always give way to the tool that will lessen the cost of production or increase the quantity and quality of the output.

GURNSEY BREEDERS NEED NOT WORRY.

'The Guernsey breeder need not worry overmuch about the criticisms of his competitors or take too seriously the standards set up by the artists of the show ring. Ideals which are determined in this way are temporary. In our school days we called them hypotheses, that is, standards good enough to work on until something better is found. Men, who think they can tell a good cow when they see her, have gradually built up ideals which may be law in the show ring, but as judges these same men are not infallible. They are liable to err, even in respect to their own ideals, and exhibitors know full well that not every judge can pick out the best cow in the ring. The preconceived notion of what a good dairy cow looks like determines the judgment of the moment, but the judge who is in daily contact with dairy cows is constantly revising his standards. He may not be aware of it, but the process of change is going on with every new experience of what the good dairy cow can do. To-day he thinks highly of a particular animal because her general conformation squares with his ideals; to-morrow he finds that she does not come up to his expectations, and his opinion of her changes just to the extent that he compares her with some better performer. Some point which yesterday was regarded favorably is to-day an object of suspicion to-morrow, when corroborated by further experiences, the new quality becomes an integral part of his ideal.

The final test is efficiency, that condition which puts the widest possible margin between the value of what one gets and what it costs to get it.

THE IDEAL OF THE SHOW RING.

The conclusion of the whole matter, in my opinion, is this: The ideal of the show ring has been built up by many men who have had experience with dairy cows. They have good reasons for thinking that a particular conformation is generally found in good animals; peculiarities of color and the shape of the head and horns have been perpetuated because they pleased the fancy of some leader in the group; but at each step in the process there has been reference to efficiency as tested by experience. If experience shows that the upstanding horns of the Ayrshires tend to limit the productivity of the breed, those horns will soon disappear. If the white Holstein comes to produce less than the black, the scramble for dark cows will soon be as interesting as the struggle for light ones now is. If a few black nosed Guernseys can pass the thousand pound mark, we shall hear less objection to that particular point. More than that: once let almost any characteristic, even the hollow back, sloping rumps or pendant udder become associated in the public mind with high productivity and we shall soon come to think it beautiful.

'The Guernsey breeder need not be greatly disturbed, therefore, by the criticism that he lacks a type. If the public wants good yellow butter and plenty of it at a price which will net the average farmer a good return for his labor; he will continue to buy the Guernsey cow. The artist of the show ring may set his standard and preach it from the housetops, but, unless he changes it with each successive demonstration of efficiency, the dairy world will move on past him. As a matter of fact, the fancy breeder is not a fool. He may find it to his advantage temporarily to advocate some particular type or quality, but if the public does not find it economically satisfactory he will soon look for another advertising specialty.

APPLAUSE RATHER THAN SUPPORT.

'A few breeders may agree on a type, as the Ayrshire men have done, and get remarkable results, but so long as appearances outclass production, the public will give applause rather than genuine support. Before the days of official tests, it was difficult for the progressive breeder to substantiate his claims. Buyers had to depend upon the looks of the animal, and if appearances deceived them, they had no recourse but to blame the breed. Now we are in the way to find out definitely what certain cows and certain families can do. The next step will be to incorporate the characteristics of the best producers into our ideals of the dairy cow. The public will do it regardless of the wishes of breeders or the verdict of the show ring. I venture to say that the presence of Dolly Dimple at the International and National Dairy Shows did more towards fixing a Guernsey type than the best work of able judges has done in those exhibitions from the beginning.

'What she had to say for herself will be remembered long after the speeches at the banquet have been forgotten. In due time we shall have a Guernsey type, but it will be a type based on economic production, not primarily because breeders want it thus and so, but because the public is endowed with sufficient common sense to prevent all of the people being fooled all of the time.'

HANDLING SHEEP AT SHEARING TIME

A writer in a letter to the Agricultural Press says in regard to the handling of sheep at shearing time:—

'Before shearing commences proper provision should be made for the fleeces to be kept as free as possible from all bits of rubbish, straws and other objectionable substances. As a general rule it is not an easy matter to keep out extraneous matter, the nature of the sheep and its native habitat both being against the accomplishment of their object. The chief obstacles which prevents wool being sent to market perfectly clean is that the substances which are not wanted in it find their way there quite unobserved, and more than ordinary vigilance is required to prevent them from becoming mixed with the wool. The dark color of the outside of the fleeces renders them partly invisible, and the shearing, folding and packing helps to bury the stuff more deeply among the fibres. The scouring process brings much of the rubbish to view, in consequence of the whiter appearance of the wool after it has gone through the bowls. The disintegration of the material also makes it possible to feel the tiny pieces of wood, bits of leaves, etc., which having found their way on to the sheep's back before much progress has been made in growth, had become embedded in the centre of the staple and cannot be seen until the fibres are thoroughly separated by the fingers. We have often thought that nothing would be so beneficial and interesting to wool growers as to see the actual processes through which their products are put. They would then be able to form an idea of the important though somewhat outside position they occupy in the great wool industry. After seeing for themselves how their fleeces are handled, they would be able to realize that their work is of no mean order.

HOW TO HANDLE THE SHEEP.

The floor of the building in which the sheep are shorn must be thoroughly swept, and then large doors laid on the ground. These will be much better to work on than either the bare floor or the sheep stocks which are frequently used. The latter implement is very useful in its place, and often serves a good purpose at shearing time, but the ewes should certainly not be laid upon it to be relieved of their fleeces. When it is used the sheep require to be lifted on to it, which takes longer and is not so easily done as simply turning them on the ground. They are also less comfortable, and consequently more likely to cause trouble to the shearer. One half of the art of shearing lies in knowing how to handle the sheep, and the other half being able to manipulate the shears. Many a man could shear all right if the sheep volunteered to behave themselves. Unfortunately they do not always do so, though this is generally the fault of the workman. So long as the animal is kept in a comfortable position there will be little trouble, and if any slight movement is taken as a sign that the sheep is not being held as it should be, and a change of position made, the shearer will find that he can continue his work almost without interruption. Fatal injury may be done to the internal organs of the sheep by rough usage and when shearers have been employed who have not cared how they did their work, the number of the flock has been seriously reduced. If the animal should succeed in twisting itself into an unnatural position, it should be allowed to rise to its feet rather than be forcibly made to return to a more natural altitude. The shearer's attempt to compel his victim to assume the posture he requires only intensifies the creatures's determination to do otherwise, and if neither party will give in a twisted bowel may be the result. If the fleeces are taken off with the sheep on the floor in the way described, all casualties may be avoided. The ewes can be turned about into almost any easy position, and the operation completed in the minimum of time with the least possible amount of exertion.

THE GROWING OF ROOT CROPS

Mangels and Forage Sugar Beets Among the Best for the Live Stock

Succulence and palatability in the ration are two of the most important factors making for successful live stock feeding and breeding operations on the farm. There are various ways of adding these qualities to a ration, but probably none more effective and acceptable to almost all classes of farm animals than the including of a fair proportion of roots of some description. Of the various kinds of roots grown, or possible of production in Canada, mangels, sugar mangels and forage sugar beets are, for several reasons, among those to be most highly recommended. They are possible of cultivation under a great variety of conditions as to soil and climate. They are suitable for and acceptable to almost all classes of live stock. They are easily preserved through the winter and even well on into the summer months, where conditions are fairly favorable.

Mangels, sugar mangels and forage sugar beets may be grown successfully in all known districts of Canada from Cape Breton to the Yukon. They will, in almost every instance, be found highly profitable in all parts of the Dominion where milk, beef, pork or poultry are being produced. The labor required to grow them is considerable, but the crop returns under the average soil and weather conditions are large and of high feeding value.

Most thorough cultivation and compacting of the seed bed is an absolute necessity. Any openness due to lack of cultivation or other cause is sure to prove injurious.

SUBSOILING.

Roots require a somewhat deeper soil than most other farm crops. To provide suitable conditions it is therefore often advisable to subsoil. This may be done in two ways: first, by following in the furrow immediately behind the regular plough with a subsoil plough, or with a plough from which the mould board and inside braces have been removed; second, by attaching a simple subsoiling hook or grubber to the plough being used. This latter plan will generally prove satisfactory, but the first described method is the more thorough and more certain to be effective in very heavy soils.

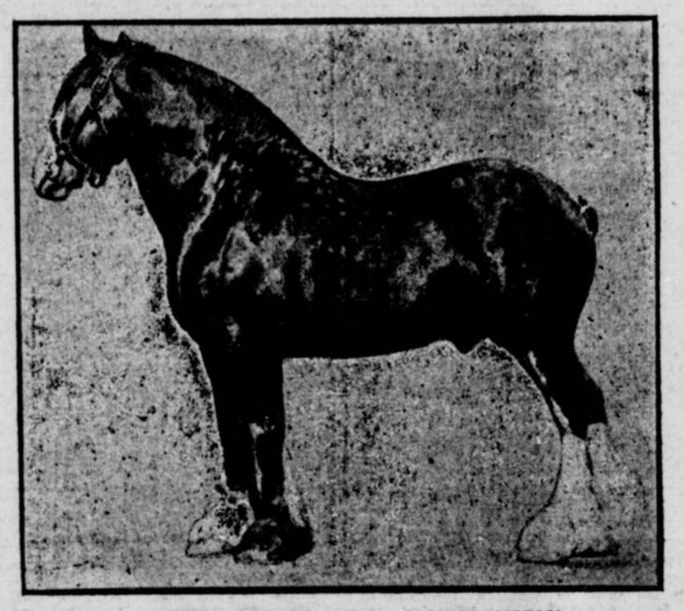
SEEDING.

The seeding should be done as soon as the soil is in nice shape in the spring. The date will depend upon the district and upon the local conditions, but it is seldom possible to get them in too early. Any time from April 20th in Western Ontario to early June in Northern Quebec, Athabasca or Yukon, may be taken as suitable dates in parts of Canada lying between these extremes. The chief point is to get the seeds into the soil from one and a half to two inches deep and well covered, as soon as the weather is warm enough to insure germination.

Under test, seeds of mangels, sugar beets and sugar mangels often germinate as high as 150 percent. Nevertheless, a heavy seeding is necessary in order to insure good results. Many seeds fail to germinate when sown, not on account of being infertile, but because of lack of moisture or other adverse conditions. On this account, it is advisable to sow from six to twelve pounds per acre, according to soil and weather conditions. The rougher or coarser the land the more seed should be sown, and the drier the weather the more seed is required. When the seeding is done on the flat a greater proportion of the seed sown is likely to germinate, especially is this true in dry seasons. If the soil is dry, it will, as indicated above, be found good practice to roll lengthwise again after seeding. This is true whether seeding be done on ridges or on the flat.

Generally speaking, better results may be expected from sowing with the hand seeder than with the horse seeder, but with proper care exercised, either will be found satisfactory. Where no seeder is available, a shallow drill one and a half to two inches deep, traced along the smooth surface of the top of the ridge with a dull-pointed stick or, the corner of a hoe will serve to receive the seed. The seed sown in the drill by hand may be covered with a hand rake, using the back thereof to draw the soil over the seed, and the same part of the rake or the foot to pack it down firmly.—J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist.

A CHAMPION CLYDESDALE.



RUBY BARON (IMP.) [11850] (13719).

Grand Champion, Alberta Winter Fair, 1911. Grand Champion, Calgary Exhibition, 1911. Imported and exhibited by John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.

BIRDS A GREAT HELP TO FARMERS

The birds of this country are a most potent factor in crop production: without them, we would be overrun with pests of various kinds, to an extent of which we have but a very meagre conception. That this is a fact is admitted by many, but thought of by few. It should dispose us to be lenient towards the few shortcomings of the birds, which loom so large to those who see only one side of the balance sheet. Some birds occasionally pilfer a little fruit; crows sometimes pull up corn, and a chicken is taken now and then by hawks. But look at the other side—the credit side of the sheet. Robins run over the lawns in search of grasshoppers, cutworms and caterpillars. Bluebirds fed on many low-living insects, eating worms and similar pests about the garden, and search for insects in fruit and shade trees. Farther afield the ground is supervised by various other birds; in the hay and grass fields, the meadow-larks, bobolinks and blackbirds search for caterpillars and insects; along the borders of the forest, in the forest, around ponds and along the margins of streams birds are looking and probing for hidden morsels. The air is also thoroughly searched by our feathered allies. Most insects fly at one time of their existence. To keep these in check, there are certain groups of birds: By day the swallows, chimney swifts, kingbirds and pewees; by night the nighthawks and whip-poor-wills are rushing everywhere, catching all sorts of insects in their capacious maws. The hawks and owls feed largely upon moles, meadow-mice and other rodents.

Some years ago, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act providing a bounty of fifty cents each on hawks and owls. In one year and a half $90,000 was paid in bounties, representing the destruction of a great number of these birds, but it was noticed that at the same time destruction by field mice had increased to an alarming extent. A State ornithologist was appointed, and through his efforts this absurd and ruinous law was repealed. Later on a report was issued, based upon the examination of the contents of the stomachs of nearly 3,000 hawks and owls. This report proved conclusively that these misjudged birds were of great value to the agriculturist.

Birds must be credited with destroying a great amount of weed seeds—a service too little appreciated. There are other benefits derived from birds, which, though not directly economic, are important and interesting. Many people find in the birds an object of study, and in this study they are kept out of doors in the health-giving atmosphere.

In view of all these facts, farmers and townspeople alike should exert every effort to protect our feathered friends from wanton destruction, of which there is far too much. It is against the law to go out and shoot every bird that comes into sight, but it is often done. It may not be wise to advocate legal procedure in these cases, but, where sentiment fails, drastic action might be effective. Nearly all our birds are beneficial, and very, very few are harmful enough to be put on the black-list.—R. C. Nunnick, 'Agriculturist, Conservation Commission.'

SELLING BUTTER AND CREAM.

The farmer's wife and daughters may well take great pride in knowing how to produce a gilt-edged article of butter. However, this art is only one factor in making a success of home dairying. Many farmers' wives who make a good product have all the profits taken year after year by selling or 'trading out' their butter at the country grocery, where quality does not matter much and good prices are out of the question. Business farmers who are experts in the matter of butter making would do well to break away from this old custom, and find a better market where quality is appreciated. Many farmers pay moree for things they need at the local store, and sometimes buy stuff they don't need, because they are credited for their butter at the corner grocery.

Selling in the open market means less trouble and responsibility for the farmer's wife than delivering butter to private customers, which is no small task in some cases and localities. But we find the more trouble and responsibility we have in the manufacture and disposing of butter or any other farm product, the greater the compensation, and the pay is what we are after. We are none of us working for our health.

There is no reason why any farmer should not make as good butter as comes from the creamery, but it won't do to put our entire force on the making and let the other go. Many a farmer is a failure financially because he doesn't know how to sell what he produces and has little idea what it is worth.

One mistake we made in the past and others are making at present, is selling the whole milk to a butter factory and getting it back in an unhealthy condition for feeding or not getting it all. The whey which comes from the vats filled with milk in all stages of putrefaction is hardly wholesome feed after the farmer takes the trouble of bringing it home.

The farmer who keeps a number of cows needs to invest in a good centrifugal cream separator. Then if he wishes to save himself, wife and daughters labor by selling to the creamery instead of making butter at home, insist on the creamery adopting the gathered cream plan. In this way the milk may be handled while it is fresh from the cows and fed to the baby calves and pigs as it should be, warm, fresh and sweet.

Selling the butter or cream removes no fertilizing element from the farm and selling milk does certain sure. The calves on the farm are profit makers if rightly managed, and we can't raise them without milk. We would not want to try to raise them on tea made from clover hal, with flax seed and wheat middlings added, without milk, as some advocate. But we know the cream product can be sold and calves raised from the skim milk that will look as well when two years old as those that have run with the cow. The little calf that gets the new milk 'full cream' has a more trim, neat appearance than the skim milk calf while young. But the latter looks as well as the more favored calf in a bunch when near maturity.—'Prairie Farmer.'

SOURCES OF INFECTION.

Milk is very susceptible to foul odors, and filthy conditions have a marked detrimental effect upon its wholesomeness. The very moment that it leaves the cow's teat it is subject to infection. It is in contact with the air at this moment, and the air is very often, if not always, laden with organisms which exert a bad effect on milk. No matter how careful means are taken in milking and caring for the cows, more or less foreign material gains entrance to the milk. Cows' udders are always more or less dirty, and the act of milking works some of this into the pail. The air should be as free from dust as possible. Avoid milking in a dusty yard or close to a road where rigs or automobiles are passing. Never milk in a dirty barnyard. Perhaps the ideal place for summer milking is on a fresh green grass plot, free from filth and dust of all kinds; but such plots are hard to get close to the buildings. On the whole, then, the most satisfactory place to milk, summer or winter, is in a clean, bright, well-ventilated stable. The stable, walls mangers, gutters and stalls must be clean. Old bedding, allowed to remain in the stalls from spring to fall, without changing, is a source of trouble, as infection lurks therein. The stable must be regularly cleaned in summer, as well as winter, and the cleaning should not be done near to milking-time. The milker should have clean hands, and each cow should be thoroughly brushed in all parts about the udder befors commencing to milk. The hands should be washed and dried after each cow. These little things do not take much time, but they are large factors in keeping down the bacterial content of milk, and in aovoiding bad flavors and disease.—'Farmers' Advocate.'

THE BEAN-WEEVIL.

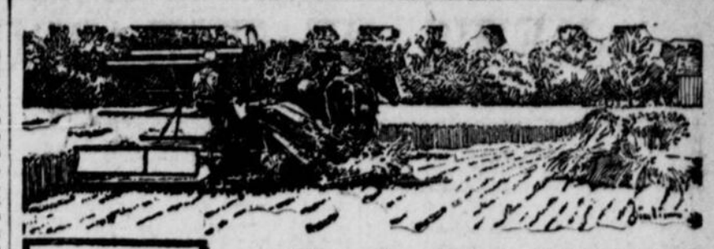
The one pest that hampers the bean growing business is the bean-weevil. It is smaller than the pea weevil, which in other respects it closely resembles. The eggs of the female are deposited on the green pods of the bean and hatch in a few days. The larvae worry their way through the pods into the seeds on whose interior substance they feed. With the growth of the pods and the seeds, the holes made by their entrance are closed, and when the crop is ripe there is no indication of their presence. Many of the larvae pass through their various transformations before cold weather, but the greater number continue to feed through the winter, and do not become perfect or full grown beetles till the next spring. On the approach of warm weather these beetles leave their cells, and like those which completed their transformations the preceding autumn, seek sheltered places in gardens and fields, or, in other words, get ready for another crop of beans and more devastation. The best time to fight the bean-weevil is after harvest and during the winter. As there is no remedy for injury already inflicted by these pests, the fight against them must be taken up along preventive lines. Planting late in the season, or during the latter part of June, and even as late as July 10th or 15th, is practised with good results in some localities, as the released beetles perish for sustenance before the new crop comes on. But this cannot be practised everywhere, as planting at so late a date would not allow sufficient time for the crop to mature. Heating the beans, as soon as they are dry, to a temperature of 145 degrees will kill the larvae they contain, and if carefully done will not produce premature germination. A more desirable, as well as a more efficient method is to dry the seed thoroughly as soon as harvested, place in air-tight barrels, and turn into each barrel, just before heading, a gill of bisulphide of carbon, sirits of turpentine, or chloroform. But care must be taken in using these materials that they are not opened or handled near a fire or lighted lamp, as they are explosives. After pouring in the liquid close the head of the barrel tight, and the all-winter fumigation will do its work. In the spring the beans should be examined, and if the weevils are still found alive in them, pour in another gill and give an additional fumigation of a month or two. Of course, killing bean-weevils is just like exterminating orchard or any other pests with which the farmer has to contend — individual effort counts but little. The work of one careful grower may be 'back-capped' by the neglect of his careless neighbors.

RIPENING HONEY.

The proper ripening of honey, that is to say, bringing it into that condition before putting it on the market that there shall be no risk of its fermenting afterward, is now recognized by every commercial beekeeper as of the very highest importance, both to the individual and to the industry generally. All who have paid any attention to the matter know that honey, whether what is termed ripe or not, contains a certain percentage of water, which may range from 12 to 25 or 26 percent. At anywhere near the lowest percentage it would be quite ripe, and while unexposed to a moist atmosphere would remain undeteriorated for any length of time; but honey with the highest percentage of moisture in it would ferment in a very short time in a closed vessel.

Honey, when first gathered, usually contains a high percentage of moisture, and it is believed that the bees on their way to the hive do in some manner get rid of much of the excess. Much, of course, depends upon the weather at the time the honey is gathered; in dry weather there is much less moisture in it than in damp or wet weather. In all cases the cells in which honey is stored remain unsealed until by the heat of the hive the excess of moisture evaporates and is driven out of the hive; they are then sealed and the honey is deemed ripe. Seeing how difficult it is for a human being to decide when this stage is reached, and the appliances necessary to guide him, it has always been a puzzle how the bee so unerringly decides this question so vitally important to its economy.

The beginner will, no doubt, find it greatly to his advantage, until he has gained sufficient experience to enable him to thoroughly grasp all the preciseness of the various phases of beekeeping, to ripen his honey inside the hive; that is, to allow the bees to do so.





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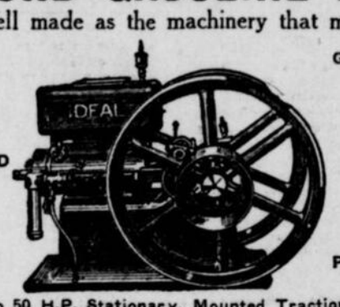
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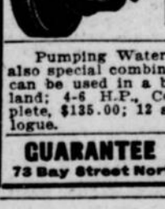
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ALBERTA ROAD PROGRAMME.

By direction of the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, Mr. Chas. S. Hotchkiss, Publicity Commissioner, writes that the Provincial Legislature decided, at its recent session, to go into the matter of building highways extensively, and to that end one million dollars was appropriated for the construction of a trunk-line highway road, commencing at Athabasca Landing, in the northern part of the province, and running south to the boundary line. This highway will be a good one, with first-class bridges over all streams and rivers, although it is not purposed at present to make it a boulevard or a special automobile road. The sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was also appropriated for the construction of other roads throughout the province, in order that new settlers, as well as others, may be able to get their produce to markets without delay or inconvenience.

KEEP THE ORCHARD HEALTHY

So feed the orchard as to maintain a healthy tree growth and to supply needs for a bountiful yield of fruit. The quantity of plant food to be added will depend, of course, on the fertility of the soil. It is an excellent plan, when the trees are in bearing, to apply broadcast each season, preferably during July or August, from ten to fifteen big loads of good stable manure per acre, if you can get it, or its equivalent in commercial fertilizers. Applied at the time suggested, it matters little whether the fertilizer is left on the surface or cultivated into the soil. Water from subsequent rains sinking into the soil will carry the plant food down to the tree roots.

MAIZE FOR THE SILO.

Maize should be cut neither too early nor too late for the silo. When placed in the silo before it is mature it contains much sugar which later forms starch. When placed in the silo while this large amount of sugar is present, the sugar ferments, turns to alcohol, carbon dioxide and acids, which means an almost total loss of the sugar and sour, unpalatable, unhealthful silage.

Frost burned maize differs from unfrosted chiefly in a loss of water. Frosted maize, therefore, makes as good silage as unfrosted when water is added in making the silage, provided the crop is cut before the leaves drop off.

Maize has approximately a ton more dry matter per acre when ripe than when in the milk, hence, to avoid great losses in food values it should be cut for silage when it is ripe, or at least in the glazing stage.



POULTRY

POINTERS FOR THE BEGINNER

Regarding the Raising of Broilers—What and How to Feed

There are three classes in the business—the exclusive plant, the side-line worker and the surplus man.

The first requires a large outlay for equipment a liberal working capital, and a thorough practical knowledge of the most difficult features of the whole poultry industry—artificial hatching and brooding. It is a department which, if I may indulge in epigram, should be grown into rather than gone into. The failures we hear so much about are made by people who have 'gone' into it.

The second class likewise should be 'grown' into, and most easily by those who have made an intelligent and studious success of the third.

The product like the business has three classes—squabs, small broilers and broilers. Classified by weight: squabs about three-quarters of a pound, small broilers from that to one and one-quarter pounds, broilers one and one-quarter to two pounds. The demand as to weight varies in all classes with both season and locality.

The seasons for the classes are gradually extending and vary like the weights. Squabs are ripe from November to May with prices best in April and May, a fair season average being about thirty-five cents each. Between small broilers and broilers there is no sharp line as to season or price, there is always some demand, the best prices coming in May and June, ranging for the season from twenty to forty cents per pound.

The market is mainly in the large cities and in wealthy residence localities, among hotels, clubs and high-class restaurants.

As to the best breeds, success is being reached with all sorts, even scrub farm stock; and the surplus man has already chosen his breed for other reasons. However, for the best results, choose—first a white-feathered variety which has the yellow legs and skin so necessary to an attractive carcass, and the invisible pinfeathers (and a broiler has a multitude, in all stages, stuc into a skin easily marred and torn).

Second—quick growers and early maturers. The more rapid the growth the less the food cast, the more tender the product and the better the price—a double profit.

The Asiatics mature too slowly, running too much to legs and framework in the early stages. Leghorns make excellent 'squabs,' growing quickly and plumping easily.

For the very best 'small broilers' cross Leghorn male on Plymouth Rock females. Either alone does fairly well. For 'broilers' nothing excels Wyandottes or Rocks, Wyandottes having possible some advantage in a tendency to earlier maturity and more breast meat. All the above preferably should be of the white variety.

SURPLUS MAN
IS HANDICAPPED.

In feeding, the surplus man is handicapped, his main ends being diametrically opposed to requirements for the best broilers, where what is demanded is a plump, quickly grown carcass, the rounder the better. Naturally plumpness follows rather than accompanies growth, esspecially rapid growth. And when you depart from nature you've got a fight ahead. The surplus man must have steady. Vigorous, not too rapid growth, and avoid premature development to accomplish his main ends—thereby sacrificing top-notch results in broilers.

The natural tendency of any immature animal is to put all its food into growth, the order of development being bone muscle, flesh, fat. The foods in corresponding order are wheat, oats, meat (bugs beef scrap or milk), corn. To get the best broilers you want results reversed, a maximum of meat and fat, a minimum of bone and musde, so you reverse the foods. Corn in some form (varied as much as possible) should be the main item of diet—with the side-line man, from the start, with the surplus man, the instant he begins to 'finish off.' Potatoes give an excellent side dish, high in starch (carbohydrates or fat makers) and capable of great variety in serving—hot, cold, plain or mixed with corn products. Milk is one of the best possible foods and the skimmed article is just as good for our purpose as whole milk, the cream being merely a fat which we can get more cheaply from other sources. Milk alone, however, is somewhat difficult to feed satisfactorily, as the youngsters get more or less spattered and draggled with it and it gums up their feathers or down. It can be most conveniently used by moistening the mash with it and may be used alone or diluted with water if the supply is not sufficient.

SUGAR FORM
AS A RELISH.

Sugar in some form, just as a relish, is good during the finishing period. Chemically the same as starch it is a fat maker and but for its cost might be used freely.

Cottonseed meal may with advantage form ten per cent. of the mash during the final ten days to two weeks, furnishing both meat and fat elements and giving the carcass the much disired rich yellow and thereby helping to bring the top-notch price.

The form in which these various foods are given is no less important than the foods themselves. More cracked grain can be digested in a given time than whole grain; and more ground grain than dry. The reason is simple and logical. Digestion is simply the tearing apart of food mechanically, then its penetration by the digestive fluids, followed by a tearing apart chemically and a reduction to forms readily taken up by the blood (assimilated). When we change the form of foods by tearing apart to any degree or by moistening we tot that extent digest the food and leave that much less to be done inside the chicken's body, thus shortening the process, and within limits, enabling the chicken to eat and convert into flesh more in a given time.

But all unnatural aids to digestion end in ruin of the digestive organs, and must be used only on birds whose life is reckoned in weeks. Squabs will stand a wet mash from the start (as their sole food). With the heavier grades there is risk of digestive breakdown or going 'stale,' and better results can be reached by a varied ration throughout or by using the wet mash for but half the chick's life. For the surplus man it must be the last half to avoid injury to his other purpose chicks.

THE BEST FOODS
AND WHY.

An entire magazine could be filled with feeding formulas; they are as numerous as the broiler growers. Hence it seems best to indicate the best foods and why, and let each one adapt them to his individually case, which must and will be done eventually anyhow. There is no one best method. All sorts are being used with success. Judgment is one of the best employees about the feed house. Observation in another. These two must keep their eyes on appetite. The instant it flags let judgment change the feed a bit! When appetite is gone but one of two things can be done—and done quickly—kill the bird and market its carcass or put it on free range until fit for market.

The surplus man, having picked out his broiler cockerels at the earliest age his knowledge and judgment permit, should pen them up in coops or small yards as most convenient, and having presumably been feeding whole or cracked grains and possibly a dry mash—put them on a wet mash composed as indicated above, largely of corn produ cts, continuing to feed some grain for several days, gradually lessening the qantity to avoid bad effects of a sudden change in deit. It may be say, wet mash in the morning dry grains at noon, and wet mash at night, gradually substituting the mash for the grain. The richness of the wet mash in beef scrap or suitable substitutes may be gradually increased until it is doubled toward the end.

FARM POULTRY IN MANITOBA

Industry is Yet in its Infancy —Future Development.

(By M. C. Herner, B.S.A., Poultry Instructor.)

The poultry industry in the province of Manitoba is as yet in its infancy. The demand for information on all lines of poultry culture, the rapid growth and expansion of our markets, and the steady awakening of our farmers to the need of better poultry and more of it, are indications of the unlimited possibilities for the future development of the industry. When we consider the great waste of grain on our Manitoba farms, and the opportunity the farmer has to convert the grain into poultry and eggs, and when we consider the unlimited market demand for these poultry products at his very door, then we begin to realize the immense possibilities of the industry for developing into a distinct and profitable branch of western farming. In some of the countries where the industry has reached its highest state of development the difficulties were at first far greater and more extreme than those presented by the conditions in the province of Manitoba. We need only to refer to the markets here, where the demand for poultry and eggs is unlimited, compared to some of the markets of other countries, which had to be developed first. Our markets are at the present time supplied with poultry and eggs, a large percentage of which are produced outside of the province. Were this production turned over to the Manitoba farmers we can readily see what effect it would have on the industry and its importance as a distinct branch of western agriculture. In the outset we may say that we do not advocate extensive poultry farming as an independent commercial enterprise, nor yet for the farmer to go into poultry farming on an extended and unlimited scale; but we rather encourage the farmer to place what poultry he has on a better paying basis first, and once he knows that it is a profitable investment he can soon raise more of it. Quality first, quantity afterwards, is our platform. In order to make poultry keeping on the farm a paying proposition, there are certain problems which require attention, and among the more serious are those of housing, feeding, care and management, diseases, and that of marketing the products. All of them havev va distinct bearing on the success or failure of poultry raising, whether it is carried on as a branch of farming or as a business independent of all others.

The majority of our farmyard flocks at the present time are made up of a mixture of all kinds of breed, or combination of breeds. There is a lack of uniformity in both eggs and dressed poultry produced by these flocks which can be very easily remedied. The average egg-production per hen per year can easily be increased twenty-five p.c. by carefully weeding out and killing off all the hens over two years old, and by selecting and breeding from none but the best layers in the flock. By providing good serviceable poultry houses—not necessarily expensive houses—the hens can be placed in a condition where they can do their best in egg-production. Proper feeding and good care and management always mean an increased egg-yield. Disease is annually killing off thousands of chickens and old stock, and its prevention and cure is one phase of poultry work which should engage our attention. The marketing of dressed poultry and eggs in the best possible condition will make an enormous increase in the annual returns from our farm poultry yards.

These are the lines along and through which improvement must come if the poultry industry is to take its proper place in western farming.

When the young birds are about two weeks old, the wing and tail feathers generally start growing. The small feathers follaw these.

Pigeons enjoy stale bread crumbs, fed dry.

Good ventilation is necessary in the loft, but drafts must be avoided.

The loft must be provided with plenty of light and sunshine. To greatly help matters keep the window panes clean and free from dirt.

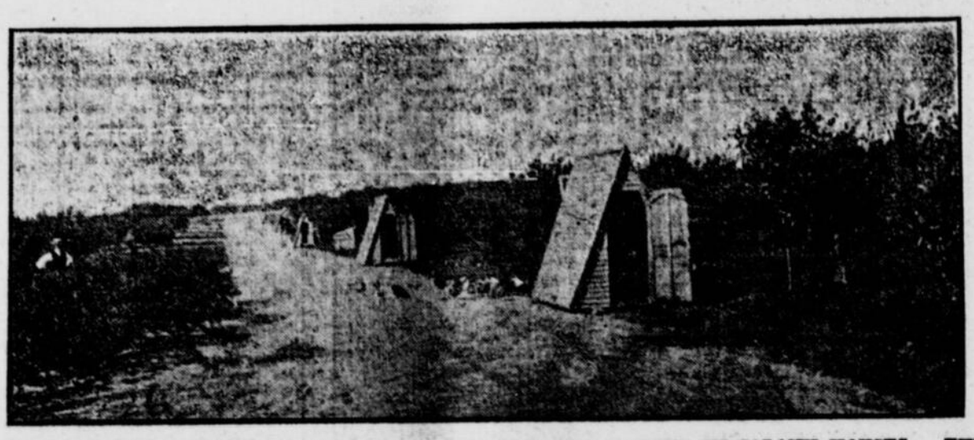
A good mixture for washing drinking vessels is composed of a teaspoonful of creoline to a quart of water. This will disinfect and kill disease germs.

POULTRY-KEEPING AS A BUSINESS

Good Money to be Made With Proper Handling of the Hens

The keeping of poultry as a business, by one who will bring to the undertaking business principles, may be rendered both pleasant and profitable. It offers an attractive field for human endeavor, and its awards are many and valuable. No business offers, for the capital invested, a fairer prospect of making money. Money has been made in this business and money will continue to be made in it. And say what we will, pretend to despise if we choose, the making of money is a pleasant occupation. To this statement all classes substantially agree, though their lips may utter something different. Ministers of the Gospel continue to draw their salaries, doctors of medicine don't forget to send in their bills, lawyers receive their fees, and all others show by their acts that they despise money only with their lips; their hearts are all right, and they are glad to get it.

Money, of course, is not to be valued for itself—a lot of coins are only so many pieces of stamped metal or a roll of bills only a roll of printed paper and rags—but it is to be valued for its purchasing power; and given enough money, with a proper and wise idea of how to spend it, it will purchase much for the happiness of the individual, the family, the community, and the world. But the poultry business is not only pleasant because it offers an opportunity to make money, but because it is a usaful business and contributes to the welfare and happiness of others. All kinds of business do not do this, some even



YOUNG CHICKENS BEING RAISED ON FREE RANGE AND HOUSED IN COLONY HOUSES. THE ORCHARD IS AN IDEAL PLACE FOR GROWING STOCK.

are detrimental to the nation, but the poultry business, while it may help to enrich those engaged in it, adds to the food supply of the world and the wealth of the nation. Moreover, it affords a chance of congenial labor for those who are by nature fitted to engage in it.

Because the making of a profit is indispensable for the business poultryman, he need not lose the pleasure which comes from perfecting strains of fowls. There is a genuine pleasure in developing the laying capacity, in improving the marketable character of the carcase by reduction of offal and increase of meat, or in producing high scoring specimens which, because they are a thing of beauty, are a joy for ever. There is real pleasure in providing conditions which make for health and happiness of our feathered dependents, in studying the laws of their being and development, and in delving into the secrets of nature. All the pleasures, except the sense of rest and recreation, which one got from his fowls when they were kept as a hobby, may still be enjoyed, subject to the primary business consideration of making a profit. But these things are only for business poultrymen, who make good, who win success, who are worthy of the name they bear, who employ strict business principles in the conduct of their business. The business poultryman need not descend to the level of those who make money their god, and who can conceive of no worship except that of gold, but he must ascend to the plane of those who understand and apply business principles in their affairs, who treat business, not as a hobby or plaything, but as the serious work of life, and who make use of its profits in uplifting themselves and others.—H. S. Babcock, in 'Feathered Life.'

