

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1902.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## GOOD NEWS FROM

### THE FRONT

**British Columns are Doing Excellent Work**

**LAST GUN IN DE WETT'S POSSESSION HAS FALLEN INTO THEIR HANDS.**

London, Feb. 5.—The British pursuit of General De Wett has been successful to the extent that his last gun has been captured and Commandant Wessels, one of his principal lieutenants, has been routed. Lord Kitchener sent the news in a despatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday, Feb. 5, as follows:—

Byng's column, while proceeding towards Liebenburgvlei, after a night march, attacked and routed a considerable force of the enemy under Commandant Wessels. We captured a 15-pounder and a pom-pom from Firman's column, and also a Boer pom-pom, that was the last gun De Wett had, and three waggons of ammunition, 150 horses and 100 mules. The Boer casualties were five men killed, six wounded and twenty-seven men captured.

Among the killed was Field Cornet Wessels. Among the prisoners is Captain Muller, of the Staats Artillery. The enemy was scattered. Our casualties were slight.

The National Scouts, near Middelburg, Cape Colony, captured thirteen prisoners.

Plumer, near Amersfoort, (Transvaal), captured seven prisoners and 500 head of cattle.

General Gilbert Hamilton captured 32 prisoners.

### WILLY BOER LEADER AGAIN EVADES CAPTURE.

London, Feb. 10.—Lord Kitchener, in a despatch dated Woolfehoek, Feb. 9, 9.50 a.m., describes successful operations by the British in the north-eastern part of the Orange River Colony. A general advance was made on Feb. 5 and 6, reducing General De Wett to great difficulties.

On Feb. 6, General De Wett, realizing his position, ordered his men that night to disperse and seek safety. He, with some men and a herd of cattle, made for the Kroonstad-Lindley block-house line, and at one a.m., when it was very dark, by rushing the cattle at the fence, he broke his way through, mixed with the cattle. The Boers lost three killed, twenty-five horses and a considerable number of cattle.

On the night of Feb. 7 many attempts were made to break through the line at various points throughout the night. As far as can be ascertained the Boer casualties in these operations were 283 killed, wounded and prisoners. Seven hundred of their tired horses and a large number of cattle were captured. The British casualties were only ten.

### BRITISH CASUALTIES TO DATE NUMBER OVER TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

London, Feb. 7.—The War Office returns of casualties in South Africa for the month of January, published yesterday, is unusually heavy. Four officers and 62 men were killed in action; five officers and 62 men died of wounds; ten officers and 528 men died of disease. 21 men are reported missing and 67 officers and 1,987 men have been invalided home.

Up to Jan. 31, the total reduction of the forces, from death to permanent disability, was 25,305 men. The total of the casualties including surviving wounded, was 5,240 officers and 100,701 men.

### DUTCH PEACE PROPOSALS.

London, Feb. 7.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Balfour, the government leader, announced that copies of the correspondence exchanged between the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of Great Britain, on the subject in South Africa, had been mailed to Lord Milner, who would be instructed to ask Lord Kitchener to communicate the contents to the Boer leaders in the field.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, added the information that if the leaders of the Boer forces proposed to Lord Kitchener negotiations for a settlement of the proposal would be forwarded for the consideration of the government.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Tribune's London correspondent says foreign comments on the Dutch attempt to intervene in South African affairs offer no new features. The Dutch Government, by common consent of both parties here, has rendered the Salisbury ministry an unpremeditated but substantial service.

Mr. Brodrick's announcement that he had dismissed Captain Hartigan from the temporary employment as civil veterinary surgeon at Aldershot was received with cheers in the House of Commons yesterday, but it does not satisfy those who wish the remount scandal to be probed to the bottom.

### BOER LAAGER SURPRISED BY MAJOR LEADER.

Pretoria, Feb. 8.—A British force, under Col. Kiel, consisting of Damant's Horse, and Batteries K. F. M. of the Royal Horse Artillery, acting as mounted infantry, made a three days' trek and captured 80 horses, 1,000 sheep and 30 head of good cattle. They took one prisoner. The Horse Artillery Rifles have picked up their new work quickly and well.

On Sunday, under cover of darkness, and during a heavy rainstorm, the Boers attacked a blockhouse on the Frankfort Road, but were repulsed. Their object seems to have been the capture of ten supply waggons, which were resting at Blackvie. The Boers have made attempts to cross the line of blockhouses every night lately. They avoid causing



A LIBERAL INTERPRETATION.

MRS. LIBERAL PARTY—I trust, Dr. Bull, that my boys get on well together?  
DR. BULL—Madam, I have it from your dear boy, Henry, himself, that they are on terms of perfect harmony. Let us enter, and find them at their studies.  
(See Thackeray's 'Dr. Birch and his Young Friends.')—Punch.

an alarm by pulling up the posts and flattening the fence, instead of cutting the wire.

Another British success is reported. On Wednesday night Major Leader, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, went out with mounted troops from the columns of Colonels Kekewich and Hickie, with the object of attacking General Delarey's force, which was said to be near Klerksdrif. On the way a Boer picket was surprised, and Major Leader, on learning from a prisoner that Delarey had moved his force, but that Sarel Alberts's commando was at Victory, changed his plans and went to the latter place. Alberts's laager was taken completely by surprise before dawn. Under the fire of a pom-pom the Boer force stampeded. The burghers put up a smart fight, but failed to withstand the charge of the mounted men, particularly the Scottish Horse, who charged gallantly right home. The result was seven Boers killed and 131, including Commandant Alberts, made prisoners. The British loss was only a few wounded.

It has been decided to deport General Ben Viljoen, the Boer commander, who was captured about ten days ago.

The Major Leader mentioned above is a Canadian. He attended the Royal Military College of Canada, at Kingston, as a cadet, and is well-remembered by his fellow-cadets as a young man with a genius for military life.

### WEEKLY REPORT OF LORD KITCHENER.

London, Feb. 4.—In his weekly report to the War Office, Lord Kitchener states that, for the week ending Feb. 1, twenty-nine Boers were killed, six wounded, 142 were taken prisoners and 48 surrendered.

### THE REMOUNT SCANDAL.

London, Feb. 4.—The scandal arising from the charges brought against British officers by Sir John Blundell Maple, M.P., in connection with the purchasing of horses for the army caused further acrimonious comment yesterday. It was announced that Major-General W. R. Urman, inspector-general of the remount department, had asked for the appointment of a court of inquiry. The war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, replying, said he agreed it was desirable that a thorough investigation should be made of the whole subject and promised that the inquiry would be opened without delay.

Colonel Arthur Lee, Conservative member for the southern division of Hants, said that when officers were sent to the United States to buy horses, he, as attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, was in a position to obtain the advice of the chief horse expert in the United States army, and cabled the War Office to that effect. The War Office paid no heed to his message.

### AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

London, Feb. 6.—Among the prisoners reported captured in Lord Kitchener's despatch to-day, is Captain Muller, of the late Staats Artillery, an officer who has been very active throughout the war and whose fighting qualities are greatly appreciated by the Boers. A somewhat romantic story is told of this officer's marriage. The date for this was fixed on a day that happened to coincide with Lord Roberts's advance on

Johannesburg. The gallant officer compromised between love and duty by getting a day's leave to visit Pretoria to get married, promising to be back at his post the same evening. The leave was given and the journey to and from Pretoria and the marriage ceremony was performed within sunrise and sunset and husband and wife never met again until a long time afterwards, when the lady obtained leave from the British authorities to go and visit her husband for the purpose of inducing him to surrender. This he declined to do and has been very active in the field up to his capture.

### WESSELS ACTIVE.

London, Feb. 5.—Louis Wessels's commando is active in the Oradock district, of Cape Colony. It held up and partly burned a supply train last Saturday.

### REVERSE FOR DELARY.

London, Feb. 6.—Lord Kitchener reports that seven men belonging to General Delarey's commando were killed and 131 captured in the western part of the Transvaal. The prisoners include Commandant Alberts, Landdrost Potgieter, and Field Cornet Duplessis. The British casualties were slight. None of the British force was killed.

### DUTY OF THE BOER LEADERS.

London, Feb. 6.—In an article written before the publication of the Dutch note to Great Britain and the British reply, the 'Independence Belge,' quoted by the Brussels correspondent of the 'Times,' says the Boer leaders have no longer the right to sacrifice thousands of lives in attempting to get what is unobtainable. It is the imperative duty of the Boers to accept such conditions as would ensure a certain measure of autonomy, whereby they can alone be saved from complete extermination.

USED TREASONABLE LANGUAGE. Carnarvon, Cape Colony, Feb. 6.—The Rev. M. Stremmer, a Russian missionary, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for using language with the intention of raising or fomenting disaffection among His Majesty's subjects. The accused refused to give evidence under oath, but denied the truth of the statements of a certain Crown witness.

OVER FOUR THOUSAND OF THE ENEMY AT PRESENT IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Pretoria, Feb. 4.—The total number of Boers actually fighting in the Orange River Colony is 4,450. They are widely distributed, but a majority of them are in the east and north.

### MARAIAS A PRISONER.

Matjesfontein, Cape Colony, Feb. 7.—Lourens Erasmus, better known under the name of Commandant Marais, has been captured in the neighborhood of Lainsburg. Marais was the leader of the Boers who operated in the Zwarts Kop, in 1901.

### GRANTED A COMMISSION.

Halifax, Feb. 7.—Charles Stewart, son of Colonel Stewart, of Halifax, a retired Imperial officer, has been granted a commission in the Imperial Yeomanry of London. He was formerly a member of the North-West Mounted Police and left the corps at Regina to join the Canadian Mounted Rifles, but Col. Evans, it is said, would not accept him. Mr.

Stewart, however, determined to go to South Africa and just before the troop-ship 'Manhattan' sailed he got aboard and stowed away. He was discovered and put ashore in the pilot's dory. He returned to the city and sailed for England on the first mail steamer.

### EARL OF MUNSTER KILLED.

London, Feb. 4.—A South African casualty list, published last evening, includes the name of the Earl of Munster (Geoffrey George Gordon Fitz-Clarence), who was accidentally killed at the Laio Mines on Feb. 2. The Earl was a major of the Third Battalion of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). He was born in 1859.

### SUPPLY OF HORSES.

London, Feb. 8.—In answering a number of questions in the House of Commons yesterday, the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, said that the number of horses purchased during the war totalled 446,388, of which 77,101 came from the United States and 11,364 from Canada. In addition, about 89,705 horses had been captured in South Africa.

### A BUSY WEEK'S WORK.

London, Feb. 11.—General Kitchener reports to the War Office that the Boer casualties during the past week were 69 killed, 17 wounded, and 574 captured. There were 57 surrenders. A strong force of Boers attacked and captured 60 donkey waggons, under the escort of 100 infantry and 60 district mounted troops, 30 miles from Fraserburg. The Boers were unable to move the waggons, except twelve, and the remainder were burned. Col. Crabbe arrived and drove the Boers north after a severe engagement. In the attack on the convoy, and in Crabbe's fight two officers and eleven men were killed, and one officer and 47 men were wounded. The Boers lost 24 killed and 47 wounded. None were captured. One hundred men of Doran's column were rushed at night near Calvinia. During their retirement on the main body three officers and seven men were killed and seventeen wounded.

TWO KILLED; THIRTY-SIX CAPTURED. Major Von Donop surprised Potgieter's laager, at Rhenoster Spruit, and a Free State laager at Zandfontein simultaneously, at dawn on Feb. 8, killing two Boers and capturing thirty-six. Potgieter escaped in his shirt-sleeves.

### MORE CANADIANS DEAD.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—His Excellency Lord Minto has received the following report from the Casualty Department: Cape Town, Feb. 7, 1902.—Death from enteric fever at Heidelberg, Transvaal, Feb. 3, Robert James Stobe, S.A.C. Please inform mother, Mrs. Stobe, Scarborough, Ont. Wilbert Egan Hodgkinson, S.A.C., at Heidelberg. Inform brother, J. B. Hodgkinson, Kincairdine, Bruce county, Ont. And Thomas Trickey, S.A.C., Bloemfontein. Inform brother, Henson Trickey, Beulah, Man. Ottawa, Feb. 7.—A telegram to the Militia Department announces the death last night at Halifax of Bugler Claude Young, of the 3rd R. C. R. His father is Mr. O. O. Young, of Picton, Ont. The deceased is a brother-in-law of Mr. Taylor McVeity, city solicitor of Ottawa.

## LONDON TOPICS

**No Concern Over Prince Henry's Visit.**

**BRITAIN DISTRUSTFUL OF GERMAN PARTNERSHIP—EFFECT OF A FRENCH ALLIANCE—THE WEI-HAI-WEI DELUSION.**

(Special cable despatch to the New York 'Evening Post'.)

London, Feb. 8.—English opinion awaits with a complacency not far removed from indifference Prince Henry's visit to America. Personally the Prince is much liked by all the Britishers who have met him in the Far East and on his visits to London. He is, they say, the best of good fellows, ever ready to show the warmest spirit of comradeship, but he is no politician. 'We can't have two in one family,' he is reported to have said to one of his friends. No one supposes for a moment that his sojourn in America will have any more political result than is now following the recent friendly visit of the Prince of Wales to the Emperor William.

In truth, English opinion, so far as it finds an expression in the press and at the clubs, is beginning more and more to discount the value to Great Britain or the United States of political intimacy with Germany. Englishmen cynically point to the Anglo-German agreement as the only kind of reciprocity Germany understands, and nobody yet has succeeded in discovering one little advantage that England has received in return for her complacency over Germany's theft of Shanghai, her admission of Germany to a practical partnership in the Yangtze valley, and the use of her influence with the Sultan in behalf of the Emperor's ambitions in Asia Minor.

When, a year or so ago, Mr. Chamberlain talked on public platforms about a British alliance with Germany, men shrugged their shoulders and said: 'Oh, well, Chamberlain is no diplomatist, and does not mean an alliance in the formal sense.' It would expose Mr. Chamberlain or any other minister to far severer criticism if to-day he suggested, not an alliance, but even a continuance of the policy of which the Anglo-German agreement was the definite outcome, and thinking of American foreign policy as running along in parallel lines with their own, Englishmen cannot conceive of any less disappointment to American statesmen should they now respond to German wooing.

To-day the weekly reviews speak out unhesitatingly what is in the minds of most Englishmen. The 'Spectator' says: 'There is no sharing with Germany. She must rule absolutely if at all. She means if she can to pull down the British empire and erect on its ruins a Teutonic world-power, just as she hopes to build up on the ruins of the Austro-Hungarian empire a European state which shall embrace all German-speaking Europe. An intense popular animosity is felt in Germany towards England. It is not sentimental, fictitious or unreal; it is deep and genuine, or, as a German philosopher would say, positive and categorical. Germans realize instinctively that human beings cannot destroy a great human organization unless they feel morally justified in doing it. So they mean to try to destroy us like a logical people. They are preparing the necessary moral indignation.'

This sounds almost provocative, and would certainly be frowned upon if submitted to the British Foreign Office, but it little exaggerates the sort of talk one hears most generally among English politicians and journalists. Englishmen are quite ready to meet Americans in a fair commercial rivalry, and looking to their own industrial position and the growing cohesiveness of the empire, they have the strongest faith in the British industrial future, but in the case of Germany they see a rival who, not content with trade competition, persists in dogging Great Britain's footsteps, ready to take every conceivable political advantage now, and eagerly awaiting the day when the completion of the German navy will give her new means of aggression at the expense of England, America, or any one else. They see, moreover, that wedged in as Germany is, between France and Russia, naval strength alone will never avail her.

Col. Picquet shows in the current number of the 'Grande Revue' how a mere understanding between France and Great Britain, such as is quite conceivable in a day of international difficulty, and such as the Niger agreement might easily have led up to had the British ministers desired it, would at once entail on Germany a fight for life. The bitterness of the present phase of English opinion will, of course, pass, but a substantial divergence between British and German policies must remain.

A sidelight is thrown on Anglo-Germanism by the belief that the British Government will announce in parliament on Monday the abandonment of Wei-Hai-Wei as a naval base, though it was England's vaunted offset to Germany's Kiaochau and Russia's Port Arthur seizures. The lobbyists say that the ultimate destination of Wei-Hai-Wei is German hands, Germany conceding something in South Africa. Meanwhile the administration of Wei-Hai-Wei this week has been transferred by the Admiralty to Mr. James Haldane Lockhart, Colonial Secretary at Hongkong.

The British reply to the Dutch advances is accepted as a decisive rejection of the Boer delegates in Europe as negotiators, but leaves the way open for renewed negotiations by Gen. Botha through Lord Kitchener. Meanwhile the blockhouse system wears down the enemy at the rate of 400 per week.

P. A. H.

Paris, Feb. 10.—It is said that the government will construct at Boulogne a berth 920 feet long and 100 feet wide for the use of Atlantic steamships.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—A message from the Casualty Department, Capetown, announces the death, from enteric fever, at Heidelberg, on Feb. 1, of Deharte Hadley Adams, of the South African Constabulary. The cable says to inform J. P. Adams, of Ungaui, Ont.

### THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

Paris, Feb. 4.—A despatch to the 'Matin' from Berne says the Swiss Federal Council intends to convoke an international conference to revise the rules of the Geneva Convention at the conclusion of the war in South Africa.

### WEI-HAI-WEI.

STATION WILL BE HELD, BUT TROOPS WILL BE WITHDRAWN.

London, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, confirmed the report that the government had decided to withdraw the British troops at Wei-Hai-Wei, and to proceed no further with building fortifications at that place.

In the House of Lords the Under Secretary for the Colonial Office, Lord Onslow, referring to the government's intention to withdraw the British troops from Wei-Hai-Wei, added the information that the government had no intention of giving up so valuable a colony as Wei-Hai-Wei.

### FIRE AT PATERSON

LOSS ESTIMATED TO BE TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Paterson, N.J., Feb. 10.—A fire swept through Paterson yesterday, and in its desolate wake are the embers and ashes of property valued in a preliminary estimate at \$10,000,000. It burned its way through the business section of the city, and claimed as its own a majority of the finer structures devoted to commercial, civic, educational and religious use, as well as scores of other houses.

The fire came at midnight, and was only checked after a desperate fight that lasted until late yesterday afternoon. Every city and town within reach of Paterson sent firemen and apparatus to the relief of the threatened city, and it took the united efforts of them all to win the battle. A northerly gale gave the fire its impetus, and carried its burning brands to kindle the blaze afresh at other points. The firemen made stand after stand before the wall of fire, but were repeatedly driven back, and when victory finally came to them they were grimed and exhausted.

The fire began its work of far-reaching destruction at the power house of the Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson Traction Company, which fronted on Broadway and extended a block to the rear on Van Houten street. It was in the car shed that it commenced, and it was burning fiercely when one of the employees detected it.

An estimate made from a general inspection of the smouldering ruins placed the number of dwellings and apartment houses destroyed at 500, and the families left without shelter at 1,000.

The area of destruction foots up roughly 25 city blocks.

CLARK AND THE MISSIS

(Deas Cromarty, in the 'Young Man')

Grimsford is Grimsford, and the Clarks are the Clarks, and everybody in the north-west of England west of Doncaster knows the place and the firm. Smoke, noise, and prosperity—that's the place; sharp business and sound work—that's the firm! At any rate, it used to be so.

Clark did his best for her. He attended to the cupboards, and they were all over the house, in the likeliest and unlikeliest places; he took her up to London to buy furniture, and made her the envy of every other woman within twenty miles.

Advertisements.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores, which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since."—J. W. McGINN, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

knew she had 'no looks,' but she would wear her silk and velvet to church and to some rare party all the same, and fold her rough blackened fingers over them in a security which all the West Riding could hardly match; for her girls were at boarding-school in Southport, and her boys with their father, or put to something else smutty and promising, and the sharp little word 'Clark's' meant more than she had ever dreamt of when 'Jim and her were wed' at Grimsford church.