EMBDEN BEST MARKET GOOSE

The Embden goose is considered the best market goose. Its plumage is pure white, while feet, legs and bill are orange-colored. Ganders of this breed sometimes attain to thirty pounds when full grown, but ordinarily they range from eighteen to twenty pounds. The Embden matures early, and though their eggs are large they are few in number, compared with some other breeds. A good cross is made by mating the Embden with the African or Toulouse. China geese are prolific layers, but are much smaller than Toulouse, African or Embden.

The first clutch of eggs should be set under hens and the goose be allowed to sit on the last clutch. After the eggs have been set upon for two weeks they should be sprinkled twice a week at first and oftener for a few days before hatching. Have nests large and roomy, and should the hen be restless at hatching time, it is best to remove the goslings soon after hatching, but not otherwise, as disturbance at this time will let a part of the moisture escape from the freshly-hatched goslings, and the tendency will be to dry off the unhatched eggs and render them so tough that the occupants can not be liberated. If the hen is quiet let the goslings remain under her one day after hatching. Remove the shells and give food and drink to the hen in the nest.

When two or three days old they may be fed a small amount of crushed corn, scalded, but they should never be fed so much as to have no appetite for grass; for grass, or green food should constitute three-fourths of their diet. Wire netting can be used as boundaries to yards or pens. The mother hen can be allowed with them, but must be kept penned, slatted openings allowing egress and ingress of the goslings.

It should be arranged so that the goslings will make their appearance when there is plenty of grass to put them on. A low-lying, marshy field is adapted to goose raising. The field need not contain running water, but if a spring is on it, a small pond can be easily made. A fence which need not be very high nor tight, should surround the 'goose lot.' They should never be allowed to range indiscriminately wherever inclination takes them. While the goose must have plenty of water for drinking, and a bath occasionally is beneficial, yet they will live and thrive on land which has no running water, if only fresh drinking water is provided.

BE CAREFUL
OF THE GOSLINGS.

The goslings must not be allowed to 'dabble in the water' until the down is well out upon them. Goslings mature more rapidly than any other fowl and if properly fed and cared for will be ready for market when about three months old. They are then called 'green geese,' and there is always a demand for them in the market. Feed a mixture of grain and corn meal daily when finishing for market, allowing green food at all times. Geese are singularly free from disease. The greatest danger to them arises from a too free use of grain; this tends to leg weakness, with death as the result. Goslings do not require artificial warmth very long. In two or three weeks they may be turned away from the hen mother into a lot or field, which must have a pen or coop provided for shelter at night or from storms.

RAISING GEESE
PAYS WELL.

With a good breed to start with and plenty of pasture, raising geese will pay as well as other branches of poultry raising. There is always sale for feathers at from 50 to 60 cents per pound. One pound of feathers is about the average amount to be got from six geese when picked for their feathers; when killed, three geese will furnish one pound of feathers. Geese will thrive on wet or marshy land, where it would not be possible to raise either chickens or turkeys. In their wild or natural state their food is grass, with roots of water plants and such animal food as can be gathered along the water courses; seeds of all kinds are utilized by them also.

Four or five geese may be mated with one gander, and stock geese should be fifteen months old, as eggs will generally not be fertile if the goose be under that age. Geese do not reach maturity until about three years old. If hatched early they are more thrifty and grow larger.

FEEDING THE GROWING STOCK

All of the growing chicks are usually in the same flock until about ten or twelve weeks old. About this time the cockerels, particularly with the lighter breeds, are separated from the pullets, and all cull pullets which would not develop into suitable breeders should be taken out. All the cull and inferior chicks could be sold as briolers. Different methods of feeding should be employed with the briolers, with those intended for roasters, and the females which are being kept for laying and breeding purposts. On all poultry plants there is always a certain number of male birds to be sold. With the lighter breeds, such as Leghorns and Minorcas, it is most profitable to sell these as briolers, while with the heavier breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds, it may be just as well to hold them, and later make roasters of them. With all the surplus stock, the principle object is to make the fowl gain in weight as quickly as possible. A chicken ten or twelve weeks old will not fatten very rapidly, but if penned up and fed heavily for a few days will add considerable to its weight. Those intended for roasters should develop as large frames as possible, so that when they become full-grown they will put on plenty of flesh.

Wet mash along with whole grains tends to give quick growth. Variety should be given, the principal grains being wheat, corn and oats. Don't feed too much corn in warm weather as it is too fattening, and the oats should be of good quality. A mash composed of two parts cornmeal, two parts middlings, one part beef scraps, two parts bran, and one part by weight of alfafa meal may be used. This may be moistened with water or, better still, skim-milk and fed once or twice a day: in the middle of the forenoon, also in the middle of the afternoon. Different ground grains may be used, but the important thing is to have a forcing mash.

TURKEYS ON THE FARM.

A writer in Farm.—Poultry, has the following to say regarding turkeys on the farm:

On the farm yes; for the suburban resident will find them less desirable than any other branch of the poultry department. The turkey is a direct descendant of the wild bird, still retaining its general characteristics. And to do its best it must have unrestricted range. Sometimes turkeys are raised with excellent success by giving the eggs to a hen; often one is fairly successful. But the surest way to have a large hatch and a thriving flock is to let the old turkey keep guard over them in meadows and pasture.

The chief objections to this are that they are targets for the hawk and other enemies of poultry; also, that they incline to wander too far from home, and if there are other turkeys in the vicinity they invariably, almost, mingle together, perhaps forming thereby the nucleus of a full fledged quarrel.

When two neighborss have birds of the same breed, even if both try to be fair altercations are apt to result unless the fowls are marked. If one does not wish to invest in marked or buy leg bands, the latter may be made at home of some stout cloth. Thus one family could use bedticking as their trade mark, another denim or drilling, and have no controversy regarding ownership.

This would be very well if everybody inclined to be honest; but if one is disposed to cheat a trifle to get his number, the leg bands could be easily removed or substitued. On the whole, if there is danger of flocks getting mixed, better keep out of the business.

The turkey delights in making its nest remote from the house carefully covering the eggs with leaves. Sometimes it takes quite a little patience to locate the nest, as the bird will lead one into all sorts of delusions if it discovers itself being watched. A field glass and a chamber window sometimes aid in this hunt; or the turkey may be shut up until so late in the day that it will go directly to the nest when released.

As turkeys eggs are more valuable than those of the hen, it pays to give the first laying to hens, even if they are only second class mothers for turkeys, and thus induce the old turkey to commence laying again in a few days.

Let her have her second nestful of eggs, and if the nest is not in a desirable place she will most likely permit you to change it, providing you do not restrain her too much. Turkeys like plenty of fresh air, and the close nest is as distasteful as the warm roosting coop. She can be protected from storm by two or three boards.

At hatching time and for a couple of days after, it is best to keep away from the brood. When forty-eight hours old, or when they decline to remain quiet longer, they should be given grit, water, and bread crumbs. Feed sparingly at first, but often, five times a day the first week and then only three. After they are a week or two old scald thick milk until it separates, and give them curd with the bread. Soon they will relish wheat and other grains. Bugs and worms grow more plentiful, and by midsummer the young turkeys are quite independent of the feed pan; and you might well let them be were it not the only cord binding them to home. Consequently, it is best to make the supper of corn or something enticing to induce them to roost at home.

Turkeys raised with a hen are much more liable to get the gapes, the wild life of the turkey mother tending to lead the flock away from the infested ground.

During the first weeks of its life the turkey is extremely tender, and must be guarded against chill and dampness. After that it is very hardly, and there is seldom further fatality in the flock unless from accident.

Turkeys and cabbage must be kept scrupulously apart. In an hour's time a flock of turkeys can ruin a cabbage patch. They are vigorous eaters of anything palatable, and nicely balanced cabbage suits them exactly.

On the whole if they can be persuaded at home ,a flock of from twenty-five to fifty turkeys is a most profitable investment on the farm. It costs little more to feed them than as many chickens, and the sales, especially with prices as they have been for the past two years are extremley profitable, while the insects consumed, especially grasshoppers, make quite an item in their favor with the farmer.

POULTRY QUERIES.

O. F. Matthews.—Will you kindly tell me, through your valuable paper, where commercial chick food can be obtained. Ans.— Commercial chick food can be obtained from any poultry supply house, and from some of the grain dealers. Try Jas. A. Scott and Co., Quintal and Lynch, Canada Grain and Feed Co., Canada Producing Co., Montreal, and Canada Cereal and Milling Co., Toronto.

Subscribar.—Please give description of Anconas breed of hens, as to size, color, and if they are considered good layers.—Ans.—The Anconas or Mottled Leghorns, as they are sometimes called, are given exactly the same description for shape as Leghorns. They have color characteristics only, having black plumage with one-fifth of the feathers tipped with white, thus giving them a mottled appearance. They have been bred for a number of years, but are hard to breed true to color. They are good layers, and are becoming more popular. They are supposed to lay a slightly larger egg than the Leghorn.

Mrs. Henry.— Sir, do you know where I could get one dozen Indian Runner Duck eggs. Please give the price.—Ans.—Look up the advertisements in the 'Witness' or write the 'Canadian Poultry Review,5 184 Adelaide St., W., Toronto. Duck eggs are usually quoted at $1.50 and $2.00 per sitting.

'Witness Friend.'—Please tell me the reason of a complaint amongst my fowls. It sometimes attacks both male and female birds. A scarlet strip of color appears on the under part of the body from the tip of the tail, spreads along the whole length of the body, and is mostly fatal. 2nd. The cause and cure, if any, of a growth in the inside, continues to grow till the whole of the cavity in the bowels are filled up. Bird must be destroyed.—Ans.—1. From your vague description of how the birds are handled and how they act when diseased it is almost impossible to say just what might be the trouble. Evidently there is something seriously wrong with the blood system, which may be due to methods of feeding, or some other cause. If you will give a more complete description able to help you. 2. Practically no of the disease and how it affects the birds, in the early stages, we will be cure. Kill and burn all birds.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Questions and Answers Column will be found on page 19 of this issue.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

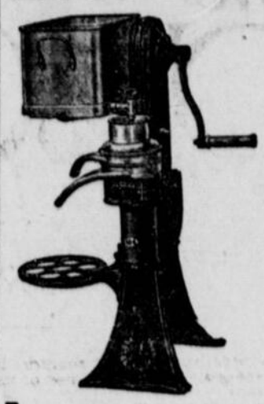
Many Business Colleges close for vacation during the summer.

ELLIOTT Business College.

Toronto, Ont., does not. NOW is an excellent time to commence a course. Write for catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

Gains More $ $ For You Because Skims Closer



The difference in using a separator that skims to 10 per cent., and the

Standard

Cream Separator which skims to .01 per cent. amounts to $27 in one year with a herd of 20 cows. In other words, the STANDARD CREAM SEPARATOR gains 27 more dollars for you than the other machine, because the STANDARD skims that much closer. The amount of this gain is not guessed at by us. We have the figures to show you, the correctness of which are certified by one of Canada's leading dairy experts. The difference between .10 per cent. and .01 per cent. looks small on paper, but it amounts to a big fistful of dollars at the end of a year. Very few makes of Separators skim to .01 per cent., even under the most favorable conditions, whereas the STANDARD CREAM SEPARATOR has averaged .01 per cent. tested under various conditions. In fact, adverse conditions have been found to affect the STANDARD very little. Its records at dairy schools and agricultural colleges show that it is indeed a remarkable Separator. You may have to pay a little more for the STANDARD than for other machines, but the STANDARD soon makes up the difference by the extra dollars it gains for you by its closer skimming.

FREE BOOKLET.

Write for it. It shows tests of the Standard under various conditions, and gives the figures referred to above, proving the Standard's gain over others to be $27.00 per year. Also, get catalog explaining construction of the Standard in detail.

The Renfrew Machinery Company Limited,

Head Office and Factory RENFREW, ONT.

SALES BRANCHES:.....WINNIPEG, Man., and SUSSEX, N.B.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

WEYBURN, SASK.—IN THE CENTRE of the greatest grain growing district in the West, the coming railway and wholesale centre of Southern Saskatchewan. C.P.R. is in with two lines; Grand Trunk and C.N.R. coming. I handle only inside property, mostly my own. Have been in Real Estate here for eleven years. Would like connection with Eastern dealers. Write me for description of property and prices. Property for sale in lots or blocks. Have some acreage fit for subdivision. FRANK MOFFET, Weyburn, Sask.

FARM LANDS. — DO YOU WANT a Ready-to-Work Farm in South-Eastern Saskatchewan? If you give us a chance we can interest you in farm lands, with good soil, in the Carnduff District, just north of the International Boundary, within easy reach of railroads, schools and markets. Do not put this aside; it may be your chance to make good! Come and investigate the conditions, prices and terms, or write to LOCKHART & FOULDS, Carnduff, Saskatchewan, Canada.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,

ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre.

For full particulars, write to

HAYNE & WILKINSON,

Real Estate and Insurance. | P.O. Box 60 | Engineers and Contractors.

Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT FARMERS are now keenly interested in fruit-growing; that you can make big money selling fruit and ornamental trees? There is money in the business if you represent a reliable firm; we want now a reliable agent in every unrepresented district. Write for terms to THE PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

100 POST CARDS FREE. SEND 25c for 25 handsome colored gold and silver Greeting, Motto and View Cards, and 100 more assorted free. All sent postpaid. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

25 FANCY POST CARDS, Postpaid, 25c. Greetings, Mottoes, Lovers, Views, etc. Beautifully colored and gold embossed. Extra 100 given free. Best value ever seen. Money refunded if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

"BRAID SCOTS."—THE NEW TESTAMENT in Braid Scots, by the Rev. W. Wye Smith. Nicely bound in cloth, complete, with glossary, good readable type, printed at Paisley. Price $1.40 postage paid. Address, A. P. NICHOLSON, 68 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURTAINS FROM THE MAKERS. Art Fabrics, Muslins, Linens, Underwear, Shoes, Costumes, Clothing. Direct Loom Prices. Great Saving. Write for Catalogue; over 600 illustrations free SAML. PEACH & SONS, Box 668, The Looms, Nottingham, England.

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A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near Stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr. Birrgs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE



Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about silos, site, exposures, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

BEATTY BROS. BOX L. FERGUS, ONTARIO

EGGS AND POULTRY.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM a Great laying strain of S. C. White Orpingtons; $1, $2 and $3 per 15 eggs. OWEN FATHERS, South Cayuga, Ont.

GOLDEN PHEASANTS FOR SALE. — First prize stock; fine birds. RICHARD HILL, 1036 Laura street, London.

EGGS FOR SALE, FROM PRIZE-WINNING Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, for balance of season, $1 per setting. WM. MOORE, 19 Oxford street West, London, Canada.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN Pullets and Cockerel from my stock; won all prizes at Killarney, Boissevain and Deloraine Fairs, 1911; $1 per 15 eggs; $4 per 100. Single-Combed Rhode Island Reds,—progeny of Silver-Cup pen at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and prize winners at Minnesota State Fair, 1911; $2 per 15. Leghorn Cockerels, $1.50; Reds, $2.50. T. ALBERT SCHOLES, Killarney, Manitoba.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, Exhibition and Utility. Eggs, $3, $2 and $1, prepaid two settings. Circular. Stock for sale. GEO. P. STIRRETT, Hymers, Ont.

FOR SALE, 2 HENS, 2 PULLETS, 1 Cockerel (not related); Kellerstrass White Orpingtons, $10.00; 4 Pullets, 1 Cockerel Partridge Rocks, $10.00; Trio, $6.00. Eggs, $2.00 setting. Won 8 firsts, 10 seconds, 2 Specials this year. W. A. MATTHEWS, Cannington, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS and Pullets from imported Cock. Eggs, $1 and $2 per 15. JAMES McGREGOR, Caledonia, Ont.

WHITE LEGHORNS (WYCKOFF'S famous laying strain; my flock averaged 180 eggs each in year; winter layers; twenty eggs, $1.00; hundred, $3.50. F. NURSE, Malton, Ontario.

EGGS.—WHITE ORPINGTONS, BY 1st Toronto Cockerel, from imported stock; $5 per 15. Rose Comb White Leghorns, by 1st Canadian National, Western and London Thanksgiving Fairs; $1.50 per 15. Barred Rocks, $1.50 per 15. GEO. J. NORTHCOTT, 'Clarum Brae,' Solina, Ontario.

LIVE, SILVER, CROSS AND RED Foxes, and all other furbearers wanted. Give full description, price, express office, etc., first letter. BLAKE VANNATTER, Ballinafad, Ontario, Canada.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Stock: $1.50 for 15 eggs, from select matings of Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Leghorns, Blue Andalusian, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

A GOOD LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs, $1 per fifteen; $5 per hundred. MARTIN ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Kent Co., Ont.

'CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,' published first of each month. All the poultry news of the Dominion, 64 pages, 50c year. 'Poultry Advocate,' the utility poultry paper. The paper that 'tells you how,' 50c year. Both to one address, 75c one year. Poultry books on various subjects. Address, H. B. DONOVAN, 184 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

We supply eggs for hatching from the best pure bred stock, in Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns, at the very low price of 60c per dozen, in lots of 4 dozen and more.

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EMPIRE DAY GREETINGS TO CANADIAN BOY SCOUTS.

We are very glad to be able to present to our readers, this week, Empire Day messages sent by Field Marshal Earl Roberts, Lord Strathcona, Lord High Commissioner for Canada; Sir Mathew Dodsworth, an Englishman who devotes his time to boys' work, and the Council of the Boys Scouts Association of Great Britain.

Lord Roberts was courteous enough to send a letter, the facsimile of which appears below, with his typewritten message, in his own handwriting. Knowing the boys would like to see the penmanship of the great Field Marshal, we reproduce a photograph of it.

17 Victoria St.,
London, S.W.,
2nd May, 1912.

Dear Sir,—In responding to your request for a short message to the Canadian Boy Scouts for Empire Day this year, I do so with the greatest pleasure for the reason that the aims of the organization are such as must appeal to all who have the interests of the rising generation at heart.

It is not a matter for surprise that a scheme which has for its object the development of character in boys and the guidance of their energies in the right direction should have attained such world-wide recognition, and the success of the movement must be most gratifying to those who initiated and established it on such a satisfactory basis.

By instilling into the youthful mind the invaluable lessons of discipline, obedience and self-reliance, and by gradually training boys and youths to take up occupation for which they show a special aptitude, thus enabling them to become useful citizens, the scout movement has done, and will, I believe, continue to do an imperial service.

To the Boy Scouts of Canada I gladly send cordial greetings, and my best wishes for the success of the great movement to which they belong.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,

Strathcona

Message Sent by Earl Roberts.

Let me urge the Scouts of Canada to do their utmost to live up to the spirit of their Scout Law, and so fit themselves to become citizens worthy of Canada and of the British Empire. No nation can flourish unless the members of it are actuated by that spirit for, as the durability of any building is dependent on the quality of the material used in its construction, so the well-being of a country is wholly ensured by the character of its inhabitants.

The true Scout will make the best citizen, for he will have developed in himself a sense of responsibility, self-respect and self-reliance which will be of the greatest value to him whatever may be his walk in life; and his Scout Law will have bred in him a spirit of unselfishness, self-sacrifice and a willingness to help others which will make it impossible for him to work for himself alone, and will enable him to give of his best to the service of his Country and his Empire.

ROBERTS, F.M.

Message From Sir Matthew Dodsworth.

Some one has said that 'eternal vigilance is the price of safety.' May we not equally say that 'eternal vigilance is the price of service.'

Vigilance is the word which Romans coined to express the duty of their soldiers when on guard. What the cost sometimes was is proved by the remains of that sentry at Pompeii, who, amid the eruption of Vesuvius, which buried the city in ashes, remained at his post, preferring death to desertion.

Vigilance is a quality which is at the back of all true service. By its exercise the scientist detects error, recognizes the truth and bares nature's secrets for the benefit of mankind.

By constant vigilance the farmer secures food supplies from the earth, and the merchant succeeds in gaining the wealth with which to enrich the city and the state.

By no cheaper method can the boy attain true manhood and fitly serve the age in which he lives.

But, like the soldier, he needs a leader, and the only one equal to the task is the Christ, who once a boy Himself, rallies the boys to His standard in order that He may enlist them in the greatest of all services, the only adequate one for the nation as it is for the whole world, the one which crowns Him King.

—Matthew Dodsworth.

The council of the Boy Scouts' Association desire to send to all boy scouts in the British Empire the heartfelt greetings of their brother scouts in the Motherland on this great anniversary of the birth of our good Queen Victoria.

On this day set apart for imperial rejoicing it is particularly appropriate that scouts throughout the Empire should especially consider the meaning of that portion of the threefold promise which deals with loyalty to the King. It is this loyalty which to a large extent is responsible for the consolidation of the British Empire in one great confederation, and on that sure foundation rests the present bond of sympathy and brotherhood between the Dominions and the Mother Country.

The great brotherhood of scouts to which we all belong is foremost in its loyalty to the King and in fostering the great imperial ideas.

We now, on Empire Day, send these greetings to our brother scouts across the seas, in the sure knowledge that scouts will ever adhere to the high ideals of their founder and chief scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

We wish you all success in Canada, and trust that much progress will be made in the movement in our great Dominion.

E. R. ELLES,
Lt.-General.
For the Council of the Boy Scouts' Association of Great Britain.

FOR GOD, DUTY, AND EMPIRE

The spirit of Empire Day cannot fail to do otherwise than produce good citizenship. And scouts cannot do better than try their hardest to live up to the letter of its watchwords 'Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, and Self-sacrifice.' Its motto is perhaps the grandest in the world: 'One King, One Flag, One Fleet, One Empire.' Empire Day's rallying cry is as inspiring. 'For God, Duty and Empire.'

The men aboard the 'Titanic' sacrificed their lives for God and Duty. It was a supreme test of manhood, but the heroes of the ill-fated ship were equal to it.

'Be British' were the magic words which Captain Smith used to inspire the passengers and crew to face a cruel death courageously, and if one may use such an expression, courteously. The passengers were not all Britons, not by any means, they were of every nationality, but so renowned are Briton's sons the world over for their courage, their coolness in times of danger and their unfailing courtesy that every man aboard that great ship when he heard those words knew at once what was expected of him and every man responded—well, not quite every man, for there were a few exceptions, a few whose courage failed them. And who can blame them? But it is not such as these latter who have made Britain famous the world over for all the manly virtues—bravery, kindness generosity, 'playing the game.'

'Women and children first' was the order when the life boats were lowered. 'Women and children first.' That is foremost among Briton's unwritten laws. No man could 'Be British' if he did not live up to this law.

Few of us are chosen to 'Be British' by meeting death in a tragic manner, but all of us are called upon to 'Be British' in our manner of meeting life. 'Our race—stern moralists their warning give—
In life has clean forgotten how to live
Thank God! obedient to that trumpet cry,
In death it still remembers how to die.'

Every daily task can be performed for 'God, Duty and Empire.' We can be tender and helpful to the poor and suffering we can make it always 'women and children first,' and above all we can smilingly and with unfailing good humor perform the tasks set us for 'God, Duty and Empire.'—Scout Editor.

ENGLEMERE,
ASCOT.
BERKS.

30th April 1912

Dear Sir,

It is a great pleasure to me to accede to your request that I should send a short "Empire" message to the Scouts of Canada. I am the more willing to do so because I firmly believe that the spirit which inspires the whole Scout movement is doing much for the welfare of the Empire. Many problems confront us in the near future, and if they are to be rightly solved, and all the difficulties with which we are faced overcome, it is very necessary that the young members of the Empire should be animated by a true feeling of citizenship and patriotism.—

Yours very truly
Roberts F.M.

INCIDENTS OF THE INSPECTION.

When His Royal Highness came to the St. Johns' Troop he at once spotted the soldier-like bearing of their team Scoutmaster and remarked, 'You have been in the British Army.' The reply was, 'No, Sir; I have served in the Canadian Militia.'

Credit is due to the Royal Canadian Dragoons which is responsible for S.M. Cartmer's military training, and there are numbers of young men scattered through Canada bearing evidence by their alertness and military carriage of the training received when serving with this crack regiment of our Permanent Force.

Lachine's Trek Cart.

The Princess Patricia was greatly interested in the trek cart, which had been wholly constructed by the Scouts themselves. She remarked to Colonel Lowther, 'It can be used for almost any purpose.'

'Yes,' he replied, 'The sides make a ladder, and if you turn it upside-down it would make a bear's cage.'

Not to be outdone the Princess retorted, 'And if you line the sides with glass you can keep gold fish in it.'

The Chinese Scouts.

His Royal Highness asked one of the Chinese boys where he was born, and the reply was 'Hong Kong.' 'Then you are a British subject,' said the Duke. The boy did not seem quite certain.

Did all the school boys in the Scout ranks know that natives of Hong Kong were British subjects?

A Small Interpreter.

One of the small boys in one of the Troops wore five or six badges, amongst them an interpreter's badge. This was noted by the Governor-General, who asked the boy what languages he spoke. He replied 'French and English.' The Duke then spoke to him in French, and the boy answered the questions fluently. The Duke remarked as he passed that that must be a French boy, but was informed that he was not. It was a small English lad who showed that he had fully earned his interpreter's badge.

We love those far-off ocean isles,
Where Britain's monarch reigns;
We'll ne'er forget the good old blood
That courses through our veins;
Proud Scotia's fame, old Erin's name;
And haughty Albion's powers,
Reflect their matchless justre on
This Canada of ours.

—Sir James Edgar.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

The prompt and kindly action of a St. John (N.B.) scout, Patrol Leader L. Moore, 1st St. John Troop, is worthy of mention. The lad noticed that the whip used by the driver of a passing team was composed of a stick, to which was attached five feet of steel wire. Taking advantage of a favorable opportunity, he secured the whip, and a few minutes later it was in the hands of an officer of the C.S.P.C.A.

CAMP COMMITTEE REPORT.

Visit to the Property.

On Wednesday afternoon, May 8, four members of the camp committee left by the 4 o'clock train (Place Viger Station) to visit the site of the proposed summer camp. Although the weather was bad the ground was thoroughly gone over, the best part of Thursday being spent in this way and in making the preliminary arrangements necessary for getting the camp in shape.

As there are only six weeks now before the formal opening on the 1st of July, perhaps the following short account of the day's proceedings may be of interest to the scouts of Quebec, and show them that an effort is being made to provide them with a camp that will be second to none in every detail.

Upon arrival at the lake we first inspected the farm house which will be used as headquarters. The large barn, which is 45 x 30 feet, was found to be in excellent repair, and will provide an 'A1' mess room, splendid for concerts, lectures, entertainments and Sunday services. The basement will furnish kitchen, store room, work shop, a dark room for photography and a storage for vegetables.

The barn is delightfully situated, facing the lake, and about 250 feet from the headquarters. And there is a fine fresh water spring just behind it.

The lake is most attractive being about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, with two or three small bays forming some excellent points for the different camps.

The headquarters, which is on the south shore has a good elevation, mostly cleared and flat, and the property here extends across the main road and runs through to another smaller lake less than a quarter of a mile distant.

The shore on the north side of the larger lake is hilly, with plenty of trees, terminating in a nice meadow on the brow of the hill, about 1-8 of a mile from the lake.

Some half dozen farmers were interviewed regarding the supply of meat, vegetables, maple syrup, milk, butter, eggs and cheese, and a good general local knowledge was obtained. When leaving, we drove back to the railway station by another road, so that a comparison might be made and a decision arrived at as to which road would be the better to use when bringing in supplies, etc.

We arrived in Montreal early Friday morning, well pleased with what we had seen and gleaned and assured that the camp will prove to be all, if not more, than what is expected of it. So, boys, 'be prepared 'to have a good time.



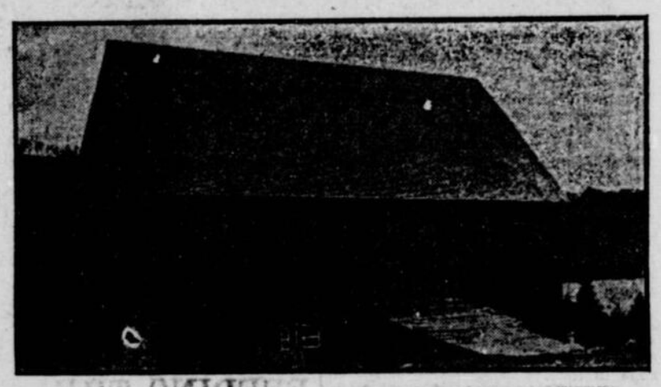
FARMHOUSE TO BE USE D AS HEADQUARTERS.

The Royal Life Saving Society have kindly undertaken to provide swimming and Life Saving instructors for each week-end during the continuance of the summer camp.

Mr. Gerald W. Birks, Dr. F. J. Tees, Prof. N. N. Evans, and Mr. R. L. Charlton have already promised to give us lantern lectures.

Negotiations are now being conducted with the medical man who will look after the health of the camp.

The camp prospectus is now in the hands of the printers, and should be ready very shortly.



BARN TO BE USED AS MESS ROOM.

THE FIFTH MONTREAL HAVE A BUMPER CONCERT

Last Wednesday at the Baron de Hirsch Institute the 5th held their second annual concert, which was a decided success, if one may judge by the continual applause of the six or seven hundred people present.

The opening salute of the Y. M. C. A. was decidedly good, and so was the quartette, which was conducted by Mr. S. S. Bain, who gave a beautiful rendering of 'Ye Banks and Braes.'

Miss Bennet's whistling solo took



W. S. M. SCRAFIELD.

with the boys, who probably are the best judges in that line.

The sketches by the troop, including a street scene in Montreal, and the inside of the club house, were carried out exceedingly well.

The acting of Macdonald was perfect, and the whole scene showed very careful thought and work.

W. S. M. Scrafield is to be congratulated on putting before the public such a concert, and especially showing the two sides of boy life. The one boy in the streets and the other working in the club house, both as Scouts.

The boys carried the work through smartly, and they deserve great credit.

Westmount and the Y. M. C. A. had a trek waggon competition. Neither troop did itself justice, and the result was announced as a draw.

THE MAKING OF A SCOUT.

(By Lord Charles Beresford.)

The characteristics of a Boy Scout, Lord Charles writes, are pluck, forethought, discipline, self-sacrifice, loyalty, unselfishness, self-respect, and, above, all, good comradeship. He should get up every morning thinking what 'something' he can do for 'somebody', trying to waylay the wishes of someone who it is apparent wants help, but may be either too proud or too shy to ask for it.

He should never be harsh or oppressive. He should rule with justice and fairness and rigid adherence to the truth. Efforts for individual success are worthy, but it would be unworthy for a Boy Scout to do anything redounding to his own credit which might be to the disadvantage or discredit of a comrade or opponent. Whatever a Scout does he should do with all his might and energy. If he cannot do a good turn to anyone, he should not do a bad turn.

ST. LAMBERT CONCERT.

The Entertainment Proved to be a Magnificent Success.

The praise which was showered on Mr. Storer and the officers of his troop after the concert on Friday evening, 17th inst., was certainly well deserved. From start to finish the interest was intensely keen, and it was not allowed to flag for a minute.

The programme was divided into three parts. The first part consisting of contributions of well known artists in songs, musical selections and recitations. The second part being entirely scout work, and the third a camp fire scene. The capacity of the Town Hall, where the concert was held, was severely tried, and it would have been very difficult to find room for another half dozen people.

In part one, the orchestral selection, the songs by Miss M. Andrews, Mr. R. Gardiner, Miss S. Stephenson and Mr. J. W. Stephenson and instrumental by Miss D. Lucas, Miss Goodchild, Miss K. Christie and Mr. Chadwick, were very much enjoyed as well they might be, each being of unusual merit.

Not the least pleasing feature of the evening was a presentation of bouquets to each of the ladies who took part by the smaller members of the troop.

Part two was opened by the general salute by the troop followed by a stave drill by the Pewitt Patrol. The ambulance work was by no means slow—half a dozen patients were being worked on at the same time. The fire lighting drill by the stagg patrol was snappy. Some very clever boxing was shown by two couples of scouts. The splendid spirit shown through the bouts won applause from the audience. A. Lamontagne and



S. M. STORER.

S. Morris are quite proficient in the art of fencing, whilst the signalling was also up to the standard.

The camp fire had been carefully rehearsed, and the effect was very pretty when the curtain was drawn up. Camp music, songs and choruses were appreciated. Electric club swinging by Messrs. Cairns and Richardson closed the evening.

This effort of the 2nd. troop cannot fail but to make a number of friends for the troop and movement generally. One and all are to be congratulated on the splendid success.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Empire day is one that should be celebrated by every Scout in saluting the flag.

The flag that floats all over the British Empire, the Empire we are all proud to belong to.

I wonder how many Scouts will be standing at the alert singing 'God Save the King.'

From thousands of fellows, thousands from the remotest part of the Empire, to the centre of it, which is London ,the same prayer will go up from every true Scout.

'God Save the King!'

Should you be asked a series of questions on woodcraft by the Provincial Secretary don't be alarmed.

No! he is not studying for a badge.

But when driving from the camp he heard a continual noise, and he asked the driver, 'What bird is that making such a row?'

'Birds,' said the driver, 'them aren't birds, them are frogs.'

The plans for camp are progressing fine.

The alterations for the farm house and the barn start this week.

If you fellows don't have the time of your lives this summer it won't be the Council's fault.

The main feature of the evening's programme is to be the camp fire, and each troop is to put on a show.

Some troops are already rehearsing a nigger minstrel troupe, and others are planning to give a vaudeville show.

But what are you doing?

Nothing? Well, get a move on now, sonny, and be prepared to do your little best to amuse the others.

Westmount, the much criticized section of the Scouts, can now boast five troops.

But the North End is getting busy, and I hear the local association intends to make things hum.

Hush, fellows! the McGill Troop are getting a bugler that plays every bugle call in the British army.

Watch out, Montreal buglers!

Too bad the St. Lambert boys could not find time to join the parade last Saturday.

But they had a corking concert, which showed me they are not dead.

Seasick Bill has notified me he goes to camp the first two weeks in July.

He will take with him a SMALL ice cream freezer.

Bill looks like being a popular fellow—while the cream lasts.

Six weeks more and you chaps will have the pleasure of hearing my hoot at night in trees instead of reading my jottings.

THE OWL.

P. L.S' PICNIC.

On Saturday, June 1st, the patrol leaders will have a picnic at St. Helen's Island, when all kinds of games will be indulged in, including baseball, football, races, etc.

The object of this social outing is to promote personal acquaintance. Patrol leaders are requested to meet at Victoria pier at 2.30 sharp, bringing their supper, and not forgetting any baseball outfit they may have.

Fare to island is five cents.

TROOP NEWS.

The St. Cyprians Troop, Maisonneuve, is doing splendidly. The latest move has been the formation of a cycle troop with a membership of about 15. These boys are enthusiastic and are working hard to measure up to their cyclist's test.

The Rev. Rural Dean Robinson has just received his Chaplain's warrant from headquarters.

The troop expects to camp some time during August.

Messrs. Threlfall and Elworthy of the 15th troop (St. Judes) are working hard on plans for the coming months, and no time in its history has the troop been so successful. A 'Bean Feast and Entertainment will be held on the 30th, and on this occasion a flag will be presented to the troop and several scouts will be sworn in. Scouts from the other troops will be invited to enjoy the excellent programme which is being prepared.

The scouts of Huntingdon, Que., are experiencing some little difficulty in securing a scoutmaster. The interest of one of the high school teachers has however been enlisted, and it is likely that he will be assistant scoutmaster. The local association has been organized, and the work should proceed in good shape.

Th troop at New Waterford, Cape Breton has used the lantern lecture of the Coronation Trip with good results. Six of the scouts are ready for their 1st. Class badge and 15 have measured up to their second class test. Few scoutmasters are more enthusiastic or thorough than Mr. Stevenson.

The new 32rd. Montreal, St. Thomas Church, is strongly officered with Mr. Cheverill and Messrs. Gay and Harding assisting him. There seems nothing to prevent this troop forging ahead, and becoming efficient in quite a short time. Reports on the work being done tend to show that the 32rd is going to be heard from soon.

Although but recently organized many of the scouts of the 32nd troop (Calavry and Bethlehem Churches) are ready for their second class tests. The troop is now preparing for a demonstration which is shortly to be given at the Amherst Congregational Church, where another troop is soon to be formed.

The latest registration has been of St. Mathias Church, which is registered as the 34th. A meeting was held last week when the Provincial Secretary was present to help organize. Mr. C. M. Cotton is taking up the work as scoutmaster, and is quite enthusiastic regarding the possibilities of the work.

McGill Troop.—Prof. Neville Evans, of McGill University, and a member of the Montreal Boy Scouts Council has consented to be an Honorary Scoutmaster of the 11th Montreal Troop (1st McGill). The McGill troop are going to try and live up to their name and let the old colors fly high. Professor Evans, when addressing the troop, said:—'For twenty-eight years I have been connected with the McGill University, and I have never had greater pleasure than being chosen to be S. M. of the 11th Montreal Troop. I will do my best whenever I can for Old McGill.'

THE ST. EDWARD'S (26TH) TROOP.

This being our first official report, we must, before proceeding further, acknowledge the encouragement given us through the Scouts' page of the 'Witness' from time to time. At present we have 21 names on the roll, and all of these are active members. Four Scouts are getting ready for the Second Class Examination. All the rest are making rapid headway for the Tenderfoot Examinations, and will be 'Invested' after one month's service. We would be pleased to have parents, friends, teachers or employers of our boys come in and see what we are doing on Tuesday evenings at our headquarters, St. Edward's Church.

JONAS HOWE, JR., W.S.M.

PUZZLES.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

A nice book will be given as a prize to the boy or girl who will succeed in getting the highest number of marks for answering the puzzles in the next few weeks. The competition dates from May 11 and will close with the puzzles of June 8. Answers must be in by Thursday to insure acknowledgment in Saturday's paper. A post card will carry the answers.

HOMONYMS.

The answer in each case consists of two words pronounced alike, but spelled differently.

1. Unadorned and an animal.
2. A metal and to rob.
3. A term of affection and an animal.
4. Gain and a forteller.
5. Barter and a part of a vessel.
6. A pointed stake and a utensil.
7. A tool and the whole.
8. A narrative and an appendage.
9. A young animal and a god.
10. The noise of an animal and a ship.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 10, 13, 6, 4 is a flower.
My 9, 7, 11, 12, 4, 3 is a relative.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 is a boy's name.
My whole is the name of a book liked by boys.

A BIRD STUDY.

1. What bird is a group of islands?
2. What bird is an author?
3. What bird is necessary to the tailor?
4. What bird is a toy?
5. What bird does the brave man avoid?
6. What bird is a girl's name?
7. What bird is a church dignitary?
8. What bird is a boy's name?
9. What bird is a frolic?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Yam, pie, reed—Empire Day.

FLOWERS, JUMBLED.

1. Trillium. 2. Hepatica. 3. Lily of the valley. 4. Crocus. 5. Tulip. 6. Blood root. 7. Daffodil.

LOST I'S.

1. Noise, nose. 2. Brain, bran. 3. Pail, pal. 4. Spain, span. 5. Maine, mane. 6. Said, sad. 7. Maize, maze. 8. Loire lore. 9. Bait, bat.

The following have been awarded marks for the puzzles of May 11:—E. A. Edmiston, Cookstown, 21; Mamie Gollan, Morewood, 12; Ray P. Chapman, Baie Verte, 18; Hettie Wilkins, Rosedale, 21; Janet J. McCullough, Hamilton, 20; Mabel Herald, Sunbridge, 20; Joanna C. Tilden, Lambeth, 20; Ariadne Batchelor, O'Connell, 21; S. Alberta Richardson, Riverside, 21; Hugh A. Campbell, P.E.I., 20; Olive Caldwell, Stettler, 20; Jennie M. Burns, P.E.I., 17; Ila B. and Gladys Latam, Cultus, 20; Marguerite Douglas, Hyde Park, 19; Dorothy Young, Allan's Mills, 20; D. Clark, Chatham, 21; John Yerex, Belleville, 20; Sylla Mackenzie, Elmsdale, 20; Kenneth Barbour, Riverside, N.B., 20; Lillian A. Wathen, Richibucto, N.B., 20; Ralph G. Parker, Bridgetown, N.S., 21; Lea M. Callbeck, North Tryon, P.E.I., 10.

Marks have been awarded for the puzzles of May 18 as follows:—Earle C. Fuller, 18; Joan Coles, 15; Jessie Dobbie, 18; Newman T. Hunter, 18; Jean Cartier, 17; Mamie Gollan, 18; Ray P. Chapman, 16; Edna Reid, 18; Keith Christie, 17.

SPEAKING OF NAMES.

'Things are seldom what they seem,'
Is a phrase one often hears;
Neapolitan ice cream
Was invented in Algiers.

Turkish figs are really French;
Chili sauce is from Bengal,
Hamburg steaks are nature fakes;
Swiss cheese isn't Swiss at all.

German pancakes come from Spain,
Spanish omelets from Peru;
French beans grow, perhaps you know,
On the plains of Timbuctoo.

Wienerschnitzels come from Greece,
Irish stews from Palestine;
'Long the mile for mile on mile
Grow the sacred Norway pine.

Why continue? All we claim
Is a point we need not press—
There is nothing in a name,
Every day a little less.

—'The Chicago Tribune.'

KING EDWARD AND A PENNY.

First One He Ever Handled—Royal Portrait on Bronze Coins.

Withiut taking into account his fellow monarchs there are many wealthier men in the world than the King of England, but it is doubtful if any one of them is unfamiliar with even the smallest coin in his national currency. Yet the late King Edward confessed on one occasion that he had never actually held a penny in his hand.

It came about in this way. Some one asked the King his opinion as to the likeness of himself on the copper coin of the realm. The King then replied that he had seen his features on gold and silver, but had never actually handled a penny. One was then produced for his inspection and he remarked that he thought the likeness was flattering.

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE CASE OF THE HINDOO WIVES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—for the first time I am ashamed to be a Canadian. I have just read of the unjust and cruel decision to insist upon the deportation of the two Hindoo wives who entered the country with their husbands and children. When was the fair western world declared the proud and exclusive right of the occidental? Such harsh and selfish exclusiveness will surely reap a terrible harvest. A curse will rest upon the land.

But surely such an un-Christian attitude is largely due to ignorance of the Sikhs. This winter it was my privilege to meet large numbers of these brave warriors in Southern California. They were employed variously. Chiefly in stoning and clearing land for orange groves. I was surprised and amused to find how widespread was the fear and suspicion with which they were regarded. At first it was perplexing to explain it, for they are mostly very quiet, industrious men. But they are the latest Oriental contribution to the Pacific Coast. All the prejudice that had accumulated from intercourse with Chinese, Japanese, Coreans, met them, and then they are swarthy, hairy men. Their picturesque headdress too added an air of strangeness.

But in a very short time after a Sunday School was organized. Christian workers began to recognize their intellectual superiority and to respect their eagerness to learn the English language, and now there is a marked change in public opinion there. People are beginning to understand them, and to espouse their cause.

There is one little Hindoo wife there —a beautiful, gentle woman, with two little sons. She spoke very little English, and wore her native dress and cooked 'Chupattles' over an open fire outside the tent door, as we sat and watched. But there were many evidences of their adaptibility to western ideas. One saw in the tent an alarm clock, a Punjaubi-English dictionary, some little personal comforts—the soft kid shoes on the little boys feet.

The husband welcomed the visit of ladies to teach his wife English, and the children will be educated in the public schools. In appearance, they are much nearer the English type than the South European immigrants. The children had fine regular features, and the face was framed in soft brown curls.

As happy a home as one could find. Frugal and industrious, father and mother alike ready and eager to learn and to fit into the life of the new world. And so many of these men long to bring their wives over, and to have their homes raised to the level of the Christian standard in this land of liberty and privilege. They are eager to have their little girls, as well as little boys, educated. Fathers have spoken to me about wishing these privileges for their children. But Christian Canada says 'No. Go back to the enervating physical and moral environment of your immemorial home in the valleys of the Indus. God gave this new world to us to enjoy alone.'

These men are no beggars. They are proud, high-born Aryans, land holders, many of them time-expired soldiers, wearing medals for active service to the Empire, having filled positions of trust in foreign parts. And they loved and trusted the justice of British rule. How proudly one day one of them remarked to me in Hindustani, speaking of British Columbia: 'My Raja (King George) rules there.'

Canadians little know the mighty lever they are putting into the hands of those who are seeking to undermine British power in India. They have long tried to assail the loyalty of the Sikhs—these very men who have come to our shores, the backbone of the British Indian army—without success. But at last Britain's fairest daughter gives them the opportunity they desire, and I have seen the fruits. During the last winter I have heard men speak bitterly of Britain's injustice. They fail to distinguish between an Imperial and a Colonial offence. To them it is the work of the British Government. And their love is turned to bitterness.

It is no idle fear this menace to British power in India. Those only who have been there, and close to the heart of the people can realize the extreme seriousness of the situation. And the effect of such a Canadian policy will be exceedingly grave.

Surely our sense of justice and our love to the Empire and the remembrance of the blessing to those who saw the 'Stranger and ye took him in,' all demand the removal of this blot upon our national life.

ELIZABETH ROSS GRACE.

Strassburg, Sask., May 15, 1912.

Note.—That excellent and highly practical institution, the Imperial Home Reunion Association, speaking through Mr. Frank Wise, its Toronto president, quoted the most convincing authority to show the absolute need of husbands and families being together in this country to safeguard its moral conditions. It is in the face of so obvious a truth, that our barbarous government and barbarous laws order back to India the wives of British citizens resident in this country.

IRISH HOME RULE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I be allowed, as an Irish Catholic, to present a few points for the consideration of Mr. Galbraith on this momentous question of Home Rule for Ireland? I may premise my few remarks by saying that, although, in all the issues he has submitted in support of the Orange side of the controversy, he has been most ably answered by his opponent, 'Politicus,' in the current issue of the 'Witness,' yet there are a few observations I would wish to make on the general trend of his arguments.

In the first place, when he quotes Carlyle as saying that 'A separate Ireland from England was not on the ground plan of creation,' one might easily retort by remarking that though the 'Sage of Chelsea' was a very distinguished litterateur, one would, however, scarcely expect to find him amongst a galaxy of statesmen. Mr. Galbraith will pardon me if I remind him that this statement of Carlyle's had reference to a free and independent Ireland, such as existed prior to the English invasion, and that it is obviously most fallacious to apply it to the policy of Home Rule.

Again, in his statistics on which he incidentally bases some of his argument, he is wofully inaccurate. 'The present population of Ireland,' he says, 'is approximately 4,000,000. Included in this number there are 1,500,000 Protestants, viz., 900,000 in Ulster and 600,000 scattered through the other three provinces, etc.'

According to the Registrar-General's returns for 1911, the population of Ireland is given as 4,381,951. Of this population Protestant Episcopalians — 'Church of Ireland'—number 575,489; Presbyterians, 439,876; Methodists, 61,806; total Protestant population, 1,077,171—quite a difference between this and Mr. Galbraith's 1,500,000.

The remainder of the 4,381,951, with the exception of a few thousand Jews, are Catholics, viz., 3,300,000.

Now, sir, how can any fair and impartial students of Irish affairs affirm that the Protestant population outside Ulster are completely ignored, when we remember that in the Catholic parts of Ireland Protestants occupy public positions altogether out of proportion to their numerical strength. There are several Protestant members of the Irish party. They hold positions in the town councils, mayoralties, corporations, county councils, etc.

If your correspondent's strictures have any meaning, they imply that the immense body of the Protestant population of Ireland outside Ulster are opposed to Home Rule. If this be so, how can we explain the appearance of Protestant clergymen at Redmond's great meeting in Dublin a few days ago. How will Mr. Galbraith explain the public adherence and presence on Home Rule platforms of such leading and influential Protestants a the following gentlemen: Lord Pirrie, head of the firm of Harland & Wolff; the Rt. Hon. A. M. Carlisle, until recently its managing director; the Rt. Hon. R. G. Glendinning, head of one of the largest linen firms in Ulster; Mr. David Hogg is a Lord Lieutenant of County Derry. Mr. Howard Rowe is Protestant Mayor of Wexford. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shillington is a prominent linen manufacturer in Belfast and Portadown. Mr. Talbot-Crosbie is a leading Irish landlord and Deputy Lieutenant of the County Kerry. Mr. Richard Latchford is one of the most successful business men of Tralee. Dr. Alex. Crighton is Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff of County Sligo. Mr. Robert M. Mack is an extensive corn miller in Cork. These are but a few out of thousands of leading Protestant Home Rulers. Truly, as 'Politicus' wisely remarks, great changes have taken place in Ireland since 1886 and 1893.

There is no considerable Catholic minority opposed to Home Rule. Mr. Galbraith says so, but Mr. Galbraith is again in this contention monstrously inaccurate.

The Rev. Joseph Hocking is one of the leading Nonconformists of England. He is a Protestant of Protestants, and his pet aversion—conscientiously, I have no doubt—is the Church of Rome, which, to him, is the essence of 'corruption, decadence, ruin.' Mr. Hocking has just made an extended tour of Ireland, where he has interviewed representatives of every class in the country. In his book, just published, 'Is Home Rule Rome Rule?' he disposes of this Unionist fiction. He says:

'It is useless to say that Ireland as a whole (of course, excepting a part of Ulster) does not desire Home Rule. I was told by those who opposed any change in the government of Ireland that the farmers who had bought their land no longer desired self-government for Ireland. It may be be so in some cases. I cannot say. This I do know. Every farmer to whom I spoke —and I had interviews with several— were all eager for Home Rule. I remember one especially, a good specimen of the peasant farmer, farming sixty acres, which he had bought under the Land Purchase Act. He had prospered since the old days of landlordism, and belonged to that class which is spoken of as having changed its views and desiring Home Rule no longer. He believed in Home Rule more strongly than ever, and he knew no farmers, nor had ever heard of any, who were not more anxious than ever for Home Rule.'

Mr. Galbraith asks: 'Have this ruin or rule party, i.e., the Catholics, ever built a ship, a railway, a mill, etc.? I will answer him—if you, Mr. Editor, do not consider my letter too long—in the words of the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, a Nonconformist clergyman of the same religious proclivities as the Rev. Jos. Hocking. Listen to him, Mr. Galbraith: 'It was easier,' he writes, 'to destroy the liberties of the Irish Parliament than to tune it to the will of England. The last step was taken when in 1691 (reign of William of Orange) no Catholic could sit in either House of the Irish Parliament. The Houses became exclusively English or Scotch, and all the principles we prize —representation with taxation, government with the consent of the governed, etc., went overboard. Then follows the era of deliberate destruction of Irish commerce. No one can read this record without shame. It was enacted that no cattle or dairy stuffs could be brought from Ireland to England. No trade carried on in soap, candles or linen. The woollen trade was killed. The Irish were forbidden to build ships. The ports were closed to American commerce. All the industries of the people were destroyed.'

Now, Mr. Editor, Ireland has only begun to emerge, within our life time, from this deplorable condition of affairs. The action of the Orange ascendancy of Ireland can only be paralleled in the fiendish conquests of the Assyrians and Babylonians of old. When a scoundrel, by trickery and knavery, reduces you to absolute want and then taunts you with your poverty, I am strongly reminded of the logic of Mr. Galbraith's arguments.

One more quotation from the eminent Protestant writer and hater of Popery, Mr. Harold Barbie, and then I have finished. Writing to the London 'Daily Chronicle' of Tuesday, April 16th ult., he says:

'I do not think I exaggerate when I say that a man would have to travel far before he found a city where the foundational principles of the Christian religion are more perfectly ignored than in Belfast, the 'city of dreadful sweating,' and where the labor of the poorest people is more inadequately rewarded. That Belfast is rich except in poverty is a delusion. There are men in Belfast who are very rich; there are skilled workmen earning high wages, but the vast multitude of the city is horribly, wickedly, and disastrously poor. The sweating in Belfast is so scandalous that it staggers the mind to imagine how men can reap the profits of it, and when many of these men are enormously rich and ostentatiously religious, it stirs an angry indignation in the soul. The faces of the poor, the stunted and anaemic bodies of the children haunt the soul with a sense of horror and alarm.'

D. J. O'SULLIVAN.

MIXED FARMS IN THE WEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest your article on the proposition of the Canadian Pacific Railway to equip and carry on twenty-five mixed farms and publish results for the benefit and education of the farming communities of Alberta and Saskatchewan. It would be more to the point, though perhaps more out of the shareholders' pockets, if Sir T. Shaughnessy would see that the organization and service of the Dominion Express Co. were brought up to date.

I am endeavoring to focus my energies on mixed farming, having been up against the grain blockade, which meant an 18c a bushel loss on my grain, only to find matters as bad with expressages.

Having made a private connexion for butter and eggs in Winnipeg, a 12-hour journey, I find goods expressed on Friday nights, undelivered till Monday at best, mostly on the Wednesday, egg crates returned minus bottom boards and fillers. One would imagine perishable produce would receive some consideration. It certainly means that the farmers' interests are receiving scant consideration.

Grain growing is a speculation, and mixed farming is a business, but neither the successful speculation nor business acumen can succeed when monopolistic greed is given full sway.

All the farmers want and ask for are markets and facilities to get speedily to that market. The voice of the country, I should say Ontario, denied the former and individual rapacity denies the latter; verily the West is between the upper and nether millstone. It seems futile to hope for a parcels post as you so ably and strenuously advocate.

A. AUGUSTINE CULLIN.

Grenfell, Sask., May 17, 1912.

THE SOCIALISTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Seeing Mr. W. R. Spiers' letter on 'Socialism' in your issue of the 15th inst., I would like him to tell us what he thinks of the sentiments of the following socialists as we find in the book called 'Christianity and Socialism,' page 136, by Washington Gladden, as follows: 'It is our duty as socialists,' cried Liebnecht, 'to root out the faith of God with all our zeal; nor is any one worthy the name who does not consecrate himself to the spread of atheism.' Engel said: 'We are simply done with God,' and Scholl was cheered when he said: 'We open war upon God, because he is the greatest evil in the world.'

A. DINGWALL.

Note—On the other hand there are Socialists who are good Christians, and who would probably mete a similar judgment to their atheistic fellow socialists.

NON-CHURCH MEMBERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—During the winter I clipped the enclosed slip from your paper, which I have carefully watched since to see if 'non-members' might mean of that branch, or 'class,' or must mean of any church. I have decided the latter, and believe the possibility of the election as managers would be fatal to the true, 'elect' church. 'Coming down from God,' Satan could ask no better tools than they, and it shows his cloven foot. I wish we could have 'Church Union,' but not in Satan's stomach. For years I have believed that not a cent should be accepted for church work from non-professors of religion, for they believe, and we pander to the feeling, that 'Taxation without representation is tyranny,' and Satan has used the feeling to our sorrow. Doubtless, many are better hypocrites who do 'profess,' but we have no place to 'draw the line' but that.

A friend sends me your paper, but I expect to renew, and may it live and give us 'a voice crying in the wilderness' until 'Shiloh comes,' is my prayer.

W. B. HULL.

Ambles, Sask.

Note.—It is probable that our correspondent is right in principle in holding that non-members ought not to be taxed. That view, if correct, is an argument against the pew renting system, which bases one's status in the sanctuary on payment, and makes the outsider feel unwelcome. But to refuse voluntary contributions might be in effect equally exclusive and slighting, and amount to refusing of a 'means of grace.'

THE 'TITANIC'S' BAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'

Sir,—I must register my protest against Mr. Cunningham's attack on Fr. Minahan's criticism of the 'Titanic's' band for playing lively music at the time the ship was going down. The captain's idea, in ordering the band to resume after breaking off, was patently to allay excitement of one kind by substituting another. This in the view of a future existence, could have been done better by calling the first-class passengers to prayer. Unfortunately, among these, there were many ready to dance or otherwise respond to a lively measure, none to meet God in the only attitude requisite, that of prayer.

F. T. GRIST.

Montreal, May, 1912.

STUPENDOUS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The news of the 'Titanic' makes me feel I should re-print my views on the above subject. As I showed in 'The Better Day,' I believe fifty thousand men, with proper tools and unlimited electric power, could, in sixty days of late winter, pile up enough ice across Davis' Strait and Fox Channel to rest on the bottom so firmly as to stop all icebergs and most of the currents coming therefrom, making an 'artificial glacier,' which it would be possible to maintain by dredging dirt and covering it and using native moss.

No doubt this would cost twelve, possibly fifteen, million dollars, truly a large sum, but as it cannot be doubted it would improve the climate of Labrador, as well as help the fishing and shipping interests it would be a good investment. It would also make our short route to Japan, Manchuria and North China a success. Possibly it would pay to stop currents running under at uneven places of the bottom by dumping rocks, sandbags, moss, hay, etc., alongside it, or sinking pipes in its bottom to create artificial ice.

Hoping some in authority may see this, and give it due thought and proper action, I remain yours truly,

W. B. HULL.

Ambles, Sask.

ATLANTIC TRAVEL.

To the Editor of the 'Witness.'

Sir,—At a time when a disaster of unparalleled magnitude to an Atlantic steamer has almost occupied the public mind, to the exclusion of other topics, it may not be out of place, for one who has made the passage many times, to relate some instructive experiences in connection therewith.

The first time I crossed the Atlantic was about sixty years ago; on one of the then famous Collins liners. She was named the 'Atlantic,' and was one of a fleet of four very fine ships—American built and manned; and which, even then, had secured a predominance for rapid passages, and early delivery of mails. There was no Atlantic cable in those days; and the arrival of a Collins steamer was always looked for with interest in Liverpool and London.

During our voyage, I well remember a discussion on deck, in which the captain took part, as to the fast passages of various steamers of the line. The commander was Captain West, of Philadelphia. He said very little, but one thing he did say made an indelible impression on my memory in consequence of subsequent events. To the surprise of most of us, he said: 'I have never had an ambition to make one of these fast passages of our line, so much talked about. If I can bring my ship to dock within ten days (which, it may be observed, was a good average passage at that time), I am satisfied.'

Now, as I have said, it was subsequent events which caused that observation to make an indelible impression, for every ship of that line was subsequently lost, excepting that one commanded by Captain West, the line itself being broken up and disappearing from public view. The line consisted of four ships—the 'Atlantic,' the 'Pacific,' the 'Baltic' and the 'Arctic.' The first to go was the 'Arctic.' Of her, little can be said with regard to excessive speed. She was lost in a collision with a much smaller ship, but was apparently pursuing her usual course in foggy weather, and with a deficient watch. The loss of the 'Arctic' caused a great sensation in the United States, as there were many important people aboard of her; amongst others, one of the Brown family, the great bankers and merchants, of Liverpool, New York and London.

The next vessel to be lost was the 'Pacific,' but of her, a very different story has to be told. By this time the Cunard Company had built a very fine ship called the 'Persia,' and placed her on the New York route, in direct rivalry to the ships of the Collins line. It so happened that the 'Persia' and the 'Pacific' were in dock at Liverpool at the same time, and were scheduled to sail at nearly the same hour. I well remember it was said at the time that just before sailing the captain of the 'Pacific' swore with a terribly bitter oath, that he would make the 'Persia' rue the day when she tried to rival the 'Pacific.' But, alas, for vain boastings! The 'Persia' went on her way, and landed her passengers and mails in safety. The 'Pacific' went on her way, too, but she never arrived at her destination, and was never again heard of. Not a soul lived to tell the tale.

The next, and final loss was that of the 'Baltic.' She suffered the fate of the 'Pacific.' After getting well out to sea, she was never heard of again. Only some fragments of boats were afterwards discovered on the routes the steamers take, and they were supposed to belong to the lost steamer.

Meanwhile, the Cunard Company pursued the even tenor of its way, of which I need not speak, for the record of the Cunard Company is known wherever steamships float.

After a time, however, the ships of the Allan Line came into prominence, but the experience of the first few years was disappointing. More than one of the ships was lost on the Atlantic Coast, and it became a question with the British partners whether the line should be continued or not. It was well understood, at the time, that but for the indomitable courage and perseverance of Sir Hugh Allan, the decision would have been in the negative. Many years ago I had a conversation with Sir Hugh on the subject of the losses of those early years, as contrasted with their complete immunity from them afterwards. 'The secret of the whole business,' said Sir Hugh, 'is just this: We were, at that time, under contract with the British Government to deliver the mails, in a stipulated number of hours from the time we received them; and this, under heavy penalties. All our captains knew of this; and it is impossible that under such circumstances, they should not make the best speed they could; and sometimes take risks, which under other circumstances they would have avoided. But this contract came to an end in time, and when we made a new one we took care not to tie ourselves up as formerly. Since then we have never lost a ship,' added Sir Hugh emphatically.

The Allan captains have, for many years back, been noted for their caution, and I will give two conspicuous instances of it: I had taken passage in one of the ships in winter time, for Halifax; I forget her name, but she was commanded by Captain Dutton. As we rounded the Coast of Ireland, it became evident that we were to have a stormy passage; but we little dreamed of what was before us. The weather became simply terrific, and we were actually eighteen days in making Halifax. On one of the last days of the voyage, a few of us were gathered together talking of all that had happened, when one of the passengers, who was a captain in the American Merchant Service, broke in upon the conversation, saying: 'I hear you are talking about the length of the voyage, but we may thank Providence that we are here at all. I know the sea, and have been watching how the captain handled the ship from day to day, and I tell you, if he had attempted to make time, and to drive the ship through the tremendous seas we have encountered, we would most certainly have gone to the bottom.'

We said no more about the length of the voyage, but were most thankful to God to reach Halifax in safety soon after.

On another occasion I was crossing with my family to Liverpool by one of the boats from Quebec. It was mid-summer, just the time when ice and icebergs came floating down with the Arctic current. After we passed Gaspe and got into the Gulf ice and icebergs were all around us, some of the passengers became rather nervous, for we were evidently in dangerous waters. But those who knew the captain—it was Captain Ritchie—had no anxiety at all; for they saw him at his post on the bridge hour after hour, until we got well out on the Atlantic, and left the ice and icebergs behind. It was said by some, who had kept note of the time, that the captain had kept his post on the bridge for sixteen or eighteen hours steadily. But this I do not warrant, for I had not kept count. But I do say that it was talked about amongst us when we had got fairly out to sea. I need not add that we got safely to Liverpool and in fairly good time. This is the last voyage I have to speak of, and I think they all carry the same practical lesson, viz., that constant caution and watchfulness are primary conditions of safety in Atlantic voyages, and that any intermission thereof is likely to be a precursor of disaster.

GEORGE HAGUE.

THIS LADY GIVES A SPLENDID REASON

Why She Would Not Be Without Dodd's Kidney Pills in the House.

They helped her husband and cured her own Rheumatism, Dropsy and Gravel of thirteen years' standing.

Cando, Sask., May 24. (Special).—'I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house,' exclaims Mrs. Jno. C. MacKenzie, of this place. And those who have heard Mrs. MacKenzie's story do not wonder that she is so emphatic.

'I was a victim for about twelve or thirteen years of Bladder and Kidney Trouble,' Mrs. MacKenzie says. 'It grew into Rheumatism, Dropsy and Gravel. Doctors attended me but they did not do me any good.

'My husband had used Dodd's Kidney Pills with good results, so I decided to give them a trial. Before I had finished the first box I was greatly benefited.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills benefit and cure permanently all who suffer from any form of Kidney Disease. They cure the Kidneys and cured Kidneys strain the poison that causes the disease out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Rheumatism, Dropsy and Gravel.

DELICIOUS, PURE, ECONOMICAL

FULL WEIGHT WITHOUT THE PACKAGE

"SALADA"

TEA, BLACK, or NATURAL GREEN

Preserved and sold only in sealed air-tight Lead Packets —

Guaranteeing garden freshness —

INVITATION TO MONTREALERS

To Participate in the Unveiling of the Christopher Columbus Statue

Washington, D.C., May 21.—Arrangements are about completed for the three-day celebration in connection with the unveiling of the statue of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, at the Union Station Plaza in this city on June 8. President Taft, Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court of the United States, members of the Cabinet and judges of the highest tribunal in this country have already signified their intention of participating in the ceremonial, and governors and other leading men of the various states will also be present.

Invitations are being sent out this week to Premier Borden, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, and Cabinet ministers of the Dominion and the various provinces, as well as Sir Francois Langelier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; Mgr. Stagni, Papal Abiegate for Canada, and other public men throughout the Dominion, while special trains will bring thousands of members of the Knights of Columbus, including the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Dr. Guerin, ex-Mayor of Montreal, both past grand knights of Canada Council, Montreal, and Mayor Chisholm, of Halifax, who will take part with their brethren of the United States in the ceremony of unveiling the statue to the great discoverer whose qualities furnish the inspiration of their order.

The exercises attendant upon the ceremony will begin on Friday with an excursion to the tomb of Washington and a reception in the evening, when President Taft will head the receiving line. Saturday will see the actual ceremony of unveiling, when many thousand soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the United States will participate in a grand parade, in which the Knights of Columbus will take a prominent part.

DISCRIMINATION STILL EXISTS

Railways Must Explain Alleged High Freight Rates in the West.

Ottawa, May 22.—The next traffic session of the Railway Board to be held on June 18 will be a big day for the west. On that date the general inquiry into freight rates west of Port Arthur will be proceeded with as will the re-hearing of the Regina rates case. In both instances prima facia cases have been established against the railways, and it will be up to them to indicate what line they are going to take by way of defence.

Both cases involve the serious charge of discrimination against Western Canada and in favor of the East. In the Regina case the allegation is that the railways still discriminate against Regina jobbers in favor of Winnipeg jobbers in the matter of rates on ten classes of goods carried.

The postponement of the general inquiry by the Railway Board when it met to-day was due to the illness of Mr. E. Beatty, the chief counsel of the C. P. R. who is in a hospital, and may have to go south, and to the fact that other counsel for the railways stated that they had not yet had an opportunity fully to acquaint themselves with the intricate question of rates involved.

The Regina case was proceeded with at some length by Mr. M. K. Cowan, K.C., counsel for the Regina Board of Trade, who submitted figures to show that the order of the board issued some months ago had not been fully complied with by the railways, and that serious discrimination still exists. He examined one witness, Mr. Smith, of the Regina Board of Trade, who maintained that Winnipeg still had the big end of the rate situation, because the order of the board has not been complied with by the railways. The net result of the proceedings in connection with the Regina complaint was that the railways did not commit themselves as to whether they claim to have removed the discrimination or not.

Mr. Phippen, however, quoted figures to show that they had reduced the rates considerably and that the rate per ton per mile generally was lower than before.

Argument submitted on behalf of the Regina Board of Trade by M. K. Cowan and by Mr. Smith tended to show that the discrimination is still in evidence and a comparison of the new tariff with the old appeared to bear out the contention. They admitted that a reduction had been made on classes one to ten, exclusive of nine, which is the live stock class, on the commodity basis, but that the commodity tariff in connection with implements had been abolished and a higher rate substituted the increase being two cents.

Mr. Cowan contended that Regina or Saskatoon jobber was heavily handicapped as compared with the Winnipeg jobber. A hardware merchant in Winnipeg, for instance, could purchase hardware for shipment from the factory to his Winnipeg's distributing warehouse whence he could ship a car to a point a hundred miles west of Saskatoon or Regina, and deliver it at this point at fifteen dollars per car of thirty thousand pounds less than the same car of hardware could be taken by the Saskatoon merchant, shipped to Saskatoon from the factory in the east, and re-shipped to the point one hundred miles further west. The argument was that there was only one break in the long continuous haul, and just why the railways should ask a greater revenue on account of the bulk being broken at Saskatoo or Regina as compared with at Winnipeg practically formed the basis of the complaint.

When the board opened this morning acting chairman D'Arcy Scott made a reference to the death of the late chairman Judge Mabee. His sudden passing, he said, had been a great loss to the commission and to the whole country. Messrs. Phippen and Beggar, on behalf of the railways, spoke briefly in praise of the late chairman.

Skin Disorders in the Spring

To old and young, rich and poor alike there come disfiguring, annoying, itching skin diseases. There are many theories as to the cause of skin diseases, but one thing is certain: you can cure them with Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Relief from the itching, burning sensations comes almost directly after the ointment is applied, and with a little patient treatment the sores are healed up and entirely disappear.

Mr. John A. Creech, postmaster Randwick, Simcoe county, Ont., writes: 'I was a great sufferer from eczema or salt rheum. My hands and face were covered with itching skin eruptions, and though I used many different remedies I could get no relief. Finally I was recommended to try Dr. Chase's Ointment and am thankful to say that it has completely cured me. You may publish this for the benefit of others suffering as I did.'

CURED BY SNOW AND SUN

Dr. Richer Tells of Little Consumptives Saved by Hardy Treatment

Dr. A. J. Richer, the Montreal tuberculosis specialist, who has spent the past seven months in Europe, studying various methods of treating the disease, in order to prepare a report for the Dominion Government embodying the latest ideas for combatting the white plague, is home again. Dr. Richer attended tuberculosis conferences in Rome from April 10th to 21st before sailing for home. Canada had fifteen representatives at the conferences, and altogether there were between two and three thousand registered.

One of the remarkable sights witnessed by Dr. Richer in his investigations was the sunlight cure for tuberculosis in the bones and joints to which children were subjected in Switzerland. With no protection save on the head and feet, they romped about in the snow and seemed quite comfortable. Cures by this method take a year or more, but the results be considered certain.

Dr. Richer's report has not yet been made public, but his own opinion is that the time is ripe for the Federal government to assist all the provincial and other forces fighting tuberculosis. A plan by which the entire problem can be dealt with at little or no expense is said to be pefected.

HOW MANY ARE DOOMED?

Duke of Connaught and the Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Toronto, May 20. —Further expression of the earnest interest taken by the Duke of Connaught in anti-tuberculosis work was contained in a letter from His Royal Highness to Dr. George D. Porter, secretary of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which was read at the open session of the association to-day, in which he expressed his sympathy with the work and the necessity of education along preventive lines. His Royal Highness said in part:

'I am sure the thoughts of others are often turned to the conditions—to the thousands of children who are born in Canada and who emigrate every year—and that others wonder, as I do, how many of these little ones are doomed simply from lack of fresh air and pure milk. I trust that the work of your association may establish an influence on the public of Canada which will in due course militate against the ravages of tuberculosis. Believe me, yours faithfully—(Signed) Arthur.'

MONTREAL PRESIDENT.

The annual meeting began to-day in the Margaret Eaton hall with Dr. J. George Adami, the president, in the chair. The Hon. Adam Beck was chief speaker this forenoon. He reported the progress made by the London Health Association and Queen Alexandra sanitarium. Middlesex and Elgin counties were now associated in this work, and there were prospects of Oxford and Kent counties becoming interested. The infirmary was now overtaxed and the directors were faced with the necessity of providing accommodation. This work was having an educational value that was gratifying to all concerned. The example it had set was one that many were emulating. The Hon. Mr. Beck paid a warm tribute to the personal interest the Duke of Connaught has always evinced in the movement. He also acknowledged the work of the veteran Sir James Grant of Ottawa, who was present and on the platform.

The Hon. Mr. Beck will probably succeed Dr. Adami as president. The next meeting of the association takes place in Ottawa.

Dr. Gordon, of Ottawa, in reporting the progress of the LaLdy Grey Hospital, stated that as a result of the health campaign in the Capital over 300 houses had been condemned as being unfit to live in.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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.)

NERVOUSNESS.

'A Subscriber' is a girl, nineteen years of age. She is very nervous, and frenquently has difficulty in keeping still. She seems to have fever, a coated tongue, and a burning sensation. There is slight numbness in the hands and feet, especially troublesome at night. She is always tired, though she has taken tonics. Asks for advice. Also wishes to know a cure for a bunion. What causes red spots on the face, as if from clotted blood. Ans.—It is difficult to say what is the trouble. It may be the onset of St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. Or, again, it may only be a nervous debility, due to being run down. I should suggest rest in bed for a week, and after that a change of scene for a time. You need complete rest. Bunions are due to wearing boots that are too short or too narrow across the toes. Get some roomy kid or cloth shoes. Cut out a piece of the upper just over the swollen joint and wear it thus for some months. The inflammatory stage may be helped by bathing the foot every night in hot water, and occasionally painting with iodine. The red spots may be a form of birth mark. They may not develop for many years. If not very large, they might be cured by electrolysis or the application of carbonic dioxide snow.

WEAK JOINTS.

L. D. S. Maxwell.—An elderly lady has noticed that two of her toes were becoming very limber. The bones seem nearly loose, and the flesh looks soft and flabby. The large toe and the one next it are the parts affected. There is no pain. Otherwise she is in good health. Asks for the cause and cure. Ans.—It seems to me that it is what is called a neurotrophic wasting of the toes and joints. There is some affection of the nerves governing the parts. I do not think you can do much for it. Frequent massage with a little sweet oil might help. Paint occasionally with tincture of iodine.

RHEUMATISM.