Now, there was one thing you were bound to do when you getting-on had reached a certain pitch in Grimsford; you had to 'build' and have 'grounds' about you, and keep a trap, at least, if not a carriage and pair. This necessity came home to the boiler-maker at last. The family was grown up, and according to all law and order 'one o' t' young 'uns' ought to live beside the work, and the parents go in state to a brand new villa from which the girls could be married. Clark didn't want the villa, and he knew very well that his wife didn't, but he reckoned it had to be done.

Clark did his best for her. He attended to the cupboards, and they were all over the house, in the likeliest and unlikeliest places; he took her up to London to buy furniture, and made her the envy of every other woman within twenty miles.

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Mr. Jim! It's a queer world, choose how. 'I don't care, so long as thou and me me's happy. Clark. We haven't had no pleasure in this fine place. I'll be glad to get out of it.'

He held her hand as she stood beside him; he looked about the spacious, handsomely-furnished, quiet room. 'To think o' Mrs. Jim stepping in here,' he repeated. 'She'll have all them cupboards pulled out, the very first thing; see if she don't.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A YOUTHFUL GENIUS.

One morning, more than a hundred years ago, there was a man in the little town of Possagno, in the ancient Venetian States, who was in as great perplexity as ever man could be.

The poor cook had tried hard because he was a faithful and conscientious servant. But at last his invention had failed him. The table would not be complete without an ornamental centrepiece—patriotic and allegoric—and the cook, not being a man of much imagination, was sunk in the blackest kind of despair.

Just then a very small boy slipped into the kitchen. He saw the cook in tears, and stole quietly up to him to find out what the matter was. He was on very good terms with the lord of the kitchen, and many a nice bit of pastry had found its way between his two rows of shining white teeth through the kindness of the cook.

Antonio thought for a moment in silence. 'I ought to be able to help him,' he said to himself. 'If I could only turn my modelling and wood-carving to some account now! What's the use of knowing how to do things if you can't help other people with them? I have it! Hurrah!'

Antonio was decidedly inspired. He rushed through the door like a mad boy, crying only to the astonished cook, 'Keep up your courage! I'll be back in an hour!'

And all the cook did was to roll up his eyes and clasp his hands and say, 'That boy will be somebody yet!'

At dinner that night all the guests remarked the cleverly carved centrepiece. They found it an excellent subject to fall back upon when conversation lagged, and at last the rumor of the admiration it excited reached the ears of the master of the house.

'Why, it is a fine beast,' said he, noticing it for the first time. 'Who can have done it? Can it be that my cook has developed a talent for sculpture? I must call him up and compliment him on it.'

The cook was sent for and came. The Senator began to praise his work, inquired if it had cost him much time and trouble, and assured him of the satisfaction it had given him—John Faleri—in common with all his guests.

that I do not deserve the praise you bestow on me. 'What! You did not carve the lion?' 'No, my lord.' 'Who did, then?' 'A little peasant boy, my lord—one of your lordship's subjects, called Antonio. Everybody about the place knows him.'

'Send for him, then. My lords and ladies, would it not please you to see the little prodigy?' Antonio was called up from the kitchen, where he was regaling himself with cold fowl with a pleasing consciousness of having earned his supper. He was not at all frightened when he heard that he was to appear before the mighty John Faleri. Your true genius never doubts himself. He only took the time to wash his face and hands, upon the motherly suggestion of one of the women servants.

'Yes, my lord.' 'And how old are you, pray?' 'Ten years.'

'My lords and ladies,' cried the Senator, rising to his feet, 'we pray you to bear witness that we take this youthful genius under our protection henceforth. If I am not very greatly mistaken, twenty years from now he will be the first sculptor of the age.'

Antonio was not ashamed—he was only over-joyed; and as soon as possible he ran home to tell his parents of the good fortune that had befallen him. His patron procured admittance for him into the studio of the first sculptor of the time, where he made rapid progress. Two years after, he carved two baskets of fruit, in marble, for his kind friend, which still adorn the vestibule of the Faleri Palace in Venice.

As he grew up, he received orders for statues from the rich and distinguished of his own country and of others. Every gallery sought to possess a specimen of his handiwork; every academy of art was proud and happy to offer him a membership. It is said of him that he received more honors than any other sculptor or painter since the time of Raphael.

Opposite the window at which I am writing at this moment there stands a house which bears the following inscription:—Antonio Canova, the prince of sculptors, breathed his last within these walls, and consecrated them to immortality. A. D., 1822.'

CLINGING TO THEIR HERITAGE. To most Americans, accustomed to regard the translation of the Scriptures from dead to living tongues as a step forward, the riotous opposition of the Athenian students to a version in so-called 'modern' Greek seemed almost incomprehensible. It seemed to be a reversal of those liberal, not to say radical, ideas which in Europe commonly have their source and center in universities.

When it is remembered, however, that there are, in a sense, two 'modern' Greek languages, and when the difference between these is learned, the agitation becomes intelligible, the Athenian students were, in fact, clinging to their heritage, and to their chief visible sign of connection with the men who made ancient Hellas glorious.

Overflown by successive waves of Roman, Gothic, Slavonic, and Turkish conquest, the tongue of Hellas became greatly corrupted in its home. Under Turkish rule the masses of the people had sunk into the depths of poverty and ignorance. Their speech even lost its classic name, was called 'Romaic,' and was filled with foreign words, chiefly from the Italian, Albanian, Bulgarian and Turkish languages.

But during all these centuries patriotic and educated Greeks clung to their ancient speech, and spoke and wrote, if not the language of Plato and Sophocles, at least that of Lucian and Marcus Aurelius, of the Gospel of St. Luke and the epistles of St. Paul. And when Hellas was at last freed from the Turk her patriotic scholars set to work to purify the language of the people from these foreign intrusions.

In large measure they have succeeded. Could Hieronides and Xenophon return to Athens although the pronunciation of educated Athenians might sound as strange to them as modern English to Shakespeare, they would have no more trouble in reading the best modern Greek books than he would have in reading good present-day English. This process of cleansing the Greek language necessarily takes time, and naturally has gone much farther in the written than in the spoken speech. It has gone

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SO STATED BY THE FAMOUS DR. ROBERT HUNTER OF NEW YORK.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Chronic Pneumonia and Catarrh can positively be cured by Dr. Robert Hunter's method of treatment, by which the curative drugs are introduced directly into the Bronchial tubes and lungs by inhalation, and not put into the stomach where they become useless.

so far, however, that it is probably safe to say that no Greek of grammar-school education finds the slightest difficulty with the original version of the New Testament.

The effort to have promulgated a version of the gospels in the everyday speech of uneducated Greeks was resented for two reasons. First, it was regarded as an attack upon the purity of the language. In the second place every Greek looks forward to the time when Macedonia, at least, if not Salonica and Constantinople, will be Greek once more. But the Slavonic Bulgarians also desire these lands, and Queen Olga is a Slav. Hence the plan favored by her, however well meant, aroused political and racial jealousies as well as patriotic resentment.

After much disorder, and the loss of some lives, the proposition to publish the Scriptures in modern Greek has been withdrawn, and the Metropolitan Procopius, who sanctioned it, has been forced to resign. While the Athenian students may have seemed to make much ado about nothing, and the people may have been childish in their show of resentment, when we remember that to the Greek his language in its purity is a visible sign of a glorious ancestry, and the barque which bore his nationality through the tempests of centuries of foreign oppression, we must feel a certain sympathy with his resolute clinging to his heritage, and with a patriotism, which, however misguided in methods, is animated by high ideals.—Chicago 'Inter-ocean.'

Have you considered the splendid offers listed in the first column of Page Eight.

The highest receipts ever taken in for the use of the Suez canal in one year were \$18,461,800.

YOUNG WOMEN AT NORTHFIELD.

They are to have a break in the series of Northfield conferences next summer, owing to the recent decision of the managers of the Young Women's Christian Association to hold their conference at Silver Bay, Lake George, instead of at Northfield, as has been the custom since 1893. This step arises from a difference in the conception of the purpose of the conference. Mr. William R. Moody, who now has charge of all the summer meetings at Northfield, like his father, has given great prominence to the platform meetings, holding at least two every day, while smaller gatherings were held at other hours. On the other hand, the association leaders have come to feel that too little time was left for Bible classes and other section work, for association training and for spiritual conference with individuals. Influenced, also, by a desire to change the date, they have concluded to cut loose from Northfield. Although many young women, specially college girls, would probably be glad to return to the attractions of Northfield another year, Mr. Moody has wisely decided not to undertake to have any special conference of women, and thus avoid the appearance of possible competition. As a partial substitute there will be a school for Bible study throughout July, with a daily lecture by the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan on the 'Crises of the Christ.' The Silver Bay Conference will take place from June 27 to July 7.—'Congregationalist.'

Advertisements.



BELL PIANOS

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

BELL ORGANS

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

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

BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, ENG., SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Catalogue No. 59, Free.)



THE NEW HIGH ARM DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE.

No. 3

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

It makes the double lock-stitch, using two threads, which are locked together in the centre of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides. The Head is handsomely decorated, in gold and bright colors. All the working parts, (screws, plates, etc.) highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is let into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, greatly improving the looks of the machine and facilitating the handling of work.

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned with clear space underneath 5 1/2 by 2 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease. The needle is straight, has a large shank, it is impossible to set wrongly or become fast in the bar so that it cannot be readily removed, as it is held with the latest style patent needle clamp. The Needle Bar is round, made of hardened steel, and finely finished. It runs in hardened steel bushings, packed above and below with felt, which absorbs oil enough to lubricate the part without any danger of its running down and soiling the work. The Automatic Bobbin Winder is a great improvement, winds a spool of thread, and with no care on the part of the operator except to keep the treadle moving. The Tension Liberator is of a new design, and enables the operator to remove the work from the machine without danger of breaking or bending the needle. The Feed is double, extending on both sides of the needle, positive in action, handles all work easily. The term 'positive feed' is often used in describing other machines; but in nearly all it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed back to its bearing. The feed motion patented October 20th, 1891—is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed dog.

The Cabinet is piano polished; work is of the highest grade and best workmanship throughout. The following attachments are supplied—Ruffler, Tucker, Binder, Braider Foot, Under Braider Side Plate, Shirring Side Plate, Four Hemmers of assorted widths, Quilter, Thread Cutter, Foot Hammer and Feller. The Accessories include twelve Needles, six Bobbins, Oil Can filled with oil, large and small Screw Drivers, Sewing Guide, Guide Screw, Certificates of Warranty, good for five years, and elaborately illustrated Instruction Book. The advantages of the drop head machine are many. It is neat in appearance, and when closed can be used as a table or writing desk; a great convenience over the old style.

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for FORTY DOLLARS WORTH OF NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 'WITNESS' AT FULL RATE:—or for Twenty-two Dollars worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional. or for Fourteen Dollars worth of NEW subscriptions, and eighteen dollars additional. or for Eight Dollars worth of NEW subscriptions and twenty dollars additional. For sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, \$25; or including the 'Weekly Witness' \$37. Transmittable to be said by request.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE VOYAGE OF ITHOBAL.

According to Herodotus, a voyage around Africa was made during the reign of Pharaoh Neco, by certain Phoenician navigators whom that monarch employed as discoverers. The journey in those days was necessarily a long one, as well as perilous. When autumn came they went ashore and sowed the land, by whatever part of Libya they happened to be sailing, and waited for the harvest, and, having reaped the corn, they put to sea again. This remarkable expedition forms the subject of Sir Edwin Arnold's long poem, 'The Voyage of Ithobal' (Briggs, Toronto). It is an account supposed to be told to Pharaoh on seven different days by Eth-Baal, or Ithobal, a mariner of Tyre. This bold seaman, having lost his ship and being at odds in consequence with all his deities, is, nevertheless, led by a silver dove to the slave market, where he buys a Libyan princess for a wife. This Lady Nesta encourages him to accept Pharaoh's service for a voyage of discovery, as she knows the land farther south better than any map the sailors of Syria or Egypt can draw. So with three ships and an army of stout rowers he sets out down the Red Sea into the greater sea beyond. They soon got past the regions known before, and inquired from time to time at places where they stopped what lay beyond the next seas.

'Where goes my lord?' the friendly people asked: And I, 'We go as far as the sun goes: As far as the sea rolls; as far as stars Shine still in the sky; though they be unknown stars.' Then they, 'What seeks my lord?' I gave reply. 'To find for mighty Pharaoh what his world Holds hidden.' But they did not know thy name Great King; and softly laughed and said, 'Who hunts What the gods hide hath trouble for his day. Many have gone thy way, and some came back But lean and grey, and broken; and they told Of savage men, and dreadful suns and wastes Where snake and lizard die of the scorch, and where The shadow of a man at high noon falls Between his feet unseen. And if there lay Some pool under a rock, if some stream flowed With welcome water, all the beasts around Sniffed it, and stamped it foul, and sucked it dry: While lions prowled and roared. "Nay, but we go," I answered, "'Tis commanded.' Then they spoke Pointing black fingers west of south, 'Go, then! But keep thy ships aloof from Maber there— We name it "Stand-Off Point"—lest a storm break And trap the vessels in the stony bay.'

They come in course of time to Nesta's country, and find their labor rewarded by wealth. For here the gold was dress: the friendly folk Laughed at our lust for the pale yellow yield Which will not fashion head of spear nor blade

Of hunting-knife, nor wear a lifetime through As iron armlet doth or ankle ring; And here no worth, they said, save to be soft In working and to take no rust. With that Gladly they bartered it for beads and cloths,

And whatsoever gear we had to give, Of Syrian, or Egyptian, Nay, for love Of Lady Nesta, and in honor guests They did bestow with gentle show of pride Platter and bowls cast out of shining gold, Pouches and girdles, fillets, amulets, Neck-ring, and head-ring, so our caravan Marched seaward from the hill with twelve-score slaves.

Gold-laden, and another followed it Or even we set sail; thus I did fill The Black Whale's hold with that rich ballastine From keel to floor. I sent thee back that shio So freighted as was never craft before, Dunned and stowed with gold.

The 'Black Whale,' the smallest of the three ships, being sent back full of gold by the direct route, Ithobal stayed to build a fortress and establish a small colony of his men over gold mines which should henceforth be kept for Pharaoh. Then he sailed south with two ships, rounded the Cape and returned through strange waters to the north of Africa again, and recognizes with amazed delight that he has reached from the outer side the gate of the Mediterranean. On the telling of this tale, full of perilous adventures, Pharaoh rewards the discoverers with wealth and position, which seems rather a flat ending. There is more of imagination in the prelude, which shows the mummies of Ethbaal and Nesta in the British Museum, and while visitors speculated as to who they were, the song of Nesta is heard telling how the city of Neith rejoiced in the sunlight twenty-five centuries ago. In fact, the voices of this prelude awaken the interest that carries one through the poem. The song of Nesta at the end has comparatively little to it.

PERIODICALS.

'Events,' a well-made five-cent weekly (Rideau Press, Ottawa), has in a recent number an article on 'Canada's handicap,' which refers to the publishing business and the difficulties under which it labors in this country. The writer says:

Why should the Canadian publisher be penalized at both ends? Why should he be compelled to pay duty on white paper while white paper which has been turned into a publication is allowed to enter Canada free, and is given all the privileges of free Canadian postage in competition with the Canadian? The free mailing privileges extended to the American publications cause Canada to be flooded with a low grade of literature that exerts a harmful influence on the youth of the country.

If it were possible to shut out all the sensational papers and periodicals and admit only the better class, the benefits of free carriage and free entry might be justified on the ground that they helped to educate the masses. But it is impossible to discriminate. The good and bad will continue to come in together. The remedy for this is to cheapen the cost of producing good Canadian papers by giving them every possible advantage. Permit the Canadian publisher to secure his raw material, like other manufacturers, free of duty, and give free entry to his plant, and restore if necessary the free carriage of his publications by the mails. At the very least, remove the handicap under which he now suffers.

'Records of the Past' is a new magazine of archaeology. The January number contains a wide variety. The editor, the Rev. H. L. Baum, writes on 'American antiquities,' and gives a map showing the distribution of prehistoric ruins in the United States, Siberian discoveries, some of them being relics of the Greek influence dating from the incursion of Alexander the Great, form the subject of an essay by Prof. George Frederick Wright. A review of August Mau's new book on Pompeii gives a good many details as to the arrangement of houses in classic times. There is also a description of an inscribed stone found at the Pool of Siloam and one of a Mexican carving belonging to the ancient worship. The illustrations are very numerous and satisfactory.

'The Methodist Magazine and Review' for January has a list of contributors that well represents the Methodist denomination in Canada. The editor, the Rev. W. H. Withrow, describes 'The city of the Sultan'; the Rev. N. Burwash, Chancellor of Victoria University, writes about the late W. E. H. Massey, of Toronto, and F. H. Torrington, choir-master of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, gives his views on church music, while the Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church, contributes a fiery article on the 'Moral momentum of Methodism,' pointing out that an easy-going church is not a church full of power against evil. Among the secular articles are: 'Canadian water power,' by T. C. Keffer, and a pleasant description of southern California, 'the Italy of America.' There are also several short stories.

The 'Canadian Law Review' for January contains an interesting article on bankruptcy legislation in Canada, by D. E. Thomson, K.C. Amongst the other articles are 'A murder trial in Nicaragua,' by Gordon Waldron, and 'The development of law during the Middle Ages,' by Prof. G. D. Ferguson. Several columns are devoted to recent Canadian, English and American decisions. (Published by the Canadian Law Review Co., 18 Wellington street, Toronto. Single copies, 50 cents.)

LITERARY CHAT

The new edition of the Bronte novels contains a heretofore unpublished fragment of an unfinished story by Charlotte Bronte, called 'The Moores.'

Shuye Sonoda, a Buddhist priest, is publishing a book in London in which he states that there were Japanese in Mexico in the year 499 A. D., according to a Japanese chronicle. He claims to be able to confirm this statement by Mexican relics.

Love letters being a literary craze of the moment, Mr. Henry F. Hall has collected Napoleon's love letters to Josephine from various sources, and they have appeared in a single volume. The letters are linked into consecutive form by a social and historical chronicle of the years in which Napoleon and Josephine were such great figures. This chronicle is compiled from contemporary sources.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould thinks out many of his plots lying on his back in bed. The foundations of more than one story have been developed in a single sleepless night, and no sooner developed than elaborated. As a rule, Mr. Baring-Gould is content to write one novel a year. Once a work is taken in hand all his leisure hours are devoted to its completion.

It is several years since the great Polish romancer, Henryk Sienkiewicz has

been heard from, and there should be a warm welcome for his forthcoming historical novel, 'John Sobieski,' the material of which can be surmised from the title. The story of Sobieski's rescue of Europe from the Turk is of absorbing interest even in the baldest summary, and Sienkiewicz may be trusted to enrich it with all the incident and local color available.

Miss Marie Correll is the richer by a massive silver rose bowl bearing the inscription: 'Presented to Miss Marie Correll by the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution in grateful recognition of the brilliant address delivered by her on Nov. 19, 1901.' In making the presentation Mr. Sutherland, the chairman, mentioned that a similar acknowledgment of eminent service to the institution had been made in the case of Charles Dickens.

The story writer as well as other people has suffered some inconvenience from martial law in South Africa. A Cape-town author, Mr. W. H. Stokes, in sending a collection of stories to London for publication, relates that one of these, 'No surrender,' was accepted by a leading paper for its magazine page, but before it could be published martial law was proclaimed. All newspaper copy had to be submitted to the press censor, and he suppressed the story as the paper was going to press.