J.E. has been troubled for a few years with a pain across the kidneys and sharp pains on the top of the head. Is also troubled with giddiness and is very easily tired. Ans.—It is hard to say exactly what is the trouble without more information. Some such troubles are neuralgic, due to the rheumatic poison. I should suggest very hot baths, taken twice a week, followed by a thorough massage of the whole body. Take meat twice daily, preferably underdone, and plenty of vegetables and fruit.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Miss A. E. R. is a girl, with a very downy face, neck and arms. She is very anxious to get rid of the disfigurement. Ans.—There are only two ways of getting rid of superfluous hair permanently. These are electrolysis and the X-rays. The former method is adapted to the removal of coarse hairs; the latter will remove downy hairs. Neither method is practicable if the condition is very extensive. The X-ray method is not without risk either. The various powders and solutions advertised to remove ehair are only temporary measures, no matter what other claims are made for them. If the hair is dark, it may be bleached, and so rendered less conspicuous by the frequent use of peroxide of hydrogen. In course of time this substance will likely lessen the exuberance of the growth.

PAINS IN FEET.

N. M. S. is a girl, aged twenty-two, who has some trouble with her feet. The ankles are swollen and very lame, so that she can hardly walk. Her general health is very good. She eats well and sleeps well. She is not subject to coughs or colds. Most of the time her toes are stiff, and she can seldom put the feet down flat on the ground. She is troubled with cold hands, and they go to sleep with slight provocation. She has been told that the trouble is rheumatism. Ans.—There is one thing to be thought of always in such cases, as it is often overlooked, that is, the possibility of flat feet being the cause. Stand on a hard surface in your bare feet. If the arch of the foot is straight, or nearly so, you have flat feet. This would be quite enough to cause all your trouble. In such cases you have to wear an instep supporter. They can be bought to slip inside the ordinary boot. Bathing in hot water will relieve the pain.

STUNTED GROWTH.

S. H. L. A., boy, aged thirteen years, is very small, being no bigger than a boy of ten. He eats well, lives an out-of-doors life, and has plenty of exercise. Between the ages of four and ten he suffered with a severe pain in the stomach at times, but has been all right since. Ans.—Slow growth may be due to constitutional disease, the use of tobacco, rickets, and deficient thyroid secretion. The thyroid gland, which is situated in the neck, provides an internal secreton which is necessary for growth. You could try giving him tabloids of thyroid gland substance. Three grains three times a day would be a suitable dose. It would be wise to do this under a doctor's supervision, as the drug is powerful. Milk is an excellent food for him. Almost any outdoor game would be beneficial.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A ROMANCE OF THE LAST SIEGE OF Q" 'BEC.

The spirited but unsuccessful attempt of Montgomery and Arnold to force Canada to become 'the Fourteenth Colony,' and join in the revolt against the Motherland is an episode in our history of which only too little is known. There is much for both parties to the struggle to look back upon with some pride—the Canadians that the loyalty of their fathers stood the severe test to which it was put, and the people of the United States in the dauntless enthusiasm, dash, endurance and determination with which the invasion was carried on in face of tremendous difficulties. All this is made clear in a story whose scenes are laid in Montreal and Quebec, Crown Point and Philadelphia during this stirring time. 'Crossed Swords,' by Mrs. Clement Alloway, (Wm. Briggs, Toronto), is the work of a Montreal writer, who is already widely known as the aut' or of 'Famous Firesides of French Canada,' and



MRS. CLEMENT ALLOWAY.

other Canadian sketches. Her new volume will bring her fresh renown, for 'Crossed Swords' is not only a thrilling romance of wild adventure, but a clear and truthful mirror of the history of the period. Mrs. Alloway has been a most diligent student of the time, and the famous men it produced. Many of those who appear on the scene casually, as well as the leading characters, are admirable historic studies in miniature. Benjamin Franklin, General Schuyler, Aaron Burr, Major André and George Washington himself are chief among these who move across the stage without taking much part in the action of the drama.

Three young people hold the centre in the opening scene, Phyllis Davenant, daughter of an English Colonel on the staff of Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor, and Therese and Leon de Lerie, twin son and daughter of a noble old French house, representatives of the gentry, who remained in Canada under British rule. Phyllis is indignant at the news of the invasion of Canada by Montgomery, but Therese, who is frivolous and headstrong, and is still galled by the British conquest, hails the thought of any variety in the quiet life of Montreal, and hopes the French will rise with the invader. Leon is vowed by his parents to the monastic life, and enters the Jesuit order, as Therése declines to take the veil in fulfilment of the pledge of one life. Therése falls in love with one of Montgomery's officers, who has already lost his heart to Phyllis. The jealousy of Therese and an inherited evil streak in her nature lead to all the complications in a most complicated and exciting plot. In the course of its development, the young people are brought into contact with all the actions of the campaign, and eventually the later events of the War of Independence.

Montreal is occupied, but Sir Guy Carleton escapes in disguise to Quebec, and there stands the last siege in the history of that oft-beleaguered fortress. The De Leries and Davenants seek refuge in Quebec also. The Davenants are admitted, but the De Leries have to seek shelter outside the walls. Therése is placed in the Ursuline Convent, which is turned into a barracks, and feeds her passion for young Vanrosfelde. Phyllis attempts to escape after her mother's death, but is intercepted by Aaron Burr and decoyed to the convent, where he attempts to carry her off. The failure of the New Year's Eve attack on Quebec, and the death of Montgomery, which are described in lively fashion, prevent his carrying out his plan. Phyllis escapes back to Quebec. She and her father return to Montreal, and meet the delegation, including Franklin, who come to try to win by argument what they failed to win by the sword. On the death of Phyllis's father, she is taken on board one of the ships going to Lake George, along with the Baroness de Riedesdel and her family. Her lover has been deceived by Therése into thinking Phillis untrue to him, and remains aloof. In the heat of the unsuccessful attack on the American boats young Lieutenant Temple is wounded, it is supposed fatally. Among those on board is a supposed priest, young Leon de Lerie, but it is in reality Therése, who personates her twin brother in order to follow Vanrosfelde. She is present and formally endorses the betrothal of Phyllis to the supposedly dying young Englishman, who asks this as a last favor from the girl he has long loved.

He does not die, however, but recovers, and hopes to win Phyllis in reality, though she gives him no hope that her love will ever be his, knowing it is given to Vanrosfelde. Landing with the Baroness von Riedesdel Phyllis is once again in touch with the last engagement between Burgoyne's army and the Colonials, ending in the surrender at Saratoga. The ladies are handsomely treated by General Schuyler, and sent to Philadelphia, the British headquarters. Phyllis spends the winter amid the gayeties of that town, and meets the belles of the Revolution. She is there when Benedict Arnold, after a brilliant military career, urged by disappointed ambition, turns traitor to his cause and joins the British, involving in his plot the arrest and execution of the brilliant young Major André. The account of this melancholy affair is more clearly given here than in most historical works. Phyllis is still there, when Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, and the Revolution is accomplished. The clouds of falsehood and suspicion which darkened her sky are cleared away at last when Phyllis receives into her care the wounded, ill and disgraced Therése, who confesses her treachery.

Phyllis and Vanrosfelde have a gala wedding among their Philadelphia friends, and Therese is married to the husband chosen for her by her parents, Raoul St. Leger, and goes back with him to France to the court of Marie Antoinette. Her false selfishness remains characteristic of her all the dread days when she shares the fate of the gay court in the days of the Terror, even then calling upon her brother to save her. He offers to take her place, but in vain. The guillotine ends her unprofitable life. So the lives of these young people come in contact with all the great events of that momentous era. With a small amount of fiction mingles a quantity of accurate and valuable historical information. As the time of which Mrs. Alloway writes is that of Richardson and Fielding, Sterne and Smollet, she gves to her heroes and heroines the stately manners and somewhat stilted style of conversation of the period. Equally appropriate to the time is the elaborate romance of the plot, so that she has succeeded in producing a harmonious whole out of her abundant and diverse material. It is a very readable story and a credit to our growing literature.

JULIA FRANCE AND HER TIMES.

In this forcefully written story the 'times' dominates the heroine rather than the heroine the 'times.' Not that the heroine is not a very fascinating figure, but the reader 'senses' that she in the unifying factor of a series of observations and studies of one of the most insistent problems of the present day, the woman question, particularly of the shattering of the old ideals of womanhood, and the attempts of the so-called weaker sex to free itself from its age-old subjection to the so-called stronger. Julia France is a very beautiful, unsophisticated West Indian girl, youngest and only surviving daughter of an old-fashioned, austere, narrow-minded widow, steeped in the superstitions of astrological science. Her daughter's horoscope predicts future greatness and high rank, so that when the prospective dissolute heir of an English dukedom arrives with a warship in the harbor of Nevis, Julia's fate is settled in so far as her ambitious, relentless parent is concerned. Innocent of life and of almost all knowledge of life, this girl of eighteen sets sail on the magic gilded waters of English aristocratic life. With unusual, undeveloped powers of brain and body, with the latent gift of leadership, proud, independent and attractive, she awakens to find herself the toy and slave of a man so base, sordid and profligate, that even the 'fast set' give him the cold shoulder. As life with him becomes not only unendurable, but dangerous, she runs away. Four years at the feet of some of the wise men of the East develop her mental powers, give poise to body and mind and fit her for the great call to service of some sort. What that service will be she does not know until her return to England, when the Woman's Suffrage Movement enlists all her magnificent, unproved powers and she enjoys and suffers a career of the most brilliant successes. At the end of those years, when she is thirty-four, the 'right man' appears on the scene, attacks the hitherto unsurrendered stronghold of her affections, and after a long, spirited siege she is forced to capitulate. Whether the end of the story is in the nature of a climax or an anti-climax, depends upon the viewpoint of the reader. The atmosphere of the story is exceedingly modern, and there is no question of its being the product of a keen, strong brain. Those whose training has not been altogether confined to things mundane will probably feel the same void in this volume as in so many present-day novels. What was once written of some real people in the ancient world seems true of so many dwellers in the story world of to-day. 'God is not in all their thoughts.' 'Sufficient unto themselves' is characteristic of so large a proportion of the people of fiction; perhaps because it is so largely characteristic of people of fact. That the attitude towards the woman's movement has passed the stage of flippancy is evidenced in the serious attention bestowed upon it by some of our most popular writers of fiction, even though they be out of sympathy with the leaders or intolerant of the whole movement. There are some telling strokes in the pages of this romance. The facts of the English women struggle are woven into the story, and some of the leaders figure in it undisguised. We would like to quote many of its incisive sentences, but must limit ourselves to a few. This word picture of the moving spirits comes from a friend of Julia France while giving her a history of the work accomplished. 'They're here to stay,' he said. 'They're like no other women under the sun—nor any sun that has ever shone; they're a new group of brain cells, and something new and big is coming out of it. The only historical analogy I know of is those old martyrs that died in the cause of some new departure in religion. They've got the same look those old leader-martyrs had when chained up to the stake and waiting for the faggot. The same grim, patient mouths, the same clairvoyant eyes, as if looking straight at the unborn millions liberated by the martyrdom of the few. Their enthusiasm is cold—and eternal. They are as deliberate as death. There are no better brains in the world. Precious few as good. They never take a step that isn't calculated beforehand, and they never take a step backward. Discouragement and fear are sensations they have never experienced. When they are hurt they don't know it. They fear injury or death no more than they fear the brutes that maul them. In short, they're a new force let loose in the world; and the geese outside put them down as hysterical females. But if this silly old world had always been quick to see and wise to act we'd have no history.' Another—'If one will dig deeply enough into the psychology of those great enthusiasms which have altered the course of history, one will generally discover some personal, overlaid, self-forgotten motive which bred the martyrs and kindled the leaders necessary to arrest the attention of the world, and make the vast number of converts essential to give any cause dignity and insure to it victory.' 'It is possible that if Christabel Pankhurst, bred on suffrage as she was, had not been refused admission to the Bar when she applied to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn Fields, she might not have conceived the militant movement at the psychological moment.' Mrs. Atherton believes that it needs 'the sharp personal jolt to banish the abstract, and substitute the concrete enthusiasm.' Certainly we are all being jolted out of many of our fossilized ideas regarding woman's sphere and woman's work, woman's rights and woman's privileges. Perhaps this old world is in sore need of a new type of man to work out the problems of its unknown future. A new type of woman may be the first requisite, and if old Mother Nature cannot gain her end by peaceful tactics, she must employ warlike. 'Julia France and Her Times,' by Gertrude Atherton (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, $1.25).

MORVEN.

The story of the Highland founders of Glengarry County is told by Robert Sellar, of Huntingdon, in a story named from its hero, 'Morven' (Gleaner Bookroom, Huntingdon, Que.). An island community on Deir, off the west coast of Scotland, is sold by its chief to a tobacco plantation in America. Among them is a youth, an orphan from the mainland called from the district of his birth, Morven. He has been taught English and is better educated than most of the islanders. When their minister comes to the ship to bid them farewell as they start on their voyage, he specially commends the simple folk to Morven's care. On the voyage out he organizes them to help the captain and crew resist a French privateer, and so earns the captain's good-will, and is rated in the ship's books to save him from the slavery to which the rest are destined. At Jamestown Morven learns the fate in store for his friends, and tries to persuade them not to go with the agent. They are jealous of Morven and receive his warning with abuse. He later finds one of the men, a cripple in New York, and learns of the sad plight of his fellows. Though anxious to help them, he meets with one reverse after another for several years. It is the time of unrest during the Revolutionary War, and Morven suffers for his loyalty to Britain. At last, helped by Sir John Johnson, he succeeds in rescuing his friends and carrying them to a valley in the Mohawk country. Here they happily set themselves to pioneering, and have just settled comfortably in their new home when the independence of the United States is acknowledged, and they are driven into the northern wilderness as loyalists. After many hardships and dangers they arrive in Canada by the Chateauguay Valley. There they are at first dismayed by the military red tape and officiousness which had marred the British occupation of New York. Morven is arrested and sent to Montreal, but there finds his old friend, Sir John Johnson. His troubles and those of his friends are soon over. The military martinet is censured and the loyalists helped to reach the land granted to them, which is now the County of Glengarry. Morven waits till he sees the little community happy and thriving, then returns to Scotland to claim an inheritance, and sets up a shop in Glasgow, from which he sent gifts to his old friends, a spinning-wheel to each widow in the settlement, a big roll of tartan to make dresses for girls under ten, and a plaid for each young woman. There is a quaint Gaelic flavor about the story. Mr. Sellar has entered fully not only into the way of thinking, but into the manner of expressing the thought of his highland characters. It is an added contribution from his much respected and patriotic pen to the chronicles of the early settlers of Eastern Canada.

TWO YEARS SUFFERING

Brought on by a Severe Strain—How a Cure was Found.

Mr. Joseph Stephens, Rosemount, Ont., is one of the great host who continually sound the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he has much reason to do so as they brought him from suffering to health, after he had spent much money and two years of time experimenting with other treatments. Mr. Stephens tells his experience as follows: 'In the month of January, 1908, while working in a logging camp at Creston, B.C., I got my back badly injured. I suffered a great deal of pain and was almost helpless. I tried plasters, thinking they would help me, but they were of no use. I took several medicines, equally without benefit. Then I was advised to try electrical treatment and did so for a time, but without getting any permanent relief, and it began to look as though I was going to be permanently crippled. Then I was advised to undergo treatment with a specialist at Spokane, Wash. After examining me he said I was in a very bad shape and that the trouble was likely to result in Bright's disease. However, he told me that he felt sure he could cure me. At a heavy expense I was under his treatment for three months, but did not get the least benefit. I was almost in despair; work was plentiful and wages good, but I could not work, as I was quite unable to bend. I was in this condition for about two years, when my brother, who was with me all the time, came across one of Dr. Williams' pamphlets and read of the great work Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were doing. He urged me to try them, but I thought it would be useless to spend more money after all the other treatments had failed. He insisted, however, and got a dozen boxes of the Pills and I began to take them. Before I had used a half dozen boxes I felt relief, and I continued taking the Pills until every vestige of the pain was gone, and I could raise my hands above my head and then bend until I could touch my toes with my fingers, something I had not been able to do for over two years. My cure was a great surprise to my comrades, and you may be sure I told them what brought it about. I am now as well and strong as any man in the country and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.'

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LITERARY NOTES

A lively book on the sport of the baseball field is 'The Ten Thousand Dollar Arm,' by Charles E. Van Loan (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston). The pitcher, Bruno, with the ten thousand dollar arm, saves the pennant for his team by a clever trick with a worn-out 'wing,' and secures for himself the manager's berth. The accounts which are told in the vernacular of the game make the book bright and attractive to those whose pride it is to have mastered it.

Charles Frederick Carter, writing on 'The Most Marvellous of Terminals' in the June 'Technical World Magazine' (Chicago, Ill.), says: The most wonderful thing about the new Grand Central terminal station in New York City is that it is built in the identical spot occupied by the old without interfering with or even inconveniencing traffic. It is no unusual thing for railway engineers to replace a bridge or other structure without interfering with traffic, but such a feat has never before been performed on so vast a scale. In the last nine years the engineers have removed two hundred old buildings and twenty-five miles of pipes and sewers from the area added to the enlarged terminal, built an entire new sewer system to take care of the drainage from the terminal area, replaced the busiest railway tunnel in the world with a new one, taken down an old station and replaced it with a larger one, sunk the tracks to an average depth of fifty feet below the surface, largely through rock, and replaced it with steel and concrete, all without injuring a passenger or seriously delaying a train.

The June 'Scribner' (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York), has an article appreciative of the work of Dickens called 'The Good Enchantment of Charles Dickens.' 'For millions of readers,' he says, his books 'have fulfilled what Dr. Johnson called "the purpose of good books," to teach us to enjoy life or help us to endure it. They have awakened multitudinous laughter and drawn forth innumerable sympathetic tears.'

THE GARDEN

THE HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN.

A noticeable feature of our Northern and Eastern farms is the home vegetable garden; and yet such gardens are none too common. Many farmers are willing to argue that they have no time to bother with such little things, as the seeding and planting occupy all of their time. They fail to realize that one of the best paying areas on the farm is the home garden. Other men say that what garden produce is required for home consumption may easily be purchased. It may, but is not, so that green vegetables are rare on many tables. Every home should have its garden, and not until then will all the people enjoy the luxuries which the garden affords in variety, abundance and excellence. Variety and abundance may be obtained from the green market, but excellence, seldom, or never.

In locating the garden, the preference should be given some area near the house, if soil, aspect and drainage can be secured. If a light warm soil cannot be secured near the house, however, go where it can be found, for a wet, heavy clay soil will always lead to disappointment.

The plan and arrangement of the garden is a matter of great importance. We are satisfied that bad planning and bad arrangement are responsible for more failures than any other cause, and that they have led to the abandonment of many a garden. The 'onion bed' running North and South, adjoining a 'radish bed' running east and west, is sufficient to drive a boy from the farm, for it always abounds in weeds, requires weeding on every holiday and always after school, so that a garden has been defined by one schoolboy as being a place where many weeds are grown and some vegetables. The so-called garden-bed should never have been invented. It forbids the rapid and economical destruction of weeds, expects the caretaker to remain somewhere in the air, while weeding and thinning is being done (for there is no standing room) and destroys the harmony and beauty of the outlook.

Everything should be in rows. The rows need not be far apart but far enough to allow walking and cultivation between. They should run the longer way of the area and from one end to the other. If some permanent crop such as asparagus or rhubarb is wanted, it should be planted along one end, and separated from the remainder of the garden by a roadway wide enough to allow a horse to turn when plowing, and to permit of ease in cultivating with wheel hoe.

In planning the location of the various crops in the garden, due consideration should be given to the matter of succession in order that the land may be occupied all the time and that a continuous supply of green products may be secured. Radish and lettuce are among our earliest crops, followed by peas, beans, potatoes and celery last of all. A little attention here will keep the family constantly supplied, but never having a great surplus. As a rule, it is not best to attempt a second planting of the same crop following the first. Little in the way of succession cropping may be done in our Northern climates, but there are a few crops which lend themselves to this throughout the greater part of Canada. Radish followed by corn or beans is practical, as is peas or early potatoes followed by late turnips. Double, succession and companion cropping receive more attention as we go further south.

One would think that an arrangement where all high growing plants were placed at one side and low growing plants at the other, would appeal to everyone, but we often find them alternating the one with the other, resulting in some plants being thrown in shade and consequently loss. All high things at one side and low at the other; all roots at one side and vines at the other; all early maturing things at one side, and late at the other suggest order, system and forethought. If the rows are long so that two vegetables are planted in the same row, do not start with radish and finish with corn. It is an undesirable combination and will remain an eyesore throughout the season.

Some tools are necessary. The wheel hoe is an excellent implement. The hand-hoe, hand-weeder, transplanting trowel and the garden line are almost essential.

L. P., Brighton.—The Broad Windsor Bean, commonly spoken of in England as the Broad Bean, is not a success in Canada. The Broad Bean (Vicia Faba), is the bean of history. This bean needs a long season, and a damp, cool atmosphere. Thus it finds a congenial home in England. Vicia Faba is not seriously attacked by insects, and if it were, cutting off part of the plant would not be likely to save it. The spraying of the plants would be equally futile, as the chief trouble is the climate. Bordeaux mixture is sometimes sprayed on beans for Anthracnose and the like; but has not been generally recommended as a fungicide for this plant, owing to its cost, the glossy nature of the broad bean leaf, and the cheapness of the plant, which it was intended to protect.

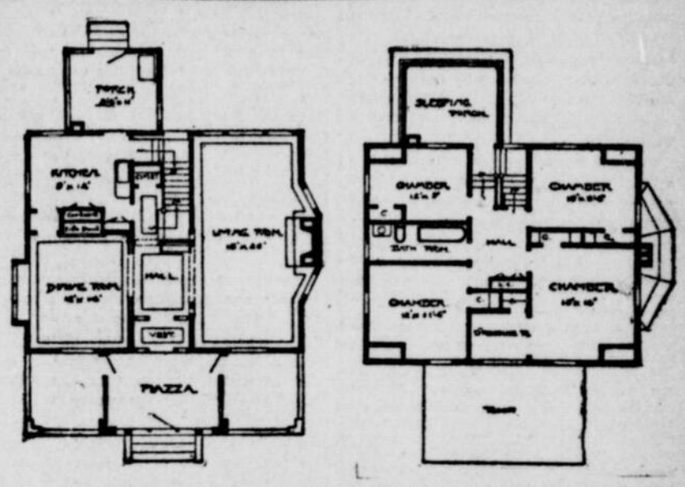
Mrs. B. C. A.—We have not so much as heard of any attempts being made to graft the Rose on the Black Currant. We would have said that the thing was impossible, but our correspondent says she has done it herself, so we are forced to surrender. However, we see no advantage in so doing. It is not nature's way. The information, we think, could not be sold, as our correspondent says, that her father read it in some paper. The information must then have been published before her experiment. In any case the trial must be repeated many times, superior roses produced by the new method, and the superiority of the new method over the old clearly demonstrated.

Budding is not difficult. It may be successfully undertaken by the amateur. The buds are taken from strong and well hardened shoots of the season's growth, and of the desired variety. Usually the whole of the present growth is cut, the leaves are removed, but a part of each leaf stalk is left to serve as a handle to the bud. This trimmed shoot is then called a 'stick.' The upper buds are usually discarded. The buds are cut with a thin-bladed, sharp knife. Various styles of budding knives are in use, but the style is not important. The bud is usually cut about an inch long and from below upward. The surfaces must be smooth and even, and the bud not too thick. A bit of wood is removed with the bud. This wood may be removed or inserted with the bark. The wound which is to receive the bud is made by two incisions, one vertical and one transverse. The cuts should extend only through the bark. The edges of the wound are pushed back, and the bud inserted in thec left. The bud is now tied. The string is usually started below the bud, usually being wrapped twice below and about thrice above it. Bass-bark, raffia or strips of cotton cloth answer well for tying. In about two weeks after the bud is set it will have 'stuck' or united to the stock. The bandage must then be removed. The bud should remain perfectly dormant until spring. If it should begin to grow it will probably be killed during the winter.

The spring following the budding the stock should be cut off just above a bud, in order to throw the entire force of the plant into the bud. The stock is generally and preferably cut off twice. The first cutting leaves the stub 4 or 5 inches long above the bud. This cutting is made as soon as the stock begins to show any signs of activity. Some time later, when the bud has commenced to grow, the stock is cut directly above the bud.

CEMENT AND SHINGLE DESIGN WITH GAMBREL ROOF





The design shown in our illustration is a very pleasing combination of cement stucco from the grade line to the top of the first story, and shingles above in the gables. The roof being treated in the gambrel form with double pitch, brings the cornice down low over the first story windows, this treatment admits a very artistic color effect. The shingles on the walls and gables are of a brown shade, the shingles on the roof of the same color of a darker shade, the cement in the first story a light buff tint, and all of the casings, cornices, etc., painted white. The entire construction is frame with the cement stucco on metal lath. It is estimated this house can be built complete, exclusive of heating and plumbing, for $3,500. The size of the house is 34 ft. frontage by 27 ft. depth exclusive of piazzas, and stands with the wide facade to the front. The front is symmetrical in treatment with a centre porch 16 ft. wide and a terrace on either side. Entering through a central vestibule into a hall eight ft. wide with timbered arch on the right side opening into the large living room, which is 13 ft. by 26 ft. and sliding doors on the left side opening into the dining room which is 12 ft. by 24 ft., with a wide Dutch window, and seat at the side and a recess sideboard at the end of the dining room, and is provided with all conveniences and connects with the front hall. At the rear is an open screened porch 10 ft. by 12 ft., with a sleeping porch over. The main stairs extend up from the rear of the central hall with broad platforms, and window lighting on the main platform. This floor is finished in Craftsman style with dark Mission stain and light oak floors. The second story has four chambers, ample clothes closets, bath room and dressing room out of the main chamber, and the hall connects conveniently with the sleeping porch in the rear. This floor is finished in white enamel with red mahogany doors and birch floor. There is good storage space in the attic. There are two chimneys, the main chimney at one side, with a wide fireplace in the living room, and the kitchen chimney in the rear. A complete basement under the entire house.

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TWO KILLED AT TAVISTOCK.

Woodstock, Ont., May 23.—Moses Roth was killed and Daniel Zehr was probably fatally injured in a level crossing accident at Tavistock this morning. These two young farmers were driving across the milling companies Grand Trunk switch when a car, given a flying shunt, struck their rig. Both were dragged some distance and killed.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

OUR MOTHERS

The strength of a nation lies in its mothers. The Spartans recognized this, and trained their girls to be brave, to endure hardships, to be self-sacrificing and pure, and their sons were sent out into life, strong, vigorous, chivalrous and fearless.

Behind every invention, heroic deed, poem or story, stands a great soul, and back of this greatness is the mother who formed the character and was the inspiration and power.

The greatest place in the world is not in kings' palaces or in beautiful temples, or where the laws of the nation are made, but, in the homes of the people, where, by night and day, women tend little children and train them. Unconsciously we uncover our heads when we meet a mother with her little child. She may be young; she may be poor; she may be inexperienced, but she has power to work mysteries and perform miracles.

In sickness, and in health, in toil and in ease, at home and abroad, she lives for the life that is grafted upon her own, scornful of pity, conceiving of no higher honor than by and by to lean upon the arm which she has made strong by her strength, and to trust to the heart which has been made pure and true by her own purity and fidelity.

She lives her life. 'Drudgery,' silly people call it, but unto her who is wise it is a holy mystery.

So she lives her life. 'In a prison house,' unknowing ones may say; but unto her whose eyes have been opened to see mysteries, and far into the future, it is a queen's domain.

And then one day, when the world may have forgotten her work, because it was so commonplace, she stands up and puts judges and statesmen, and inventors and poets, to shame, for she has done what they cannot do. She has given a man unto the world, to rule it or a woman unto the world. Her ministry is above ordination. Only Christ's can compare with it.—'Great Thoughts.'

HE HADN'T TIME.

He hadn't time, when the days were fair
And others were giving him praise,
To think of her, with her whitened hair
And her homely, old-fashioned ways:
He hadn't the time to remember how
She had taught him his childhood's prayers
And smoothed the lines from his troubled brow
When he fretted with boyish cares.

The little old town was so far away
And he had so much to do;
There were plans to be tried day after day,
And gains to be seeking, too;
There were others to charm with his gifts of speech,
There were others with cheering smiles;
There was pride to claim, there were heights to reach
At the end of so many miles.

He hadn't the time when the fair winds blew
And his dreams were of proud success,
When his hopes were high and his sorrows few,
To think of her loneliness;
But he found the time in the later days
To wish that he might forget,
And to feel, while he listened to empty praise,
The ache of a vain regret.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

THE ART OF LISTENING.

A clever woman recently said there was no longer any incentive for cleverness, since modern life had destroyed the art of listening; that people nowadays were too busy cultivating epigrams of their own and developing their own points of view to listen to yours. She argued that being clever was a waste of energy. She insists that you can gain a reputation for cleverness without the expenditure of vital force merely by cultivating the art of reposeful listening. There is merit in her contention. How rarely do we find a person who ever waits for anyone to complete a sentence. Seldom in these modern days are we allowed to relate and expound an experience to its artistic end!

How many people have the air of merely waiting for you to swallow a period in order to snatch your sentence, and there are some who have not even the patience to allow you to swallow your period, but rush in and trip you on a comma and snatch the conversation from you bodily. What you are telling reminds them of something more thrilling which happened to them or to a friend of theirs, and immediately you are plunged into the midst of their experience, while your own lies throttled in your throat. And you are forced into the attitude of an antagonistic and unwilling listener, with all your forces bent upon the moment when you can regain the thread of your own narrative. So universal has this method become that when by rare fortune you meet someone who has the happy art of listening, you find them charming; you sing their praises far and wide; you herald them as clever and comprehending people; you seek their society, and very soon you have established for them a reputation for cleverness, when in reality they have merely given you an opportunity of being clever. It is surprising that more people do not realize the advantage of listening when for the charm that it possesses is undisputed. It would make a novel and attractive course in schools.—Exchange.

THE HELPERS.

He that turneth from the road to rescue another
Turneth toward his goal:
He shall arrive in due time by the footpath of mercy,
God will be his guide.

He that taketh up the burden of the fainting
Lighteneth his own load:
The Almighty will put his arms underneath him
He shall lean upon the Lord.

He that speaketh comfortable words to mourners
Healeth his own heart.
In his time of grief they will return to remembrance
God will use them for balm.

He that careth for the sick and wounded
Watcheth not alone.
There are three in the darkness together,
And the third is the Lord.

—Henry Van Dyke.

THE GIRL WHO VISITS.

Summer is a test time of the manner and principles of a girl who for the rest of the year has little to tempt her from accepted standards.

Most girls get away from home in summer, if but for a few weeks. If they do not spend hot weather in a round of visits they go to a Summer resort or take a trip. They meet strangers and are making impressions that may be, undeservedly, good or bad.

It takes an exceptionally fine nature to keep natural when among strangers. Some girls become shy and appear almost rude; far more girls show off and forget their principles.

The well-bred girl, knowing that travel is the great educator, is never icy with the people she meets from day to day. While there is no undue rushing into familiarity, pleasant acquaintances can be made that later years ripen into friendship.

Far greater is the danger of girls getting quickly intimate with strangers. Besides being in bad taste this may become embarrassing later when one has sized up the situation and has learned her mistake in judgment.

Nothing is so disgusting to the people worth knowing as the girl who plays for notice. She might as well label herself 'attention seeker,' for no one is fooled as to her actions.

A girl should no more permit herself to show off to strangers than to those who can spot each skeleton in her closet. Friends will make allowances for the vanity of youth and think of the worth behind the folly; strangers think it ill-bred and common.

Sometimes the quiet mouse of a girl will assume 'sporting' airs when off for her Summer tripping; often the quieter she is at home the wider the fling in the new environment. Just because she is adopting a pose she goes to lengths that the really loud girl would not, and she is misjudged.

There is much excuse for the quiet girl. Unaccustomed attention goes to her head. Circumstances may have been against her at home; she may be overawed by parents, pushed into the background by older sisters, or socially not in a position to gratify her natural love of a good time.

No one will blame her for coming out of her shell, it is destroying all semblance of that shell that causes the talk. Strangers are not expected to know that the girl who flaunts herself on the beach, haunts corners, scorns chaperones, makes herself conspicuous in the ballroom, is merely socially inexperienced, instead of socially defiant.

When it is possible to have a glorious Summer within conventional lines, it is a pity that girls so often overstep those lines in their eagerness to crowd each minute of the vacation time with pleasures.

It never hurts to err on the side of being overparticular in one's manner and actions. Particularly is this so when a girl is the target for the caustic comments of those who have no other means of judging her save by appearances only.

RECIPES.

Pineapples should be peeled and the 'eyes' carefully extracted with a sharp, pointed knife. This fruit should not be cut in pieces or slices, but stripped from the stump or core with a silver fork, care being taken that the pieces are not too large.

Strawberry and Pineapple.—Mix the juice of three oranges and one lemon, and sweeten to taste, keeping the mixture rather tart. Place on ice. Hull, wash and drain thoroughly some large, fine strawberries; also cut into dice several pieces of pineapple. At serving time cut the berries into halves, mix them with the diced pineapple, place them in glasses and cover with the fruit juice. One large, perfect berry set on a tiny circle of pineapple may decorate the top of each. A delicious drink can be made by adding the juice of 3 lemons and 2 quarts of water to this mixture.

Pineapple Lemonade.—Slice pineapple and pare deep enough to take out all the 'eyes'. Prepare the inside to serve, and save the centres. Put them in a kettle, add the rinds, cut into inch pieces, and over all pour a quart of boiling water. Simmer for a half an hour covered. Squeeze one lemon and put the rind into kettle with pineapple rind. Strain the water off through a cheese-cloth, pressing hard to get all the juice of the rind. Add one cup of sugar and one cup of tea. As some pineapples are much more sour than others, more sugar may be necessary.

Pineapple and Nut Salad in Tomato Baskets.—Mix one cup of shredded pineapple, either fresh or canned, with one cup of coarsely cut nut meats, and stand in French dressing on the ice. Peel, cut off all the top of the tomato, except a strip to form a handle, scoop out the centre, and fill with the pineapple and nuts. Place one dessertspoon of mayonnaise on top of each basket. This salad requires a liberal amount of salt.

Pineapple Preserve.—Pare the pineapples, and with a sharp, pointed knife extract the 'eyes'; then with a silver fork tear the fruit off the cores in pieces of moderate size. Weigh when all is stripped from the cores, and allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit; place in a kettle alternate layers of fruit and sugar until all is used, adding a scanty cup of water to every pound of sugar. Heat slowly to the boiling point, and when the fruit has been scalded three minutes, skim it and spread on a platter, returning to the kettle all the syrup that drains from the fruit. Boil the syrup half an hour, skimming frequently; then add the pineapple, and boil fifteen minutes when it should be done. If the syrup is not as thick as you wish, skim out the fruit, again, and boil the syrup down to the desired consistency, cooling a little in a saucer to test its thickness, and always remembering that it will become much richer in color after it has been set away a short time. Return the fruit again for a final scalding, and set it away for use.

Pineapple Sherbet.—Two cans of pineapple or the same amount of fresh fruit, two pounds of sugar, two quarts of water, whites of six eggs, strain juice from the cans into the freezer, make a boiling syrup of the sugar and one quart water, chop the pineapple small, scald it in the boiling syrup, then rub it through a colander, with the syrup and remaining quart of water, into the freezer; when mixture is frozen to a mush add the beaten whites of the eggs and continue freezing.

Grapefruit and Strawberries.—Cut fruit in half and carefully remove the pulp, leaving the inner white skin as lining. Place these shells in cold water to keep firm. Mix equal quantities of grapefruit, pulp and strawberries, sprinkle with sugar and fill the shells with the mixture, just before serving placing large handsome berries on top as decoration.

Remoulade Dressing.—Mash the hard-boiled yolks of three eggs very fine and smooth. Add a level teaspoonful of mustard and mix well, then add the seasonings of salt, cayenne, a clove of garlic minced fine, or grated white onion. Then add a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar; then drop by drop stir in three tablespoonfuls of olive oil; mixing in the yolk of an uncooked egg as soon as the oil is all in. Beat all vigorously until light and smooth; then beat in the juice of half a lemon. After all the materials are in, give it a good vigorous beating or stirring with dover beater.

THE EDUCATION OF A KING.

(London 'Spectator.')