Mr. Hall Caine will probably publish another book in 1902, though it is not likely to be a novel. Mr. Caine is immensely interested in the Christian Democratic movement, round which 'The Eternal City' is to some extent written. The Italian press has been full of this book and its subject since it was announced that the Pope had ordered it to be read to him, and the announcement that His Holiness was preparing another encyclical on Christian Democracy has been received with the greatest interest.

Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, whose new romance, 'The House Divided,' was recently published, was born in Melbourne and educated in New Zealand. He went to England at the age of twenty-two, and is one of the many literary children of Mr. W. E. Henley, some of his best work having appeared in the 'National Observer' during Mr. Henley's editorship of that brilliant weekly. Mr. Marriott Watson's early novels were published by Mr. John Lane. Nearly all of these reach a very high level of excellence, his 'Galloping Dick' particularly, both for its stirring motive and delightful style, being worthy of comparison with Stevenson at his best.

F. Marion Crawford finds his ideal home in a breeze-swept villa, perched high on the picturesque cliffs of San' Angelo di Sorrento, overlooking the beautiful Bay of Naples and its romantic shores. There is, indeed, no finer site to be found anywhere about this far-famed bay than that occupied by the 'Villa Crawford,' with its cheerful landward outlook over scattered towns, olive-clad hills, and fragrant orange groves dotted with white-walled dwellings, to where Vesuvius rears his mighty cone, and Naples queens it among her subject villages, far out across the shining sea to the enchanting island of Ischia, set like a lustrous jewel in the Tyrrhenian Sea. The house itself is an unpretentious building of stucco and rough stone. It is reached by following a country road, overhung by olive, lemon and orange trees, for about a mile from Sorrento, then turning through a gray-stone gateway, embowered in ivy, and going along a narrow driveway almost to the verge of the cliff, where the villa stands, some two hundred feet above the bay.—February 'Ladies' Home Journal.'

TEACHERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

In view of the fact that many Canadian ladies have been corresponding with the proper authorities of the subject of going to South Africa to teach the Boer children some information given in the 'Girls' Own Paper' for Jan. 18 will prove of interest.

Over 3,000 British girls have volunteered to go out to South Africa to teach the Boer children. The Board of Education at Whitehall asked for 100 girls. These girls have been warned that it is anticipated that the work will be very hard and continuous. They will have to live in tents in the concentration camps either in the Transvaal or the Orange River Colony. The teachers are to work together in pairs, two girls sharing each tent. They will be provided with government rations—probably bully beef and biscuits—and the salary offered is £100 a year and a second class passage out, and a return passage if they wish to come back at the end of a year. Lord Milner says that the ladies who go will have a courteous reception from the parents, and that the children are very willing to learn and amenable to discipline. The girls who are accepted will go out at the rate of about twenty-five a month, the first party starting as soon as it can be arranged.

The intending travellers are given some pointers with regard to the climate. June, July and August are the cold months there. On the seacoast of Cape Colony there are nine months of warm weather and three of winter, which is generally cold and wet. But even in the summer the contrast between day and night is great; the days are hot and sunny and the nights cold and chilly, so that warm clothing is most necessary. In the Orange River Colony the climate is very dry, healthy and exhilarating.

As to religious teaching and churches in South Africa, almost every Christian body is represented there—Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, etc. In all the larger towns Church of England services are held. There are seven bishops with clergy serving under them. In Grahamstown there is the railway mission, which has a carriage attached to the train, in which the missionary lives, and so goes up and down the lines looking after and helping the English settlers out there.

At present there is no great demand for English servants, as the Kaifirs do all the household work in the country, and it is only in the towns that wealthy families keep white servants. However, girls who can bake well and make good

cakes and girls who have been trained in laundry work will find plenty of work to do, and receive good pay in South Africa.

Girls wishing to emigrate are advised to write for information to the Women's Emigration Association, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London.

The society can provide for girls having an escort on the voyage and their being met and housed on arrival. Letters of introduction are given to a clergyman or minister and to English ladies who will befriend them. This society opened a hostel at Capetown, and others are to be erected in Durban, Pretoria, Kimberley, Johannesburg and Bloemfontein.

The statement is made that when the Board of Education has chosen this first batch of one hundred girls to go out and teach in the concentration camps, as soon as South Africa is in a more settled condition there will be plenty of opportunities for hundreds more girls.

HINTS ON WHAT CLOTHING A GIRL SHOULD TAKE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Woolen undergarments should always be worn next the skin, this wool for summer, thick wool for winter. Wool dresses both cotton and flannel. Blue serge is much recommended for coats and skirts—one thin coat and skirt and one heavy. Two or more washing dresses; dark blue or Holland look well and are serviceable. It is difficult to get white piqué well washed. Blouses, both cotton, flannel and silk; Tusson silk is recommended. Two sailor hats and one shady one; the hat recommended is a linen shady felt. Eight pairs of stockings, both heavy woolen and very thin wool. Stout brown shoes. A good, strong umbrella. A large, strong parasol (linen). Rubbers. A tweed ulster or waterproof. Linen pocket handkerchiefs and a few dark silk ones. There should be no frills or lace on the linen underclothing, as good washing is a difficulty. One warm jacket or cloak.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among other articles one is advised to take a warm rug or Jaeger blanket, hot water bottle of India rubber (marked as essential in the Board of Education list), a waterproof sheet, woollen sleeping bag, a small bag for keeping money, to be worn on a chain and attached to the belt, towels, soap, folding candlestick and candles, pillow, cheap travelling clock, Keating's or Dalmatian powder for insects, a flannel cholera belt, quinine powder, vaseline, etc.

Finally, girls are advised to take as much money as they can with them, because 'food, clothing and house rent are all much more costly at present in South Africa than they are in England.'

Advertisements.

A STARVING WOMAN

In the Midst of Plenty Madam Thibault finds it hard to get Nourishment enough to keep her Alive.

To starve in the midst of plenty seems a very contradictory state of affairs, and yet that is just what Madame Amabel Thibault, of Cacouna, Que., was doing. She had Dyspepsia so bad she could scarcely eat anything without the most unpleasant and painful after-effects, and what she did eat did not seem to strengthen her at all.

She says: "I suffered for a long time, and tried many medicines, but got no relief. I was very much run down and completely discouraged, when I heard of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I used them, and they cured me."

There are many who fail to recognize the appalling fact that they have dyspepsia till it is too late. They have some of the symptoms—the headache, the heartburn, the bloating, the sour stomach, the constipation, the pains in the chest and about the heart, or the most sure sign of all, that feeling of melancholy and lack of energy, that "blue" and discouraged feeling, which in the midst of sunshine and prosperity, makes one feel that everything is going against him. But with all these hands pointing to stomach trouble, they do not see back of these symptoms the real cause, and often make fatal blunders in applying a treatment entirely unsuited to the case, and which increases rather than decreases the sum of their unhappiness.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a scientific treatment for all diseases of the Digestive Organs. They will do for any one what they have done for Madame Thibault and thousands of others.

It is your stomach that is at the bottom of all your trouble. Treat it with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and you will very soon see a change for the better.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

Truly World Wide.

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

- EUROPE. England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Norway, Turkey. ASIA. India, China, Japan, Corea, Philippine Islands. AUSTRALASIA. Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales, New Hebrides. AFRICA. Cape Colony, Natal, West Central Africa. WEST INDIES. Bermuda, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad. NORTH AMERICA. Mexico, United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Alaska. SOUTH AMERICA. Bolivia, Paraguay.

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

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A Requisite for the Rancher.—On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a ready-made medicine, not only for many human ills, but as a horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit. A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil.

Mrs. Watson—"Every now and then, in reading the news of failures, I come across the phrase "preferred creditors." What are preferred creditors, anyway?" Mr. Watson—"Well, I myself prefer creditors who don't dun me."—Somerville, Mass., 'Journal.'

Dickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicine herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual.

OF FINE FAMILY.

She—"She comes of a grand old family, I believe." He—"Yes, very! An ancestor of hers was beheaded in the Tower during the reign of the fourth Edward." She—"How perfectly lovely."—"Tit Bits."

Are you a sufferer with corns? If you are, get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

"That's right!" exclaimed old Mr. Bull, approvingly, after reading of the proposed legislation against anarchists. "It is a good thing to keep anarchy out of this country altogether." "The idea!" cried old Mrs. Bull; "why, they ain't nothin' better to rub on bruises and burns."—Philadelphia 'Press.'

They are Carefully Prepared.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines are retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

HOPELESS CASES.

"And this one?" we said, indicating a patient at the insane asylum. "Hopeless case," was the reply. "Think he has discovered perpetual motion." "And the next one?" "Still more hopeless. Claims to have solved the servant-girl question."—Harper's Bazar.'

A Small Pill, but Powerful.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses, because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form and do their work thoroughly.

Monkey Brand cleans and brightens everything, but won't wash clothes.

WORTH THE MONEY.

"What did your son's course in that Eastern college cost you, Mr. Rockingham?" "About \$11,000, as near as I can recollect."

"Do you think he has got the worth of the money?"

"Oh, yes; he learned to say "ah" for "a," and his mother gets more than \$11,000 worth of enjoyment out of that alone every time she hears him talk in company."—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

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

THE NAME THAT APPEALED.

Golf Expert—"So you received an accidental blow in the face with a golf club, eh? What were you hit with—a brassie, cleft, mashie, loffer, or putter?" "Golf Nover"—I ain't sure, which, but I think by the way my nose felt when I was struck, that it must have been a mashie all right."—'Judge.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The small signature of J. C. Atkinson is on every bottle.

Nervous Dyspepsia

Mrs. Joseph Roy of Montreal Praises Powley's Liquefied Ozone for Curing Her.

When your blood contains its full requirement of oxygen—the red and white corpuscles are in their proper proportions—your system is absolutely healthy—disease germs cannot find lodgment in the tissues of your body. There are three essential ways in which your body extracts oxygen to supply your blood from the food you eat—from your lungs and through the pores of the skin. If your digestive process is at all defective, your nervous energy is not fed, each minute fibre, tissue and muscle is deprived of a portion of its necessary food and you begin to suffer what is known as nervous dyspepsia. Your food is not wholly digested—it remains in the system to ferment, form gases and sour liquids which produce great distress. Mrs. Joseph Roy, of Montreal, was in this condition before she had taken Powley's Liquefied Ozone. To-day she is completely cured; this is her grateful story.

"With the greatest gratitude I give my testimonial of the wonderful curative properties of Powley's Liquefied Ozone, and what it has done for me. I have been troubled with indigestion and heartburn, and also neuralgia for over six years, and have used many different kinds of remedies without obtaining much relief. About two months ago I commenced to use Ozone and after taking four bottles, I am happy to say that I am cured. My appetite is good and I can eat anything I wish without feeling any inconvenience or pain, and I owe it to your remedy, Ozone." (Signed) Mrs. JOSEPH ROY, 266 St. Dominique St., Montreal, P. Q.



Powley's Liquefied Ozone supplies the oxygen which your system lacks, it gradually increases the secretion of the gastric juices, peptones and acids so that your food is thoroughly well digested and assimilated. The required atom of oxygen is fed the blood, which in turn carries it in its rich ruddy stream to feed the nervous energy, nourish the tissues, muscles and organs and induce health conditions all through the system—when we say that Powley's Liquefied Ozone cures dyspepsia, we furnish you with proof. Canadian proof that you can easily investigate. We don't ask you to take our word for a single statement—we do ask you to investigate, and learn about the great discovery. Ozone is not a patent medicine—not a medicine at all. It is not a combination of drugs or dangerous nostrums. Contains no alcohol. It is simply oxygen in stable liquid form prepared so the system can use it with benefit. 50c. and \$1.00 at all Druggists. THE OZONE CO. of TORONTO, Limited, TORONTO and CHICAGO.

# The Boys' Page.

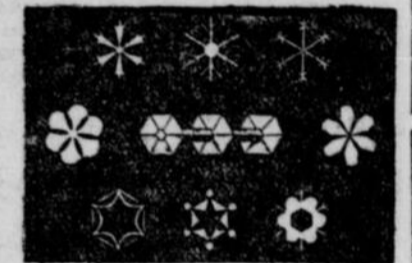
## Rain and Snow.

The enormous amount of work done by the weather can best be understood by the rainfall. If a hundredth of an inch of rain falls—and this is a very light shower—it will deliver to a small city lot, one hundred and thirty gallons of water. On an acre the fall will be a full ton, and over a square mile it will be the enormous quantity of seven hundred and twenty tons of water. More than ten times such an amount often falls in an hour, and it all comes from the height of about half a mile. The atmosphere must raise this amount of water to this height, and keep it there until it is to fall to the earth.

It is raised as moisture, but falls as rain or snow. This is called precipitation, from its exact similarity to the precipitation in the test tube of the chemist. The droplets and ice crystals which form the elements of the cloud gradually or suddenly grow until their weight is enough to bring them to the ground before they can be again evaporated. The resistance which the air offers to their passage keeps them from falling too fast. The drop soon acquires such a velocity that the air prevents it from going any faster. The larger and heavier the drop the greater is the speed at which it falls, but it is never great enough to injure us or do serious damage to animals or plants. Were it not for the resistance of the air, a drop of water, notwithstanding that it is fluid, falling from the height of half a mile would be as dangerous as a bullet. The swiftness and force with which a projectile travels can be made sufficient to compensate for any softness or yielding quality it possesses. A candle when fired from a gun will pass through a board.

Snowflakes present a much larger surface to the resistance of the air, and so fall more slowly than do the drops. Hailstones are made under conditions which permit them to attain an average

size much greater than that of raindrops. In such cases they may fall so rapidly as to cause much destruction. Scotch mist is a form of precipitation where the drops form into a kind of fog and are very small. They are large enough to fall visibly, but their fall is very gentle.



SNOW CRYSTALS.

The intensity of a rainfall varies from the Scotch mist, or a few scattering drops from a cumulus, on a summer afternoon, at a rate which may give a depth of one inch, or even more, in an hour. Such heavy rains are likely to cause inundations in the country and an overflowing of the sewers in the city. They rarely occur except in dry climates; for such climates are subject to the double advantage of having a comparatively small annual rainfall, but having that fall in a few heavy and destructive showers. The heaviest rainfall recorded in the United States is eighteen inches in an hour. It occurred in Southern Idaho. The most favorable rain for all purposes is a gentle and long-continued one, and that is the most likely one to fall in moist climates.

A snowfall is equivalent to about a tenth of its depth in water—that is, a snowfall of ten inches would when melted, make a layer of water about an inch deep. A deep snowfall is beneficial to farmers. While it lies on the ground it prevents frost from penetrating the soil and it protects delicate plants from freezing, and by the cooling it produces when it thaws it retards and even prevents the sudden and extreme changes of temperature which are so injurious to life. Moreover, by lying late in the spring it keeps plants from sprouting too early and so being nipped by frost.

The snowflakes are of varied and beautiful forms, and, in accordance with the laws of crystallization of water, are six-rayed, or governed by the number six. Six-rayed stars are the most common form of snowflakes in mild weather, and the enormous flakes that sometimes fall at the beginning or end of winter will be found, when examined, to have the six rays, each branching. As the weather grows colder, the flakes become simpler and smaller, until they are often reduced to slender six-sided prisms with sharp ends or to flat hexagonal scales. The needle-shaped prisms are characteristic of the blizzard, and it is the stinging which they cause when driven against the skin by a high wind that causes most of the suffering in these dreadful storms.

The total amount of a rainfall usually varies with the elevation above the ground. The raindrops continue to grow during their fall, as is generally the case, the air below is at or near the dew point. The drop itself forms a free surface for the deposit of the new condensation, and is, moreover, generally cooler than the air. In dry climates, however, the opposite may be the case, and the drop when it reaches the ground may be much smaller than when it left the cloud. Indeed, over the dry plains of the south-west heavy rains are often seen above which never reach the ground. Strange as it may appear, it is no unusual thing there to be under a shower without protection and yet be perfectly dry. In such cases the raindrops are completely evaporated by the layer of dry air between the cloud and the earth.

It is commonly thought that electricity plays an important part in causing weather. It is true that thunder and lightning occur in many storms, and that the rainfall is often heavier immediately after a lightning flash. Rain clouds undoubtedly develop a strong electric tension, and probably electric charges on the surface of the drops play some part in preventing them from growing or coalescing when they come in contact with each other. Just how far these things are necessary and how the work is done is yet uncertain. So far as actually known, the electric phenomena are rather a result of the storm than a cause. That electricity plays an important part in the economy of nature in general is beyond a doubt, but storms often occur with but faint signs of electric disturbance.—About the Weather, D. Appleton & Co.

## LITTLE BOY BLUE.

(Eugene Field.)

The little toy dog is covered with dust,  
But sturdy and staunch he stands;  
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,  
And his musket molds in his hands.  
Time was when the little toy dog was new,  
And the soldier was passing fair,  
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue,  
Kissed them and put them there.

'Now don't you go till I come,' he said,  
And don't you make any noise,  
So, toddling off to his trundle-bed,  
He dreamt of the pretty toys,  
And, as he was dreaming, an angel song  
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—  
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,  
But the little toy friends are true.

Ay, faithful to Little Boy Blue, they stand,  
Each in the same old place;  
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,  
The smile of a little face.  
And they wonder, as waiting these long years through  
In the dust of that little chair,  
What has become of our Little Boy Blue.

Since he kissed them and put them there.

## Gnomes and Dwarfs of Folk-Lore.

THEIR DESCENDANTS LIVING IN AFRICA TO-DAY.

(Sir Harry H. Johnston, in 'McClure's.')

It is just possible that the type of pygmy negro which survives to-day in the recesses of inner Africa may even have overspread Europe in remote times. If it did, then the conclusion is irresistible that it gave rise to most of the myths and beliefs connected with gnomes, kobolds and fairies. The demeanor and actions of the little Congo dwarfs at the present day remind one over and over again of the traits attributed to the brownies and goblins of our fairy stories. Their remarkable power of becoming invisible by adroit hiding in herbage and behind rocks, their probable habits in sterile or open countries of making their homes in holes and caverns, their mischievousness and prankish good nature, all seem to suggest that it was some race like this which inspired most of the stories of Teuton and Celt regarding a dwarfish people of quasi-supernatural attributes. The dwarfs of the Congo forest can be good or bad neighbors to the big black people according to the treatment they received. If their elfish depredations on the banana groves or their occasional thefts of tobacco or maize are condoned, or even if they are conciliated by small gifts of such food left exposed where it can be easily taken, they will in turn leave behind them in their nightly visitations gifts of meat and products of the chase, such as skins or ivory. I have been informed by some of the forest negroes that the dwarfs will occasionally steal their children and put in their places pygmy babies of ape-like appearance—changelings, in fact—bringing up the children they have stolen in the dwarf tribe. These collections of pygmies, which one can scarcely call tribes, certainly exhibit from time to time individuals of ordinary stature, and with features not strongly resembling those of the pygmy type.

## Our Note Book.

A RARE STAMP.

There was recently sold in London at public auction what is probably the rarest stamp in the world. It is the Roumania-Moldavia 1854 issue, eighty-



one paras, blue on blue, unused, with nearly full gum and large margins. After lively competition it was knocked down for \$1,100 (£220).—N. Y. 'Herald.'

## SOLDIERS' BREAD.

A trooper in service in South Africa says that at one time on the march the biscuits gave out, and the soldiers were served with flour.

What a job we had baking it! Four of us generally put our flour together, and took turns in cooking. 'You've got it too wet,' one would say. 'Far too wet!'

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

'It would taste just as well,' said another, 'if you dispensed with some of the dirt you're mixing with it.' There came arguments about the heat of the fire. 'It's too hot!' 'It's not hot enough!' 'You must put ashes on top, first.' After the paste was baked it looked like a piece of hardened mud. If any of us had eaten the same thing at home, it would have stopped every working organ in our bodies. Perhaps the outdoor life gave us an ability to digest anything.