The King has given another example of his good sense and forethought by deciding to send the Prince of Wales to Oxford. He has also shown his judgment of men by placing his son under the care of the president of Magdalen. Mr. Warren is well fitted, by character, by his knowledge of the world, of men, of books, and of affairs, to discharge a trust fraught with so much importance to the nation and the Empire, and, it would be no exaggeration to add, to mankind. We wish to say nothing in derogation of the other heads of houses or of the tutors of Oxford, but without question Mr. Warren knows how to exercise in ample measure what, for want of a better term, we must call a University influence upon the young men who come under his charge. At the same time he remembers so to be the Don as not to forget that men live in the world and not in libraries or in the twilight charm of academic cloisters. While he has the Oxford spirit, Mr. Warren, as he showed again and again while he was vice-chancellor, is open-minded and liberal in all educational questions. Though a profound believer in Greek culture, he had the courage to take the unpopular side in the controversy over compulsory Greek, and though a devotee of humane letters he has always recognized the rights of science in the university. It is no moth-eaten, academic dryasdust who will have the care of the young Prince's education. Mr. Warren may be trusted to see to it that the mind of our future King shall be touched by that illumination which Oxford can and does bestow on all those who come within her potent spell and are worthy of her enlightenment.

The question what is the best form of education for a future king, or, to narrow it down, for a future constitutional King of Britain, is one of no small fascination. For princes the knowledge of European languages is, of course, essential. To speak French and German fluently is as necessary to them as reading, writing, and arithmetic to the ordinary man. Here, however, we do not wish to discuss what we may term the utilitarian side of a future king's educational equipment, but rather the training of his mind. As a rule, no doubt, a specialized training tends to narrowness and to prevent that widening of outlook which it should be the special aim of university education to secure. Lord Acton once said his object in recommending a particular course of study was to open a window through which a man might look out upon the whole world of thought and knowledge. The university fails if it does not open such a window in the mind. In the case, however, of the training of one who is to be a constitutional king, specialization in a certain sense is necessary. Time is the sovereign of kings, and the myriad-footed legions of public duties are always pressing upon the heels of princes. But if there is specialization there can be no doubt that it must be in history, geography, and law. Here we may recall the advice which Cromwell gave to his eldest son, for if ever a ruling man possessed the vision for affairs and for dealing with mankind it was the Protector. He told Richard to 'recreate himself' with Sir Walter Raleigh's 'History.' 'It is a body of History, and will add much more to your understanding than fragments of story." As far as we know, this is the only book except the Bible mentioned by Cromwell in all the very large bulk of his letters and supeeches.

In spite of Burke's declaration in the 'Reflections on the French Revolution' that the lessons of history are useless, and Napoleon's cynical gibe that 'history is a lie which has been agreed upon,' kings and statesmen ought to be soaked in the records of the past. Such knowledge and such reading, which should be wide rather than deep, may sometimes paralyze a statesman, but it will be sure to help an English king to keep out of blunders and difficulties. It will give him faith and courage to tread paths that often seem dark and precarious, for, if properly understood history clears the minds of that which clouds it most—suspicion. The late Lord Salisbury was fond, it is said, of declaring that though a chain of mountains in the distance looks like an absolutely impassable barrier, when you come up to it you are sure to find a pass, and so a way through. That is a lesson of history which gives confidence and strength to the mind. Remember, too, that a constitutional English king when he has acquired experience of his work often acts as the best of advisers to his own ministers. He can often help by reminding them that this or that proposal was tried by this or that minister under such and such conditions, and at such a time and with such and such results. He may point out to them from his special knowledge that a road which looks so promising is really a blind alley, or that a particular path, though it seems rough and difficult, is more practicable in reality than one which begins smoothly and pleasantly. A constitutional king is in a certain sense the permanent secretary of the nation—a servant of the state who has seen powerful ministers come and go, and apparently wise statesmen brought to confusion because they would not remember some very simple rule of common sense, or who would insist upon feeding not only the voters but themselves with the crackling ashes and dusty unrealities of party rhetoric. But Permanent Secretaries, to maintain their influence and to do their work must know all the precedents, ancient and modern, and be experts in political affairs. And though men can only get this final knowledge through personal experience, the power to understand the teachings of the past can be acquired through a study of history. Properly understood and properly used it is a short cut to experience. No one can suppose, of course, that the Prince of Wales in a year at Oxford can obtain a profound knowledge of the details of history, but he may well acquire the historic habit of mind and the power to realize and to use the knowledge of the politics of the past.

In addition to his knowledge of history, one who is to be a constitutional king should undoubtedly have some legal training. By this we do not mean that he is to attempt to become a lawyer in the technical sense or to fill his mind with the details of jurisprudence. If, however, he can go far enough to understand what is meant by 'a point of law' and to realize the common sense of the law, he will have gained an immense advantage. What the layman, and specially the political layman, gains by a certain amount of general acquaintance with the law is that he is not awed intellectually by legal bogies. Men are very apt, when a question of the law is raised, to suffer a kind of intellectual despair, as if they were confronted with an unknown thing—something mysterious and therefore terrible. A constitutional king should know enough of the law to know that it is only common sense and regulation, and that though he will have to trust to experts for the details there is no need why his mind should shy off from a legal difficulty like a horse from a white stone in a hedge. This is what too often happens with men to whom law is a sealed book. We remember that Lord Morley in an address to the Midland Institute told his hearers that there was no better mental education than that to be found in a study of Smith's 'Leading Cases.' We are sure that Lord Morley spoke with good warrant. To read a great legal problem as it presents itself, not in some string of mere abstractions, but in a real case, to realize how the legal points at issue were unravelled from the facts, and then to note how the principles involved were applied and developed after argument by the powerful and subtle intellects of trained lawyers and judges, is to gain a mental stimulus of no mean order. No doubt leading cases, badly taught, may seem to a fresh and eager mind the deadest, dullest, and most ridiculous stuff in the world. If, however, a young man's mind is provided with a proper lamp for the gloom, he will soon see that he is in reality obtaining power by the process—the power to say 'Open, Sesame,' to many doors of knowledge.

If one can imagine the Prince of Wales or any other young man of healthy and natural instincts reading our words, one can well understand his heart falling him at the dreary, dusty prospect that we are apparently opening up for him, and declaring: 'If this is university education, give me the quarter-deck and the brave realities of the sea.' Certainly our sympathies would go out to the young sailor if the prospect were really as bad as this. As a matter of fact, however, if the prospect looks dreary, it is only through the fault of the writer who is trying to describe it in words. The human touch can be and ought to be, and we do not doubt will be, as much present at Oxford as on a cruiser.

After all there can be no doubt that the proper study for a constitutional king is men and affairs. Their proper understanding must be his prime object, for they are the pieces with which he must play the game of life. But, nevertheless, he will find that if books are properly used they are the keys with which he can learn most quickly to unlock the hearts of men, and to reach those towers which command a widespread prospect of public affairs. Take one example of what we mean. A constitutional king, by the very nature of his trust, is bound to take advice. Indeed, it may almost be said that his success or failure depends upon his power to take advice wisely and well. He must, as it were, be an expert in advice and advisers. When we say this, however, we are not merely thinking of his political and constitutional position, for there it is comparatively plain sailing. The King is bound by law and custom to act on the advice of his ministers, and he automatically accepts their advice as long as they are his ministers. But beyond this there are for an English king large fields of conduct where he can pick and choose, and again, at special moments, there arise occasions where a king is, so to speak, besieged with advice and must walk the razor-edge of conduct with a tumult of incitements to do foolish or dangerous things, or to move or keep still, shouted at him from the crowds on either side. In the greatest of books he may find guidance as to advisers which, in the letter, and still more in the spirit, he may follow:—

'There is a companion, which rejoiceth in the prosperity of a friend, but in the time of trouble will be against him. There is a companion, which helpeth his friend for the belly, and taketh up the buckler against the enemy. Forget not thy friend in thy mind; and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. Every counsellor extolleth counsel; but there is some that counselleth for himself. Beware of a counsellor and know before what need he hath: for he will counsel for himself lest he cast the lot upon thee, and say unto thee, Thy way is good: and afterward he stand on the other side, to see what shall befall thee. Consult not with one that suspecteth thee; and hide thy counsel from such as envy thee. Neither consult with a woman touching her of whom she is jealous; neither with a coward in matters of war; nor with a merchant concerning exchange; nor with a buyer of selling; nor with an envious man of thankfulness; nor with an unmerciful man touching kindness; nor with the slothful for any work; nor with an hireling for a year of finishing work; nor with an idle servant of much business; hearken not unto these in any matter of counsel. But be continually with a godly man, whom thou knowest to keep the commandments of the Lord, whose mind is according to thy mind, and will sorrow with thee, if thou shalt miscarry. And let the counsel of thine own heart stand; for there is no man more faithful unto thee than it. For a man's mind is some time wont to tell him more than seven watchmen, that sit above in an high tower.'

Could there be wiser and more practical advice than this tendered by the wise author of Ecclesiasticus? In the final sentence stands the essential lesson for all men. In the last resort no man will find that he is ever established or betrayed except by himself. When all is said and done the counsel of a man's own heart must stand. There is no other way. Therefore it behooves him to strengthen his mind and his character, and to open as wide a window for his soul to look out on human life. If this is true and of import to every individual, however humble, how much more important to him who will some day hold the welfare of his country in trust!

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets she would not be without them. They are the only medicine for little ones guaranteed by a Government analyst to be free from those opiates and other harmful drugs found in so-called 'soothing' mixtures. Concerning them Mrs. J. C. Wood, Underwood, Ont., says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the last four years and would not be without them, as I have found them beneficial every time I have given them to my little ones.' The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

I like to rise up early
And get the washing over,
When the dew is on the world
And the bee is in the clover.

I like to hunt for eggs
Where I hear the partridge drumming
And gather golden honey
Where the yellow bee is humming.

I like to hear the trout splash
Down in the meadow brook,
And see the roses nodding
Through the window, where I cook.

Every evening has its sunset,
Every noontide has its flowers,
Every afternoon its shadows,
But the early morning hours

Are the sweetest of the day,
With dew glittering all over,
God's silence on the world,
The bee singing in the clover.

KATHERINE A. CLARKE.

NOW EASY TO CURE CORNS

Easy, of course, if you know how. Yes, it is easy if you use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Not caustic, not flesh destroying. No. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, its name tells its story, does its work painlessly, acts promptly, and always effective. Largest sale in the world. Sold by druggists. Price 25c.

HITTA BABY.

(By IDA ALEXANDER, in the 'C. E. World.')

(Concluded.)

'An' Letty had a gran' burial; none can't deny that. In course, lookin' back, you an' me, we might think we ought to hev set up more, an' things like that; but it's too late now, an' thar ain't none in Jobtown had a better fun'ral.'

Again that sound, like an animal in pain. Mrs. Bond whispered something to her; Miss Mehitabel made a deprecating little gesture of dissent and remonstrance, but she heeded neither.

'What air done, air done,' she continued, 'an' it's ill lamentin' over undone duties when some remains that can be done.'

She paused, but no voice questioned her.

'Joshua Denner,' she said solemnly, 'it air your plain duty to give that leetle gal o' yourn to the one that hev allus done her duty, an' ain't got nothin' to regret about.'

The silence that fell was so much vaster it seemed almost that all had ceased to breathe. It was ominous, but Mrs. Lachmore took it for consent. She moved toward him, and laid her hand on his arm. The shudder that went over him at her touch was significant, but again she misunderstood.

'Ye'll feel better fur it,' she continued, patting his arm as one soothes a child, 'an' Hitta baby 'll hev a second mother——'

He shook off her arms suddenly, and sprang to his feet. Other eyes would have fallen before the wrath in his, but Mrs. Lachmore met them steadily. He struggled a moment, not for speech, but to withhold it. When he spoke, he began almost calmly.

'I think you air a wicked woman, an' I think you'll be punished fur it. There ain't in all Jobtown another critter would hev struck at a man when a Hand hev struck him to the airth already, but that ain't here nor there. The child goes to her a'nt till Satiday, as I said, to git used to it; but after—mark me, an' hev done with your meddlin'—I'll keep her—if God 'll let me!'

The tone made the last words a blasphemy.

'Twar her ma's last wish,' Mrs. Lachmore flung after him as he left the room; but he did not answer.

Miss Mehitabel went home in a weariness not caused by the sleeping child in her arms.

'Ef she only let me ask him, he might o' done it,' she thought to herself over and over; 'but she meant it fur the best; an' I guess, if we all do the best we kin, things 'll turn out fur——' but there the musing stopped. Without Hitta baby there could be no best for Miss Mehitabel.

The next morning she was awake early, setting the house in order, planning simple pleasures for the child, trying to crowd the joy of a lifetime into her pitiful five days. She was a willing slave to the whims of the fairy baby chance had laid in her empty arms. Never for a moment was the child out of range of her hungering eyes. She filled the little stockings to overflowing, she colored eggs, and hid them in the garden. Easter, Christmas, Fourth of July—she jumbled them all together in a maze of glowing pleasures. At night, while the child slept, she sat watching her, or sewed on some dainty thing for the next day's surprise.' The time was too precious to lose in sleep.

Tacitly understanding, the kindly neighbors kept away; but at last Mrs. Lachmore ventured over.

'I couldn't stand it no longer, Mehitabel,' she began, 'without comin' to ask you ef there ain't no hope. I come when she was asleep a-purpose.'

Miss Mehitabel finished putting the ribbon around the yoke of the little dress before she answered. She did it painstakingly, turning it again and again that it might lie smoothly. Then she held it up for the other to see.

'Ain't it pretty?' she asked. 'I was bound to git it done to-night. To-morrer night I'll make her crochet slippers.'

'Sewin'! sewin'! sewin'! An' you with weak eyes,' said Mrs. Lachmore in sudden anger. 'Mehitabel, what air you goin' to do about Hitta baby? Air you goin' to give her up with your everlastin' patience, or air you goin' to make a fight to carry out her ma's last wish? The whole o' Jobtown wants to help you, but you ain't willin' to lift a hand. He ain't no man to hev the young one, you know that. He'd as lief beat her as not in one o' them drunken spells. How kin you set here an' think o' that?'

Miss Mehitabel flushed as she answered. To the earnest believer there is often a difficulty in voicing the belief.

'I been thinkin', Sarah, about it. I ain't never thinkin' o' nothin' else. An' I been hopin' God would do somethin', knowin' she's all I got, an' how I love her. Joshua loves her, too, mebbe as much as me,' she added in quick justice; 'but then Joshua's like as not to——'

'To marry, an' put a stepmother torturin' that little, tender thing. I don't see how you kin bear it. If any one was fightin' fur a young one of mine——'

'But she ain't mine, fur all I love her so.'

'She's yourn by her ma's last wish, an' also by your lovin'. Don't set still waitin' fur God to do something, Mehitabel. There's lots o' little things He leaves us to work out fur ourselves. An' sometimes, when I see the people He gives young ones to, an' the ones whose arms He leaves empty, I wonder—God forgive me—if He takes any interest in the world at all. Now, I've spoke my mind, an' I got to be goin'. Frank 'll hev the young ones safe abed before I git there, thank goodness. Try an' think up a way. There ain't man, woman, or child won't give a hand. Frank's crazy to help.'

'I believe,' said Miss Mehitabel, 'a way 'll come.'

'Not unless you make it,' called back the other.

Long into the night Miss Mehitabel watched the sleeping baby, with eyes that smiled through their tears at the child's loveliness. When she was ready for bed, she knelt down from habit, but she could not pray. She rested her gaunt old arms on the bed by the baby, and whispered over and over, in neither hope nor reproach, but as if excusing her importunity: 'Lord, I ain't asked much. I ain't never asked much o' Ye.'

As once it was the first day, so the last day came, the last day for Miss Mehitabel. When she saw Joshua coming, she went to the dresser, and from 'Hitta baby's dror' took the dainty little clothes, and laid them in readiness on the table. Joshua watched her silently as she packed them in a telescope basket. She brought the new bonnet and coat, knelt down, and put them on the child. The father stood up.

'You hadn't ought to be always buyin' her things, Mehitabel,' he said; 'you're too good. Hitta baby, kiss your a'nt good-by.'

The child's lips quivered.

'Hitta come too.'

Miss Mehitabel stood up, clasping her close in her arms.

'There, now! She'd never cry—a leetle girl! Hitta's darling baby. She'll be a good girl, such a good girl for poor papa. An' Hitta 'll come an' see her every day.'

So she went off smiling, into the sunshine, leaving Miss Mehitabel in a maze of horror and fear at Joshua's last words, 'I'm goin' to try minin' again, Mehitabel, up in Nevady. This place is bum.'

So the child was to be taken away, not only from her arms, but from her sight. The child that she loved with a love as great as that of the mother who had borne her, beyond, far beyond, that of the father. For in her unlearned way Miss Mehitabel was wise in many things. She knew, though perhaps she could not have put the knowledge into words, that the best love cannot be given to a child by those who love it only because it is their own, but that that love which passeth understanding can come but to those to whom each and every little child is dear.

All day she went about her work like one groping in the dark. Sometimes she caught her breath in a little sobbing sigh, but no tear fell. She was glad when darkness shut the loneliness into four walls. She lighted the lamp, and tried to read her chapter in the Bible; but the words swam before her eyes.

'Seems I can't settle to nothin',' she said. 'I guess I'll try to sleep.'

But, when she knelt by the bed,—the empty, empty bed, which but the night before had sheltered all that she held dear,—she could only repeat her sorrowing plaint: 'Lord, I ain't asked much. You know I ain't asked much in life o' Ye.'

She rose up suddenly from her knees, and began to dress with trembling hands. A little red spot burned on either cheek.

'No, I ain't asked much,' she repeated; 'an' I never got nothin'. When I was a girl, there was Letty an' Danny to raise, an' I never had no girlhood; I never had no womanhood; I never had nothin'. It ain't fair. I'm goin' to have somethin', an' I'm goin' to steal it.'

The red spot was still burning on either cheek, like a danger signal, as she went out into the night. The way was so familiar that the darkness offered no obstacle. When she reached the Denner kitchen she lifted the crazy latch with a splinter of wood, and stepped noiselessly inside. Silently, like a veritable thief, she made her way to the child's crib. The child was not there. Unthinking, hot with anger and fear, she threw open the door of the other room. A bright light was burning. The child lay sleeping in the bed where her mother had died; but the father, fully dressed, sat by the table, his head upon his hands. He looked up almost as if he had expected her.

'Well, Mehitabel, you've come,' he said gently.

'Joshua,' she answered, almost as one talking in her sleep, 'I come to steal her—my little Hitta baby. I ain't never had nothin'. I ain't been treated fair. I'm a-goin' to claim somethin' out o' life. I want her. She wants me. Letty give her to me. Gimme her when I ask you. Fur Christ's sake. Amen.'

The man rose up quietly, and put his hand on her shoulder. She was trembling from head to foot.

'Set down, Mehitabel,' he said. 'I been wantin' to talk to you. I'm glad you come. Hitta, I wrestled with the angel of the Lord to-night. Don't you be afeard. Things is comin' your way. I ain't never been a religious man, but there's some worser'n me. I seen what was right. I knew what Letty wanted, but I kep' fightin' again' it. One reason was love. You know I love her?'

Mehitabel nodded. His eyes were full of tears.

'Well, it ain't a love that's long-sufferin'. I'm quick with my hands an' tongue. To-day I slapped her. I've done it before, but never when I was sober. But to-day she asked me—the leetle, innercent thing—to bring her back her mother. An' I slapped her when she cried. But when she was asleep, lookin' fur all the world like Letty, I picked her up, an' brung her in here. I fit the fight out, an' I give in. I ain't the one to bring up my leetle gal, an' I know Letty 'll be glad the way I decided. I'm goin' away to-morrer, minin'. You kin take her home with you, an' to-morrer I'll bring her things. Worser'n losin' her is givin' in to that meddlesome old woman, but that ain't your fault. Some day I'm comin' back to see ye both, mebbe with a pocketful o' money. But I promise you an' Letty, solemn before God, I'll never separate you two.'

The night was dark. No one saw Miss Mehitabel hurrying across the fields with the baby bundled up in shawl after shawl. And one would scarcely have known her, for the baptism of motherhood had lit her face with the radiance of a Madonna. A tiny star peeped out through the blackness, as if to keep her company and guide her way; and Miss Mehitabel thought of another Star, and was glad.—'The Christian Endeavor World.'

WORLD'S WELFARE

THE STORIES OF MRS. CHANG AND MRS. AN.

(By Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Kian, Kiangsi in 'China's Millions')

In reading through the story of our Lord's ministry on earth how often we find reference made to villages, village people, and village life, and one can imagine that Judea, at that time, was not unlike China, much of whose country is so thickly studded with villages.

Closed inside the walls of a city, one can hardly realize that it is so, unless one could stand in the city gates, from ten to twelve in the morning, and see the people streaming in,—some to sell, and some to buy,—and again from two to four in the afternoon, and see the same people streaming out with their empty baskets, or purchased possessions. Or, stand on some high hill overlooking a plain at the time of the lighting of the fire for the evening meal, and count the number of place from which smoke rises. Every city has her scores of villages, and many an old village woman has lived all her life and never been inside the nearest city.

Christ went about all the cities and villages preaching and teaching. Should we not pray that God would raise a band of lady evangelists specially for village work?

The following is a short account of the conversion and life of two village women living in Kiangsi in the Kian prefecture, where there is a church of over 100 members. Half of this number are women and of these some twelve or more are from the surrounding villages.

Our first life sketch is that of Mrs Chang. Her home was a very unhappy one. She had been married when quite young to a man who was half an idiot and she was constantly twitted and made fun of by the other young people in the village.

When she was thirty years of age her husband died, and though his was a great relief to her, still her life was a hard one as the family was very poor.

She was of a religious frame of mind and went on pilgrimages once or twice a year to some famed temple;—indeed there are few temples if any, within a radius of ten or twenty miles of her home, at which she has not worshiped in search of happiness. She also had thought of becoming a nun, but after visiting the nunnery and inquiring into matters she saw there was no true happiness to be gained in this way.

She was a good weaver and earned a livelihood in this way. One day, having finished weaving a roll of cloth, she went into the city to try to sell it, but late in the afternoon it was still unsold, and hot, tired and cross (she had tripped and fallen in the muddy street) she found her way to her married sister who lived in the city. There she found a group of women discussing the news of the day. A foreign lady had come to the city and any woman who cared to do so was invited to go and see her. These women were just starting out and asked Mrs. Chang to join them, which she did.

The foreign lady was very kind to them: she gave them tea, which they thought best not to drink. They thought she looked strange, and could not understand all she said, yet they were not afraid of her.

The foreign lady had only just arrived in the city and wanted to employ a woman to do a little housework and she asked this group of women if they knew of any woman who would come. At once Mrs. Chang's sister turned to Mrs. Chang and said, 'You have no children and nothing to hinder, it would be a good place for you.' So Mrs. Chang agreed to come the next morning, which she did. The foreign lady improved still more on acquaintance and her words became more easy to understand. After two or three days she asked permission to go home to get some of her clothes and bedding, promising to come back in the morning; but she did not know what was before her.

When she reached her home her people all came around her and said that she was not to return to her place with the foreign devil or she would certainly bring calamity on the whole village. In vain she sought to enlighten them, telling them of all the good she had seen and the good she had heard,—the seed had fallen into prepared soil,—but they would not listen and when she insisted on returning as she had promised, they resorted to force. They locked her up in a room, and sent one of the villages into the city to tell the foreign lady that Mrs. Chang had gone insane and had to be shut up, so could not return.

No more was seen of heard of Mrs. Chang for two years. The foreign lady had to leave owing to poor health and another had taken her place.

One Saturday morning the house woman came upstairs to say that a woman had come in from the country. She had brought her own food, and wanted to know if she could stay for a few days. She said she had heard the Gospel two years before and wanted to hear more. This was Mrs. Chang. She was then over fifty years of age. The "true happiness" that she had been in search of these many years she knew was to be found in this Gospel and she was hungry for it.

She began at once to learn to read,—paying a few measures of rice a month to a man who could read and was willing to teach her one or two hours a day. It was a very slow work, but in two or three years she could read her New Testament and most of the hyms in her hymn book.

Her faith and love grew steadily. God has greatly honored her faith, as she has been used in bringing healing to scores of sick people, many sending for her to come and pray for their sick ones.

Through her loving ministry to the village people she has endeared herself to them. She has been known, a hot summer's day to walk into the city,—a distance of twelve li,—and back again the same day, for medicine for a neighbor's sick child.

In 1900 when the Boxer rumors spread into these parts a crowd of roughs surrounded her house. She was the only Christian in the village.

They threatened to pull her house down if she would not kneel down and worship idols.

She said 'You can take off my head or pull down my house but please do not do anything to injure my eighbors.' They were so struck with her attitude that they left her, after only breaking open her door.

A few years ago when she thought of coming to live in the city, as she found the distance to walk to service on Sunday too great, her village people pled with her not to leave them and said, "We know your God is a mighty God and He hears you, and you can often avert calamity that otherwise might come to our village, for you love us. Do not leave us."

Many in the villages for miles around have heard the Gospel from her lips and she carries with her a proof of God's power in the fact that before her conversion the was a painful stammerer and known by many as 'The Stammerer' but she has been completely cured of that.

Her great sorrow is that so few are willing to leave all and follow the Lord esus. Will the reader pray that if it is God's will she may have the joy of seeing many of her own village people—before whom she has borne such a faithful testimony in life and word—turn to God ere she is taken Home. She is now over seventy years of age.

It was on a Wednesday afternoon as we were waiting for the city Christians and inquiry to gather for the weekly meeting, that the Bible woman came in to tell us that two women had come from the 'South Water' district (about ninety li away, and wanted to know if they could stay a few days that they might learn of the Gospel. On going out to the meeting room, we found two neatly dressed women; one, Mrs. An, looked to be about thirty-five; the other, Mrs. Tsien, about fifty, and they told us how and why they had come.

Mrs. An was a widow whose husband had died a few years previous to this. She had been comfortably off, but having no sons she was very unhappy and had serious thoughts of entering a nunnery and there burying her sorrow; but before deciding to do so, she went to a relative to talk the matter over with him and this is what he said to her: "If I were you, before deciding, I would go into the city and go to the Gospel hall and hear that Gospel. A few days ago I was in the city and went in there and had a long talk with a man about their teaching and I bought a book and it tells of great happiness. There is a place inside where women can go and listen. I think you ought to go."

Mrs. An went over to a neigboring village to see if her friend Mrs. Tsien would come with her, and a few days later they started out. The first day they walked fifty li, reaching the afternoon of the second day. There could be no question in one's mind as to their sincerity, and they were invited to stay with us over Sunday.

They listened eagerly. Mrs. An bought a Bible and hymn book and began to learn to read. Being young and quick she made a good start in those few days. Meeting all the Christian women on Sunday was also a great help to her.

When they left us on Monday, we could see by their faces that they had found what they had come for;—true happiness.

Tey hoped to be able to come again in a few months and they did not disappoint us. Although it had not been possible for any one of us to visit them in these months God had not left them to themselves; the Spirit had been their teacher and we found that they had grown in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus.

Mrs. An could read most of her New Testament as she had employed an old teacher for an hour a day. She and Mrs. Tsien had also met on Sundays for prayer and reading in Mrs. Tsien's home. They were baptised the following spring and have gone steadly on in the face of not a little oppositon and trial, and have been faithful witnesses in their own and surrounding villages.

One large village of nearly a thousand homes was very much laid on Mrs. An's heart and she began visiting it regularly, and going from house to house, speaking to the women. A little later she began having a meeting with them in one of the homes on one Sunday every month. All went well for a time, but the Enemy of souls stirred up opposition and a number of the villagers began to object to their meeting—destroying the books of some of those attending the meetings, and later, collecting a crowd and coming to the home where the meetings were held, they smashed the table and tea bowls, and tore down the scrolls, etc. This was a great test to dear Mrs. An and the next Sunday she came over to Mrs. Tsien's home and said, 'I am not going over to that village any more. I cannot stand this persecution: we will just go back to our old way and have our meeting here to-day.'

Mrs. Tsien swept the room and they knelt in prayer, but it seemed to Mrs. An as if she heard a voice saying to her, 'You are not a brave witness: when things run smoothly, you are earnest, but when difficulties arise you are afraid.' She rose from her knees and said to Mrs. Tsien, 'No, we will go; the Lord has spoken to me.'

The opposition was ended in a remarkable way. The wife of the leader in it became insane. She had a mania for breaking bowls and tea cups and the people looked upon it as a judgment on her husband for breaking the other poor woman's bowls and tea cups.

The meetings were continued, and last November Mrs. An brought to the city a little band of five women from this village who wished to be examined preparatory to baptism. As a result of Mrs. An's faithful teaching they could answer all the questions put to them, and knew the New Testament stories even better than our city women who have many more opportunities of learning.

In the midst of much that is discouraging cases like the foregoing should make us thank God and take courage, and should it not lead us to more earnest effort to take the Gospel to these village women?

FAMINE IN CHINA.

(By Marshall Broomhall, B.A., China Inland Mission, in 'The Christian.')

Shanghai, March 8, 1912.

It speaks well for China that the overthrown rulers are not obliged to seek asylum in some freindly country, as is so frequently the case, but are assured of protection and honorable treatment in the land they formerly governed. All Christians now have need to pray that nothing may arise to hinder China from seriously and speedily facing some of the immense problems which call for her careful attention. One of these is preventable famine in the great plain, so frequently inundated by the Yellow River and other waterways.

The writer has just returned from a visit to the famine regions, in company with Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Saunders, and it is difficult to say whether the feeling of indignation at the culpable misgovernment of these regions in the past, or one of pity for the sufferers, predominates. The ruins of splendid dikes, some of them stone-faced and testifying to the care and expense lavished upon the conservancy the waterways by former emperors, at the same time bear condemnatory evidence of the shameful neglect and cupidity of China's more recent rulers. One of the old dikes stands forty feet high, with a base 400 feet thick, but there, as elsewhere, the stone facings have been allowed to collapse, and the earth to become sodden to disintegration, with the inevitable results of floods, destroyed crops, and famine.

CAUSES OF FAMINE.

For the last five years some millions of people have been living under famine conditions, their state becoming worse each year than before, and all who have had experience of the past say that conditions this year are more serious than ever. Yet Mr. C. D. Jameson, an experienced engineer, who has been sent to China by the American Red Cross Society to report on the cause of these repeated famines, has declared, after a careful survey, that 'there is no reason why they (the floods) should not be done away with entirely.' As the chief reason far past neglect has been official corruption, it is no wonder that the Chinese Christians during last November looked upon the appointed Sunday-school lessons, which dealt with the fall of Babylon and the Divine message to its ruler: 'Thou art weighed in the balances, and are found wanting. Thy kingdom is divided and given to . . .'—as prophetic of what was coming to pass in their own country.

One has read before of famines; but to see men, women and children, huddled together in holes or mud huts to die, to have them lying and crying all through the night on the streets outside the mission premises, to have them clinging to one's clothes, pleading for food, and yet be compelled forcibly to repel these literally dying ones, must be experienced to be understood. The harrowing misery of such conditions defies description, and the difficulties presented in famine relief work are great and many. Active steps are already being taken, but up to a few weeks ago the war had kept these districts closed. Anyone who attempted relief, even to a few, before the funds and workers are on the spot, would be hopelessly mobbed in a few hours by thousands of despairing and famished people. An experienced war correspondent who visited these regions two or three years ago, wrote in his book 'A Silent War:' 'I have seen life and death in their crudest forms, and with the lid off; battle, murder, sudden death—and worse—but never before have I seen such concentrated misery, such indescribable horror;' and yet this year matters are worse than they were then.

RELIEF REQUIRED TILL JUNE.

The relief work which is being attempted is under the guidance of the Red Cross engineer mentioned above, and will both give the people work when they have strength for it, and help to remove the cause of trouble. But only the government can put into operation plans on a scale sufficiently great to save the tens of thousands of square miles of country which are involved. Should the new government seriously face this pressing problem without delay it will gain the blessing of those who are ready to perish, and the goodwill and sympathy of all Christian countries. Meantime, the present distress must continue, and become more and more acute, until the harvest in June brings partial relief. The need lies between now and June, after which time the local harvests will meet the greater part of the people's wants.

Evn a brief visit to these regions is no small trial, yet here, in the midst of these painful surroundings, were lady workers who have toiled unobtrusively and uncomplainingly for years. One had been there for nearly fifteen years, the city during all this time being half full of water, and the poverty and misery continually increasing. The secret of such patient service was revealed by two lines in the cover of her Bible:

'Only one life, it will soon be past;
Only what's done for Jesus will last.'

It is a humbling and yet inspiring experience to come into contact with those who are thus nobly and faithfully toiling on in the midst of almost hopeless conditions.

ANXIOUS QUESTIONINGS.

One question that some of the Chinese Christians have been debating is whether God will allow those who really trust him to die of starvation? The question was put to the writer, and, with the story in mind of Captain Gardiner and the noble band of missionaries who perished from lack of food in South America, he felt some hesitation in giving a dogmatic answer. Prayer is much needed that the new government may earnestly and quickly face the crying needs of these people, though this will mean more than repairing ruined embankments, for thousands have been reduced to beggary and have neither seed, cattle, nor implements with which to recommence farming—not even home to go to, since the timbers and tiles of their dwellings have all been sold.

May I plead for prayer for all workers in this land, and especially for those engaged in famine relief work during the next few months. In this work they will be not only surrounded but actually pressed upon by thousands who are in a state of indescribable filth, many of whom will be suffering from contagious famine fever.

*We need hardly repeat to our readers the assurance that it will give us much satisfaction to transmit to the field any sums committed to our care for the relief of these famine sufferers.—Ed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

June 9.

HEARING AND DOING.

Lesson, Luke vi., 39-49. Read, Matt. vii.; James i., 22-27. Commit, vv. 47-49.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deluding your own selves. James i., 22.

LESSON TEXT.

And he spake also a parable unto them, Can the blind guide the blind? Shall they not both fall into a pit? The disciple is not above his teacher: but every one when he is perfected shall be as his teacher. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how canst thou say to thy brother, Brother, let me cast out the mote that is in thine eye, when thou thyself beholdest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye. For there is no good tree that bringeth forth corrupt fruit; nor again a corrupt tree that bringeth forth good fruit. For each tree is known by its own fruit. For of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes. The good man out of the good treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is good; and the evil man out of the evil treasure bringeth forth that which is evil: for out of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaketh.

And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say? Every one that cometh unto me, and heareth my words, and doeth them, I will show you to whom he is like: he is like a man building a house, who digged and went deep, and laid a foundation upon the rock: and when a flood arose, the stream brake against that house, and could not shake it; because it had been well builded. But he that heareth, and doeth not, is like a man that built a house upon the earth without a foundation; against which the stream brake, and straightway it fell in; and the ruin of that house was great.

SELECTIONS FROM 'TARBELL'S GUIDE.'

Can the blind guide the blind? He who judges another for the fault that is in himself, verse 41, is like a blind person who is leading another blind one, verse 42.—Shall they not both fall into a pit? In Mt. xv., 14, Jesus applies this saying to the Pharisees.

There were numerous pits—open wells and unguarded quarries—in the land.

The disciple of a blind spiritual guide will be just as spiritually blind as his teacher.

Mote.—The Greek word means any small dry body, especially a dry stalk or twig. Straw, chip, chaff, dust, have been suggested as suitable translations to express the thought of a relatively small fault.—Beam. The beam in the roof of a house; hyperbole has always been common in the East.

Hypocrite.—He who will not heed the beam in his own eye is a deceiver, not self-deceived.—When thou beholdest not the beam that is in thine own eye. While you see your own faults with eyes bleared and unanointed, why is it that in the faults of your friends, your vision is sharp as an eagle's? (Horace.)

For there is no good tree that bringeth forth corrupt fruit. If we condemn others when we are worse than they, we are like bad trees pretending to bear good fruit (Bengel.) Nor again a corrupt tree that bringeth forth good fruit. By no alchemy can we get golden conduct out of leaden motives. (Spencer).

Out of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaketh.—The malice or passion that rings in the words lay first in the heart. The words are inevitably a specimen of the man. They are the creation of his inmost spirit, and the quality of that unseen spirit may be more approximately measured by the audible words in which it habitually utters itself. (John Edgar McFayden.)

Lord, Lord.—They were ready to show respect by their words, but not by their works.