Some of the fellows who could not find any fat to anoint the ball of dough used the dubbin we had for cleaning our saddles. If we baked a big cake, to last for three or four days, we had nothing large enough to carry it in but our horses' nose-bags; and after it had been two or three days in a nose-bag it was as appetizing as a brickbat, and might have been utilized as a steam-hammer.—'Youth's Companion.'

**SAIL WASTES NO WIND.**  
A novel sail has just been invented. It is composed of independent sections, each of which is separated from but overlaps the adjoining one, the result being that each section spills the wind away from the one next to it. Furthermore, the upper ends of each section are secured to a gaff and one corner of the lower end of each to a boom.



Finally, a pair of independent sheets or ropes are connected to the after corner of the lower end of each section and there are guiding leads for these ropes.

A mainsail constructed in this fashion has been tested recently, and it is said proved more serviceable in many respects than an old-fashioned mainsail. The main advantage claimed for this new sail, however, is said to lie in the fact that it enables a yachtsman to utilize to the utmost even a slight breeze.—New York 'Herald.'

**A REAL ARISTOCRAT.**  
A London gentleman who owns a beautiful collie, keeps him provided, as is usual, with a collar, in which his name and address are engraved. Some one asked him recently whether this had ever served to bring the dog back to him, and the question led to the relation of an amusing incident, which is reported in the Boston 'Herald.'

On one occasion I lost 'Scoti' in Piccadilly. You know how much I rush about in hansom cabs. Well 'Scoti' always goes with me. We travel a good many miles a week together in this way; but on one occasion I was walking and missed him. I searched for him, but could not find him.

The crowd was great, and the street traffic drowned my whistle; so, after waiting a while and looking about pretty thoroughly, I went back home without him, hoping he might find his way back himself.

In about two hours after my arrival a hansom drove up to the door, and out jumped 'Scoti.' The cabman rang for his fare, and thinking he had captured the dog in some way, I asked him how and where he found him.

'Oh, sir,' he said, 'I didn't hail him at all. He hailed me. I was a-standing close by St. James's Church a-look-

ing out for a fare, when in jumps the dog.'

'Like his impudence,' says I. So I shouts through the window; but he wouldn't stir. Then I gets down and tries to pull him out, and shows him my whip; but he sits still and barks, as much as to say, 'Go on, old man.'

'When I takes him by the collar I reads the name and address. "All right, my fine gentleman," says I. "I'll drive you where you're a-wanted, I dare say." So I shuts to the door, and my gentleman settles himself with his head just looking out, and I drives on till I stops at this here gate, when out jumps my passenger, a-clearing the door, and walks in as calmly as though he'd been a regular fare.'

I gave the cabman a liberal fee and congratulated 'Scoti' on his intelligence, instinct, reason or whatever it may be, that told him that as hansom cabs had often taken him safely home before, a hansom cab would probably do it again, seeing that he had lost his master and could not find his way.

**ON THE CITY'S EDGE.**  
Stories of brute toughness and Homeric endurance are tenderly preserved in the folk lore of the waterfront. How, for another instance, Scipio Flanagan, 'the biggest nigger in the business,' supported the entire weight of an immense packing case, weighing upwards of eighteen hundred, on his prostrate body. The negro held the hand truck to receive the case, which, in the hands of half a dozen men, was being balanced at just the right angle to slip into place. But it hit the edge of the truck and knocked it away, and the negro unluckily lost his footing and fell flat with the great box on top of him. He shrieked in terror and groaned; it was said, like a siren whistle; but when a gang of fifteen men lifted the thing bodily and pulled him out, all he did was to screw his fists into his eyes like a big child, stretch his long limbs grotesquely and return to work. Of course he talked about this feat for many a day.—'Leslie's Monthly.'

**PATRIOTIC BLOOD.**  
Out in Cincinnati there is an Irishman who, like many other good Irishmen, is firm in his loyalty to his native land.

One morning not long ago he was at work near the top of a telephone pole, painting it a bright green, when the pot of paint slipped and splashed on the sidewalk.

A few minutes later another Irishman came along. He looked at the paint, then at his countryman on the ladder coming down the pole, and inquired, with anxiety in his tone: 'Doherty, Doherty, how ye had a him-orrahage?'

**'THIRDLY' WAS MISSING.**  
Doctor Gordon, who was the first minister of the church in Jamaica Plain, about the year 1771, was a Scotchman, very stern and arbitrary in his manners, and precise and orderly in his own habits. The following anecdote of him, says the 'Youth's Companion,' is recorded in the family journal of one of his old parishioners:

One Sunday while preaching he had begun to develop his theme with the usual 'firstly,' and got through that and 'secondly.' Then, turning the leaves of his manuscripts he said: 'Thirdly,' a second time 'Thirdly,' and again in great embarrassment, 'Thirdly!'

Just then a little girl in one of the front pews stood up and said: 'Please, sir, thirdly flew out of the window some time ago.'

## THE PRESBYTERIAN BOOK OF PRAISE.

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

## Puzzles

### THE TWENTY COUNTERS.

Required (a) so to arrange 20 counters as to form therewith 13 different squares.

(b) To remove six counters only from the figure formed as above, so that no single square shall remain.

### WORD DIAMOND.

A consonant. A covered wagon. Efficacious. Royal dwellings. A corner. A famous river. A consonant.

The central letters down and across spell the name of royal dwellings.

### BEHEADINGS AND CURTAILINGS.

Behead and curtail a flower and leave to regard with affection; full of dreams and leave twenty quires of paper; to abhor and leave a solemn declaration; wild or eccentric and leave illumination; a sharp pain and leave a metal; sufficient or enough and leave loaned; bright or manifest and leave a meadow; insufficient and leave to be able; a slow, lingering voice and leave uncooked; part of a man's wearing apparel and leave to awake; slightly cold and leave a rise in the ground; to brush with a broom and leave small; suitable or fitting and leave a heavy cord; frolicsome and leave hazard or chance of harm; a cupboard and leave to suffer loss; a leap or skip and leave an animal; a clan or body of people and leave a bone; the sound of a bell and leave a personal pronoun; a chest for clothes and leave to move swiftly; to begin and leave a sailor; courageous or spirited and leave good fortune; to faint and leave to court; fine cord and leave to gain or attain; an old saying and leave a wanderer; a composition (tragedy or comedy) and leave an animal; a blow or lash and leave a journey; wrath or anger and leave a cavity or perforation; to journey and leave to rage madly; to remain erect and leave a dull brown; to put powder in the pan of a gun and leave an edge; faithful or reliable and leave a red crust on iron; selected or preferred and leave stockings; an appearance and leave part of the verb to have; a hard mineral and leave a weight of 2,240 pounds; surgeon's instrument and leave to steal.

### QUOTATIONS.

Do you know where the following well-known quotations are to be found:  
1. Love me little, love me long.  
2. To see and to be seen.  
3. A nine days' wonder.  
4. The iron entered into his soul.  
5. Truth is always strange; stranger than fiction.

### Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

#### WORD DIAMOND.

H  
C  
A  
T  
H  
A  
R  
R  
Y  
A  
R  
M  
Y

#### DECAPITATIONS.

The answers are: 1. Slate, late, ate. 2. Charm, harm, arm.

#### HIDDEN ANIMALS.

After some search the animals were found to be:  
Dog, jackal, eland, fox, ox, manatee, yak, ermine, calf, sable, deer, tapir, dolphin, marmot, whale, lemur, camel, zebra, otter, stoat, polecat, ape, ocelot, ibex, stag, opossum, sheep, pig, ram, gorilla, ant-eater, lynx, puma, alpaca, goat, bear, ounce, rabbit, tiger, pony, orang-outan, wolf, elk, gnu, rat, llama, weasel, martin, seal, horse, bison, beaver, monkey, mandrill, aurochs, badger, leopard, mole, lion, shrew, dingo, coyote, sloth, mink, baboon, lemming, porcupine.

#### A REMARKABLE DIVISION.

A gentleman divided three twenty-five cent pieces between two fathers and two sons, each father and each son receiving

25 cents. How did he manage it?  
Solution: This is a very old 'catch.' There were only three persons who shared in the gift, related to each other as son, father and grandfather. Each is necessarily a son (of somebody) while the two elders are fathers also.

Answers have been received from Josephine Macdonald, Evelyn Kellogg, 'Weary Willie,' Frank W. Graves, Winnie Blair, W. J. Little, C. A. Hancock, 'Rebe.'

### QUOTATIONS.

The quotations given last week:  
1. The very pink of perfection. In Goldsmith's 'Good-natured Man.'  
2. Upon the wings of the wind. Ps. xviii., 10.  
3. As good as a play. An exclamation of Charles II. when in parliament attending the discussion of Lord Ross's divorce bill.  
4. A lucky chance (that oft decides the fate of monarchs): Thomson in 'The Seasons.'  
5. We have seen better days. In 'Timon of Athens,' Act iv., scene 2.

### RENEW IN TIME.

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

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FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

It is estimated that one crow will destroy 700,000 insects every year. The average value of British coal exported is very little over 10s. a ton. England alone comprises 42 percent of the total area of the British Isles.

teen kings of the same name who have ruled over Spain. Because two-thirds of Germany's 150,000 music teachers are alleged to be incompetent, the Reichstag will be asked to pass a law compelling the teachers to undergo a state examination.

matter, Mr. Choate; I've looked through my books and cannot find any charge for work such as you have described. 'That is conclusive,' said the ambassador. 'I certainly was wrong.'—New York Times.

TRADE SECRETS WHICH HAVE BEEN STOLEN. (London 'Tit-Bits.') To many prominent present-day industries strange histories are attached. Years ago many manufactures in which now-a-days thousands of people are employed were carried on by one or two people, who alone possessed the trade secret which enabled them to monopolize the whole market for their particular industry.

PRINCE HENRY AS SEEN BY ADMIRAL EVANS. 'I am glad,' said Admiral Evans the other day, 'that Prince Henry is coming to this country. He is one of the finest men I ever met. The American people will like him, and he is sure to like America, he is so appreciative and responsive. The prince is very handsome, perfectly built, graceful, and as quick and agile as a sailor should be.'

MR. CHOATE'S MISTAKE. There is a certain lawyer in this city who, to put it mildly, is not celebrated for generosity. At a recent public dinner he and Ambassador Choate got into conversation, and a difference of opinion developed in regard to a case tried a good many years back.

HE HAD EARS! (New York 'Times.') Gen. John A. Logan once relieved an embarrassing situation as promptly as he ever vanquished a foe.

hotel, he was seated in the dining-room opposite a lady and her little daughter of four or five years. Well bred silence was preserved, but the child looked 'Black Jack' over with interest. What passed in her mind became apparent when, after a week's absence, he again seated at the table with the same lady and her daughter.

THE TOWER OF LONDON. 'The Tower of London,' by Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower (Bell-Macmillan), is the first of two handsome volumes which will treat the history of the Tower from its building to the present day.

GOLF A CAPITAL OFFENCE. Golf-players who practice north of the Tweed may not know that they are liable to sentence of death for their indulgence. Technically, that is literally the fact. In ancient times, when Scotland always had work for her soldiers to do, all the young men were compelled to perfect themselves in archery.

HE HAD EARS! (New York 'Times.') Gen. John A. Logan once relieved an embarrassing situation as promptly as he ever vanquished a foe.

NOT GOOD RIDERS. Few of the sovereigns of Europe are good horsemen. The German Emperor has not what can be called a good seat. The Emperor Nicholas is far from being a master of the art of equitation, while the Kings of Sweden, Greece and Denmark detest riding.

HE HAD EARS! (New York 'Times.') Gen. John A. Logan once relieved an embarrassing situation as promptly as he ever vanquished a foe.

HE HAD EARS! (New York 'Times.') Gen. John A. Logan once relieved an embarrassing situation as promptly as he ever vanquished a foe.

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

in the saddle—the Emperor of Austria and the King of the Belgians.

SHOULD THE CARS MISS? (New York 'Tribune')

It is an old story, but a good one, apropos at this time, of the Irishmen who were on the bridge at Fifty-fifth street, over the railway tracks near the entrance to the Fourth avenue tunnel.

HIS MAJESTY'S INCONVENIENCE. The King observed the other day that one of the inconveniences of being a monarch was that he could no longer use his clubs.

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World Wide, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

# HOME DEPARTMENT

## THE MIRROR OF CHILDREN.

### The Patchwork Quilt—Why we Have Colds—All Kinds of Puddings.

[For the Home Department. THE MIRROR OF CHILDREN.]

Somewhere I have read of a magic mirror which reflected pictures of what had been, or what would be in the future. But I would ask you to look into my magic mirror—the mirror of children in the days of King Edward VII., which shows the picture of what is.

When the mist dissolves away you will see—not Fairyland—but the interior of a milliner's shop, containing the usual assortment of fear-inspiring headgear, and a smiling milliner displaying little girls' bonnets to a handsome fur-clad middle-aged couple. They call the little maid of three, who trots about the store, but she might be deaf for all the attention she pays to them. And though they abuse themselves before her, and entreat her with tears in their eyes, she absolutely refuses to let her old bonnet be taken off and the new one tried on. 'Bribes are a' in vain,' and appeals to her vanity equally futile. So, after an hour's performance, they go away, carrying a two dollar bonnet in the faint hope that some day she may permit them to try it on.

The mother explains that they have driven twelve miles to the city, and it will be very inconvenient to change the bonnet if it should not fit, but the dear child must have her way.

Let us turn the mirror and look again; this time it reveals the inside of a stable. It is night, for on the floor is a lantern, dimly burning; a row of three or four patient cows stand chewing leisurely; and in a vacant stall, on a pile of hay, lies a little boy of four, going to sleep. Opposite him is a man crouching uncomfortably on the floor, and watching him intently. Is a crime about to be committed? The man's movements are very stealthy and mysterious as he rises; tiptoes to a shadowy corner, and comes back with a milk-pail. He explains later to the guests awaiting him at the house that 'Stanley always has to go with Papa to the barn no matter what hour it is. But to-night Stanley took a notion that he wouldn't let poppa milk his red cow. And so poppa had to wait until Stanley went to sleep before he could finish the milking.'

So you see a crime was being committed against the sleeping child, and against the national morality of Canada. The crime of allowing children to grow up without a vestige of control.

'Much ado about nothing,' do you say? Well, perhaps, but 'straws show which way the wind blows,' and several thousand straws, all blowing in the same direction, would seem to indicate that some time in the near future Canada will be governed by a generation of people who were trained (?) mostly after this manner. Do you like the prospect? No one is fit to command unless he has first learned to obey. But we will look again; here is a large dining hall, and a long twisted stair running up out of it. At its foot stands a plump, flaxen-haired little girl crying. Down come stern, silver-haired grandpa. He holds out his hands, and apparently coaxes her to go upstairs with him; then away they march together. But at the top step she screams to 'go down,' and at the bottom she screams to go up. By the time we have counted four times up, and four times down for grandpa, the thing becomes a wife monotonous, and we are afraid to think what the end may be when, lo, some one opens a side door, rescues grandpa, and carries her off to the kitchen to be peeted and buttered and sugared into a temporary silence.

These are commonplace incidents enough.

'There are a thousand such elsewhere, As worthy of your wonder.'

But the effect on the children is disastrous. They become restless, unhappy, discontented mortals, utterly unable to concentrate their efforts upon anything for long at a time. Their parents will tell you that they love their children too well to punish them, but that is where they are mistaken. They love themselves too well to sacrifice their own weakly sentimental feelings for the good of their children.

Bright says the 'nation in every country dwells in the cottage.' In this country the nation dwells in the farmhouse, and where-as we have been noted in the past for our fine farming people, I fear sometimes lest we degenerate in the future.

LINORA.

### THE PATCHWORK QUILT.

In sheen of silken splendor,  
With glistening threads of gold,  
I've seen the priceless marvels,  
Once hung in halls of old,  
Where fair hands wrought the lily,  
And brave hands held the lance,  
And stately lords and ladies  
Stepped through the courtly dance.  
I've looked on rarer fabrics,  
The wonders of the loom,  
That caught the flowers of summer,  
And captive held their bloom,  
But not their wreathing beauty,

Though fit for queens to wear,  
Can with one household treasure,  
That's all my own compare.

It has no golden value,  
The simple patchwork spread—  
Its squares in homely fashion  
Set in with green and red;  
But in those faded pieces  
For me are shining bright,  
Ah! many a shining morning,  
And many a wintry night.

The dewy breath of clover,  
The leaping light of flame,  
Like spells my heart come over,  
As one by one I name  
These bits of old-time dresses—  
Oblivious, cambric, calico—  
That looked so fresh and dainty  
On my darlings long ago.

This violet was mother's;  
I seem to see her face,  
That ever like a sunrise  
Lit up the shadiest place.  
This buff belonged to Susan;  
That scarlet suit was mine;  
And Fannie wore this pretty white,  
Where purple banishes shine.

I turn my patchwork over,  
A book with pictured leaves,  
And I feel the lilac fragrance,  
And the snowfall on the eaves;  
Of all my heart's possessions  
I think it least could spare  
The quilt we children pieced at home,  
When mother, dear, was there.  
—Margaret Sangster. In 'Christian Herald.'



### SAVORY PUDDINGS.

A correspondent has asked for some good pudding recipes. We hope the following list will be found useful:

A properly-made pudding is light and easily digested, and in these two particulars differs greatly from a dessert of pie; they are also much easier of preparation.

**Fancy Pudding**—A dainty dessert may be made by cutting half a pound of stale sponge cake into slices about four inches long, and one and a half wide; spread one side with currant jelly and dip the other in lemon juice. Line the sides and bottom of a pudding dish or mould with thin slices of sponge cake, and arrange those spread with jelly over each other in the centre of the dish, leaving small spaces between. Make a pint and a half of custard, flavor with vanilla, let it cool and pour over the cake. Beat the whites of the five eggs which have been used for the custard, with five tablespoonfuls of sugar until very stiff; flavor with orange extract, and heap over the top of the pudding; set in the oven to brown, and serve immediately.

**Quick Pudding**—Sift two cups of flour; add one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three well beaten eggs, with a pint and a half of milk; flavor with extract of lemon; turn into a greased pudding pan and set in a quick oven to bake for twenty minutes. Serve with hard sauce.

**Batter Pudding**—Sift a quart of flour; add half a cup of melted butter, a teaspoon of salt, seven well beaten eggs, a teaspoon of soda and two of cream of tartar, with sufficient sweet milk to make a thick batter; turn into greased mold; bake in a very hot oven and serve with rich pudding sauce.

**Fig Pudding**—Chop half a pound of figs and mix with a teacup of grated bread crumbs, a teacup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, four beaten eggs, and five ounces of candied orange and lemon peel; turn into a greased mold; steam two hours and a half. Serve with pudding sauce.

**Orange Pudding**—Grate the rind of three oranges; squeeze over the juice of one lemon and the oranges; mix with a pound of sugar, half a cup of butter and the beaten yolks of half a dozen eggs; pour into a deep pudding dish and set in a hot oven to bake for fifteen minutes. Take out, spread with meringue, set back in the oven for one minute. Serve with lemon sauce.

**Cream Pudding**—Add a pound of flour gradually to a pint of rich milk; mix in half a cup of powdered sugar and one grated lemon; beat all together; add a pint of thick cream; a pinch of salt and the frothed whites of six eggs; pour into a greased pudding mold and set in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. Serve with lemon sauce.

**Transparent Pudding**—Cream a pound of butter and sugar together; add eight well beaten eggs; flavor the mixture with nutmeg. Line a pudding dish with thin puff paste, pour in the pudding and set in a

very hot oven for ten minutes. Serve without sauce.

**Angels' Pudding**—Beat four ounces of sugar and two ounces of butter together, add four ounces of sifted flour, a pint of thick cream and the beaten whites of four eggs; flavor with vanilla; bake in tart pans, and cover with very stiff meringue.

**Lemon Pudding**—Grate three lemons; beat the yolks of six eggs; add the lemons with two cups of sugar and half a cup of butter. Line the bottom of a deep pudding dish with slices of stale cake; pour the mixture over, and set in the oven to bake for twenty minutes. Take out; cover with meringue made of the whites of the eggs and a teacup of powdered sugar beaten together; set in the oven to brown slightly, and serve with sauce.

**Puff Pudding**—Put a pint of sweet milk in a saucepan and set over the fire to heat; add a teacup of butter; when melted sift in a cup of flour and stir rapidly for five minutes. Take from the fire; let cool; add six well beaten eggs to the mixture, and beat with a wooden spoon for ten minutes. Let stand in a warm place for fifteen minutes; mix in a teacup of baking powder; grease gem pans with fresh butter, drop a tablespoonful of the mixture in each, and bake in a very quick oven. Serve hot with cream sauce.

**Snowball Pudding**—Boil a quart of milk; thicken with three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Beat the yolks of four eggs with half a cup of sugar, and add to the milk; pour into a pudding dish and set in the oven to bake for ten minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff with four tablespoonfuls of sugar; add half a teacup of boiled rice; flavor with extract of lemon and drop in little balls over the pudding; set in the oven until a light crust is formed, but do not let color.

**Jam Pudding**—Chop three tablespoonfuls of beef suet fine; add half a pound of sifted flour and a pinch of salt; mix with cold water to make stiff dough; roll out an inch thick on a well floured board; spread thickly with blackberry or currant jam; roll up in a well floured cloth and steam for two hours and a half. Serve with foaming sauce.

**Tapoca Pudding**—Wash a teacup of tapoca through several waters and put to soak for half an hour; pour over a quart of milk and let stand on the back of the range until warm; add a teacup of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter and four well beaten eggs; flavor to taste; turn into a pudding dish and set in a hot oven to bake for three-quarters of an hour. Serve hot or cold.

**Southern Bread Pudding**—Put a coffee-cup of grated stale bread crumbs into a bowl. Beat five eggs with half a cup of sugar and three tablespoonfuls of rice flour together; add them to a quart of milk; pour over the bread crumbs; flavor with a little nutmeg; pour into a greased mold; cover securely; put into a kettle of boiling water, and let boil one hour. Serve with lemon sauce.—'Catholic News.'

### 'I THEE ENDOW.'

Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain, of Kentucky, thinks the phrase in the marriage service, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow,' is as meaningless as a Fiji incantation, and ought to be omitted, unless the following explanatory and supplementary passage is added to it: 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow.' This means that I will, as soon as we return from our bridal tour, bestow on thee a certain sum monthly; that I will not ask thee what becomes of it, or grumble at the expense of supporting a wife every time I give thee a little extra money at Christmas time to buy presents for thy relations, and also in the fall and spring to buy thy bonnets and gowns and gloves. It means that when I have done all this, and as much more as in me lieth, I will consider that it is no more than I ought to do, and that I could not do less and be a gentleman. I have taken thee from thy father and mother, and it is no longer their duty to provide for thee. In assuming the duties of a mother for my prospective children, thou wilt be incapacitated for wage-earning, and it will be no more than simple justice that I give thee money for thy present needs.'

Mrs. Obenchain thinks it is probable that such an addition would do more to keep marriage from being a failure than any one reform ever suggested.—'Methodist Advocate.'



### POEM RECEIVED.

'Margaret' wishes to thank Miss Nellie James, of Paris, Ont., for kindly copying for her the poem 'How He Saved St. Michael's.' The poem will be found reprinted in the 'Boys' Page' of this issue of the 'Witness.'

Miss M. H. Coyne, J. O. Greig, Marion Ferguson, have very kindly sent copies of 'Home Cam'—Oor Guidman at E'en.' Each of these copies vary somewhat from the poem recently printed in this department. These copies can be forwarded to the original author on receipt of address and four cents in stamps to cover postage. The MS. forwarded by Miss Coyne can be used in the 'Northern Messenger.'

### COLDS.

#### WHY WE HAVE COLDS.

Volumes have been written on the wretched condition which, taking one of its causes for the diseases itself, we call a 'cold'; but very little progress has been made in the way of prevention or cure. In avoiding it we are warned to beware of draughts, wet feet, sudden changes of temperature, and so forth, and the advice is excellent. The only objection to it is that it is impossible always to follow it. But exposure of this kind is not the sole cause, for if it were, a wetting or a chill would always be followed by a cold, and that we all know to our joy, is not the case.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose produced by certain bacteria. What these bacteria are, and whether it is always the same kind that produces a cold, are questions that have not been settled. Some, at least, of them are probably always present in the air of our houses or the dust of our streets, in our pockets, where, whenever suffering from an acute cold in the head we carelessly put soiled handkerchiefs containing vast numbers of the germs, and on clothes, books, furniture, money and hundreds of other things with which we come in contact daily. So it cannot be the germs alone that cause a cold, otherwise we should never be free from one.

The germ of a disease is the same as a seed; it will grow and multiply if planted in suitable soil, but not otherwise. So the germ, or germs, of a cold will not grow in a healthy nose; the mucous membrane of the nose must be prepared by some local or general cause which weakens its power of resistance. This may be a local disturbance of the blood supply, caused by a chilling of the surface of the body, or irritation by the inhalation of dust or of strong fumes, as of burning sulphur; or it may be some defect in the construction of the nasal cavities, causing a chronic discharge which keeps the mucous membrane constantly irritated; or it may be some influence which depresses the general system, and makes it vulnerable to the attacks of the microbes.

Such influences may be fatigue, mental anxiety, loss of sleep and the like, but perhaps more often self-poisoning by the waste products found in the intestines, and absorbed instead of being promptly eliminated. The absorption of those waste products of the body which should be got rid of through the lungs, but which are not because of faulty habits of breathing, is another form of self-poisoning which leads to colds.—'Youths' Companion.'

A seat cover for a music stool is one of the necessary conveniences nowadays in order to save the polish of the music stool from becoming dimmed or if it be upholstered from losing its freshness too soon. Cream linen, art silk or satin, makes an excellent foundation for a handsome cover, showing an effective design in conventionalized flowers. The design is executed in appliqued cream, green or tan silk with the outlines and centres of the flowers in black.



### GOOD CHEER.

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

### SUNSHINE THOUGHT.

It is the mistake of many who mean to be good people that they aim to be happy themselves and to improve others. Such people generally fall in one or both. If they would reverse the aim and strive to improve themselves and make others happy, they would not only accomplish that, but would compass the other also.—M.L.B.

### SUNSHINE 'AT HOME.'

The 'At Home' to be given by the Westmount Sunshine Branch, in Victoria Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, promises to be interesting. There will be a debate on 'Which can scatter the most sunshine, the Club Woman or the Home Woman.' Three members of the legal profession, will uphold the Club Woman, while an equal number of representatives of the press, will speak for the Home Woman. A musical programme will be rendered, and refreshments served.

The secretary of this branch is Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount, to whom letters should be addressed.

The Westmount Branch held a very pleasant meeting on Tuesday afternoon, in Victoria Hall. Some thirty-five members were present. Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson presiding. The work was discussed with enthusiasm. The secretary had a number of letters to read, which showed an appreciation of the work, and an interest taken by readers of the reports in many different parts of the country.

Among the letters was one of gratitude from an invalid member in Windsor, Ont., to whom a parcel of silk and satin pieces for patchwork were sent. Although this 'shut-in' is confined to her bed, she finds a pleasure in needlework. The pieces were collected by Miss Hodges, 4166 St. Catherine street, and were contributed by Mrs. Charles Douzall, Mrs. Brander, Miss Golding, Miss Hodges, and more than one signing herself 'A Friend.'

After the transaction of business refreshments were served. The hostesses were Mrs. McIntyre, Western avenue, and Mrs. Wm. Slater. 'The bright fire burning in

Advertisements.

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Can secure a year's or six months' tuition with or without board at the New England Conservatory, Boston, at the expense of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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the grate gave a cheerful appearance to the room, and several musical selections added to the pleasant nature of the meeting. Mrs. Hutchinson sang 'Only a Ray of Sunshine,' and piano solos were played by Miss Dixon and Miss Bury.

The secretary acknowledges with thanks contributions to the literary department:—From Mrs. T. Sturry Hunt, University street, two years 'Atlantic Monthly,' to be forwarded to lumber camps; magazines and calendars from Mrs. Brander; literature, from Miss Quinn, Richmond; papers from Mrs. Rodd, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; books, magazines and calendars from Mrs. J. C. McCormick; manuscripts from Mrs. Ranscum, Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Buchanan and helpers giving no name.

Mrs. Gilman sends postage stamps which are appreciated, as it takes a great many stamps every month to mail letters, papers, parcels, etc.

At the set of the sun,  
When our work is done,  
With all its tangled web,  
When the clouds drift low,  
And the stream runs slow,  
And life is at its ebb.

As we near the goal,  
When the golden bowl  
Shall be broken at its foot;  
With what sweetest thought  
Shall the hour be fraught,  
What precious moments shall we count?

Not the laurels of fame,  
Nor the wealth we have gained,  
In perishable things of earth—  
Not the way we have trod  
With the 'narrow' broad,  
Though that were of precious worth.

Ah, no! 'tis not these  
Will give our hearts ease  
When life sinks low in the west,  
But the passing sweet thought,  
Of the good we have wrought,  
The saddened lives we have blest:

—Selected.

### SUNSHINE HOME AT BRIDGEPORT.

The King's Daughters' Sunshine Branch of Bridgeport, Conn., is going to establish a summer home for children. The home is not for charity, but is intended to be a place where little folks may go to enjoy country life, breathe the pure air, and receive physical benefit.

The branch will be divided into committees, each of which will have charge of the furnishings of a room. This will be done that every member may centre her interests in a special part of the work, and feel that the children who occupy each committee's particular rooms are their special guests. The best kind of furniture only will be put into the home, and the members are discussing color schemes and other artistic features that will make the rooms as pretty and homelike as possible. There will be a matron in charge; a strong man to attend to the baseball grounds, tennis courts, croquet lawns, swings and playgrounds, and a trained nurse in case any of the children should get sick. The Bridgeport members give all this as their Sunshine dues, and intend to give the children who come just as good care as they receive at home, and will try to give them every day of their vacation the greatest fun of their lives. Only Sunshine boys and girls will be entertained, for Miss De Forest, the president, says the home is not for charity, but just a summer resort for the juveniles who are active Sunshine workers. Money cannot get any child into the home, the only price asked is a record of kindly deeds.

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

### STRANGULATION IN CHINA.

In China strangulation is reserved for offenders of high rank, it being considered a privilege to pass out of life with a whole body. When leaves to die in this way has been granted to a criminal, a silver cord is sent to him in prison. No explanatory message is considered necessary, and he is left to accomplish his own doom.

### 'WORLD WIDE' APOSTROPHIZED.

We have missed thee from our table for two weeks. Missed thee much. Thou art a credit to Canada; we read thee with profit. Respectfully, 'The Editor' 'The Canada Educational Monthly.'

### TO JANUARY SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers whose term of subscription ended Jan. 31 were reminded two weeks since by finding the usual notice enclosed in their paper along with a remitting envelope. We hope all our friends will remember to have the renewal mailed in good time. A new subscription remitted at the same time will be appreciated.

### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Zionist movement, which has inspired so much interest among the English Jews, has found great sympathy among the Jews of India. A branch has been started for the Hebrews of Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Capetown Y. M. C. A. describes a vigorous and successful work amongst young men in that important city. The membership roll now exceeds eight hundred, in spite of great fluctuations arising out of the unsettled conditions which have prevailed owing to the war.

It is said that the drunksellers in Lambeth are thanking God for the removal from the neighborhood of the Rev. F. B. Meyer, who is resigning his pastorate at Christ Church, Westminster, to engage in general evangelistic work. He says, 'When such men are praising God that I am leaving, it may be a sign that I ought to stay.'

During the past three months the city of Sydney has been passing through a genuine religious revival, and the number of those who professed to have experienced a change mounts up into the thousands. The results have been due to a great united 'Simultaneous Mission' somewhat akin to that in England last year, but on a broader scale. It was a movement in which all the Protestant forces of the city, including Anglicans at one end, and Salvationists and Quakers at the other, joined in a hearty and systematic spirit. The classes most deeply influenced were those who were usually regarded as outside of the range of ordinary Church effort.

### ABOUT YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Bishop of London is giving a great deal of time to the organizing of a complete network of boys' clubs all over London, in order to put a stop to Hooliganism.

Successful meetings have been held in different parts of London by a 'Boy preacher,' Mr. Jack Cooke. He is listened to with interest for an hour at a time, and is said to be a nice boy who likes biking and other outdoor exercises.

Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, speaking of the C. E. Societies among the girls of the International Institute of Spain, makes the astonishing statement that 'ninety-five percent of the work done in Spain has been accomplished by girls who, two or three years ago, would have found it impossible to direct a religious service.'

### HOW D. L. MOODY'S WORK GOES ON.

Mr. Moody's birthday has been the occasion of some extended references in the religious press to his life and work. And it is noteworthy that to the present generation Mr. Moody is less the English-speaking world in the days of their parents, than the founder of mighty schools, typical of present lines of Christian work. It is a signal instance of the career of the righteous who 'shall still bring forth fruit in old age.' Mr. Moody wrote to a friend in 1890, 'My

### Advertisements.

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Earn this handsome Fur Ruff, 29 inches long, made of selected skins, a perfect imitation of the finest sable, with real pretty head and tail, by selling at 10c each only 50c. Collar buttons with rolled gold lever tops and nicely finished ivory bows. They are something everybody needs, and therefore very easy to sell. Write for Buttons, sell them, return the money and receive this warm, stylish fur post-paid. THE GOLDMANS' CO., BOX 453 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT. DANCING SKELETON. If inches high, with movable arms and legs. After allowing the spectators to examine it to prove there is no hidden mechanism you lay it on the table and ask someone to whistle a tune, when to the astonishment of every on-looker, the skeleton raises its head and neck about suddenly, then slowly gets upon its feet and seems to hear the music. As the whistling becomes livelier so does the music skeleton keep time to the music. Affords hours of fun and completely mystifies everyone. Price, with directions, 10c. THE NOVELTY CO., BOX 114 TORONTO.

school work will not tell much until the century closes, but he thought this training of eager, earnest young people for lives of usefulness the best way to perpetuate the work to which he had given a long and strenuous life.

The school for young men at Mount Hermon is just completing its twenty-first year. It aims to give an all-round education and training to fit its men for usefulness in life.

The student at Mount Hermon pays only \$54 for each term of sixteen weeks, but this he must furnish and when his money is gone he stops school and goes to work to earn more.

Beside the regular Bible course of the school, a daily Bible class is held in which visiting Bible teachers take the class for two weeks each.

During the summer term only, provisions will be made for young men who see no way of obtaining a fuller education, but would like to spend any period, from two weeks up, in special study of the Bible and other branches.

MOODY'S WIDE WORK.

It was on 'Round Top,' whether sacred memories had drawn the writer, that thought and feeling were busy. Slightly raised, and just a wee bit aside from the actual summit, stands the simple but substantial headstone, enclosed with chains, telling that beneath lies buried all that could die of the honored D. L. Moody.

The shades of night were gathering rapidly, and there passed in review times of the years gone by—early days when the Spirit of the Lord wrought effectually in the energetic, vigorous young life. The promise of great fruitfulness was there. Look around and note the tree of that life to-day.

There is a remarkable echo at Northfield. When any sound, such as the whistle of the distant engine, is made, it passes into wide repetitions that track the encircling hills.

Where others in such service might have reaped a fortune for themselves, it is not true that Dwight L. Moody used 'royalties' and 'gifts' as accumulating seed corn, constantly expending them in view of increasing and reproducing harvests for God?

Henry Varley, in 'The Christian.'

MOODY'S BIBLE NOTES.

Mrs. George C. Stebbins, writing in the New York 'Observer' of Mr. Moody's habit of preserving every illuminative and well-expressed thought he heard, and writing these on the margins of his Bible and on blank pages set in, so as to form a varied commentary on the text, gives the following anecdote:

On one of these drives in Scotland we saw by the roadside purple violets growing in great abundance; not the slender stemmed flowers which grow wild here, but large, richly colored and very fragrant. We gathered a bunch of them, and as we drove on Prof. Drummond gave us a few lines about this modest flower, sending forth its fragrance and beauty on desolate moors, where no eye but God's ever rests upon them, and added: 'It has been called the type of humility.'

'The one that but look upon itself, And who ventures to believe it theirs Prove by that single thought they have it not.'

'Beautiful,' said Prof. Drummond, 'where did you find that?'

'Say it again slowly, and you, Drummond, write it out for me, I want it,' were Mr. Moody's comments. So the little thought given me by a friend whose life was a living illustration of this virtue was thus transferred to that wonderful Bible.

FACTS ABOUT THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

(To the Editor of the N. Y. 'Poet') Sir,—As Mr. Balch, in his letter of Jan. 4, in common with almost all the writers and speakers in this country who touch upon the matter, has much begged the real points at issue, I earnestly hope that you will permit me, through your columns, to give a brief statement of the facts upon which Canada bases her claim. They are as follows:

1. That the strait now called Portland Channel, through which the United States have run their line of demarcation, is not, and cannot be, the Portland Channel referred to in the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1825, upon which the title of the United States to their Alaskan territory is founded; and that, in consequence of this erroneous assumption, Canada has been deprived of a large extent of territory rightfully belonging to her.

2.—That, in running their line of demarcation ten marine leagues from the shores of every inlet that debouches from the sea-coast, instead of from the sea-coast itself, the United States have violated the true intent of the treaty; these inlets being, in fact, but narrow fjords, only a few miles in width at their greatest extension, and in no sense being a part of the coast proper.

In support of the first contention, I would refer to the words of the treaty itself. In laying down the line of demarcation, it says:

A partir du point le plus meridional de la dite Prince of Wales, lequel point se trouve sous le parallele du 54me degre 40 minutes de latitude nord, et entre le 131me et le 133me degre de longitude ouest, la dite ligne remontera au nord le long de la passe dite Portland Channel, jusqu'au point de la terre ferme ou elle atteint le 56me degre de latitude nord; de ce dernier point la ligne de demarcation suivra la crete des montagnes situees parallelement a la cote, jusqu'au point d'intersection du 141me degre de longitude ouest, etc.

Now I affirm that no unprejudiced person who reads the above and afterwards consults a map of the territory involved, can say that they furnish sufficient evidence to establish the claim of the United States.

By the terms of the treaty, the line of demarcation is to begin at the southernmost point of the Prince of Wales Island; from that point it is to ascend to the north along a strait called Portland Channel until it reaches a point on the mainland where it attains the 56th degree of north latitude. Does the line as laid down by the United States do this? Not by any manner of means! Instead of ascending to the north, as the treaty says it shall do, it actually descends, passing along a line a little south of east, for a distance of one hundred and thirty miles! Then, and then only, it begins to meander northward.

So far, it must be clear to the unprejudiced investigator that there is something wrong either with the treaty or with the American interpretation thereof. Let us see, then, what other interpretation is possible and reasonable. Turn again to the map, and place one end of a ruler upon the southernmost

point of Prince of Wales Island, which, as we have seen, is the place where the line of demarcation begins, the other end pointing northward. It will be seen that it follows very nearly the course of the eastern arm of a channel marked upon some maps as 'Clarence Strait.' This channel actually terminates at the prescribed latitude of 56 degrees north, which the one now called Portland does not. I say it will be found that the ruler very nearly follows the course of this channel; it does not quite, for it cuts off some outlying edges of the island. It is this fact which furnishes one of the strongest proofs of the correctness of Canada's claim.