The stream.—The channels of the streams of Palestine are usually dry in summer, but in winter the water rushes through them in torrents.—Because it had been well builded. Many ancient authorities read 'for it had been founded upon the rock,' as in Mt. vii., 25, RVm. In the application of the parable, that character is well builded that is founded on Christ's teachings (I. Cor. x., 4), he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever.

A Favorite Saying of Jesus.—The disciple is not above his teacher, but every one when he is perfected shall be as his teacher, said Jesus, and he was warning them against following false guides, for they themselves would become like them, false. This is a favorite saying of Jesus. In Matt. x., 24, and in John xv., 20 he uses it in connection with a talk about persecution, warning his disciples that they must expect the same cruel treatment that he, their Master, had to endure. In John xiii., 16 he uses it in connection with his washing of the disciples' feet, and there it means that they, like their Lord, must serve others.

One unconsciously imitates the ways of a friend with whom one often associates. Is it not in this very way that one learns to imitate Christ? Professor Henry Drummond, in 'The Perfected Life,' quotes II. Cor. iii., 18, changing 'glory' to 'character'—for the glory of Christ is in character: 'We all, with unveiled face, reflecting in a mirror the character of Christ, are changed into the same image from character to character,' and explains that it is from the character a little better to the character a little better still, that the change is made, the character getting nobler and nobler by slight and imperceptible degrees. How to get the character, he explains, too. Stand in Christ's presence and mirror his character, and you will be changed in spite of yourself, and unknown to yourself, into the same image from character to character. We are all reflectors. We become like those whom we habitually reflect. There was a savor of Jonathan about David, and a savor of David about Jonathan. You sometimes see husband and wife, after a half century of fellowship, changed entirely into the same image. They have gone on reflecting one another so often that they have become largely made up of the same qualities and characteristics. That is the grand doctrine of influence—that we become like those whom we habitually associate with. What, then, is the practical lesson? It is obvious. Make Christ your most constant companion. Be more under his influence than under any other influence. Five minutes spent in the companionship of Christ every morning—nay, two minutes, if it is face to face and heart to heart—will change the whole day, will make every thought and feeling different, will enable you to do things for his sake that you would not have done for your own sake, or for any one's sake.

All are Builders.—All the world is building. I admit that a large part of them, probably the great majority, do not know it, and have never thought of it, yet building they are, and ever will be. They are builders of that which they love the best and in which they have the nearest interest—they are builders of themselves. Let every one—high or low, rich or poor, young or old, the loftiest genius and the veriest dunce, the most careful husbandman of the gifts which God has entrusted to him, and the most profligate and abandoned gambler—let them all know at all times and in all conditions and circumstances they are builders, and are builders of themselves.—W. E. Gladstone.

The Rock-founded Life.—One thing marks the rock-founded life, the doing of Christly deeds. The enduring life is not built on dreams. Many people think that their lives are rock-founded because they have a nebulous admiration for the moral teachings of Jesus. One of the most dangerous hypocrites is that easy-going, thoughtless being who fancies that the indorsement of a duty is equivalent to the doing it.

Others imagine that an intellectual assent to certain statements concerning the church or the Bible or Jesus is sufficient to fix the life in stability. Instead of saying, as theologians do, first comprehend these doctrines and then you will be able to do them, Jesus says, first do these things, practice my precepts, and they will ere long become plain to you. Men learn religion by doing. Begin to do the right and you will get the reason; get the rule through the examination. Deeds are the solvents of doctrines.

The house of life is built differentiy from any other; we get the plans by erecting the structure. In the realm of character it is houses rather than architecture we need. Build but one hour's conduct squarely on the plain, cogent teachings of the Man of Nazareth, and you will serve the world better than if you gave a lifetime to the explanation of words. Doctrines are but teachings intended to be done into deeds.—Henry F. Cope, in 'Levels of Living.'

HOME READING.

Monday.—Luke vi., 39-49. Hearing and Doing.
Tuesday.—Matt. v., 17-26. Profession and Practice.
Wednesday.—Jas. ii., 14-26. Faith and Works.
Thursday.—Acts viii., 26-38. Noteworthy Example of Hearing.
Friday.—I. Thess. ii., 1-12. Noteworthy Example of Doing.
Saturday.—Matt. xiii., 18-23. Fruitful and Fruitless Hearers.
Sunday.—Ps. cxix., 49-60. The Word and Obedience.

PRAISES.

Lord God Almighty! seated high in glory,
Let Thy children's humble praises now ascend to Thee!
Thou hast been our father's God; Thy love their sweetest story—
Let us ever, more and more, Thy loving kindess see!

Lord God Almighty; sending forth Thy Spirit;
Testifying in the heart that Christ alone can save
So in sweet experience, we may by grace inherit
Fulness of the promises our God in mercy gave.

Lord God Almighty! glorious things are spoken
Of the city of our God, the New Jerusalem!
Write Thou on our heart of hearts the symbol and the token—
'They who love Me, love Me thus, because I first loved them!'

WILLIAM WYE SMITH.
181 Galley Ave., Toronto.

THE GIKUYU PEOPLE.

(By O. H. Scouten, of the Africa Inland Mission.)

This tribe, which is a branch of the great Bantu race of South and Central Africa, occupies a beautiful, hilly and well-watered country to the south of Mount Kenia, about midway between Lake Victoria or Victoria Nyanza and the Indian Ocean, in one of the most recently acquired portions of the British Empire, named British East Africa. It is only within the last twenty years or so that anything has been known of this tribe, which is one of the largest and certainly one of the most interesting in East Africa. Having so recently come in touch with civilization, these people are still living in dense heathenism, with all their old habits and customs in full force, excepting the petty wars which they were continually waging with their enemies, the Akamba and the Masai.

The first question which a Mugikuyu asks concerning a tribe of which he is told for the first time, is, 'Do they cultivate?' So we will begin with the information that the Gikuyu are a cultivating people, in contrast with the Masai, who live from their flocks and herds. The Gikuyu also have sheep, goats and cattle, the herding of which comprises the principal occupation of the boys and young men of the tribe. The women do most of the work, gardening, wood-cutting, etc., although the men have their share of the garden work, cutting bush, digging up new land, etc.

The old men spend their time principally in drinking 'njohi,' the native beer, which is made from sugar cane. Nearly every day there is a great beer drinking at some village in the neighborhood, and the elders assemble from far and near. When intoxicated they often become quarrelsome, and occasionally cut one another with their swords or spears. If a man is killed the murderer has to pay 100 goats to his people, while for a woman the fine is only thirty goats. This is an indication of the low estimate the Gikuyu have of women; they are considered the property of their father or husband, or brother if the father is dead and the woman not yet married, or even of her own son if her husband is dead. The husband has to pay so many sheep or goats to the father or owner of the girl he wants to marry, and if she does not stay with him, or is sent back home for what they consider sufficient cause, the sheep are returned.

The young men, and also the young women, find their chief enjoyment in the dances, of which there are several kinds. They grease themselves with red or white clay and castor oil grease, decorate themselves with feathers in their hair, calabus monkey skins, and various other kinds of ornaments, and except for these go almost naked. These people are very fond of ornaments, both men and women, but especially the latter, having quantities of brass or iron wire coiled on their arms and legs, besides finger rings, immense ear rings, and great strings of beads. When children, the lobe of the ear is pierced, and the hole is stretched as they grow until it is large enough to contain a block of wood or a tin can three inches in diameter.

The Gikuyu are very keen traders, and the priucipal controlling power in their lives is perhaps the desire to amass wealth, in the form of sheep, goats, cattle and wives, although stronger than this at times, sufficiently so to cause them to sacrifice their sheep and goats with a lavish hand, is their fear of 'ngoma,' or departed spirits. This fear enters into almost every phase of their lives, but especially in connection with sickness and death. A sick man will sacrifice all the sheep and goats he possesses to appease the 'ngoma,' if he does not recover before they are all gone. This gives the priests or medicine men a very lucrative occupation, as they get a good share of the sick man's property in remuneration for their endeavors to drive away the 'ngoma.' Because of their fear of 'ngoma' the Gikuyu will not touch a dead body, nor allow a person to die in the house; they are carried out into the bush while still alive and left to be eaten by the hyenas when they are dead. Should a person die in a house, no one will ever live in it afterward, nor will they use the things that are in the house at the time of his death. The only ones who are buried are the chiefs and principal elders, and their household property is buried with them or left on top of the grave. Those who bury him—his own sons generally—have to go through a ceremonial purification after the funeral before they can return to live in their own homes.

These people have a vague idea of God, and offer sacrifices to Him at their sacred trees occasionally, as when they want rain or that their sheep and cattle should bear well; they have no idea of heaven, however, their only thought being that when they die they go to the place of departed spirits.

WHEN NOSTRILS ARE PLUGGED YOUR CATARRH IS BAD

BY ACTING TO-DAY YOU CAN QUICKLY AVOID CATARRH AND AVOID BRONCHITIS. PERHAPS CONSUMPTION.

Most Agreeable and Surest Cure Is Catarrhozone, Which Cures Every Curable Case.

Catarrhozone proves especially good in those chronic cases where mucous drops down the throat, sickens the stomach, and pollutes the breath. When the nostrils are stuffed, only a few breaths through the inhaler are needed to clear the passages, and where there is coughing and sore bronchial tubes the soothing, healing properties of Catarrhozone act almost as magic.

Once you stop taking medicine into the stomach and get the healing oils and pure balsams of Catarrhozone at work you can be sure of quick and lasting cure for nose colds, catarrh, weak lungs, bronchitis and speaker's sore throat.

13 YEARS OF CATARRH CURED.

"As Catarrhozone has cured me of a Catarrhal Cough and Asthma that lasted thirteen years, I feel I can honestly recommend it. I really used all kinds of medicine, but Catarrhozone was the only one that did any real good. I am entirely cured—have no cough, no bad breathing spells, not a sign of a cold or catarrh about me. But I will always occasionally use 'Catarrhozone,' I prize it so highly."

Mrs. E. L. Osgood, Johnson P.O., Ont.

The complete $1.00 Outfit of Catarrhozone is sufficient for 2 months' treatment, and is guaranteed. Smaller size, 50c., at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Trying Time on the Kidneys

No wonder there is so much backache in the spring, so much fatigue and lassitude from poison-laden systems. The accumulated winter poisons must be swept from the body. The kidneys make every effort to purify the blood, but the changing temperature of spring plays havoc with them. Congestion follows, the kidneys fail in their work, and there are backache, headache, tired feelings and too often serious developments.

You can help the kidneys wonderfully by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In a few hours the backache will disappear, and a little patient treatment will restore the activity of kidneys, liver and bowels and thoroughly purify the blood.

No medicine is so satisfactory as a means of removing the cause of chronic and acute indigestion, constipation and kidney and liver derangements.

WHY SHOULD NOT OLD PEOPLE RETAIN THEIR YOUTHFUL VIGOR

No Reason Why Men and Women of Sixty, Seventy And Eighty Should Not Be Well—The Secret of Happy Old Age.

"Fruit-a-tives", The Famous Medicine Made Of Fresh Fruit Juices, Again Proves Its Great Value in Curing Kidney Trouble.

Old age pays the cost of living. Few men and women of fifty, sixty and seventy are free of Kidney Trouble. Hard work, mental strain and general debility, tell in the long run. And many men and women show they have Kidney Trouble by suffering with pain in the back, headaches, rheumatism, sciatica, bladder disease.

To such people "Fruit-a-tives" has proved one of the wonders of the age—and the most remarkable discovery of the century in modern medical science. This fruit medicine has performed hundreds of cures where the sufferer had been told that the case was incurable.

Take, for instance, Mr. Geo. W. Barkley, a prosperous farmer and one of the leading citizens of Dundas County, Ontario.

At seventy-six, he is the picture of health—with the vigorous actions and the sprightly step of a man of fifty.

Yet for twenty years, he suffered with Kidney Trouble. He took "Fruit-a-tives" and it cured him.

Chesterville, Ont., Jan. 25th, 1911.

"For over twenty years I have been troubled with Kidney Disease, and the doctors told me they could do me no good, and said I would be a sufferer all the rest of my life. Nearly a year ago, I tried "Fruit-a-tives". I have been using them all the time since and am glad to say that I am cured. I give "Fruit-a-tives" the credit of doing what the doctors said was impossible."

GEO. W. BARKLEY.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit, and is the only one that acts directly on the kidneys. It cures. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50 or trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE SERMON.

FAITH AND APPLICATION.

(By George H. Abey, (Wesleyan), 17 St. Barnabas Road, Sheffield.)

'Doth Job fear God for naught.'—Job i., 9.

'Though He slay me yet will I wait for Him.'—Job xiii., 15.

There are certain words, the mere utterance of which touches the depth of our being and makes us wondrous kin. Faith is one, Fatherland is another, and a third is suffering:

The various forms of human woe
Excite our softest sympathy.

We are born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards. Who is there who would not bear testimony to that fact? It is said that a woman once went to Buddha, for her child had died, and asked that in some way he might restore it to life again. Said Buddha to her: 'Take a bowl and go round the city, and beg a peppercorn from each house, only take none from anyone who has experienced any suffering or bereavement.' Away she went in the hope of filling her bowl and winning his blessing, but alas for her! When the night came on, not a single grain had she been able to collect. Such is the common lot.

Critically considered, we feel how many and insuperable are the difficulties of this book. Sympathetically approached, we find how truly human and how much like our experience it is.

First, Job stands before us as a man of great wealth and social position—'the greatest of all the children of the East'; and parallel with his wealth was his piety. What a testimony is this, borne by the Almighty Himself: 'My servant Job, there is none like him in all the earth; a perfect and an upright man, one that feareth God and escheweth evil.' Then suddenly, like a bolt coming out of a blue sky, his possessions are scattered, his children perish, and he himself is smitten with a terrible and loathsome disease. And worse than his bodily pain is the perplexity of his mind and the anguish of his soul.

In considering the problem of suffering, no one can fail to see that much of it is brought on ourselves, through our negligence, our ignorance, or our wrong-doing. In this way we sow seeds that ripen into a bitter harvest. Sometimes the reaping swiftly follows the sowing. Sometimes what was strewn in youth is gathered in old age. Much of human suffering is not a call for resignation, but for repentance and reformation. Often our suffering is caused by others. It may be through the law of heredity. 'The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge.' Or it may be through our foolish and selfish competitive system, or by personal violence or in some other way. Alas! it is sadly true that

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

When Jesus' new commandment is universally obeyed, then very much of human sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

While we cannot blame the Almighty for very much of our affliction, we should thank him that he has so decreed that folly and sin should be followed by pain. And, as someone has said: 'All God's pains are His shepherd dogs, driving his straying sheep to the fold.' It was the bitter hunger and famine of the far country that first started the prodigal on his way home.

That all suffering, however, is not the penalty of sin, is settled by Christ's words concerning the man who was born blind. And that it is not inconsistent with innocence, is also proved from the fact that Jesus Himself suffered. Job, too, is a notable instance of this fact. True, his friends believed he had sinned, and tried to bring him to confess it. He was prepared to admit that God was the author of it, but he protested that he was innocent. Why God should so afflict him was the problem that caused him pain. He had no idea that he was the leading actor in a great drama, in which not only was his own character being tested and perfected, but a great truth of religion was being demonstrated.

One of the great questions of this book is: Is there such a thing as whole-hearted and self-forgetting service to God and man expressed in the sneering inquiry of the adversary, 'Doth Job fear God for naught?' And Job's patience and faith in the fiery trial is the grand answer to that question: 'Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him.' 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the Name of the Lord.' And though for a time he could not understand how or why it all was, yet he was assured that some time, either here or hereafter, God would vindicate his character. And as we read this history in the further light of Divine revelation, though Job might not see it as we do, the Divine purposes were accomplished. Job entered into fuller and richer life, not destroyed but purified by the fiery furnace. 'So the Lord blessed the latter end of Job more than at the beginning.'

Brethren, we have heard of the patience of Job and seen the end of the Lord, how that the Lord is full of pity and merciful. We read in the Acts of the Apostles how those in charge of the ship in which Paul was, on his last journey to Rome, being caught in a storm, 'let go four anchors and wished for the day.'

To those driven and tossed in the stormy sea of affliction, let me remind you of four great facts which we may well take as the anchors of our soul. First, remember suffering is not inconsistent with sonship, and may be a test and proof of it. Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth. Second, suffering is the common lot of man, and God who is faithful and wise, will adjust the trial, and in His own good time make also the way of escape. Third, suffering though for the present not joyous but grievous, yet afterwards it yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness to them that are exercised thereby. And lastly, in all the testing of human life we know that though clouds and darkness are round about God's providence, yet righteousness and judgment are the foundation of His throne.

Who fathoms the eternal thought?
Who talks of scheme and plan?
The Lord is God! He needeth not
The poor device of man.

And in the maddening maze of things
When tossed by storm and flood,
To one fixed ground my spirit clings,
I know that God is good.

Alise of Astra

By H. B. Marriott Watson

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Philip Temple, an Englishman, while travelling from Paris to Dormunde, met with a railway accident. He escaped injury, and while assisting in rescue work, found a beautiful young lady in the wreckage, whom he decides to have moved to save her life, and as the Castle of Waldthal is nearby, he takes her there ,and finally, after much difficulty, persuades the officers of the castle to take the lady in. Temple fails to learn the young lady's name, as she was still unconscious when carried into the castle. He learns from an officer that the Grand Duke, to whose castle he had the victim of the accident removed, has been dead three months, and an heir to his throne was expected to arrive that very night. Count Cavari, Chancellor of Eisenburg, sends for Temple, and after quite a number of mysterious questions, informs Temple that the young lady he brought to the castle has died from her injuries. Some hours later the ringing of bells announced the birth of the new heir to the throne, and the people were wild with joy, as the non-arrival of an heir would have placed Prince Albrecht of Suabia, a German, on the throne, and he was despised and hatred by the people. The Grand Duchess had not survived her ordeal, and passed away during the night, and the grand duchy thus was divided between joy and gloom. Temple seeks further information regarding the young lady whom he rescued from the wreck, and is informed that the police and officers at the Castle had been unable to establish the identity of the dead woman. Temple decides to spend some days in the Grand Duchy of Eisenburg, when he receives an urgent telegram from his mother, calling him to Somersetshire. Temple finds that he was summoned home owing to rumors that he had been injured in the train wreck, and after reassuring his mother on that point he returns to Eisenburg, and while on the way from his hotel to keep an appointment he lost his way and wandered into the Grand Duke's park. Princess Alise, whom he meets, warns him that he is on private property, and he is offering an apology when he is placed under arrest by three men and taken to the village prison. Temple was forced to spend two days in prison and allowed to confer with no one, but was then bailed out by the British consul, Mr. Wakeling, who was informed of Temple's plight. Temple was charged with attempting to abduct the infant Grand Duke. Temple decides to go fishing, and is fired upon by some unknown person. The bullet struck a bone in his head and glanced off, stunning him. He is found by Baron Favrinck, who has Temple returned to his hotel little the worse for his accident. A carriage containing the Grand Duke and the Princess was attacked on the day the infant ruler was proclaimed. Temple happened to be nearby, and offered assistance, and finally the Princess had to seek shelter in a warehouse after a wild drive, with a mob in close pursuit. The mob attacked the warehouse, and the Princess and Temple escape in a boat and reach the palace in safety. The Princess is profuse in her thanks, but Count Cavari gets the Englishman away from the palace in quick order. Temple decides to remain at Eisenburg, and learns that Herr Kartolen, who befriended him, is really Count Von Hauser, one of the conspirators against the young Grand Duke. Temple is bidden by a note from the Princess to take at the palace. Here he meets Count Cavari, who begs him to leave Eisenburg for his own good. Temple refuses, but tells the Chancellor of the two attempts that have already been made upon his life in Eisenburg. Count Cavari issues an order to have Temple deported, but the Princess refuses to sign the order. Temple rescues a young man from soldiers who were chasing him, and realizes later that the youth was one of the conspirators. Temple finds a package in his pocket containing a black pearl ring, and is at a loss to know how it came there.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Boar of the Odenstock.

Albrecht of Suabia! Of course, he ought to have understood and realized it earlier. Not that it was any concern of his. Yet stay; there was one way in which it might very well concern him. The government had endeavored to seize Albrecht on a charge of treason, and Temple had thwarted the officers of the law. He wondered if he had been recognized in the car, and to that wonder immediately succeeded the thought that in so small a place it would be in any event impossible to hide his tracks. And the awkwardness of the situation resided in the fact that he had become already suspect, 'ear-marked' by the Chancellor, who had now begun to strike. There was evidently room here for reflection.

He turned his attention to the pearl. The case must have been slipped into his pocket surreptitiously while he was in the Prince's hotel. He remembered that the unknown young man had left the room for a few minutes, and had returned in smiling spirits. The young man fascinated him, as he had begun to fascinate him from the other side of Von Hauser's table. And he was Albrecht! Assuredly, there seemed to be something in the Chancellor's contention, and Fate was pushing him pertinaciously and irrevocably into the camp of the conspirators. If Count Cavari had begun to move, as appeared likely, would not the obnoxious Englishman be among the proscribed? Temple was, of course, unaware of the Chancellor's design against him and of its frustration by the Regent. But he saw fully the risk he ran, and decided to make the necessary moves on the chessboard to meet it. He reclothed himself and sat into the morning writing; and what he had written he carefully folded into two envelopes, one of which was addressed to the British consul at Eisenburg and the other to an important member of parliament in England. Both letters, which were written on private paper and contained documents and information for provisional use in an emergency, he posted himself ere he retired for the night. As he undressed for the second time his mind swung back to Albrecht and to Lasheim, and he was troubled by vague thoughts of little Kuss. Heavily among his dreams moved little Kuss.

In the morning he took his resolution at once. All fingers were pointing in one direction. There was the Baron's invitation, there was the beautiful May weather, there was the odd adventure over-night, and there was—yes, he was honest enough to accept among his reasons that last one. Eisenburg had emptied itself for him, and he was drawn by a certain vague sentiment, an aberrant 'rotten romantic feeling,' as he phrased it, to Waldthal. At any rate, he left Eisenburg before midday in a slow train and ascended the valley in a holiday mood. He established himself in his old quarters in the Hotel du Cerf, and was made welcome with pleasure but without any effusion by Maillac. Dinner in the room over the babbling Larche in the fall of the day was exquisite; the lilac of the Wolfgangs was aflower superbly in the gardens, and gueldor roses and syringas whitened the shrubberies. Maillac, pleasant gossip, dribbled out his news at table.

Monsieur was aware that the Court was at Waldthal? It was said that Eisenburg air did not agree with the little Grand Duke. Monsieur could understand that, since His Highness had been born in the hills. Waldthal was his native air, and there he would naturally flourish. Her Highness the Regent was devoted. It was the best thing ever done to invest her with that august authority. His Excellency the Chancellor was in residence. His Excellency was looking rather white and careworn.

'I have no doubt he has plenty of responsibility on his shoulders,' observed Monsieur.

'Monsieur, terrible!' Maillac threw up his hands in an expressive gesture. 'It is said that he is much troubled with these malcontents, these revolutionary ingrates of the nether Odenstock'—he lowered his voice, and looked round—'His Honor the Baron's estates. They are foolish people, and ungrateful. They expect everything to go well always.' Every one knew that was impossible.

Temple wondered how far the escape of Prince Albrecht would contribute to the increased cares of the Chancellor. He must, he reflected, be by this time in full possession of the story, and would, doubtless, learn shortly, if he had not already learned, the identity of the man in a motor-car. Again his mind was deflected tangentially to little Kuss. He had an uneasy feeling about little Kuss as he looked back over his various meetings with the clerk.

Baron Favrinck had definitely referred to a shooting party, and to Temple had come prepared. He had bought the necessary arms in Eisenberg, and he had also his fishing-tackle. As the weather held still, the day following his arrival he resolved to try his luck in the pools of the upper Larche. The road to the Odenstock left the highway to the French frontier, and struck southward towards the gorges about a mile out of Waldthal, and some distance from the Castle. Here he was driving his rustic cart towards a mill which Maillac had recommended as a rendezvous, which he came upon the Regent riding with her attendants. There was a company of five or six, besides grooms, and the cavalcade made quite an imposing picture against the green of the wooded hill. There was an appalling incongruity between it and the farmer's cart which Temple was driving; but it did not appear that the Princess was aware of it. After the first glance of surprize she bowed as he saluted, and reined in, much to the evident astonishment of her entourage.

'You have not, then exhausted the beauties of Eisenburg, Sir Philip?' she said.

He indicated the fishing-tackle in the cart with a smile as he answered lightly:

'I hope to exhaust the Larche of some beauties before sunset.'

'Yes,' she mused, smiling. 'I remember things so well in England. It was always that sort of thing. But there are more important things in life,' she said, with a sigh. 'I don't know that you English ever realize that fully.'

'I can understand there may be things much more important,' said Temple, looking over her head at the Castle in the distance—'even for me, certainly for you,' he added.

'I have heard from my old friend the Duke of Collingham,' she said, after a momentary pause. 'He is coming to Eisenburg to take the bodies of his son and daughter-in-law back to England. They lie in the churchyard yonder. A melancholy journey, poor old man! He was ill at the time and could not come. That horrible night!' Her brows bent. 'It is strange after all these years that we should meet so, isn't it? I hope he will stay at the Castle.'

Temple murmured something sympathetic. 'My mother mentioned that he had called on her the other day,' he added.

The Princess looked at him alertly. 'Your mother!'

'My mother reigns in my stead at Templemore, while I trifle,' he explained, laughing. 'She wants me back, and I must go soon.'

'She wants you back,' she repeated. 'I can understand. Perhaps you should go.' Her memory followed up its thread, and she saw the thin-lipped, pallid Chancellor facing the storm as she flashed the deportation order before him.

'After exhausting the beauties of the Larche,' he suggested.

The Princess inclined her head, and rode off in the circle of her attendants, and he drove on, though he turned his body to look after them till they disappeared round a bend in the road. The streams offered him good sport, and he made a full basket. He lunched in the open, under the feathery larches, off sandwiches and he whipped the pools right up one of the gorges until the Larche was merely a torrent, and the shadows of evening were lengthening on the hills. Then he decided to 'call' on Baron Favrinck, whose chateau of Demarne overlooked this gorge, and to leave some trout upon him by way of a visiting card. As he entered the park his mind engaged in a comparison between it and his own place of Templemore. His thoughts returned with renewed force to Somersetshire and his mother; passing in their swift flight over the forests and mountains of Eisenburg, over the vineyard valleys, the Castle of Waldthal. . . .

For a moment they hung there, and then went on. He drew deep breaths of the spring air, and found it good; his full basket swung at his side. And there were the unexplored woods and the hunting of the boar. He reached the grim house with these considerations in his mind. He had not thought to find Baron Favrinck at home, but it appeared that he was, and Temple was conducted through a long corridor into a spacious and lofty chamber with blackened oak beams. At a table sat the Baron, writing. He rose on his guest's entrance, extended a hand in welcome, and admired the fish lightly.

'Yes, we have good-sized trout in our streams,' he said. 'These mountain trout are much the best to eat. They lack the muddy flavor of the low plains.'

Across the floor they chatted in this easy, social way for a few minutes, and then the Baron rose.

'I have something I should like to show you,' he said with bluff graciousness, and Temple followed where he led without a word.

Somewhere in the rear of the house, as he conjectured, Baron Favrinck turned the handle of a door, and ushered him into a large raftered room. It was probably of mediaeval date, and its prevailing character and color were resolutely mediaeval. The oak walls were hung with ancient firearms, with swords and bucklers, with casques and morions, and all the apparatus of a dead chivalry. Suits of armor stood here and there elevated on small platforms, like men-at-arms holding lance and spear, the hollow, empty-ringing cases of departed warriors, not even haunted by the ghosts of the past. The floor was free and unencumbered, an ample space, and benches ran crosswise at either end as if for the accommodation of spectators. To Temple the place bore the obvious aspect of a salle d'armes. He gazed about him with interest. The Baron shut the door.

'Do you fence?' he asked.

'I have done so,' replied the Englishman, 'though I am not an expert.'

'Try a bout,' said the Baron shortly, and took down two foils from the wall.

Temple smilingly accepted one, and doffed his coat. The two exchanged passes briskly for a little while, and then suddenly and unexpectedly the Baron disengaged and drew off.

'Did you learn in London?' he asked, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, gave an expressive 'Ah!'

'I think you had me at your mercy then,' remarked Sir Philip amiably.

The Baron grunted. 'Half a dozen times,' he said, putting up his foil. 'You were dead and done for from the first. It was easy to see from the way you shaped. Can you shoot?'

Now, no man, however amiable, and particularly if he be young, likes to have his prowess at games of skill and sport treated with open contempt, and Temple was somewhat nettled.

'A little,' he answered dryly.

Favrinck walked to a table on which were some cases, and returned with two revolvers.

'This is a small bore, but a true one,' he said, offering Temple cartridges. 'Shall we take thirty paces?'

He strode down the length of the room, and pulled out from the wall what appeared at first sight to be an easel. When he had rolled it on its wheels into the centre of the room Temple perceived it to be a small target. The Baron, having made this disposition, came back. He spoke now as curtly as ever.

'This mark is thirty paces. Try your weapon.'

Temple was a crack shot in the stubble, and he had also seen training in the militia. He lifted his arm indifferently and fired. The somber eyes of the Baron followed the shot.

'Good—a bull's-eye,' he said.

He lifted his own revolver and fired, obtaining a bull's-eye. Temple replied, and again scored a bull's-eye. The Baron followed with the same fortune; and the Englishman's third shot also went home. Favrinck dropped his weapon upon a table.

'Pray be seated, Sir Philip,' he said, in another tone of voice. 'I should like a talk with you.'

Temple stared at him curiously. He had begun to wonder at the eccentric behavior of his host. After all, it was somewhat childish play in which they had been indulging. He stared and saw a grim, set mask facing him with dusky eyes.

'You came to Waldthal owing to an accident some weeks ago, Sir Philip Temple,' said the Baron. 'You are still here. Am I to take it that it is the beauty of our grand-duchy that keeps you here?'

'My dear sir,' responded the Englishman sharply, 'you may assume what you like.'

The Baron nodded. 'I have already assumed that,' he said, 'as have others. The fact is, Sir Philip, your presence here is not considered desirable.'

Temple let a slight pause ensue. The scene before the Chancellor rebuilt itself for him in that moment. He was suspected by both parties.

'Is not considered desirable by Baron Favrinck?' he suggested.

'That is quite sufficient,' said the other.

'Then,' said Temple with dry sarcasm, 'as I am not wanted by Baron Favrinck, it is quite clear that I must leave the country.'

'It is too late for that,' said the Baron harshly.

'What is it you mean?' inquired the Englishman, with a frown.

'If you had gone earlier I would not have objected. I would have wiped the matter out, to save argument. But it is too late. Look you, Sir Philip, on what grounds you meddle with our affairs I neither know nor care. It suffices for me that you do. You are, so far as I see, a confidential agent of the Palace. If you are not I don't care. I can't take any risks.'

Temple smiled. The situation had its amusing face.

'I am supposed to be employed by Count Cavari to keep an eye on Baron Favrinck?' he asked.

His smile ruffled the calm of the older man.

'You entered Eisenburg at a critical moment,' he retorted, with some ferocity of manner. 'You have been associated with the Palace, you have been seen with Palace spies, and there was that occasion when you pretended to have blundered into our room. The result of that is here and now,' he said, stormily dashing his huge hand on the table. 'We have reason to believe that warrants have been issued for the arrest of certain people, and I am informed to-day that an attempt was made to put one of the warrants into force last night. It follows directly on your appearance at the rooms in the Platz. I tell you, sir, the time has gone by for your withdrawal. You must go in another way, and now!'

He thundered on the last word, and his moody eyes gleamed red. It was the boar of the Odenstock now at last, with his bristles and his savage eyes and his tusks. Temple was conscious of the difficulties of the position. It was absurd, of course, but so were the Middle Ages; and the Middle Ages were also barbarous. He was in an atmosphere of mediaevalism in that room. His mind and his body grew taut suddenly.

'You propose,' said he, 'because of these suspicions of yours to kill me now?'

'Yes,' said the Boar. 'But you have your chance. You are no good with the rapier. You could not have survived ten passes—I proved that. You have your chance with the pistols. You're a pretty shot. Thirty paces.'

'And if,' said Temple, 'I am fortunate enough to kill you?'

'There is a door at the end of the room into the shrubbery and the forest. Never fear, no one of the servants dares interfere with my orders. You will be safe. And as for me,' he smiled grimly, 'I shan't care in that event what happens in Eisenburg.'

His manner showed no sign of anticipating such a fate. He was a confident boar. Temple's blood ran warmer in a swift wave of anger.

'I protest. This is preposterous,' he declared hotly. 'Why should I unnecessarily expose my life because of your groundless and ludicrous suspicions? I know no more of your politics than I care for them. A plague on both your houses!' he ended furiously.

But, furious as he was, he kept his nerve. The hand that took the revolver from the Boar's fingers was firm enough, and his will behind it all was cold and strong.

'One shot at thirty paces will suffice,' said the Baron coolly.

Temple cast a rapid glance about the room. It lay in the modulated light of a late May afternoon. A series of questions knocked on his consciousness, beseeching entrance and answer; and at the end he saw no answer for any of them—only a ridiculous body stretched in a ridiculous mediaeval room in silence. Why was it that either he or the Baron was to serve as that body? The whole thing was preposterous. He was out in the valleys of the Odenstock whipping for trout. He passed the cavalcade of the Princess Regent. The old Duke of Collingham somehow tumbled vaguely through his memory. It was a jumbled memory of flashes; but when he looked down the chamber and saw the Boar with his tusks he stiffened, all memories suddenly shed. He was there on business, looking over thirty paces with a serene and calculating eye, and looking also with a certain intensity of interest and anger. The Baron lifted an arm.

'That clock will strike within a minute,' he said in guttural English. 'We will fire then.'

Temple made no answer. His eyes were on his adversary, intent and narrowed to that single object. Outside of it there was nothing, either for eyes or ears or mind. If it is possible to reduce the brain to a blankness, he had accomplished it then; the machinery, as it were, had ceased. It had congealed in that act of sigh and waiting. Nor was the passage of time apparent. It needs consciousness to interpret what is merely a form of thought. Within the sixty seconds might have been compassed an aeon or a moment. Time had ceased to exist; it was empty space, infinity, nothingness. Then a sound broke on the silence, and the Baron's face twitched as his glance slid towards the opening door. In the aperture stood Count von Hauser.

He took in the scene in a flash. The men stood motionless at the measured distance, though no hand was raised, no weapon leveled. Von Hauser moved forward without speaking, and stepped into the direct range between the duelists.

'I have no wish to be riddled from both sides,' he said, 'but I fancy I may rely upon your discretion.'

As he finished the clock struck. The Baron threw his revolver noisily on the table, and approached, his face moving ferociously. The Boar had two enemies for his tusks. The only sign of the crisis visible in Temple was a slightly longer indrawing of the breath.

'I am instructed,' said Von Hauser, with a little ceremonious bow to Temple, 'to render formally his Highness's thanks for your great service to him last night.'

The Boar, gnashing his teeth and foaming, as we must conceive him, stopped midway and glared out of red eyes.

'What?' he roared.

Von Hauser looked at him a little coldly. 'Sir Philip Temple was instrumental last night, at considerable risk to himself, in saving Prince Albrecht from the secret police of the Palace.'

The Baron's jaw dropped. 'Caspar sent me word that the warrant was issued, but I did not believe it would be served. I did not think he would have dared.' He was silent. 'Then if he has issued that warrant, he would not hesitate over us.'

'If it suits his purpose,' said the Count. 'But having failed of the Prince, he may not desire to go farther just now. We are possibly safe.'

'Safe!' Favrinck repeated with scorn. 'There is no place they would dare take me. The Wolfgangs know better.'

'But this is Cavari, who perhaps knows worse,' suggested Von Hauser mildly, and turned his attention to Temple.

The Baron's eyes turned with him. 'Why did you not tell this story of last night?' asked the Boar abruptly.

'I fancy,' said the Englishman after a moment, 'because I considered you incapable of comprehending.'

'A frown deepened on Favrinck's dark face; it was almost as if the lips would lift over the fangs; and then he put back his head and burst into a loud explosion of laughter.

Laughter seemed incongrous in the Boar, but this was hardly laughter; it was a playful roar.

'What a joke! What an excellent joke!' he exclaimed. 'At each other's throats all over a misapprehension! I shall always remember that. Heavens, to think of the time and temper I've wasted.'