The only possible explanation of this claim is that the line of demarcation as laid down in the treaty, if strictly followed, would leave some part of the island outside of the territory assigned to Russia, and therefore this provision was inserted in order that it might retain the whole. This explanation accords with the hypothesis that the line of demarcation was intended to pass through the strait now called 'Clarence,' and not the one called 'Portland' for if the line ran through the latter, there would be no need of a special clause to preserve the whole island to Russia, for every part of it would be at least a hundred miles inside the territory assigned to that country.

With regard to the second contention on behalf of Canada, the question turns upon the true meaning of the word 'sinuosities' which occurs in the treaty. Does it mean, as is claimed it does by Canada, that the line shall follow the coast proper, or that it shall follow every narrow inlet, one of which at least runs into the mainland for over a hundred miles, and the upper part of which no more resembles the sea-coast than do the Palisades of the Hudson? This second contention is also strengthened by a clause in the treaty which grants to Great Britain the right to 'free navigation' of all these inlets. Of what use would this be did she not own their 'upper reaches'?

As to the first, it is not at all unlikely that the name Portland Channel was anciently applied to a different strait, from the one now known by that name. A similar confusion occurred many years ago when, in an attempt to delineate the boundary line between the United States and British possessions, the question arose as to what was the stream referred to in the treaty by the name of S. Croix river. The dispute was settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

Mr. Balch claims, as other writers and speakers have done, that the United States is 'entitled by long uninterrupted occupancy, to an unbroken strip of territory on the mainland, etc.' If my memory serves me right, a similar claim was set up on behalf of Great Britain in the Venezuelan matter, which claim was received with indignant remonstrance in this country as being an instance of British arrogance. America, of course, is incapable of arrogance. In any case, this plea is beside the question, for there happens to be a clause in the treaty made to fit this possibility, which expressly denies prescriptive rights to either party.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON. Santa Ana, Cal., Jan. 8.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Feb. 23, 1902.

THE ARREST OF STEPHEN.

(Acts vi., 7-15.)

Golden Text.—'Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul.'—Matt. x., 28.

The Church having now a brief season of quiet and rest began to prosper and grow wonderfully. The two departments of church work, teaching and preaching, are now attended to thoroughly. Renewed zeal and activity prevailed and the word of God increased; that is, its preaching increased, partly, doubtless, because the apostles could now give more time to it. The disciples multiplied in Jerusalem exceedingly. One surprising evidence of this internal and external growth was that a great company or multitude of the priests were obedient to the faith. They of all men should know whether the Christian interpretation of the Scriptures was right.

This new and large accession to the Church was wonderful, because the priests had been especially opposed to the gospel and were among its active

persecutors. The large number converted is by no means incredible. Four thousand two hundred and eighty-nine priests returned from the captivity with Ezra, and at this time the number must have been very largely increased. A great multitude of them might be converted, and multitudes be left behind. This appears to have been the highest point of popularity attained by the Church at Jerusalem.

The development of Gospel truth in the testimony of Stephen aroused the bitter hostility of the foreign Jews and the opposition of the Pharisees, culminating in the death of Stephen, the cruel persecution that followed and the scattering abroad of believers from Jerusalem. There were two attempts at persecution before that which arose upon Stephen. The one after the healing of the lame man by Peter and John; the other after the great increase of the Church following the death of Ananias and Sapphira. Both proved failures. The things which tended to bring about a general persecution were in the fact that the disciples had become more distinct in their organization and more separate in their gatherings. They also advanced in doctrine, and thus came into direct conflict with the Pharisees, as well as the Sadducees. Stephen appears to have proclaimed these doctrines most distinctly. Hence his arrest, trial and death.

Of the seven who had been set apart to be deacons by the apostles Stephen soon became the central figure and a leader among the seven, as Peter had been among the twelve. He was a man full of faith and power, and did great wonders and miracles among the people. As far as we have any record, he was the first Christian layman to work miracles. These were not performed at one time, but repeatedly, as he went about discharging the duties of his office—doubtless among the sick and suffering as he ministered to the poor. Then there arose an opposition, and suddenly as the words seem to imply, certain of the Synagogue of the Libertines, disputing with Stephen. In the time of Christ and the apostles every town, not only in Palestine, but wherever there was a considerable number of Jewish inhabitants, had at least one synagogue, and the larger towns several. In Jerusalem, according to the Rabbins, there were no less than 480 synagogues.

The Libertines were freemen, Jews, whose fathers were carried captive to Rome by Pompey about B. C. 53, afterward freed by their master and allowed to retain their religion. It is probable that these exiles returned to Jerusalem, and were the more watchful against any innovations upon the religion for which they had suffered. 'Disputing with Stephen' implies that these foreign Jews beg a debate, questioning him perhaps at first, discussing the matter and ending on their part in a heated disputation. He very likely met them as friends and acquaintances of the Grecian Jews, among whom he ministered. Beginning privately, it at length became public. He doubtless at times spoke in synagogues and public assemblies. He may have been what is called in those days a lay preacher, and after entering upon his office like Paul became also an evangelist.

The apostles everywhere proclaimed the superiority of the new over the old dispensation. And at this point began the open and organized opposition of the Pharisees to Christians. Prevous to this Christianity had appeared as a sort of reformed Judaism. There appeared but a single change in the Jewish faith. Instead of a Messiah, yet to come, was substituted a Messiah already come, who had lived, died and risen again. Two rites had been added—baptism and the Lord's Supper. The disciples met on the first day of the week to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus, but they still observed the Jewish Sabbath. They circumcised their children, were daily in the temple, and observed the Jewish ritual. They were still Jews in faith and practice, though theirs was a glorified Judaism by their faith in a risen and exalted Saviour. Jesus had indeed taught the coming of a universal religion, but this the apostles had very imperfectly comprehended. They doubtless expected that the blessing of the Gospel would be extended to men of all nations, but only through the gate of proselytism.

In their disputations they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spoke. The Holy Spirit is here meant, and the wisdom is that which the Spirit imparted to Stephen. The words of Jesus were fulfilled: 'I will give you a mouth and wisdom which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay or resist.' Then they scorned men, instigated and privately instructed men as to what they should do and say. And they said: 'We have heard him speak blasphemous words against Moses and against God.' What those words are we have in verse 14. And so was Jesus, too, accused. To speak against Moses was to speak against God, for God spake through Moses. The charge indicates his teaching the announcement of the transitory nature of the Jewish laws, temple and worship and the introduction of a new and better covenant, and thus in a striking manner anticipated what was subsequently more fully proclaimed by the Apostle Paul.

These foreign Jews, unable to meet Stephen in argument, resorted to foul means, and stirred up, aroused with excitement, the people who before this had treated believers with favor, and with them the elders and the scribes, and, coming upon him suddenly, seized him violently and brought him into the very midst of the council, or Sanhedrin. We may suppose the Sanhedrin just convening. The charge of blasphemy was well fitted to prejudice the people against Stephen. It was important for the rulers to have them on their side. A change in public opinion occurred in the last week of our Saviour's life, the people welcoming him with hosannas and soon after crying 'Crucify him.' Thus suddenly were arrayed against Stephen—the people, powerful in numbers; the elders, powerful in authority; the scribes, powerful in learning.

False witnesses were brought against Stephen. They were false in that they unfairly and perversely reported what Stephen had said, thereby giving a wrong meaning and producing a false impression. Now, for the proof of the terrible charge brought against him. For

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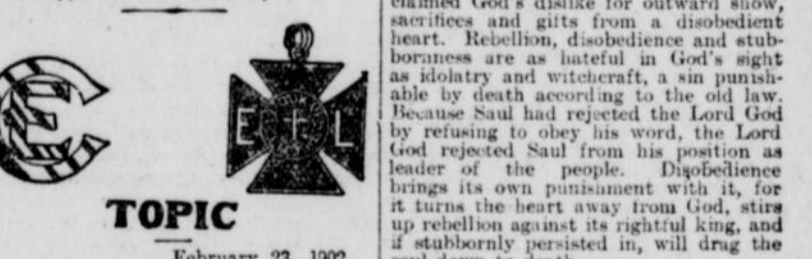
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We have heard him say that this Jesus shall destroy this place—this temple and city—and shall change the customs—the usages and rites prescribed by law—which Moses delivered us in his writings. Every slander lays hold of some portion of truth. Stephen taught that the new dispensation was superior to the old, and was designed to supersede it, not that they were antagonistic, but rather one preparatory to the other. So the false witnesses against Jesus charged that he said: 'I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hands; a misquotation, a misapplication of his language and a perversion of his meaning. So were Stephen's words, even when they may have been rightly given, were taken out of their connection and thus falsified. A half truth becomes a whole lie.'

- DAILY READINGS. Monday, Feb. 17.—Acts vi., 1-15. Tuesday, Feb. 18.—Exod. xxxiv., 29-35. Wednesday, Feb. 19.—Isa. liv., 11-17. Thursday, Feb. 20.—1 Kings xxii., 1-14. Friday, Feb. 21.—Matt. xxvi., 50-66. Saturday, Feb. 22.—Heb. x., 32-39. Sunday, Feb. 23.—Phil. i., 19-30.



OBEDIENCE. I. Samuel xv., 22, 23. I. Kings iii., 14. Revelation xxii., 14. 'Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you.' (John xv., 14.) Apart from obedience to God there can be no fellowship with him. Saul's name comes down through history as that of a dishonored and dishonorable man because he chose the praise of man rather than the honor which comes from obedience to God. But Saul did not start out with the intention of disobeying God. We find him, when he was first anointed king over Israel, prophesying and rejoicing before the Lord and obeying with joy the messages which God sent him through Samuel, the old prophet. When he set out on his great punitive expedition against the Amalekites, he no doubt intended to do just what God had said, but when he got into the thick of the battle, God having put the enemy in his power, Saul began to covet for himself those things which God had hidden him utterly to destroy. He took Agag alive, perhaps thinking that bringing home a living regal captive would add more to his glory, and perhaps hoping to extort a great ransom from him. God had commanded him to destroy all of the property of the wicked Amalekites, but Saul coveted the best of the flocks and herds, and he only allowed the people to destroy the poor and worthless stock. The people were very quick to catch the spirit of their leader and they willingly saved the best of everything for themselves. Now God could not afford to have a man with such a disobedient spirit as the leader of his chosen people, for the whole nation would soon catch the spirit of rebellion and disobedience which now dominated Saul. So God spoke to Samuel telling him how grieved he was at Saul's disobedience, and that he would have to remove him from being king because he could not trust him to lead the people rightly. The next morning Samuel went to find Saul. When Saul saw Samuel coming, he hastened to salute him and tell him that he had done all that God had commanded. But even as he spoke, the lowing of the stolen cattle could be plainly heard, giving the lie to his announcement. 'If what you tell me is true, what is the meaning of this sound?' asked Samuel. Saul, thinking that he could easily deceive the old man with some plausible statement, replied that the people had merely saved the best of the flocks and herds to make a grand sacrifice to God. But Samuel stopped him, and reminding him of God's great goodness and favor toward him in making him king, asked him what had induced him to be so flagrantly disobedient. Again Saul tried to excuse himself and to lay the blame all on the people, who had only followed his example, he even protested that he had perfectly obeyed God. But God is not mocked, he cannot be deceived by words or outward prostrations. He had looked into Saul's heart and had seen the rebellion and disobedience there, and had sent his prophet to rebuke it, so Samuel was not to be turned aside by Saul's plausible explanations, and in those never-to-be-forgotten words (I. Sam. xv., 22, 23), he proclaimed God's dislike for outward show, sacrifices and gifts from a disobedient heart. Rebellion, disobedience and stubbornness are as hateful in God's sight as idolatry and witchcraft, a sin punishable by death according to the old law. Because Saul had rejected the Lord God by refusing to obey his word, the Lord God rejected Saul from his position as leader of the people. Disobedience brings its own punishment with it, for it turns the heart away from God, stirs up rebellion against its rightful king, and if stubbornly persisted in, will drag the soul down to death. When Saul heard Samuel's denunciation he knew that he could not deceive him as to his conduct, so he acknowledged his sin, but even in doing so, he again tried to hide behind the people, owning up that he feared them more than he feared God. And in the face of the declaration that the Eternal God had rejected him, Saul still sought for honor before the people. Up to that point he might have repented, honestly turning to God and confessing his sin, might have been forgiven and restored, but when he deliberately accepted God's judgment upon him and turned his back on God to seek honor from the people, that judgment became irreversible. He chose his own doom. He lightly set aside the whole glory of eternity to gain the mean temporal glory of human kind whose breath is but for a moment. Years afterward, when David had sinned deeply before God and a messenger came to rebuke him, he threw to the winds all thought of what his fellowmen might say or think, and cast himself on his face before God. He did not care if the whole world knew of his sin if only he could get right with God. And when he cast himself on God's mercy in the humble spirit of the fifty-first Psalm, God soon answered and forgave and cleansed him from all unrighteousness so that he could triumphantly praise God with the thirty-second Psalm—'Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered.' Saul might have found this same forgiveness but he deliberately rejected it and went on in disobedience. He deliberately turned aside from fellowship with God, for there can be no fellowship apart from obedience. The remembrance of this sin in after years must have driven him to despair and contributed largely to that madness which robbed him of even the earthly glory which he had bought at such an awful price. God grant that none of us may make the fatal mistake of choosing as Saul did, the honor that comes from men, rather than the immortal glory of obedience to God.



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FEBRUARY, 1902

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DAHMAH MAHMUD PASHA

SULTAN'S BROTHER-IN-LAW SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Constantinople, Feb. 6.—The Sultan's brother-in-law, Damad Mahmud Pasha, has been sentenced to death. Mahmud has long been prominent in the Young Turk movement, and was recently expelled from Greece at the behest of the Sultan. Mahmud went to Rome, and the Sultan requested his expulsion from Italy. It was refused, but Mahmud proceeded to Paris, where he remains in safety. All the Sultan's blandishments have failed to induce him to return to Constantinople, so the criminal court was instructed to issue a warrant for Mahmud's arrest, and to try the fugitive by default, with the result that he was condemned to death.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1902.

All writers on New Zealand agree in extolling the virile qualities of the Maoris, whose offer to do garrison duty in any part of the Empire is significant of their loyalty and of the immense resources of the British Government in case of a really great war. It will be remembered how anxious the Indian princes were to be allowed to serve with their auxiliaries in South Africa. The Maoris would much prefer to be enlisted for the war, but their offers having been declined, express themselves willing to serve in the secondary way proposed. While their bravery is proverbial, they are no less remarkable for their qualities of discipline and faithfulness. They would make as fine soldiers as any in the service, and their admission into the army would stimulate their self-respect and confirm their loyalty. Such have always been the effects produced on natives by enrolling them in military organizations, giving them uniforms and encouraging their sense of personal pride and responsibility.

It is not for us to judge the question whether the Presbyterian Church would gain or lose by the further employment of superintendents of missions, though there are certainly many things that occur to the mind as belonging to the common sense of the question. A protest against such appointments came from one writer representing, we presume, those dependent more or less on the funds hitherto administered by the intermeditation, more or less, of the superintendent. And now comes another representing, we presume, the contributors to the mission funds. Whether we side with these protests or hold them mistaken is not in question, but we cannot print the letter which appears to-day without deprecating very much the accusation it contains that the proposal to renew and possibly to redouble this office is made at the instance of those who have been named in connection with it. Such an accusation is unthinkable in connection with some of the names mentioned, and is a blemish on an argument against such appointments.

Quebec is the only one of the eastern provinces of the Dominion where the rural population has not diminished during the last ten years. The increase was small, only 3,847, but it is in marked contrast to the decrease in New Brunswick, which was 18,527, and in Nova Scotia, 43,212. At the same time Quebec, like those provinces, increased its urban population, but to a much greater extent, the movement into the cities having been 136,516 in the ten years. In New Brunswick it was 28,384, and in Nova Scotia 52,390. Taking the percentage of this movement in relation to the total population, the drift citywards was about the same in all three provinces, which shows that the tendency of the people to gather into the centres of industry and business activity is the same throughout the eastern part of the Dominion. This tide in population is a marked feature in the last census of the United States and in the countries of Europe. Everywhere it is owing to three causes: cheapness of agricultural production in new lands, steady decline in cost of transportation, and the superior advantages of city life.

Some of the peculiarities of behavior which 'A Subscriber in Manitoba' attributes to the religion of the Doukhobors are due to the difference of manners between the east and the west. Ceremonial courtesies between man and man are so invariably elaborate in Oriental lands that it was necessary in ancient times to express haste by an urgent command to salute no man by the way. Such courtesies are entirely lacking in the far west; and if the westerner looks upon the Oriental's behavior as absurd he must excuse the Oriental for looking on him as an unmannerly barbarian. If Sabbath observance is lax among the Doukhobors when measured by the Puritan customs which have done so much for the British people, it is possibly not more so than that which prevails in all parts of the continent of Europe, even among the most religious. If, apart from this, the behavior of these refugees is better than that of the people around them it is impossible to blame them for supposing that their religion is better than ours. The only thing which it seems possible to do for these people is to give them the education which in their ignorance they naturally regard as a danger and a snare to their young people, and which they therefore do not encourage.

Recent railway wrecks have raised the question as to the best material for the construction of passenger cars. The wooden cars are considered too frail and too combustible, and cars made of steel are advocated to replace them. Had the cars in the tunnel disaster in New York been of steel construction, or even

strongly built of wood, the loss of life and injuries among the passengers would have been much less. In support of this view it is pointed out that the new heavy steel-built Pullman cars suffer less damage in railway smashes than the lighter wooden day coaches. Steel cars would also reduce the horrible chances of the passengers, pinned in the wreck of a train, being burned alive, as too often happens in cars made of wood. Mr. Yerkes, who is equipping an underground railway in London, is having all coaches made of steel, and fireproof, and his example will doubtless be followed on other passenger lines. Accidents to passengers are so extremely rare in comparison with the amount of travel, that the railway companies could not be expected to change their methods of car construction merely on this account, but steel lasts longer, is more easily kept in repair, and amply makes up in these respects for the difference in first cost. Steel freight cars are rapidly coming into use, and steel passenger cars may be expected to appear soon.

It is worthy of more than passing notice that the wheat crop of the North-West is now rapidly travelling towards the hundred million bushel mark, the export surplus for last year having actually amounted to fifty million bushels. Mr. G. V. Hastings, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, one of the best authorities, while not expecting that next season's crop will show much increase compared with the past season, on account of the retarded ploughing, tells us that he expects to see a hundred million bushels of wheat exported by the western farmers in the course of a very few years. The land sales were unprecedented last year, both for price and quantity, and farmers are flocking to Manitoba, Alberta, and the Territories from many of the states south and west of Lake Superior. The export surplus of wheat in the North-West was four million bushels in 1886, so that it has increased 1,150 percent in fifteen years, the export for 1901 being fifty million bushels, and with the rapid increase in settlement and development now going on we may expect the present crop to double in less than half of fifteen years.

To the boastfulness concerning trade won by Germany and the United States in competition with Great Britain the answer has been returned that much of these apparent gains has been actually economic loss, the result of bounties or the protective tariff paid by the German or United States people. The 'Railway and Engineering Review' surprisingly supports this view, so far as the United States is concerned, in a recent review of the billion-dollar steel trust. The profits of the trust for the last nine months were \$85,000,000, over and above the losses incurred in the late strike. The journal quoted maintains that a large part of this profit is obtained by the trust selling steel in the United States at about thirty-six dollars a ton, while it is selling the same steel in Europe, freight included, for less than twenty-five dollars a ton. Further than this, Mr. Schwab, the manager of the steel trust, says that he can afford to lay down steel at English ports, freight paid, at sixteen dollars a ton. Here is sufficient demonstration that the United States consumers are compelled to pay an abnormal price for steel because the tariff permits the trust to make enormous and immoral profits. The conclusion is also apparent that the United States citizen is paying through the nose for much of the boasted 'expansion' in that country's manufactured exports.

The career of the Biddle brothers is deplorable reading and the closing scenes of it an indelible disgrace to this continent and the twentieth century. Drink has primarily to answer for it that they were criminals at all. A worse environment for youth than theirs it is impossible to conceive. They were born some thirty years ago at Amherstburg, in Ontario, where their father kept a saloon locally known as 'Hell,' and after he died their mother's brother took them to live with him. Neighbors say that this uncle was a victim to this 'Hell,' and afterwards became the terror of the neighborhood. He used to go home crazy drunk, curse like a demon, and beat the boys brutally for no other reason than to gratify an appetite for cruelty. He frequently drove them out of the house to beg or steal from the neighbors, and the last scene of their home life was when in a drunken frenzy he threatened to shoot them, but changed his mind and blew out his own brains in the presence of the trembling orphans. Prohibition would probably have prevented this and the subsequent tragedies. Those who do not believe in prohibition have probably some theory by which drink or the drunkard should be dealt with. This, however, is the way things are happening under our laws as they are. All the victims are dead now and their record is a memorable and horrible warning. That warning did not need the disgusting ex-

hibition conducted by the Pittsburg police of the bodies of those vile men for the delectation of gaping sightseers and morbid hero worshippers.

It is generally felt that Lord Salisbury's resolute speech at the Junior Constitutional Club banquet accurately voices the sentiments of the British people at home and in the colonies. The price the Empire must pay for security is great, but it will be cheerfully paid if that object be attained. The chief complication about showing kindness to the Empire's enemies, and particularly to those who are technically rebels, is the necessity of not injuring by comparison those who have been loyal throughout and who have greatly suffered thereby. Lord Salisbury's utterances on this point are clear and satisfactory. When the war is over, no one will question the wisdom of conciliating the Boer people by allowing them liberty under equitable laws administered vigorously and with justice. But all efforts directed towards making them contented subjects of the Crown must be controlled by the duty the government owes to the loyalists. There should be no mistake in this, for should Boer content be obtained at the cost of loyalist discontent the effect on all the colonies would be most unfortunate. By dispelling fear on that score Lord Salisbury has strengthened the bonds that unite the Empire, and it only remains to carry the policy he outlined into effect in order to unify and consolidate loyalist devotion in all its parts.

The contributions of wealth to beneficence in the United States goes on steadily increasing. In the past nine years the amount so appropriated has been \$421,410,000. A quarter of this, or \$107,300,000, has been presented during the past year. This shows what astute men regard as the most productive investment of wealth. It shows how general and strong is the conviction that accumulations of wealth are merely trusts held for the benefit of the people. When large fortunes are accumulated it does not follow that any one is the loser. The probability is that instead of that thousands are the better off for the large activities which large capital cannot but engage in. But it is true that fortunes are got out of the contributions of the public or out of the monopolizing of natural resources which equally belong to the public. The process of fortune-making places vast sums in able hands to use firstly for the organization of industry, secondly for public benefices, which the law of supply and demand would not develop or begin to support. Rich people can, no doubt, waste and spend selfishly on themselves considerable sums, and luxury is always to be reprobated as public robbery, but, after all, what a man can himself use or even destroy is comparatively small. The chief effect of spendthrift lavishness is to release the capital from the control of unfaithful or incompetent trustees and set it afloat again.

Bulgaria, ever since it was made into a semi-independent state by the treaty of Berlin, has been a land of political violence, as before that settlement it was a land of fanatical discord and brigandage. Indeed it may be said that the change in status, while it has eliminated the tyrannical Turkish Pasha, has not made the Bulgarians more amenable to law under free institutions. The assassination of M. Kamtcheff, Minister of Public Instruction, last Thursday was only the latest in a long list of political murders that have taken place since Prince Ferdinand ascended the throne of the turbulent principality. The movement for the establishment of a greater Bulgaria, to include Macedonia, has for years been the fruitful cause of trouble, which was increased when Prince Ferdinand, in 1886, had his son and heir admitted into the Greek Church, at the dictation of Russia, after the boy had been baptized a Roman Catholic. The ministry of Public Instruction, or Education as we would call it, was a place of anxiety and danger, owing to the bitterness of politico-religious dissensions. Dr. Vachoff found the position intolerable and resigned in 1900, and when, after many months, M. Kamtcheff accepted it, the remark was openly made that he would suffer the same fate as Stevan Stambuloff, who was murdered in 1895. For M. Kamtcheff's taking of the Macedonian revolutionists will be held responsible, for it was with them he had his chief difficulties and misunderstandings. There are two great political parties in Bulgaria, the Conservatives and the Unionists, but each of them has to contend with numerous intractable factions. Under the name of committees for various political purposes are ranged brigands, terrorists, assassins, whose murderous operations extend throughout the whole Balkan region and keep it in a constant state of agitation. Russian secret agents are blamed for causing or, at least, fanning this state of discontent, which may blaze out into revolution any day and involve Europe in another war.

With the opening of the Canadian Northern Railway through to Lake Superior for regular traffic a reduction in freight rates on wheat of two cents a hundred pounds takes place, in accordance with the arrangement made with the Provincial Government of Manitoba. That the rapid development of the country has justified the construction of this second railway is vouched for by all of those most concerned, and it appears to be certain that it will have a great deal more of traffic at the start than offered itself to the Canadian Pacific Railway for some years after its opening. The Canadian Northern, which only during the past year or two has appeared to be considered a great trunk line, has now a total mileage of 1,136 miles of completed road. From a small line in Manitoba extending northward from Gladstone, and known as the Dauphin road, it now extends right across the province to the extreme south-east corner, and thence easterly to Port Arthur. It has four hundred miles of branch lines, all in the Province of Manitoba, and it is understood that within a few years the main line will be running through to the Pacific, and a little later the system will extend, by all rail, to eastern Canada. The length of the main line is now some 753 miles, or 438 miles from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, and 315 miles from Winnipeg to Erwood. The map published elsewhere indicates the great convenience the railway most become to the farmers in the wheat-growing belt and to the miners throughout the Rainy River district. To the Manitoba farmers in many districts it will simply bring the fruits of competition, but to the farmer and miner from Port Arthur to Fort Frances and through to the Minnesota border it will mean all the difference between the poverty of isolation and the prosperity that follows easy communication between markets.

There is no country more productive in political surmise than Germany. A German newspaper associates with the visit of Prince Henry to the United States the stupendous announcement that the Philippines have been sold to Germany, negotiations to that end having been proceeding for some time. If the United States could sell the islands for what they have cost, including the twenty millions paid to Spain and the subsequent expenses of the war, it would probably be regarded by many Americans, puzzled by the constitutional contradictions which their possession involves, as a very fortunate way of getting rid of a bad bargain. There are many people, no doubt, who would be glad to get rid of Filipinos, Moros, Sulus, constitutional incongruities, present insurrections, slaveholding complications, and the prospect of future wars, by handing the archipelago over bag and baggage to Germany, whose emperor has a fancy for picking up any bargains in territory that may be lying loose on the surface of the globe. But there are other people, and they may be the majority, who think that the honor, good faith, dignity and prestige of the nation are involved in maintaining its sovereignty over the islands. They hold that no money consideration, no question of cost in establishing supremacy, no unworthy desire to escape the consequences of a policy deliberately undertaken, should be given a moment's consideration. The authority of the republic has been withstood, the blood of its sons has been shed. To sell out and allow another power to assume its responsibilities, before that authority has been vindicated and that blood avenged, would be regarded as an acknowledgment of incompetence and failure, at variance with the spirit and traditions of the republic. This is the sort of arguments likely to prevail with a powerful, proud, sensitive nation, who feel they have a great task to perform in the world, and that no other nation can perform it as well as they.

PRINCIPAL GRANT ON JOURNALISM.

Journalists are the true kings and clergy. So said Carlyle, and Principal Grant, who has been giving the alumni of Queen's a fascinating talk on journalism, agrees with him. According to the report which appeared in our columns, he also agrees with Mr. Willison, the editor of the 'Globe,' in a declaration that it is the journalist's duty to inform, not to rule, the people. Dr. Grant holds, further, that a responsible newspaper should give place to different opinions, not as a courtesy, but as a right, if these are expressed with reasonable brevity. The report is evidently defective here, as we cannot suppose that Dr. Grant would not permit the said responsible editor to decline what is not worth reading owing to the incapacity of the writer to think or his failure to express himself in English; also contributions couched in libellous or rude language. He would also, we should think, except challenges to uncalculated controversy on subjects which could not fail to evoke intolerance and breed bitterness. We have more than once had to stop a religious controversy

because writers did not understand ordinary courtesy towards those who differed with them in religious opinion. Of letters which newspapers receive in response to their own remarks many are embarrassing because they misrepresent the views of the paper or throw its utterances, as we are no doubt doing with some of Dr. Grant's, into disproportionate light. This form of misrepresentation is, we admit, inevitable, but when a newspaper prints such misrepresentations in its own columns without explanation it commits itself to them, and they are for the most part not worth refining about or replying to. Without going further, enough has been said to show that a journalist, though it cannot be too often asserted that he need not agree with all he prints, is nevertheless responsible for all he prints, and will be held even by the most tolerant critic accountable for the use of his best discretion in the selection of what he prints.

There is a curious lack of precision, due no doubt to the absence of the context, about the assertion attributed to Mr. Willison, that the function of a newspaper is to inform and not to rule. Notwithstanding whatever truth may underlie Carlyle's picturesque title of kings, no newspaper, unless possibly the 'Globe' itself in far pre-Willison days, was ever thought of as a ruler or as aspiring to rule. Yet the denial of that function is no warrant for the abnegation of all but the passive function of being a mere mirror of good and bad events and of opinion of all sorts. No doubt that is a sort of journalism which has a market, and all journalism must partake of that character if it wants a general market, but we may rest assured that Carlyle would never have called the journalist priest and king had he thought of him as a mere spout through which the events and chatter of the day might be indiscriminately shot. Certainly, that is very far from being the sort of journalist Mr. Willison is. Dante found in hell a certain singularly amiable and humble-minded pope, there for no other reason than that he had abnegated the responsibilities of his high calling. For so doing the seer classed him with those soulless beings who are displeasing alike to God and to God's foes. That is where we imagine Carlyle would have put the journalist who abnegates the function of appealing to men on behalf of something. True, among the most successful of journals have been those which have been most studiously colorless except when making some self-interested departure from that principle. But the most reptile party organ with a side to fight for through thick and thin does more credit to journalism than these. The giving of information, however, though not the highest duty of journalism, is one of the newspaper's highest functions, and ought to be viewed from a higher standpoint than that of catering for the average appetite, jaded to all that is not over-spiced. It is one of the most difficult in these days when almost all the channels of current information are poisoned by recklessness as to the truth, a recklessness that will continue so long as falsehood, if noisily enough headed, sells as well as truth, seeing that falsehood is infinitely cheaper and racier than truth. For another class of information, Dr. Grant, following Mr. Harmsworth, believes in boiler plate, but he would have it superior to what it ordinarily is. The 'Witness' never had room for boiler plate of any sort. That which circulates in Canada is largely American and Americanizing. We presume, however, that the boiler plate which prevails is adapted as closely as its compilers know how to the appetite of the reader. Its standard will only rise as the standard of taste improves.

Dr. Grant speaks of the journalist as one to whom much is given, and of whom much may fairly be required. The much that is given, he admits, is not in the form of worldly gear, seeing that he quotes the 'Farmer's Sun' as saying that there are in all Canada not a dozen positions in journalism worth, in that respect, more than a bookkeeper's salary. This is unfortunately true, and is owing to the fact that whatever it be that the ordinary paper-buying public demands and pays for, it is not literary work. The most wretched vulgarisms suit most people just as well, if not better. The 'Journal' and the 'World' are the papers that 'succeed' in New York, and the same rule applies in other cities. The kind of journalism which Dr. Grant desiderates—that is, journalism carried on for the public enlightenment—is under the limitation of having to make ends meet, which is the more difficult in that it is not true of all newspapers. There are those which do not need to pay as a business venture, being subsidized in one way or another by the interests which require their purchased advocacy. These can spend freely and supply in undigested masses the rubbish which the people for the most part feed upon. Those who want better are the few, and were it not that advertisers have learned greatly to value them and the newspapers they read, they would have to go without. The 'Evening Post' of New York, which is a newspaper of the high-

est order, is said to be a most valuable property. It is far from ideal, no doubt, that newspapers should have to depend on advertising patronage, especially as much of the advertising available is bad. Yet it is the fact; and what is more, to make exceptions to the advertising involves a serious competitive handicap.

We are glad to find so influential an educationist as Dr. Grant encouraging his graduates, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, to look to journalism as a profession, or at least as a stepping-stone to public position. This latter suggestion is, we think, on the whole, vicious, as there are few things more qualified to degrade journalism than that it should be composed of men serving for a berth. Many a journalist has no doubt fairly well filled a public office for which he had no training, but it is impossible for a journalist not to lose caste, and not to throw himself open to all sorts of re-primand the moment he becomes known as an office-seeker. There is less to be said with regard to elective positions, which are objects of worthy ambition. There is no objection to a man seeking to be known to his fellow countrymen by means of a pen wielded in their behalf, but for elective positions which do not supply a living the emoluments derived from journalism as a profession as a rule afford but a poor financial foundation. It would, however, be a great thing for university men, if they could make it a part of their educational ambition, to be able to use their pens in the service of their country. The number of men who pass the ordeal of graduation without being able to write English is a serious blot on our educational system.

CONTINENTAL HATRED.

Count Sternberg, an Austrian who fought on behalf of the Boers, came back from that campaign with an admiring respect for the British. He seems himself to understand the word 'straight,' which he declares to be at the bottom of British institutions, though not even comprehended by any government in continental Europe. Being straightforward, he proclaims against all odds and against a good deal of rough handling at the hands of the British press, the conclusion he reached through his African experience, namely, that the British are noble in war. He goes further and declares the individual Briton to be amiable. This is, so far as the Count's opinion is worth, very relieving. Matthew Arnold, after studying the question of the dislike for Britain in surrounding countries, concluded that the Anglo-Saxon, though just and even beneficent to all men, was not amiable, and could therefore not hope to be liked. We have been strongly under the impression that a Teutonic lack of sensitiveness to the sentiments of others, combined in the Anglo-Saxon with an unconscious assumption of superiority, and especially of moral superiority, was a very leading cause of the marked phenomenon that England is everywhere hated. We are pleased, therefore, to find any unbiased foreigner who assures us that the Englishman personally is respected and loved. Saying this, Count Sternberg finds himself still in need of an excuse for having gone out to bear arms against Great Britain, and this he finds in the fact that Britain is rightly to be hated because her policy is at all times directed to promoting Continental complications. This indictment might have been accepted by persons outside of diplomacy as the voice of a sage who knew, had it become public at any other time than the present, when one country after another is openly bewailing the absence, on account of the Boer war, of Britain's calming and balancing influence over the jealousies of the Continental nations. We have no doubt that when the Count recognizes this he will be equally 'straight' in declaring it. In fact, in the somewhat contradictory statement of his utterances which has been telegraphed he goes on to do this by saying that since travelling in the United States he has come to believe that the Continental hatred for Britain is ungrateful, and that the Continent ought to awake and recognize its true enemy in the United States. Count Sternberg seems determined to have something to hate. Those who do so will generally fool themselves, as well as injure those they dislike.

It cannot be denied, however, that as far as the commercial policies of Great Britain and of the United States are concerned this critic's language is warranted. Two policies could not be more contrasted, the one the extreme of open and welcoming generosity; the other the extreme of antagonistic selfishness. But it is a great mistake to suppose that this narrowing policy of the United States is as mischievous to other countries as by those who are responsible for it it is assumed to be. The country chiefly injured by it is the United States itself. The real peril to the Continent lies in the fact that the United States may discover her unwisdom and open her markets to all the world. The growth of her commerce will then be such as has not yet been known. When that time comes the nations of the Continent will

realize the confining nature of their boundary lines, and find themselves left entirely behind in the race. But even that will be only a comparative, and not a positive, harm. On the contrary, the more any one people flourishes the more all other peoples must flourish. The real spectre that overhangs the continent of Europe is Anglo-Saxon solidarity. It is this at which Count Sternberg seems to be aiming a puny arrow by writing as he does to the London Times. To the other peoples, indeed, it must necessarily look like a threatening cloud; but to the philosopher who can look at it apart from race aspirations it must be evident that it can only bring blessing, that is, that without bringing with it a superior order of things it cannot come about at all.

A DISAPPOINTED SEER.

Professor Virchow, the famous German scientist, philosopher and statesman, takes a gloomy view of the present condition in the world. He looks forward with apprehension to the future and deplors what he calls the growing evil of imperialism, that has seemingly taken such a firm grip on every powerful nation, and expresses the wish that human beings would become more sensible. Looking at the United States, with all her available forces put in motion, and every thought bent on the acquisition of world power, he finds the view sufficient to make one lose that reverence for republics which was imbibed at school. Aged prophets often leave the world sadly because of the failure of the ideas in which they early put their trust. But while it cannot be denied that the clashing ambitions of the nations reaching out for conquest of territory and new fields for commercial exploitation, indicate profound and dangerous unrest, there is nevertheless in this tremendous movement, greater promise for the ultimate good of mankind than there is for foreboding of misfortune. Professor Virchow is unable to reconcile the strange, wild spirit of imperialism now rampant with what he knows of the character of national rulers. He speaks admiringly of King Edward and the Czar, and wonders at the war in South Africa and the conduct of the Russian troops in Manchuria. But the contrast he thus makes should show him that the forces at work in the world are stronger than kings, emperors or governments. Now, more than at any other period in the history of the world, it may be said, that the deeps are breaking up. Never was there such an expansion of human energy on so large a scale. Illimitable forces of nature are being brought into the service of man, by genius magical in its operations, and backed by capital inconceivable to former generations. With changes so vast, it is only natural that old ways, old ideas, old systems and institutions should feel the revolutionary and destructive upheaval of the new forces.

For all the past of time reveals A bridal dawn of thunder peals Whenever thought has wedded fact.

This is the twentieth century. Professor Virchow belongs to the nineteenth, in fact, to the earlier end of the nineteenth century, when it was thought that all that was necessary for the redemption of the world, was to take power from kings and give it to the people. The century has largely worked out that result, but it has given the power not to the people, but to peoples, and the peoples are far more difficult to keep at peace with each other than the kings were. There must necessarily be clash while peoples differ, and expand, until there shall be formed some combination of friendly peoples which can impose peace and free institutions upon the world. It is for Germany to choose whether she shall be within or outside of this great coming merger combination, at whose too obvious approach she, with the other peoples, is now gnashing her teeth. In the earlier part of the century men believed in the social compact rather than in God; those who believe in God know that all things are working toward a good end.

REFORM IN CHINA.