"I think,' remarked Von Hauser dryly, 'that Sir Philip also requires some sympathy.'

'He shall have his turn; he shall hunt the boar,' said the Baron, with his laugh. 'Sir Philip, you shall have a shot at me when you will.'

'I wonder,' said Temple, who had been listening quietly—'I wonder why, believing what you did, you gave me a chance, why you discarded the rapier.'

The Baron looked bluffly at him. 'It would not have been fair or equitable,' he said.

'Yet you were confident of coming out right with pistols,' suggested Temple.

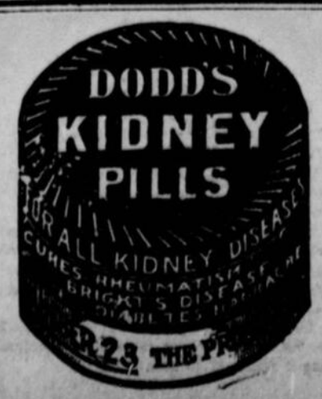
'Ah, my friend, the margin was all right,' said the Boar good-humoredly, 'I take no risks.' Which, when he came to consider it tickled Temple's fancy.

(To be Continued.)

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are not a new and untried remedy—our grandfathers used them. Half a century ago, before Confederation, they were on sale in nearly every drug or general store in the Canada of that day, and were the recognized cure in thousands of homes for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism and Kidney and Liver Troubles. To-day they are just as effective, just as reliable as ever, and nothing better has yet been devised to

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FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS.

Sir William Hartley has presented a wireless telegraphy plant to Liverpool University.

Earl Stanhope has give instructions for the sale of his Derbyshire estates of 2,500 acres.

Large numbers of visitors are being attracted to Spalding, in the Lincolnshire Fens, where there is a field of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 tulips in bloom.

Sir George Martin, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral is to be given the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. by Oxford University, in recognition of his services to ecclesiastical music.

Nottingham City Council has decided to take export advice as to the possibility of using water power from the Colwick and Beeston Weirs, in the Trent, for generating electricity.

It has been decided to hold parades of representative types of English and Continental breeds of horses at the close end of each performance at the forthcoming International Horse Show at Olympia.

Captain G. A. Broad, R.N., M.V.O., has been appointed Keeper of the Cottage, Virginia Water, Windsor Park, in place of the late Sir David Welch, R.N., who had charge of the brig in which the Royal children were taught seamanship.

Built in 1799, the Broad Bridge, Dunmow, is marked for demolition. A massive structure in oak, the upper part is still in good condition, but the supports have been undermined. A bridge of iron and concrete will take its place.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Incorporated Association of Hotels and Restaurants, at a meeting in London recently, decided to promote a Bill to amend the Shops Act so as to exempt those engaged in hotels, restaurants, and places for the sale of refreshments from its provisions.

From the terrace of the House of Commons recently a number of M.P.'s watched a test of a new life-saving jacket and lifebelt, invented by Mr. William Carrol. It is claimed that the jacket, in the pockets of which milk, oranges, and provisions can be secured, renders drowning impossible.

Mr. W. Blake Odgers, K.C., Director of Legal Education, and one of the most eminent living authorities on jurisprudence, has been appointed Recorder of Bristol, in succession to the late Mr. E. J. Castle, K.C. Mr. Blake Odgers was born in 1849, and in 1900 became Recorder of Plymouth, his native place.

Hardham Priory, near Pulborough, a fine old mansion dating to the thirteenth century, was destroyed by fire early recently, Mr. J. D. Ays and his family and servants escaping in their night attire. The fire is attributed to the overheating of an oak beam in the kitchen.

A report issued by the Board of Agriculture describes experiments in the cultivation of sugar-beet carried out last year in seven centres in England, and gives as a conclusion that beet with a high sugar content can be grown in England, and give yields equalling, if not exceeding those obtained on the Continent.

Signatures are being received in the Lobby of the House of Commons to the following suggested resolution for limiting speeches: A member intending to take part in debate may give his name to the Speaker, mentioning the length of time which he proposes to occupy. Mr. Speaker, on calling on him, will then state to the House the time which the member has specified.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

Mr. W. B. Blaikie unveiled a memorial on Castle Esplanade, Edinburgh, erected to mark the spot where witches were formerly burned.

Lady Clenconner, wife of the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, has presented a pipe organ to Traquair Church.

The Glasgow Tramways Committee have reaffirmed their recommendation to the corporation that the proposal to run an all-night service of cars be not entertained.

Alleged to have sold tweed to which the false trade description "Real Kerry Tweed was applied, Daniel Henderson was, at Edinburgh, fined £30 or sixty days' imprisonment.

Scottish insurance societies are applying for a Provisional Order authorizing them to prepare a scheme for their employees as a substitute for the National Insurance Act provisions.

Sir John A. Simon, K.C.V.O., M.P., Solicitor-General for England, has accepted the invitation of the Council to become president of the Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club for next year, in succession to the Archbishop of York.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow has received a communication from the Board of Admiralty that upon the occasion of the cornet celebrations in August it will send to Glasgow three or for battleships, two cruisers, and a torpedo boat flotilla.

A resolution protesting against the action of the Magistrates in granting licenses to four music halls and calling upon the Confirmation Court to refuse to confirm the licenses referred to was passed at a meeting of the Glasgow North Western District Lodge of Good Templats.

In connection with the celebration of the centenary of the inauguration of steam navigation, the Corporation of Glasgow have authorized an exhibition to be held in Kelvin Grove Museum from July 1 to Dec. 31 illustrating the history and development of the application of steam to marine propulsion.

At the annual conference of the Young Scots Society in Edinburgh a resolution was adopted calling upon the Government to pass a Scottish measure of Home Rule next session. At the dinner which followed the conference the Right Hon. James Caldwell said they must get their rights now or they would not get them at all.

A gruesome tragedy was discovered recently in a respectable house in Kilsyth, Stirlingshire. Two sisters who occupy the house had not been seen for some time, and the door being forced the younger Miss Marshall, aged 52, was found dead from starvation; and the other, aged 60, insensible from want of food. The woman is in a dreadfully emaciated condition and is not expected to recover.

In Edinburgh the disposal of the dials of the old St. Giles's clock is causing some perplexity. They are over 9ft. in diameter and too large to be taken into the Municipal Museum. The question has been before a meeting of a sub-committee of the town council, and it was agreed, before coming to a decision, that the members should inspect them in their present position on the roof of St. Giles.

The Atholl family do a great deal to foster the Gaelic language, and for this purpose the Duke of Atholl offers annally valuable prizes. At the annual examination there was a large turnout of competitors from most of the districts on the Atholl estates. The examiners were the Rev. D. Lamont, of the parish church, and the Rev. H. MacCallum, of the United Free Church. Prizes were awarded to girls and boys after a pretty severe test in Gaelic reading, recitation, and translation.

IRISH NEWS.

Fishing in the Shannon, near Banagher, a few days ago, Mr. Kilroe, Shannon Harbour, killed a pike weighing 38lb.

The death has occured at Inchicore of Mr. G. Banim, who took a prominent part in the '67 Movement. He was a son of Mr. E. Banim, Inchicore, and enjoyed an extensive popularity. He was present at the rising at Tallaght.

A "drive" is reported of 500 head of cattle from lands at Ballygohan, in the Timeragh district of co. Sligo, belonging to Sir Gilbert King, but which have been in the hands of the Estates Commissioners for a considerable time. The cattle were recovered. The police force in the district has been increased. No arrests have been made.

The scheme of the proposed Derry to Cookstown Railway was explained at a public meeting in Cookstown. The line is to be fifty-two to fifty-four miles long, and will connect with the present broad gauge of the Midland Railway. The cost is estimated at £350,000, of which, its is thought, the Development Commissioners will contribute £100,000. Failing this aid, it is feared the project cannot go through.

Mrs. Kitty Campbell, of Louth village, who in 103 years of age, is the oldest Gaelic speaker in that county. She has a distinct recollection of the famous 'Wild' Goose Lodge" burning, which took place in 1817, within a few miles of her home. Her second eldest daughter, who is still living with her, is over seventy-two. Her retention of the language is wonderful as it has not been spoken in the district for over fifty or sixty years past.

Colonel M'Calmont has asked the Prime Minister whether the Union Jack is the emblem of the nation rather than the Sovereign, and, if that is so, in the event of the Government of Ireland Bill becoming law, whether it will be competent for the Irish Parliament to eliminate the cross of St. Patrick from the national flag. The Prime Minister replied: The Union Jack was established by Royal proclamation under the Act of Union, and is as much a matter of prerogative as the Royal Standard.'

The Tipperary Guardians passed a resolution proposed by Mr. Murnane, Chairman of the Rural Council congratulating Mr. Redmond and the Irish Party on the triumphant result of the second reading of the Home Rule Bill 'by a three figure majority.' The proposer said the present was a most critical epoch in the history of the country, and it was urgent and fitting that the Irish people should record their appreciation of the Party's work. The resolution also conveyed to Mr. Asquith Ireland's gratitude for his work.

When a letter from the Local Government Board was read at the Athy Board of Guardian's meeting urging the necessity of carrying out the Vaccination Act in the district, Mr. M'Loughlin reminded the Board that they "may" prosecute objecting parents. "May," he said, was the word in the Act—not "must." Mr. Malone stated his view that the Irish doctors insisted on vaccination because they got 1s. a case. It was decided to take no action pending the occurrence of a case of conscientious objection.

Anticipating the establishment of a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin in the near future and realising the lack of adequate hotel accommodation in the Irish metropolis, Richard Croker has engineered a scheme by which it is proposed to put up a building close by the Irish Parliament House that will rival in equipment the Waldorf-Astoria in New-York. It is estimated that this venture of the ex-Tammany leader will cost about $1,000,000 and that its architectural design will surpass anything that has been seen in the United Kingdom.

WELSH ITEMS.

It is officially announced that the King and Queen will visit Cardiff to lay the foundation stone of the Welsh National Museum on Wednesday, June 26 next.

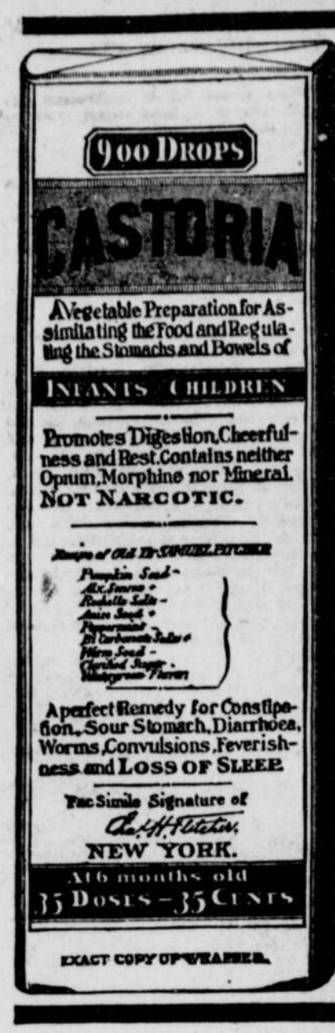
South Wales miners are so dissatisfied with the first award under the Minimum Wage Act that some of the Executive proposed to call upon the independent chairman of the Board to resign.

Three motor-cars, each fully laden, were driven last week-end to the summit of the Great Orme's Head without difficulty or mishap. Most of the cars which have been driven up the head and hitherto have not gone beyond the plateau near the cable tramway's engine-house.

Mr. George Askew, who has been the principal keeper of the Great Orme's Head Lighthouse since 1900, has just resigned, his place being taken by Mr. A. Morgan. Mr. Askew has spent fifty years in lighthouse work. He first came to Llandudno in 1869, and afterwards went away for some years, returning as the principal keeper.

Captain A. C. Caines, of Swansea, has invented a safety vessel which he claims to be unsinkable. The model which has taken him a year or more to contruct, shows a kind of airtight belt round the hull of the craft. The belt, which brings out the hull in a curve, consists of a range of airtight compartments along its whole length, and the inventor claims that if the ship was cut in two it could not sink.

The Wesleyan Second North Wales Synod meeting at Llangwst passed a resolution regretting "the new orders of the War Office permitting rifle exercises by the Territorial Army on Sunday," and calling upon the Government to "respect the convictions of the Christian Churches of the land concerning the observance of the Lord's Day. 'And, further, while appreciating physical training and exercises, the meeting strongly disapproves of the efforts made under the garb of certain institutions—such as the Boy Scouts—to unstill into the children of our country a military spirit. This, in the opinion of the meeting, strongly hinders the growth of the spirit of peace and arbitration among the nations.'



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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HIS PRODUCT.

Luther Burbank, 'the wizard of horticulture,' is subjected to constant annoyance at home and abroad by obtrusive and inquisitive strangers. He was walking on the street in San Francisco recently when one of them seized him by his arm, captured his reluctant hand and pumped it vigorously.

'How are you, Burbank? How are you?' he inquired effusively. 'What miracle are you working on now?'

'Well—it's a secret,' replied the expert; 'but I don't mind telling you. I'm grafting milkweed on egg-plant!'

'Yes—yes. What do you expect to produce?'

'Custard!' — Philadelphia 'Saturday Evening Post.'

The greater the irritation in the throat the more distressing the cough becomes. Coughing is the effort of Nature to expel this irritating substance from the air passages. Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will heal the inflamed parts, which exude mucous, and restore them to a healthy state, the cough disappearing under the curative effects of the medicine. It is pleasant to the taste, and the price, 25 cents, is within the reach of all.

CONSIDERATE6

With the coming of spring, it is said, those who own motor cars in a certain section of Massachusetts operate them with considerably less speed, not, however, always because of the county ordinances, or out of consideration for their fellow-citizens' safety. On one occasion two motorists were crawling up a highway where lately a friend (then riding with one of them) knew they had formerly gone at top speed. The friend asked why the car was run so slowly.

'Why,' explained the driver of the car, with perfect naivete, 'everybody's carrying home garden tools now, and you can't run over a man without risking a puncture.'—'Lippincott's.'

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

'RATS.'

A school concert, of all things! Four little girls were dressed to represent the word 'Star,' and each had one letter of that word pinned on to her snowy-white dress. Each letter began the verse of a touching little song.

'Now, my dears,' said the mistress, 'form yourselves in position, and wait until the curtain goes up.'

The little girls did as they were told, and while the piano played the accompaniment the curtain went up.

Instead of applause to greet the little girls, howls from the audience met them.

'Rats!' was the word they spelled, not 'Star.'—London 'Answers.'

Cardinal Gibbons was discussing Gilmore and his band. 'Gilmore,' said the Cardinal, 'was famous for his playing of Mozart's "Twelfth Mass." On one occasion he played it in a North Carolina town, and next day the local paper announced that he "rendered with great effect Mozart's Twelfth Massachusetts."'—'Popular Magazine.'

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

Down the winding country road walked a strange trio—a comely and perfectly composed looking maiden and two men, on each of whose faces one could perceive the influence of jealousy. Their names were Miss Jones, Mr. Brown and Mr. Robinson. Suddenly a severe thunderstorm came on. Lightning flashed, and Mr. Brown remarked that he was frightened. Here was Robinson's chance. 'What are you afraid of?' he answered, contemptuously. 'I am as cool as can be. 'Why, of course,' answered the astute Brown. 'If I were alone I should be the same, but I am afraid for Miss Jones in this lightning. You see she is so attractive. Robinson is still a bachelor, but Brown is not.—Glasgow 'News.'

A Pill for All Seasons.—Winter and summer, in any latitude, whether in torrid zone or Arctic temperature, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be depended upon to do their work. The dyspeptic will find them a friend always, and should carry them with him everywhere. They are made to withstand any climate, and are warranted to keep their freshness and strength. They do not grow stale, a quality not possessed in many pills now on the market.

HAVING FUN.

(From the 'Sandpiper.')

The brilliant wit of the Bar looked at the moon-faced farm laborer and winked at his friends and whispered, 'Now, we'll have some fun.'

'Have you been married?' he began.

'Ye-e-es,' stammered the laborer, 'once.'

'Whom did you marry?'

'A w-w-woman, sir.'

'Come, my good man, of course it was a woman. Did you ever hear of any one marrying a man?'

'Ye-e-es, sir, my sister did.'

A Corrector of Pulmonary Troubles.—Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in curing disorders of the respiratory processes, but the best testimonial is experience, and the Oil is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders, with the certainty that they will find relief. It will allay inflammation in the bronchial tubes as no other preparation can.

HIS LESSON.

'Why don't you give your wife an allowance?'

'I did once, and she spent it before I could borrow it back.'—Washington 'Herald.'

Strangled with Asthma is the only expression that seems to convey what is endured from an attack of this trouble. The relief from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is beyond measure. Where all was suffering there comes comfort and rest. Breathing becomes normal, and the bronchial tubes completely cleared. This unequalled remedy is worth many times its price to all who use it.

A MAIL ORDER.

A suit having been brought against a defendant, his counsel interposed a demurrer that had the effect to throw it out of court. Soon afterward the same lawyer was elected to congress, and while at his post of duty he was surprised one day to receive a letter from his former client, saying: 'I am sued again. Please send me another one of them things they call demurrers.' —'Code and Comment.'

Doan's Kidney Pills

Are the Best Remedy In The World FOR BACKACHE.

Many people fail to understand the significance of a lame, weak, sore or aching back.

You overtax the kidneys—give them more work than they can possibly do—then they cry out in protest through the pain in the back.

Backache is simply kidneyache and the best remedy in the world for backache and all kidney troubles is Doan's Kidney Pills.

We have thousands of testimonials from all quarters of the globe to prove this. Here is one from a party who used them in England, but who is now a resident of Canada.

Mr. P. R. Glanville, Wycliffe, B.C., writes:—"When living in the 'Old Country,' three years ago, I suffered severely from pains in the back, and had to give up work. The pain was so bad that when I stooped down to pick anything up, I felt my back must break. I tried all sorts of remedies and several doctors, but all to no purpose. One day I read of Doan's Kidney Pills, and thought I might as well try them, and to my surprise, before I was half through one box the backache had entirely disappeared, and it has not caused me any trouble since. I always keep "Doan's" in the house and shall always recommend them to all sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

QUESTIONS AND 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 inquiry 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.

'WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG, MAGGIE.'

M.H. is thanked for sending copy of verses of the old song asked for by J.M.A.

I wandered to-day to the hill, Maggie,
To watch the scene below,
The creek, and the creaking old mill, Maggie,
As we used to long ago.
The green grove is gone from the hill, Maggie,
Where first the daisies sprung,
And the creaking old mill is still, Maggie,
Since you and I were young.

CHORUS—

And now we are aged and grey, Maggie,
And the trials of life nearly done.
Let us sing of the days that are gone, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

A city so silent and lone, Maggie,
Where the young, the gay and the blest,
In polished white mansions of stone, Maggie,
Have each found a place of rest
Is built where the birds used to play, Maggie,
And joined in the songs that were sung,
For we sang as gay as they, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

They say I am feeble with age, Maggie,
My steps are less sprightly than then,
My face is a well-written page, Maggie,
But time alone was the pen;
They say we are aged and grey, Maggie,
As spray by the white breakers flung,
But to me you're as fair as you were, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

LEEDLE YAWCOB STRAUSS.

Mr. Frank W. Porter, Dresden, and Miss Lillian A. Wathen, Richibucto, kindly send the following poem asked for by a 'Westmount Subscriber.'

I haf von funny leedle poy
Vot gomes schust to mine knee,
Der queerest schap, der createst rogue,
As efer you dit see.
He runs und schumps und schmashes dings
In all barts off der house—
But vot off dot? He vas mine son,
Mine leedle Yawcob Strauss.

He gets der measles und der mumbs,
Und eferyding dot's oudt;
He shtills mine glass off lager beer,
Poots schnuff indo mine kraut;
He fills mine pipe mit Limburg cheese—
Dot vos der roughest chouse—
I'd take dot vrom no oder boy
But leedle Yawcob Strauss.

He dakes der milkban for a dhrum,
Und cuts mine cane in dwo
To make der sticks to beat it mit—
Mine cracious, dot vas drue!
I dinks mine hed vas schplit abart,
He kicks oup sooch a touse—
But nefer mind, der poys vas few
Like dot young Yawcob Strauss.

He asks me questions such as dose:
Who baints mine nose so red?
Who vos it cuts dot schmoodth place oudt
Vrom der hair upon my hed?
Und vhere der plaze goes vrom der lamp
Vene'er der glim I douse?
How gan I all dose dings eggsblain
To dot schmall Yawcob Strauss?

I somedimes dink I schall go vild
Mit sooch a crazy poy,
Und vish vonce more I gould haf rest
Und beaceful dimes enshoy;
But ven he vas ashleep in ped,
So quiet as a mouse,
I prays der Lord, 'Dake anydings,
But leaf det Yawcob Strauss.'

—Charles Follen Adams.

ODDFELLOWS AND KNIGHTS.

New Brunswick Subscriber.—Please give short sketches of the origin and aims of the Orders: 1, Oddfellows. 2, Knights of Pythias. Ans.—1. The Independent Order of Oddfellows is a benevolent and fraternal organization, dating in England from the 18th century. It was established in the United States in 1819, and in Canada about seventy-five years ago. The objects are to help the sick among the members, and their widows after their death. In Canada, a member of one of the lodges receives free medical treatment in illness, and a certain sum weekly, graduated according to the length of illness. One branch of the Oddfellows has optional life insurance. 2. The Knights of Pythias is a charitable and benevolent society, formed at Washington, D.C., in 1864. The name comes from the story of Damon and Pythias. Its objects are to help sick and distressed members, widows and orphans, and in one section of the fraternity there is life insurance on the mutual assessment plan.

Well, Well!



CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and DYOLA Booklet (3). The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

X., Newfoundland.—1. Please give a short description of the St. Lawrence River, noting especially the position of the Lachine Rapids and how ships pass them. Also, St. Peter's Lake, the Lake of One Thousand Isles, and whether the St. Mary Canal is on American or on Canadian land. 2. Explain the importance of Port Arthur and Fort William. Ans.—1. The St. Lawrence, from Lake Ontario to the Gulf is 760 miles long, and varies in width from less than a mile to three and four miles, and towards the Gulf to between fifty and sixty miles. Above Montreal the course is broken by the rapid of which the chief are the Cedar, Cascades, Long Sault, and Lachine, about thirty miles of rapids in all. The Lachine Rapids are nine miles above Montreal, and are overcome by means of a canal and locks. Lake St. Peter is an expansion of the St. Lawrence, thirty-five miles long, and ten miles at greatest breadth, between Montreal and Quebec, but nearer to the latter city. The Thousand Islands are situated in the expansion of the St. Lawrence, where it emerges from Lake Ontario, hence called the Lake of the Thousand Islands. There are two canals, called St. Mary's Canal, overcoming the rapids in the St. Mary's River, which connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron. One is on the American side, built in 1855, and the other, built in 1895, is on the Canadian side. 2. Port Arthur and Fort William are important primarily from their position as a distributing centre between East and West Canada. The harbor facilities of Fort William, and its position on Lake Superior at the head of the chain of lakes and rivers having their outlet in the Atlantic, make it a place of transhipment between lake and railway, of manufactured products, and of great quantities of grain from the West for eastern markets. Port Arthur has grain elevators, with capacity of millions of bushels. The town is on three railway lines.

KEEPING BREAD SWEET.

Mrs. M.—I should like to know what causes my bread to have a bad smell about four days after being baked. For about three days it is quite good, and then gives off a bad smell (but not sour), and sticks to the knife in cutting. I have tried different kinds of flour, and keeping the bread in different places. I generally keep it in a tin boiler in the pantry. About this time of year the trouble begins, and it keeps on til the Fall. Ans.—The trouble is probably due to mould. Keep the bread in a perfectly dry place. After taking it out of the baking pans, let it cool through before putting it away, otherwise a moisture will be formed which, with the warmth of the season, will start mouldiness. Always scald the receptacle in which the bread is kept, wipe dry, and air it in the sun, before putting a fresh lot of loaves in it. The flour, too, must be kept perfectly dry.

MY AIN COUNTRIE.

G. H., Minneapolis.—I am asking the favor of a poem with these lines in it: 'I hear nae Sawbath bell to wake the Sawbath morn.' My mother has been looking for it for months, but we fail to find it in our books. Ans.—The lines are from a poem, 'My Ain Countrie,' by Robert Gilfillan, a Scottish poet (1798-1850), as follows:

Oh! why left I my hame?
Why did I cross the deep?
Oh! why left I the land
Where my forefathers sleep?
I sigh for Scotia's shore,
And I gaze across the sea,
But I canna get a blink
O' my ain countrie.

The palm-tree waveth high,
And fair the myrtle springs;
And to the Indian maid
The bulbul sweetly sings.
But I dinna see the broom,
Wi' its tassels on the lea;
Nor hear the linties' sang
O' my ain countrie.

Oh! here no Sabbath bell
Awakes the Sabbath morn,
Nor sang of reapers heard
Amang the yellow corn;
For the tyrant's voice is here,
And the wail o' slaverie;
But the sun o' freedom shines
In my ain countrie.

There's a hope for every woe,
And a balm for every pain,
But the first joys of our heart
Come never back again.
There's a track upon the deep,
And a path across the sea;
But for me there's nae return
To my ain countrie.

THE LITTLE BROWN CHURCH.

M.J.C., Prince Edward Island; Miss Annie Stewart, Abingdon; Miss Winnie Wheeler, Chilliwack; Mrs. D. W. Morrison, High River, and Mrs. J. Holder, Iberville, kindly sends the verses asked for by Mrs. H. J.:—

There's a church in the valley by the wildwood,
No lovelier place in the dale,
No spot is so dear to my childhood
As the little brown church in the vale.

CHORUS—

Oh! come, come, come, come,
Come to the church by the wildwood,
Oh, come to the church in the dale,
No spot is so dear to my childhood,
As the little brown church in the vale.

How sweet on a bright Sabbath morning,
To list to the clear ringing bell,
Its tones so sweetly are calling,
Oh, come to the church in the vale.

There close by the church in the valley,
Lies one that I loved so well,
She sleeps, sweetly sleeps 'neath the willow,
Disturb not her rest in the vale.

There, there, by the side of that loved one,
'Neath the tree where the wild flowers bloom,
Where the farewell hymn shall be chanted,
I shall rest by her side in the tomb.

From the church in the valley by the wildwood,
When day fades away into night,
I would fain from this spot of my childhood,
Wing my way to the mansions of light.

'ONE BULLET'S WORK.'

Miss Winnifred Jackman is thanked cordially for a copy of the poem asked for by a Prince Edward Island reader. As the poem is too long to be printed in this department it has been forwarded.

QUOTATION.

Ignoramus.—Please inform me who is the author, and from what poem the following extract is taken. — 'Hope springs eternal in the human breast' ? Ans.—The line is from Alexander Pope's 'Essay on Man' (Epistle 1, Line 95).

TO SMOKE HAMS.

A.V.—Please give some simple method of home smoking hams, in a box or barrel. Ans.—A crock is better than a barrel for pickling the hams. Allow the hog to thoroughly cool before cutting. Sprinkle the bottom of the crock with fine salt, and rub salt into the fleshy side of each ham. Pack the hams in the crock, and after three days cover with brine made as follows: Boil together eight gallons of water, twelve lbs. salt, three lbs. sugar, three oz. of saltpetre, and three teaspoonfuls of concentrated lye; skim, cool, and pour over the meat. Leave in the brine four to six weeks. Wipe each ham dry with a cloth. Hang up in the smoking room, which may be made from a large packing case, and use only hardwood to produce the smoke. Leave from nine days to two weeks, according to how the smoke is kept up.

MINISTER PRAISES ZAM-BUK

Tells How It Cured His Wife's Bad Sore.

When Everything Else Had Failed

The Rev. Henry J. Munton, of Blackfalds, Alta., writes: 'My wife had a very bad sore foot, which it seemed impossible to get anything to heal. The sore would heal to a certain point and then fester again, and so on. I procured a box of Zam-Buk, and after persevering with this herbal balm for some time the sore was completely healed.

'We were so grateful for this cure, and Zam-Buk acted so differently to any other of the numerous remedies we had tried that I thought you ought to know of this case. I have since recommended Zam-Buk to several of my parishioners, and it always gives satisfaction.'

Another instance in which Zam-Buk proved of unequalled value is told by Mr. N. L. Gerry, of Brandon, Man. He says: 'I had my left foot run over by a waggon loaded with wheat. The foot was very badly crushed, and my little toe and the next toe were laid open. I applied Zam-Buk, and only had to miss work for two days. Zam-Buk healed the wounds so quickly that on the third day I was able to put on my boot and walk to my work. In a very short time my toes were quite healed, and the foot is now as sound as ever, thanks to Zam-Buk.'

Just as good for chronic sores, ulcers, piles, blood poison, burns, scalds, eruptions, eczema, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box at all druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Try Zam-Buk Soap, too, 25c. per tablet.

Local wholesale depot, 144 Craig street west.

FOREIGNERS NATURALIZED.

G.W.—1. Can a foreigner coming to Canada become naturalized on arrival? If not, how long residence is required? 2. Is a British subject coming from any part of the Empire considered a foreigner? Ans.—1. A three years' residence. 2. No.

IN WHAT HYMN-BOOK ?

M.M.W. wants to know in what Hymn Book she can find the hymn, which begins as follows:

'The sands have been long washed in the footprints
Of the stranger on Galilee's shore;
And the voice that soothed the rough billows
Shall be heard in Judea no more.
But the path of the lone Galilean
With joy shall I follow to-day,
For the toils of the road will seem nothing,
When I get to the end of the way.'

OF POST MORTEM PRAISES.

A 'Witness' Reader is indebted to Miss A. C. Coombe for the following poem:

I've noticed when a fellow dies, no matter what he's been—
A saintly chap, or one whose life was darkly steeped in sin—
His friends forget the bitter words they spoke but yesterday,
And now they find a multitude of pretty things to say.
I fancy when I go to rest some one will bring to light
Some kindly words or goodly act long buried out of sight:
But if it's all the same to you, just give to me instead
The bouquets while I'm living and the knocking when I'm dead.

Don't save your kisses to imprint upon my marble brow,
While countless maledictions are hurled upon me now;
Say just one kindly word to me while I mourn here alone,
And don't save all your eulogy to carve upon a stone!
What do I care if when I'm dead the Bloomingdale 'Gazette'
Gives me a write-up with a cut in mourning borders set:
It will not flatter me a bit, no matter what is said,
So kindly throw your bouquets now and knock me when I'm dead.

It may be fine, when one is dead, to have the folks talk so,
To have the flowers come in loads from relatives, you know;
It may be nice to have these things for those you leave behind,
But just as far as I'm concerned, I really do not mind.
I'm quite alive and well to-day, and while I linger here,
Lend me a helping hand at times—give me a word of cheer,
Just change the game a little bit; just kindly swab the decks,
For I will be no judge of flowers when I've cashed in my cheques.

—Louis E. Thayer.

ONTARIO HIGH SCHOOLS.

An Ontario Subscriber.—Does the Ontario Government allow to the trustees of a High School or Collegiate Institute towards the maintenance of that school a certain sum for each pupil in attendance in that school having passed the entrance examination? If so, how much is allowed yearly for each pupil? Ans.—Write for information to Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, Toronto, Ont.

5 Years' Rheumatism Really Cured!

Your Case Isn't Likely to be Worse, and Can Be Cured Quickly by Nerviline.

Here is the Proof.

"After being an enthusiastic user of Nerviline for years, I feel it my duty to tell you personally what your wonderful preparation has done for me.

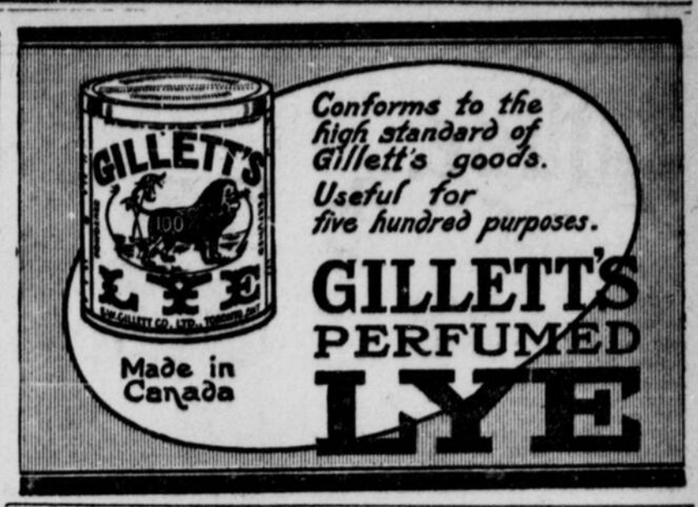
"I suffered torture from rheumatism and heart trouble, tried scores of so-called remedies, consulted for weeks and months with Toronto's most eminent physicians, but derived only slight benefit.

"A friend insisted on my using Nerviline, and to my surprise a vigorous rubbing of this powerful liniment eased the pains and reduced the stiffness in my joints. I continued to use Nerviline and was permanently cured. I am now perfectly well, and for three years have had no rheumatism at all. I know many families where no other medicine but Nerviline is kept—it is so useful in minor ailments like earache, toothache, neuralgia, coughs, colds, lumbago, and sciatica. I call Nerviline my 'Life Guard,' and urge all to try its merit."

Dec. 17, 113 Palmerston Avenue, Toronto.

(Signed) FLORA CHAPMAN.

It is almost criminal to keep on suffering when Nerviline can be had in any drug store. 50c. buys a large bottle, 25c. for the trial size. Prepared by The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.



A Subscriber's Daughter, Saskatchewan, asks if some one can give her a poem, 'The Preacher Down at Coles,' also one entitled 'Jennie McNeill,' a ballad of the bravery of a young girl during the time of the American Civil War. Another poem beginning, 'Ho, ho! Father Christmas, and how do you do?' is asked for.

ACKNOWLEDGED.

Copies of poems asked for have been received through the courtesy of Mr. George Young, Shigawake; Miss M. B. Caseley, Coleman Station; Miss Mary L. Crisp, Nova Scotia.

SMALL TREES FOR SHADE.

(Columbia 'Evening Dispatch.')

Prof. C. H. Goetz, of the forestry department in the State University, does not favor the planting of very large trees for shade. In a bulletin containing advice as to the planting of trees on Arbor Day he suggests that large trees, as a rule, suffer more from transplanting than small ones, and says that a large tree will continue to grow uninterruptedly and the sooner make a large one.

He counsels against planting any kind of a tree in any old place just for the sake of planting. Thought of its future development and care should be taken. Trees for transplanting, he says, should never be more than three inches in diameter. From one to three inches base measure is the best for most trees.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

JOHN LONG'S CAT.

Kenneth and George Leonard and the two little Miller boys felt proud because they were to sing at the meeting of the Ladies' Missionary Society. They had practised faithfully, and they felt sure that their song would be the very best thing on the programme.

'Well, how did the song go to-day?' Mr. Leonard inquired of his sons at supper.

'All right, I guess,' and George looked rather doubtfully at his mother.

'It went very nicely after the second start,' Mrs. Leonard explained. 'Our sons and their friends forgot their manners and started the song with chewing gum in their mouths. We had to stop the song and have the gum put away.'

The two boys looked ashamed, and exchanged glances that meant it was best to change the subject. 'There was a visitor at the meeting,' announced Kenneth.

'A visitor? Was she a stranger?' Mr. Leonard was always looking up strangers for the Sunday school. The boys laughed heartily at this question, and their father regarded them with a quiet smile.

'I guess he was a stranger to meetings,' George replied, when he could speak. 'It was a cat—John Long's cat. He walked in so dignified, and sat on the platform beside the president. He watched the ladies who talked, as if he understood every word they said.'

'The subject was "Turkey," and perhaps he thought the turkey would be passed, and he would get some,' remarked Kenneth, and the laughing started again.

'I can tell something more about that cat,' Mrs. Leonard said quietly.

'What?' and the two boys looked at her with expectation.

'He knew how to behave well, if he had never been to meeting before. He never mewed once, but four boys talked and disturbed one of the speakers. He sat very quietly, but four boys behind me wiggled and wiggled, and one of them snickered out loud. I think the cat can teach those boys some "meeting manners."'

The boys were sober by this time. 'I'll show you next Sunday that I can behave in church just as good as any cat,' Kenneth declared.

'I will, too,' George echoed, for he always did just like Kenneth.—'The Child's Gem.'

The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week ragin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9232.—DRESS FOR HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

The attractive and becoming house dress here shown embodies convenience and comfort, and is easily adjusted. The waist and skirt are joined to the belt and close at the side. The sleeve may be finished in elbow length or in full length and closed at the inner seam with buttons and buttonholes. The usual cotton goods, such as gingham, percale, India linen and chambray may be used for this model. The fulness of the waist is gathered into the belt, the yoke on the back may be omitted. The skirt has nine gores and may be finished with inverted plait or gathered fulness at the centre back. The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 9 5-8 yards of 24-inch material for the 36-inch size.



9279.—A PRETTY SUMMER GOWN

White serge, with trimming of macrame lace, is here shown. The peplum forms a most effective waist finish. The collar with its points crossing over the back is pleasing. The pattern, suitable for wash goods, silk or cloth, is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. It requires 9 1-4 yards of 24-inch material for the 36-inch size.



9252.—LADIES' 'OVER-ALL' HOUSE DRESS.

Striped percale, gingham, seer sucker, galatea or similar fabrics are best suited to this design, which will fill all the requirements of a good work dress. It is easily adjusted and comfortable, and hence to make. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 24, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 4 3-4 yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size.



Men's Negligee Shirt.

With a good fitting pattern, nothing could be more simple to make than the negligee shirt. The model illustrated above is made with detachable collar and with cuffs that may be permanent or detachable.

Madras, poreee silk, gingham and percale are the materials usually selected for making shirts, but for good serviceable wear it would be wise to select gingham or percale.

The pattern, No. 580, is cut in sizes 32 to 50 inches breast measure. Medium size 3 7/8 yds of 36 inch material



GIRLS' DRESS, WITH BODY AND SLEEVE IN ONE.

White linen was used for this model, embroidered in blue. The closing is at the side, but may be made at the centre back if preferred. The skirt has five gores, with inverted plait at the centre back. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 2 3-4 yards of 36-inch material for the 8-year size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

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For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

PRESIDENT UNDAUNTED

After Crushing Defeat in Ohio Mr. Taft Plans to Win New Jersey

Columbus, Ohio, May 22.—With little more than one-third of the total vote in the state counted at one o'clock this morning, Colonel Roosevelt's delegates on the Republican ticket and Governor Harmon on the Democratic preference ballot lead Ohio's first presidential preference primary. The fight on both tickets was so close, however, that complete returns may change final results.

Complete returns from slightly less than 2,000 precincts of 5,192 in the state showed that Col. Roosevelt's delegates had a lead of more than 15,000 votes. Governor Harmon's lead over Woodrow Wilson was considerably less than this. The closeness of his race with Wilson was indicated by late reports from Cincinnati, Governor Harmon's home city. Here the Ohio governor, who had been well in the lead in the early returns, was shown to have 1,964 votes, and Wilson 1,904 in 120 precincts out of a total of 361.

A peculiar situation developed in the compilation of the results. This showed that while Col. Roosevelt had a lead of 15,000 in the total number of votes cast for delegates pledged to him, the vote by districts would be such that he probably would not have more than 22 of the 42 districts delegates to the national convention at Chicago. But while the Democratic presidential vote was so close the result could not be foretold, the indications were that Governor Harmon would have at least 22 or 24 of the delegates to Baltimore convention. The privilege of naming the six delegates at large of the state, however, is carried by the winner of the presidential preference vote.

Despite the close fight between the Taft and Roosevelt forces on the Republican ticket, United States Senator Lafollette, of Wisconsin, received considerable support, particularly in Cleveland and Toledo precincts, where he was credited with several thousand votes. In Wood County, Senator Lafollette ran second to Col. Roosevelt.

Mr. Bryan and Speaker Champ Clark, although their names were not on the Democratic ballot, received a scattering vote through many precincts in the state.

Only on the Democratic ticket does the count represent a direct presidential preference vote. On the Republican ticket the vote computed is the total number of ballots cast in the precincts counted for delegates to the national convention pledged to Col. Roosevelt or President Taft.

TAFT CARRIED CINCINNATI.

President Taft appeared to have carried Cincinnati by a large margin and also Toledo and Dayton, among the larger cities. This was more than offset by the vote given Colonel Roosevelt in Cleveland, Columbus and other cities. The Roosevelt lead in the north end of the state, it seemed, would give former president an advantage which Mr. Taft could not overcome by his vote in the south end of the state, including Cincinnati, his home, and the rural districts.

'OHIO HAS SPOKEN.'

At midnight Senator Dixon issued the following statement from the Roosevelt National headquarters:

'There is no further room for argument. On last Thursday at Columbus Mr. Taft in his speech said:

'The vote in Ohio, my home state, will be the decisive one, and will settle the question of the nomination.'

'Ohio has spoken. By a majority of probably 50,000 she has declared her preference for Theodore Roosevelt as Republican nominee for President. Roosevelt will have 44 of the 48 delegates in Mr. Taft's own state.'

No statement was issued by the Taft managers to-night. It was stated at the President's headquarters that more complete returns would be awaited before comment would be made.

Washington, May 22.— President Taft, returning from his campaign tour in Ohio, reached Washington at 8.50 a.m. to-day. He plunged into a busy day at the White House offices, and has planned to leave on Thursday for New Jersey, to travel through that State, campaigning for delegates to Chicago, who will be elected at the primaries next Tuesday.

The President had no statement to make this morning concerning the result of the Ohio primaries. He has made known to his friends that he is still in the fight and believes he will have enough delegates to secure the nomination at Chicago.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VICTORY IN OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, May 22.—A sweeping victory for ex-President Roosevelt, for Republican choice, was the result of the State wide primary held in Ohio yesterday.

With the probabilities that there may be an increase as later returns come in, it is estimated that Roosevelt has a plurality of approximately 20,000 over President Taft in the popularity contest as expressed through the selection of the delegates to the National Convention. Taft so far has carried but three entire districts. There is a division in two.

In Ohio's first presidential preference primary, which was conducted by the Democrats, Harmon is far in the lead of Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey. Despite the fact that their names were not printed on the ticket, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Champ Clark received scattering votes.

On the force of returns up to 7 a.m. from about 70 of the 88 counties of the State, President Taft will have but ten of 42 delegates to the National Convention.

OPTIMISTIC MR. ROOSEVELT.

Oyster Bay, May 22.—'The result in Ohio has settled the contest,' said Colonel Roosevelt to-day. The colonel was greatly elated at the reports from Ohio. After going through several hundred telegrams which came from all parts of the country, he dictated this statement. 'Naturally, I am very much pleased with the "impulsive judgment" of Ohio. Seriously, I can only repeat what I have already said. I infinitely prefer the deliberate judgment of the people to their impulsive judgment, and in Ohio we get their deliberate judgment, and as I have also said, if I had to make a choice, I would choose the impulsive judgment of the people rather than the deliberate judgment of the bosses.

'The result in Ohio has settled the contest, and I believe we could have won without Ohio. Our opponent needed the substantial vote of Ohio in order to give them even a chance to make a contest at the Chicago convention.

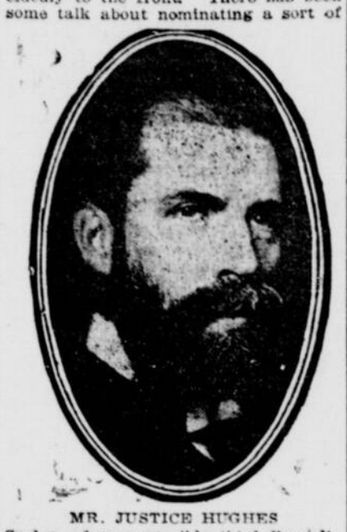
'Victory in Ohio means that it will be hopeless to try to beat at Chicago by unseating our delegates who represent the popular will, in Washington, Indiana, Kentucky and elsewhere. Nor will it be possible for them to win by seating delegations from Southern States, which represent nothing whatever but fraud.'

New York, May 23.—A despatch from Louisville ,Ky., says:—Under the caption, 'An invocation to civil war,' Colonel Henry Watterson says in the Courier-Journal':—'The result in Ohio makes it certain that the voters of the United States will have to reckon with Theodore Roosevelt next November at the polls.

It will matter not whether he appears under the emblem of a regular party nomination or as an insurrecto appealing to all parties. Unless he breaks down under the strain, and is taken to a lunatic asylum he will be a candidate for President.

Washington, D.C., May 22.—Senator Root to-day visited several of his colleagues on the conservative side of the Senate and sounded them about the prospects of running a third ticket in case Col. Roosevelt is nominated for President at Chicago. Those whom he saw regarded the nomination of Col. Roosevelt as inevitable. Nothing definite was arrived at in these conferences and Mr. Root himself did not seem certain whether the nomination of a third ticket would be advisable or not.

Mr. Root and those with whom he talked seem to regard it as certain that the New York delegation would split in half, that Roosevelt would carry New Jersey and that a number of the states now nominally for Taft, such as Michigan and Indiana, would swing loose and vote for Roosevelt. In the apparently certain event of the Colonel's nomination the question of running a third ticket has come decidedly to the front. There has been some talk about nominating a sort of



MR. JUSTICE HUGHES
Spoken of as a possible third Republican Candidate.

Palmer and Buckner ticket, with a Republican at the head and a Democrat for vice-president, but the prevailing sentiment has been in favor of running a straight Republican ticket. Should this be done there is a possibility of three Republican tickets in the field, for friends of Senator Lafollette to-night stated that he would carry his fight against Roosevelt beyond the convention and up to the election.

Whether he does or not, the bolt by the conservatives seems imminently probable. No Taft man could be found to-day who seriously questioned the certainty of Roosevelt's nomination, and the talk was all about what should be done after the convention.

The President himself was the only Taft man who kept up his spirits. He seemed to be as buoyant as ever and talked about going into New Jersey in as cheerful a way as if he had never heard of Ohio. People close to him said they had never seen him so jovial and optimistic, and this in spite of the fact that all his friends were telling everybody they knew the thing was all over.

The President's statement was given out after a cabinet meeting called specially to consider the result of the Ohio election. All the members of the cabinet were present, and the statement was not issued until they had all discussed it and passed on it.

To-morrow morning at 7 o'clock the President will start out on his tour of New Jersey, making his first speech at Camden. His last one will be at Glassboro on Tuesday, an hour before the polls open. He will spend Friday night and Sunday at New York with his brother, Henry.

Director McKinley, of the Taft national campaign bureau, to-day issued a statement declaring the President would have at least 600 delegates in the Chicago convention. The statement in part follows:—The outcome of the Ohio primary yesterday has in no degree altered the relative strength of the various candidates in the Chicago convention. President Taft has gained enough delegates in Ohio to assure him of at least 600 delegates in the Chicago convention. He is already assured of control in that body by a substantial majority, and the outcome in Ohio, whatever it may be, has not in the slightest degree altered the situation except to add President Taft to Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Cummins as another candidate who has lost his own state. Roosevelt lost New York by 83 to 7 and Senator Cummins lost Iowa by 16 to 10, both going to Taft.

'President Taft said when he took the stump in Massachusetts, "I have only begun to fight." That statement holds good to-day. The outcome in Ohio, if it has had any effect at all on the Taft strength in the Chicago convention, has only served to solidify the Taft lines and make more certain a Taft outcome.

'The President will have a majority of the delegates in the Chicago convention from every section of the country, clearly indicating that he is the choice of a large majority of the rank and file of the country and that no other Republican can hope to be elected this fall. The defeat of Theodore Roosevelt for a third term is assured.'

The McKinley statement said the Roosevelt managers had concentrated their energies in an effort to carry Ohio and added: 'It is reliably reported that the Roosevelt backers in Ohio have expended $300,000 in the campaign in that state alone. The Taft forces expended $25,000 all told from their headquarters.'

The Taft forces claim upwards of seventeen delegates from Ohio.

MR. PINCHOT'S OPINION.

Vancouver, B.C., May 22.—'Roosevelt will be nominated on the first ballot at the Republican convention in Chicago next month. He will sweep the country and be the next President of the United States. The Democrats have not got a ghost of a chance. Taft is hopelessly out of the running,' declared Gifford Pinchot to-day in Vancouver, after reading the latest returns from the Ohio primaries, showing that the ex-President has swept Taft's home state.

THE PRIMATE PRONOUNCEMENT

Unflinching Opposition—'A Question of Life and Death.'

A correspondent, in reply to the assertion of politicians that no Protestant church in Ireland had pronounced against Home Rule, sends us convincing evidence in the following fierce fighting speech of the Protestant Bishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, before a meeting of the General Synod in the presence of most of the Irish Bishops:—

I have never faced any duty with a deeper sense of responsibility than the duty of summoning the present special Synod at this crisis in our national and ecclesiastical history. Our Church knows no politics, and our Church is tied to no political party. We have amongst us, I doubt not, Whigs and Tories, Liberals and Conservatives. And if the question of Home Rule were a question of party politics rather than a matter affecting the very existence of our Church in this land we might well stand on one side and leave politicians to settle the matter. It is a cause for deep thanksgiivng to me that in calling together the members of this Synod to pronounce on the question of Home Rule I have the approval and hearty co-operation of the Archbishop of Dublin, and of all my brethren on the episcopal bench. Twice before this our Synod was called together for the same purpose. In the year 1886, and again in 1893. At each of these meetings the most able and brilliant of our Bishops, clergy, and laity raised their solemn protest against Home Rule, and in God's good providence the clouds rolled by and the national danger was averted—God grant us a like result in this year of grace 1912.

PROTESTANTS ABSOLUTELY UNITED.

It is noteworthy that the vast majority of the members of all the Protestant religious bodies in Ireland are absolutely united on this question —considerably over one million of Protestants regard the prospect of Home Rule as disastrous to Ireland. There are, no doubt, a small, a very small fraction of Home Rulers amongst us, I venture to declare not anything approaching to one per thousand of our members, who, like a stage army, are exploited on all occasions. We give to all such credit for honorable conviction, but we venture to maintain that their premises are wrong, and their anticipations hopelessly at fault.

THE STANDPOINT OF A PATRIOTIC IRISHMAN.

Now I should like for a few minutes to consider the question simply from the standpoint of a patriotic Irishman. Ireland and the Church of Ireland are my first concern. I absolutely deny to any of my fellow-countrymen the exclusive right to be called patriots. Ireland is as dear to us members of the Church of Ireland as to the so-called Nationalists. Irish interests are as much our care: Irish prosperity is to us at least as precious. Speaking, therefore, as one who dearly loves his country and his fellow countrymen of all creeds and classes, I would very briefly put before you, and before any of my countrymen whom my words may chance to reach, three important considerations:—

POPULAR CLAPTRAP.

(1) There is a popular claptrap cry which means so little or may mean so much, the cry of 'Ireland a nation once aagin.' But when we come to examine it in practice how utterly absurd it is. Ireland never was a nation, and Ireland never can become a nation, without an army, without a navy, without defences for her harbors and her shipping and her ports. Ireland never can become a nation with no control or only a limited control over the excise and customs. Ireland never can become a nation while there is an absolute agreement of the necessity for safeguards and restrictions to prevent the majority from tyrannising over the loyal minority. Can any sane man with the dignity and honor and welfare of his country at heart honestly accept such a position of humiliation and national degradation? Most certainly if Ireland is ever to be self-centred and work out her destiny by herself her sons must first learn to tolerate and to have confidence in one another, and those who would govern must be at least as capable and industrious as those over whom they desire to bear rule.

'WE SHARE IN COMMON A GREAT WORLD-WIDE DOMINION.'

(2) Again, I want to point out what change in the status of Irishmen Home Rule must inevitably bring about. There is no greater absurdity than to pretend that Ireland is a conquered race governed by England. We might with far greater reason maintain that the opposite is the case, and that England is governed by Ireland. The real fact is that we share in common a great world-wide dominion. And we are justly proud of the position we occupy in directing the destinies of millions of our fellow-subjects. The King's recent visit to India opens up a vista of what our rule involves. For our King governs through Parliament about four hundred millions of people, situated in all five continents of the world. Now, it is impossible to conceive what the numbers mean. But let me put it this way: The population of Great Britain and Ireland is about forty millions, the population of the British Empire is ten times greater. The population of Ireland is four millions, and the population of the British Empire is one hundred times as great. Our King and Parliament rule over almost 360,000,000 of these subjects of our King send no representatives to that Imperial Parliament of which we Irish form a no inconsiderable part; their destinies are shaped for good or for ill by our English, Scotch, and Irish representatives. This is our present position. This is the heritage into which we have been born—freemen of the greatest Empire on which the sun has ever shone. And with a great price we have helped to win this freedom. Wherever the flag of Great Britain and Ireland waves, there Irishmen have won honor and fame for their native land. The mention of India recalls what the Empire owes to Irishmen like Nicholson and Montgomery, and Lord Mayo and Lord Dufferin. Irish soldiers have proved what dauntless courage meant at Talana Hil, at the Tugela, in Ladysmith, or in Mafeking—while men steeped to the lips in treason howled in triumph at their death, and have since erected statues to the traitors who fought against them. Shall we surrender all this national greatness in order to become a petty province of England and Scotland, a humble vassal of Great Britain, a paid tributary of the Empire, an appanage or a colony of the Imperial Crown?

ANARCHY MUST RESULT.

(3) Lastly, let me say that as men who love Ireland we dread more than words can tell the anarchy and civil strife that must result from any measure of Home Rule. We regard with horror the thought that the destiny of our native land should be handed over to the mercy of men who have 'marched through rapine to the dismemberment of the Empire.' Already the dread of it has roused the fighting spirit of the toilers in the province where industry and self-reliance and peacefulness most prevail. I am not here to discuss the action of Ulster men at this crisis. It is not my duty to pass upon them a sentence of approval or of disapproval, but I do say with all solemn intensity that Ulster men are desperately determined not to be driven out from under the Union Jack and from their heritage as British citizens. I have lived amongst them for the greater part of my life, and I know them well. I have seen their grim and growing determination at this crisis in their history, and I solemnly believe that Ulster men intend to defend their freedom and their birthright with their lives. Again, I say I am not arguing the right or the wrong of their doing so—Ulster men might perhaps have secured a Parliament of their own and let the law-abiding people of the South and West fend for themselves, but they rejected the bribe—and when men of the old Puritan stock and creed open their meetings day after day with prayer, and by singing 'O God, our help in ages past'—they are long past the time of bluster and brag—they have reached the stage of self-sacrifice unto death. They have resolved to resist extra-constitutional measures by extra-constitutional means. And they will do for Faith and Fatherland. And is this an alternative any Christian of any creed or any honest patriot can regard with equanimity?

A SHAMEFUL PROPOSAL.

Nor are ulster men alone in believing that a measure of Home Rule is, as Dr. Salmon called it in 1893, 'a Bill for the political annihilation of the Protestants of Ireland.' We have had the shameful proposal from men in England whose profession of Protestantism has been loudest that the Protestants of Ireland are justified in their fear, but that instead of opposing they ought to seek refuge in other lands. Thus we have actually had put before us the alternative of imitating the flight of the Pilgrim Fathers or of the Huguenots of France. I can only say 'God forbid that we should sell the inheritance of our fathers.' Our hopes, our ambitions, our dreams, our prayers are for ever wrapped up in the future of our native land, and to generous advisers such as I have alluded to we may well say, 'Add not to your cruel hate your yet more cruel love.'

Rose-water platitudes comes readily enough from the man at a distance, but they carry no conviction to the men in whose case it is a question of life or of death.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OPPOSITION.

Nor do we speak only for our own co-religionists. In many parts of Ireland to-day honest hard-working Roman Catholics are suffering sore hardship at the hands of those secret societies which now-a-days are swaying Irish politics. I take two utterances lately from the lips of leading Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. The 'Freeman's Journal' of February 24, 1909, contained a startling paragraph from an address delivered the day before at Claremorris, by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam:—

'I say now that the people are not fit for Home Rule, and I have no hesitation in saying that till they know how to conduct themselves—I saw it in Dublin and I saw it in Cork, and I am ashamed to say it, I saw it in the West of Ireland, that is spurious Christianity and spurious religion. When you know how to conduct yourselves and to respect your neighbors, look for Home Rulue.'

More recently still, on December 17, 1911, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe spoke of 'the disgraceful system of intimidation and outrage that has been rampant for a long time' in certain districts, and of 'the immunity from punishment enjoyed by the wicked and cowardly moonlighters'; and then he added, 'in any other country, for example in the United States of America, such bold ruffianism would be hunted down and lynched as a public peril.' 'But Home Rule will wreck the power of the Church of Rome' is the assurance of some so-called Protestants who support the present Government! But most surely it won't substitute for it the Reformed Faith—but anarchy and atheism.

THE WORK OF PACIFICATION SHATTERED.

There was indeed good hope some ten years ago that Irishmen of all classes and creeds were settling down to work together for the good of their common land. Every vestige of Protestant ascendancy had been removed. The tenant farmers were owners of their homes. Fresh industries were growing up. Capital and confidence had returned. Now, alas! the work of pacification has been cruelly shattered. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, and it is being torn up by the roots. Christian toleration is hard to foster and it is being killed.

'GOD SAVE IRELAND.'

And yet we have no need to despair, dark though the outlook is for our country and our Church. God's promise to Moses as he faced the unknown future is our hearts' support: 'My presence shall go with thee and I will give thee rest.' God grant Ireland rest, and salvation from all that now threatens her destruction! God save Ireland from bigotry, intolerance, and strife! God save Ireland from the expatriation of the most industrious and law-abiding of her sons! God save Ireland from red ruin and the breaking up of laws! And God make Ireland, once again, as in the days of old, 'a land famous for the Word of God'! It is in this spirit we have met to-day, and in this spirit I fondly believe our whole discussion will be conducted. We have no narrow or sectarian ends to gain. What we ask for ourselves we are ready to yield to all around us. We love our country: we love our Church: we love the great Master whose name we bear. And what nobler hearts' desire can urge us on than this threefold passion.—'pro Christo: pro patria: pro civitate Dei.'

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.

St. John, N.B., May 27.—The New Brunswick provincial elections have been set down for June 20, the nominations to be on June 13. In anticipation of the campaign candidates have already been selected in many constituencies.

GOOD NEWS FROM CHINA

Famine is Over and Appeal for Assistance Will End on June 1st.

At last there is good news from Central China, where gaunt famine has stalked for months. The relief work is practically completed, although 'Witness' readers, who have been intending to subscribe to the fund, may do so until June 1st next.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church has received in New York cable advices from Bishop Graves, chairman of the China Famine Relief Committee at Shanghai, the following glad message:—

'Notify all parties concerned to stop sending funds for famine relief after the last week in May. Work will be finished after 9th or 10th of June.'

Canadians have responded nobly to the call for assistance, and 'Witness' readers have given to date $4,167.89. Other subscriptions are coming in by each mail, and will be forwarded at once.

RECEIPTS FOR CASH COLLECTED.

CANADIAN NATIONAL FUND.
Toronto, May 17, 1912.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son,
'Witness' Building, Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 14th instant, enclosing cheque for $635.13, contribution from Montreal 'Witness' readers.

On behalf of the committee I wish to thank you for the assistance you have given us, which is very much appreciated.

Yours truly,
J. HENDERSON,
Honorary treasurer.

'WITNESS' CHINESE FAMINE FUND.

The following list is part of those subscriptions to the fund received since the last acknowledgment:—

Previously acknowledged... ..	$4,041.14
A. J. H., Montreal	2.00
H. A. Gibson, Calgary, Alta..	28.00
John Taylor	2.00
A Friend, Stark's Corners, Ont..	1.00
Wm. J. Robinson, Millbank ..	2.00
A Friend, Manitoba..	6.00
X. H..	5.00
Mrs. J. Kennedy, Woodham, Ont....	3.00
Voluntary Class, Melville Methodist S.S...	8.00
A Friend, Bankhead, Alta. ..	5.00
C. M. T., Harpley	1.00
Mrs. Jno. Silver, Kelowna, B.C	2.00
Friends of the Poor, Hurdville	14.00
H., Joseyville..	.75
Robt. Tofts, Tweed, Ont	5.00
Jas. Ross, Leamington, Ont..	2.00
H. Boyle, Langstaff, Ont.. ..	2.00
Mabel Doner, Stayner, Ont..	2.00
A. J. J..	5.00
Mary McLelland, Kingston ..	1.00
Mrs. Margaret McFarlane, Rosetta	2.00
A. B. Burrill, Gore	5.00
A. G. Ardagh, Barrie, Ont...	2.00
Mrs. Wm. H. Stockwell, Danville, Ont	2.00
Dewittville W. C. T. U..... ..	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Owens, Dewittville..	2.00
The Misses Watt..	1.25
Miss M. Smaill	.75
Miss A. Gilbert	1.00
Mrs. Jas. Holiday..	2.00
Mrs. John Gilbert..	.50
A Friend..	.50
Mission Band, N. E. Margaree..	3.00
Miss Mary A. Firth, Glenlevit..	1.00
Robt. Curde, Toronto....	2.00
E. Knight, Toronto..	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Fortier, Roxton Pond, Que	1.00
Gilbert Smith, Morrisburg, Morrisburg, Ont..	2.00
Total to date..	$4,167.89

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Richmond, Va., May 21. — Quebec was to-day chosen as the next place of meeting of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Frank T. McFadden, Richmond, Va., was re-elected Supreme Regent.

CHURCH UNION VOTE.

Montreal South District Methodists Largely in Favor.

The returns of the vote on Church Union on the several circuits of the Montreal South District, of the Methodist Church, were presented to the District Meeting at its session, and the totals, as tabulated by the Rev. C. D. Baldwin, are as follows:—

	For.	Ag'st.	Qualified to vote.
Official Boards ..	267	96	411
Members over 18 years of age ..	1,567	489	3,312
Members under 18 years of age.	191	106	443
Adherents..	503	118	.....

JAN BLOKX DEAD.

Belgian Who Wrote Many Well-known Operas Passes Away at Antwerp.

Antwerp, May 26.—Jan Blockx, Belgium's greatest composer and an authority on Flemish music and folk song, died to-day.

Among the best known operas composed by Jan Blockx was 'Princess D'Auberge,' which was produced at the Manhattan Opera House in New York several years ago. He composed many Flemish songs, several cantatas, including 'Die Scheldezeng,' the ballet 'Milenska,' and operas, including 'Thiel Uylenspiegel' 'La Fiancee de la Mar,' and 'Kapel.' He was born at Antwerp in 1851, and in 1902 was appointed director of the Royal Conservatory of Music in that city.

SIR E. A. SASSOON DEAD.

London, May 25.—Sir Edward Albert Sassoon, Bart., a well-known figure in society circles, and a friend of the late King Edward, died at his London residence yesterday, after a long illness, aged 55 years.

CENTENARIAN'S DEATH.

Cornwall, Ont., May 23.— At the unusual age of 100 years, eight months and seven days, Mr. Frank Sauve died this morning at the residence of his son, J. A. Sauve, Cornwall township. Deceased was born in the province of Quebec, but has lived in and about Cornwall for many years.

A. & O. Nav. Co. LOW RATES WEST.

The Fine Steamer "BELLEVILLE" sails from Montreal EVERY FRIDAY AT 7 P.M., for Thousand Islands, Bay of Quinte, Toronto and Hamilton and intermediate ports. First class Passenger Accommodation. Meals and Berth included in fare. Steam Heat. Electric Light.

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MAY SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked MAY are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

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

LINER DELAYED BY SMALLPOX

Quebec, Que., May 27.—The steamer 'Tunisian' of the Allan Line, reached Quebec at 5 a.m. to-day after a delay of twenty hours at Grosse Isle where she left half of her passengers about 725, all steerage, in the quarantine station on account of a case of smallpox which was discovered amongst its steerage passengers.

A number of stewards were also landed, together with some provisions. The passengers will have to remain at Grosse Isle for at least sixteen days, which is the ordinary period of incubation of the microbe of smallpox.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Appointment of the Rev. Charles Ireland.

The Rev. Charles Ireland, B.A., takes up the work of church extension under Bishop Farthing. Mr. Ireland is a son of F. C. Ireland, formerly of



THE REV. CHARLES IRELAND.

Lachute, P.Q., now of New York, and has two brothers in the ministry. He graduated from McGill in Arts, 1902, and from the Theological College in 1904, and was ordained by the late Bishop Carmichael. His former parish was South Stukeley, and Eastman, where he has labored for eight years.

RABIES IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, May 25.— To prevent a threatened outbreak of rabies a number of Todmorden dogs have been quarantined by Dr. Henderson, the Dominion veterinary inspector. On Monday morning, Mr. J. F. Wilson, Don Mills Road, was bitten by his black cocker spaniel, which went mad following a fight with several other dogs on Sunday. After biting Mr. Wilson, the animal was killed and Dr. Amyot, provincial analyst, who made an examination of the body, declares it is a most positive case of rabies.

Dr. L. Lloyd Burns says Mr. Wilson will take the Pasteur treatment to-day.

ELECTIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Regina, Sask., May 23.— It is rumored here to-day that the announcement of the election date will be made to-morrow morning. June 14th is the date likely to be settled.

QUEEN MARY'S BIRTHDAY.

London, May 26. — Queen Mary's birthday was celebrated quietly at Buckingham Palace to-day, the only members of the Royal family with the King and Queen being Princess Mary and little Prince John, the other sons being away.

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 birth, 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.

BURRELL — In this city, on April 29, 1912, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Burrell.

CARMICHAEL — At 217 Woodland avenue, Verdun, Que., on May 20, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Carmichael—a daughter.

CORNER — At the Homoeopathic Hospital, on May 11, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Corner, 1029 Tupper street.

GREENE — On May 16, 1912, at the Outremont Apartments, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. Stokes Greene.

GRIERSON — At Arnprior, Ont., on May 17, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Grierson, a son.

HAMILTON — On May 23, 1912, at 287 Mountain street, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton.

HODGSON — At Lethbridge, Alberta, on May 20, 1912, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce J. Hodgson.

LAWRENCE — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on Monday, May 20, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Lawrence, of 38 Park avenue, a daughter.

LEATHERBARROW — On Saturday, May 11, 1912, at 154 Charron street, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Leatherbarrow, a daughter.

LYMAN — On Thursday, May 23, 1912, at 626 Roslyn avenue, Westmount, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John G. Lyman.

FOR SALE, INCUBATOR OF ONE hunded and twenty egg capacity, in good condition, or will exchange for ferrets, guinea pigs, fancy pigeons, or anything useful. JOHN McCARTNEY, Blair Road, Galt.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE FINE County of Stanstead. Good market for Farm Produce. Educational facilities the best. Stanstead Wesleyan College near at hand. Large and small farms, at lowest prices in this beautiful section. Write to E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

LAST CHANCE FOR FREE LAND.

A reservation of fertile valley land is now open in Mexico. Homesteads Free. Only requirement is to have 5 acres of bananas planted within 5 years. An authorized company will plant the bananas and market them on shares. Your share should bring $200 per acre annually. The Jantha Plantation Co., Block 2433, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A., distribute Mexican land in the U. S. and Canada. Write for particulars. You need not go to Mexico.

MILLAR — At the Hospital, Carman, Manitoba, on May 19, 1912, a son to the Rev. D. D. and Mrs. Millar.

PALLISER — At 20 Raleigh Place, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N.Y., on May 23, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baird Palliser, a son.

Lachute and Huntingdon papers please copy.

MARRIED.

BRANDT — BOY — In Montreal, on Friday, May 24, 1912, by the Rev. C. R. Lapointe, the Rev. E. H. Brandt, Principal of Pointe aux Trembles Schools, to Miss Angele Boy, of Montreal.

BURGESS — ADAMS — In Toronto, on April 27, 1912, by the Rev. Daniel Strachan, Laura Mae, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Adams, Fletcher, Ont., to the Rev. William Henry Burgess, B.A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Burgess, Tilbury, Ont.

HAUNTS — BOLTON — In Kingston, Ont., on May 23, 1912, by the Rev. R. S. Forneri, of St. Luke's Church, Ellen R. C. Bolton, only daughter of Capt. H. A. Bolton, J. P., Kingston Mills, to Lieut. James Haunts, late of the Second Royal Berkshire Regiment, Merut, India.

HOWARD — SMART — On Wednesday, May 22, 1912, at St. Andrew's Church, Lachine, by the Rev. A. Geo. McKinnon, Anne Gwendolyn, daughter of Mr. James A. Smart, of Lachine, (formerly Minister of Public Works of Manitoba, and Deputy Minister of the Interior), to Rupert Fortescue Howard, son of the late Dr. James H. Howard, of Lachine.

REID — BISHOP — At St. George's Church, Ottawa, on May 24, 1912, by the Rev. J. M. Snowden, Anna Ethel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bishop, to Frederick Blair Reid, D.L.S.

DIED.

BARRIE — At Monrovia, California, on March 21, 1912, in her 75th year, Mary A. Barrie, widow of the late William N. Barrie, and daughter of the late Martin Casselman, of Casselman, Ont.

BLAYLOCK — At his late residence, 318 Observatory street, Nelson, B.C., on Saturday, May 18, 1912, after a lingering illness, the Rev. Thomas Blaylock, former rector of St. Augustine Church, Danville, Que.

BRONSBERG — At the Grace Dart Home Hospital, on May 20, 1912, of tuberculosis, Eric Bronsberg, aged 38 years.

CAMPBELL — At Ahuntsic, on Tuesday, May 21, 1912, Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Donald Campbell,

FERGUSON — At his late residence, 'Inglehyrst,' Rockland, Ontario, suddenly, of cerebral apoplexy, on May 15, 1912, Dr. William Dunlop Turner, oldest and beloved son of Dr. James Ferguson, of Cumberland, Ontario, aged 48 years, 3 months and 15 days.

FRAWLEY — At Quebec, on May 21, 1912, Patrick Frawley, sr., aged 74 years, a native of the County Clare, Ireland.

FREY — Anna Maria Mannschreck, wife of John Frey, Charlotte, N.Y., died May 24, 1912.

HESS — In Kingston, Ont., on May 25, 1912, Rose Elizabeth Piper, beloved wife of George M. Hess, 25 Elm street.

JOHNSON — On Sunday, May 26, 1912, at 31 Brooke avenue, Westmount, Martha Stuart (Mattie), beloved wife of W. J. Johnson, in her 40th year.

MacKENZIE — At Ottawa, on May 24, 1912, Lizzie A. Burke, widow of the late Andrew MacKenzie, M.D.

MACMONAGLE — At Paris, France, on May 22, 1912, Doctor Beverley MacMonagle, son of the late Hugh MacMonagle, Sussex, N.B., aged 59 years.

McCUAIG — On May 11, 1912, at the residence of Mr. D. McNaughton, Cote St. George, Que., Mary, daughter of the late Donald McCuaig.

MILES — On May 24, 1912, at the residence of her daughter, Dorchester Street West, Elizabeth Wilson, widow of the late Henry Hopper Miles, LL.D., in her 92nd year.

MORROW—Entered into rest, at Thetford Mines, on May 22, 1912, Dorothy Burton Heward, aged 23 years, eldest daughter of the late Arthur Richard Graves Heward, and beloved wife of Hugh Mervyn Morrow.

MORGAN — At the Burlington Rooms, Quebec, on May 24, 1912, Major Jas Morgan.

OUIMET — At Howick, on Wednesday morning, May 22, 1912, William Ouimet, aged 63 years.

QUAYLE — Nellie, eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. John Quayle, 378 Gertrude street, Verdun, died on the twenty-fourth day of May.

SCHAGEL — At the Methodist Parsonage, Greenwood Circuit, Ont., on May 11, 1912, William Searle, only son of the Rev. and Mrs. George S. Schagel, aged 14 years.

Interment at St. Andrews, Que.

TAYLOR — At St. John, N.B., on May 21, 1912, after a short but severe illness, Walter Lingley, eldest son of Joseph and Kate A. Taylor, in the 34th year of his age, leaving a sorrowing wife and daughter, father, mother, sister and brother to mourn their loss.

TUPPER — — On May 11, 1912, at The Mount, Bexley Heath, Kent, England, Frances, the beloved wife of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., in the 87th year of her age.

VIPOND — On Wednesday, May 22, 1912, at the Mount Royal Sanatorium, Albert Vipond, aged 66.

WATERS — At 78 Madison avenue, Toronto, on Tuesday, May 21st, 1912, Emma Jean Lawrence, beloved wife of Daniel Waters, in her 43rd year.

IN MEMORIAM.

WEBB — In loving memory of Christina E. Johnson, dearly beloved wife of Charles E. Webb, who passed away on May 23, 1908. Her memory is as fresh to-day as in the hour she passed away.—Inserted by her husband, Chas. E. Webb.

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