Europeans, especially such of them as have resided in China, will receive any news regarding reforms emanating from the Court of Peking as probably meaning the opposite of what is said. The Empress is to all such nothing but a scheming liar and a degraded adventuress. Judged by the highest European standards no doubt she is. But falsehood and deceit are virtues in Chinese diplomacy, and how was she to know better. If she is a short-sighted opportunist, what better was to be expected from an exalted slave, clever enough to manage everybody about her! What more natural than that she should seek to be on the side of whatever power seemed to be uppermost! As a personal ruler, was it possible that she should not dread the aggrandizement of the foreigner? As a Chinese, was it possible that she should not resent his encroachments? As a patriot, should she not have sym-

pathized with the unprecedented outbreak of fearless and devoted Chinese nationalism which undertook to resent these encroachments on Celestial territory? She has passed through bitter experiences. The story of her bursting into tears on clasping hand with the only women whom she could admit to familiarity, the ladies of the embassies, and confessing that she had made a great mistake, has every appearance of not only being true but also of being an expression of genuine sentiment. The very act of meeting these ladies as she did and shaking hands with them was a revolutionary innovation. The Empress has been, as almost any woman similarly placed would have been, apprehensive of reform. To favor it seemed like setting loose an avalanche that must carry every existing institution with it. We doubt if the majority of practical rulers in Europe did not look upon her hurried recall of the reform edicts issued some years ago by the Emperor, and her suppression of that potentate, as far wiser than the course of the Emperor in issuing them. The tone of the British and other embassies at the time was rather one of relief than disappointment. The Empress is, however, far from being a mere stupid conservative. She has had, when she could, the largest and most broadly cultured men in the empire near her, and has greatly desired to prepare China, at least in a military way, to be the match of other powers. She has now had a severe lesson as to the helplessness of China as it is, and she has an opportunity which it would be dangerous to miss. China does not know what it wants, but for once it wants something. For the first time in history, perhaps, the nation has realized that it is not the sum of all wisdom and strength. There is a ferment going on that is sure to break out in some way. The prudent course seems to be to give the desire for change legitimate channels. There is no doubt that the conditions are perilous whatever the government does. It is hardly possible that drastic reform will be peacefully accepted, but we are inclined to believe that the intention of reform is genuine.

THE RACE QUESTION.

A movement was started at Long Branch, New Jersey, last August, by a number of representatives of Roman Catholic societies, with the object of forming a federation of all such organizations in the United States. It had the approval of many archbishops and bishops, among them Archbishop McFaul, of Trenton, N.J., who preached a sermon in its advocacy. It attracted some notice in the secular press at the time, and some interest was expressed as to what might be the ulterior purpose of the federation. Some people thought that a political motive was concealed in it, but this the leaders hastened to disavow by publishing the resolutions adopted by the delegates at Long Branch, which set forth that the object of the proposed federation was 'to cement the bonds of fraternity between the Catholic laity and the Catholic societies of the United States; to promote Catholic interests, and the works of religion, piety, education and charity.' It was also stated that the federation would be under the control of an executive composed of elected officers, and a bureau of advisers consisting of the archbishops and bishops of the United States, who had consented to the admission of five lay members into the bureau. No sooner was this programme published than an outcry was raised against the proposed federation, by the several national groups of which the Roman Catholic population of the country is composed. The scheme was denounced as an attempt to assimilate en bloc all the various national groups into one English-speaking body under Irish leadership. The Poles held a meeting in Chicago, the Germans another in Buffalo, and the French-Canadians held a convention at Springfield, Mass., where each of these nationalities took a determined stand in opposition to the proposed federation. These several assemblies were intended to show, and did show, that these national groups were fixed in their determination not to be assimilated, and each of them demanded that, where their numbers predominated, they should have priests and bishops of their own nationality. They also declared that in parishes where the population was mixed, each group should have its own time for attending church, and hearing sermons in its own tongue.

In the Roman Catholic prelate of the United States the Irish element predominates largely, and has always opposed the segregation of nationalities within the church. These bishops, in accordance with the American idea, insist that when foreigners become citizens of the United States they should conform to the language and customs of the country, and not seek to perpetuate old world distinctions in America. Discontent, friction and in some cases open rebellion against the episcopate resulted among the various foreign groups, and took form

in the Cahensly movement of a few years ago. An appeal was made to Rome, where a decision was given in favor of the bishops, with advice to comply as far as possible with the desires of the foreigners by giving them priests of their own nationality where convenient, in order that the first generation of immigrants should not lack religious instruction. It was believed that the children born and brought up in America would become assimilated by natural process. This plan appears not to have given satisfaction, and the federation was started with the idea, it is believed, of assisting the work of assimilation. Of all the groups that opposed it, the French-Canadians of New England offered the most determined resistance. In an article which appeared in the 'Revue Canadienne' for last December, the attitude of our expatriated French fellow-countrymen is fully and strongly outlined.

The writer takes the ground that, while the Franco-Americans are devoted in their allegiance to the church and to the republic, they are immovably fixed in their purpose to remain French, preserve their language and prevent their children from becoming assimilated and 'Saxonized' in the general population. In eloquent terms he refers to the history and traditions of the race whose distinctive characteristics the federation seeks to obliterate, and refers to the Springfield congress as marking an epoch in the struggle against Saxonization. He denounces the Long Branch convention as an Irish inspiration designed to bring Roman Catholics of all nationalities under the interested discipline of a 'trust,' socially immense, through which all the vexatious questions of races and languages, which daily trouble the American hierarchy, would be obviated. He describes that hierarchy as really Irish, Anglicized and intolerant, and declares that the French will never submit to its policy of assimilation. They have formed a permanent organization and will oppose a united front to all attempts in that direction. They must have their own bishops, priests, schools and societies to perpetuate their distinct nationality as Franco-American citizens. The hierarchy is wise in the stand it has taken, as any other course would be fighting against facts. That the bishops are mostly of Irish extraction is simply another fact the necessary result of the conditions. The 'Revue' writer says that, in the stand they have taken, the Franco-Americans find themselves face to face in opposition to the American hierarchy. They oppose the federation and refuse to submit to its programme. They demand complete redress of their grievances; for that object they have formed one only possible union among themselves and, like all the national groups who suffer under the same abuses, they will not cease to combat for their just privileges. (Thus the matter stands. The situation is interesting, but is one which years will relieve.

A FRENCH ALLIANCE.

Colonel Picquart, who became famous in connection with the Dreyfus affair and the honorable part he played in it, has written a series of articles in M. Labori's 'Grande Revue,' on the military position of France, in which he advocates an alliance with Great Britain as the surest means whereby France may retain her place among the great powers. Such an alliance would, he believes, harmonize French and Italian interests and procure for France complete naval freedom in a war with Germany. The bitterness of German feeling towards Great Britain has probably suggested this idea to Colonel Picquart, for while he admits that France is at the end of her military resources, and Germany constantly increasing hers, he grows eloquent on the naval advantages of an Anglo-French alliance. If that alliance only secured British neutrality, France could drive her old enemy from the seas and wipe out her colonial empire. But if it provided for active co-operation the advantage to France would be incalculable. The allied fleets would command the seas, Germany's food supply would be cut off, and she could not sustain a prolonged struggle. Colonel Picquart thinks this alliance not only possible but highly probable, and predicts that French feeling against Great Britain on account of the Fashoda incident and the South African war will eventually die out. France and Britain were allies before, and there is no reason why they should not come together again. (The war in Africa, the Colonel adds, has made the British army the most effective, seasoned and all round most capable troops in the world, far superior in training to any European army, and when the Boer war ends, it will be a force that European nations, now snarling at Great Britain, will have to heed. There is no saying what may happen in the future, but Colonel Picquart makes it clear that the military mind in France still contemplates war with Germany while admitting that France must have powerful allies to assure its success. Great Britain is certainly not going to allow herself to be drawn into Continental quarrels by means of entangling alliances. She will

not fight with any power if she can possibly help it, and certainly not in a quarrel not her own. Of course, the possibility of the co-operation of France would prove a powerful deterrent to Germany should she be tempted to initiate a quarrel with her. How far it might be possible for Britain to undertake a hands-off agreement with any European power we do not know, but we do not think that she will do anything by word or deed that will throw her open to the accusation of being a promoter of Continental quarrels. A friendly understanding with France on other matters, however, is not only possible, but greatly to be desired.

BEDFORD DAIRYMEN.

The convention of the Bedford District Dairymen's Association held last week ought to prove of great value to this important industry. Besides being attended by a very large number of factorymen and farmers there were present the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Professor Robertson, dairy commissioner; Professor Hodgson, government expert on hog products, and some of the principal members of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. Because of continuous earnest work Canada's exports of breadstuffs, cheese, butter, eggs and bacon have increased from a total of \$34,000,000 five years ago to \$63,000,000, or some eighty-five percent, and this largely increased return, as Professor Robertson says, is not the result of an increased body of men, but, possibly, of less. Great improvement has taken place in the manufacture, transportation and storage of butter with the consequence that whereas the export was rapidly declining, it has during the past two years shown great advance. Cheese on the other hand is not carried from the 'hoop' in the factory curing rooms to the consumer in an up-to-date manner, if it were,' says Professor Robertson, 'the cheese business could easily be doubled in ten years without any danger of overstocking the British market.' This estimate will appear to some extreme, as we now supply fully forty percent of the cheese England eats and other countries would hardly allow us to increase that to eighty percent, still that the trade might be very considerably increased, there need be no dispute. Mr. Fisher pointed out that during recent years the consumers in England have been asking for a soft, moist cheese, and the Canadian factorymen have been trying to supply it. Such a cheese, however, is far more susceptible to variations in temperature than the hard, well-cooked cheese formerly demanded, and the result has been that at the factory, on transit, and on the ocean, the cheese has deteriorated rapidly. Better facilities are to be provided this year in the way of cold storage cars and steamers, and this will be of great assistance, but the primary reform must be in the curing rooms. Cheese cured in a room where the temperature cannot be regulated loses in both quality and weight, and from this cause it is asserted that the factorymen lose more than would equip all the factories in Canada. The government is now about to install two curing stations in Ontario and two in Quebec, under the supervision of Professor Robertson, and if the farmers will profit thereby the system can be extended over the whole dairy-producing sections of Canada. Butter, however, still affords the widest field for increased output, our exports to Great Britain at the present time only amounting to from five to six percent of her total imports. Professor Hodgson, in his address, showed how the trade in hog products had increased from \$600,000 in 1890 to \$12,000,000 in 1900, and he also showed by means of charts that the big fat hog beloved of farmers in the past cost from half a cent to two cents a pound more to produce and was neither suitable to the home nor foreign markets. It is to be hoped that the advice given at this and other recent conventions will be followed in a conscientious and intelligent manner by the farmers, because the advance of the country as well as their own individual welfare depends upon it. If the standard of work in general agriculture is to advance, wisely says Professor Robertson, it is essential that the wives, boys and girls of the farmers shall be trained to a closer observation of their surroundings, so that they will be able to direct their efforts in a more intelligent and therefore profitable manner.

CHARTREUSE LIQUEUR LITIGATION.

Paris, Feb. 5.—A sensational lawsuit against the Chartreuse monks is pending. It appears that when they first started to make the liqueur, the order, having no legal standing, the monks vested the property in one of their number, Dum Garnier, who died in 1871. His heirs assert that, as he was the legal owner of the famous liqueur, it now belongs to them, and demand repayment by the monks of profits amounting to millions of dollars. The stamp duty on the summons issued by the heirs amounts to \$8,000.

CHINESE REFORMS

TWO IMPORTANT ONES INSTITUTED BY THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

London, Feb. 6.—The Dowager Empress of China has just issued an edict in which she directs all officials, by diplomatic means, to discourage the binding of the feet of Chinese females, saying the custom is barbarous. As a suggestion of this nature is tantamount to a command, the unspeakable cruelties inflicted upon the Chinese women, dwarfing not only their feet, but their intellect, are to cease. She has also issued an edict abolishing the prohibition of inter-marriage between Manchus and Chinese, a rule that has been enforced with the utmost rigidity ever since the beginning of the dynasty. To realize the tremendous effect and importance of these reforms, one must remember that each of them does away with some feature which heretofore has stood between China and the civilized world. They show that the Imperial Court means to get in close communication with the outside world and learn the best it has to offer. At the same time, China is casting off customs and rules which have hampered her for centuries.

CENSUS OF CANADA

RURAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Bulletin No. 3, issued yesterday, contains the population of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, by census districts, as enumerated under date of March 31, 1901, classified as rural and urban, and compared with the census of April 5, 1891, it contains also the population of the several incorporated cities, towns and villages of the four provinces for each of the years, grouped by census districts, together with the total population of any city, town or village which, for electoral purposes, lies partly in two or more census districts. In New Brunswick the rural population was 253,835 as against 272,362 in 1891, and the urban population was 77,285 compared with 48,901 in 1891. In Nova Scotia the rural population was 330,191 compared with 373,403 in 1891. The urban population was 129,383, as compared with 76,993 in 1891. In Quebec the population was 1,648,898, as against 1,488,533 in 1891. The rural population was 962,867, as against 988,820 in 1891, and the urban population 686,231 compared with 499,715 in 1891.

ST. GILES CHURCH, GRENVILLE.

Grenville, Feb. 5.—St. Giles Presbyterian Church is undergoing repairs. The pulpit has been greatly modified, a new vestry has been erected, and the ladies of the congregation are getting carpets of pretty designs for both pulpit and vestry. A rearrangement of the seats has also been decided upon.

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

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

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way—Terence. The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

- Past and Future—London 'Globe.'
The Empress Dowager of China—'The China Mail,' Hong-Kong.
The Attitude of the Chinese Court—'The Times,' London.
By Rail to Lake Victoria—London 'Standard.'
The Pilgrim Brother—'Punch,' London.
The Remarkable Career of Lord Curzon—By Mary Spencer Warren, in 'Daily Mail,' London.
A King's Opinion of Napoleon—'Journal des Debats,' Paris. Translated for 'World Wide.'
Value of Little Economies—New York 'Times.'
The Mystery of Patriotism—By G. K. Chesterton, in 'The Commonweal,' London.
English Good Humor—'The Spectator,' London.
Humor and Tragedy of Ship Insurance—London 'Express.'
Humor a la Hugo—Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

- Monarchs as Sitters—Academy and Literature, London.
Dante and Botticelli—Lecture by Mrs. Craigie, John Oliver Hobbes, from 'St. George's Magazine.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

- Spring-Poem, by William Ernest Henley, from 'Hawthorn and Lavender.'
When Judy Sings—Verse by Wade Whipple, in the Richmond 'Dispatch.'
Gilbert Parker Interviewed—New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
The Real Chaudiere—By J. Douglas, in 'The Nation,' New York.
Aurey de Vere—'The Athenaeum,' London.
The New British Academy.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

- Technical Education in Action—'The Pilot,' London.
Scholarship and Its Importance—'American Medicine.'
Remnant Philosophy Examination—New York 'Tribune.'
Understudy—'Journal of Education,' London.
Perpetual Educational Trusts—New York 'Post.'
The February Heavens—New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
Valuable Fossils Found in Western States—Denver 'Republican.'
Bridge Deflection—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The finance committee of the corporation of Sheffield has been asked to draw up a scheme for municipal fire and accident insurance.

Brighton's oldest inhabitant must surely be Mr. Charles Green, who was born in 1794, and is now in his one hundred and eighth year.

It is said that the oldest man in London is James McNally, of South Lambeth, who on Feb. 19 will be 105. He was born in King's County, Ireland, and was all through the American civil war.

Arrangements are now being made to institute an electric car service in the quaint old city of Chester. Anxiety is expressed lest the trolley poles should injure the architectural beauties of the city.

Ten children, over one hundred grandchildren, and fifty great-grandchildren constitute the family of Mrs. Mary Taylor, who died recently at Lancaster. More than a hundred of her descendants were present at the old lady's funeral.

A cargo of blue gum timber has arrived at Dover from Australia for the national harbor works. This timber has been chosen for piles because it will not float. Some of the 'sticks' weigh as much as ten tons each, and they range between 100 and 200 feet in length.

The estimate of the cost of constructing the electric railway between Brighton and London, is in round figures £7,338,403. The stations will cost £239,000, and accommodation, bridges and viaducts, £1,128,361, while not less than £2,408,720 is to be spent upon tunnels.

A whale, measuring nearly 20 feet long, 8 feet across the fins, and with a tail 55 inches wide, has been captured at Redness, near Goole, on the Yorkshire Ouse, and between 50 and 60 miles inland from Spurn Point. The carcass has been claimed by the customs at Goole as a royal fish.

At Douglas, the other week, the Manx custom of carrying about the dead body of a wren, which had been stoned to death, and singing a carol in celebration of the death of the feathered victim, was observed by the juvenile section of the community with great zest.

A scandalous story reaches us, says 'The Spectator,' of the manner in which the sanitary inspection at the port of London is performed. Within the past few days a steamer arrived in the Thames, signalled 'all well,' and was allowed to proceed to her berth. When inspected later on it was found that the fore-cabin was occupied by a man suffering from smallpox. The crew had by this time been paid off, and gone no one knows where, while the washing had been sent to a well-known laundry.

The Admiralty have decided to dismantle the old battleship 'Temeraire,' at Devonport, and to remove her from the effective list of the navy. The 'Temeraire' was built at Chatham in 1875-77, at a cost of £489,822, and since then £160,000 has been spent in maintaining her in a state of efficiency. She is the only vessel of her type, and being designed for two masts only, each square-rigged, and carrying an enormous spread of canvas, she has always been known as the biggest big ever floated.

The Tower House, in High Street, Leicester, will shortly be levelled to the ground, in order to carry out an extensive scheme of street improvement. The building dates back to the early part of the sixteenth century. In 1569 it became the residence of the Earl of Huntingdon, and in that year the Earl had under his care at the Tower House the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots. King James I. was a guest there in 1612 for seven days, and Charles I., Prince Charles—afterwards Charles II.—and Prince Rupert were visitors in later years.

SCOTCH.

A landslip occurred recently at Roslin Castle, when several trees and an adjacent bridge were carried away.

Lord Fincaisle, V.C., son of Lord Dunmore, is about to raise a mounted corps for service in South Africa.

Wireless telegraphy is to be instituted between the mainland and the Hebrides, off the west coast of Lewis.

The market cross of Culross is being restored by Sir James Sivewright, K. C.

Advertisements.

NEURALGIA

We suggest curing a pain in the face by taking Scott's Emulsion into the stomach. Usual way of treating neuralgia is to rub liniment on the outside. That's only a makeshift.

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For an obstinate neuralgia for nervousness, for nerve weakness take Scott's Emulsion. It's nerve food and nerve strength.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto

M. G. of Tulliallan Castle. The cross dates from 1888.

Mr. A. Bigold, M.P., for the Wick Burghs, has secured a further grant of £10,000 from the Treasury for the Dingwall and Cronarty Light Railway. This railway scheme has been in abeyance for fully four years.

There is a proposal that Scottish lawyers should adopt some distinctive sort of dress. A close-up waistcoat is a part of the scheme, which is suggestive of economy in laundry work.

Statistics show that recruiting in Edinburgh and Glasgow during 1901 was brisker than in any preceding year. In Glasgow there was an increase of 800 men, and in Edinburgh the number of Army recruits was six times as many as it was in 1900.

The old familiar 'Spanish Prisoner' trick has been raking in a number of victims in the North of Scotland. This time a Spanish gentleman claims to have hidden treasure connected with the Cuban rebellion in Kincardineshire, and wants help in recovering the same.

The North British and Caledonian Railway Companies intend making an increased effort to popularize Loch Lomond as a holiday resort. It is intended to make several additions to the fleet of steamers, and Balloch pier is to be greatly enlarged and extended.

The woman recluse of Ardnamaddy is a wonder. She is still living wild, on the seashore of Argyll, braving every wind that blows. She is still quite shelterless, and seems totally impervious to cold. Every morning she takes her dip in the open sea. With her it might still be the height of summer. To the good folks of Eastdale she is as great a mystery as ever.

The death is announced of Mr. William Fife, senior, the well-known yacht designer and builder. The firm of William Fife and Sons was founded at Fairlie, a century ago, by the father of the deceased, and its active business is carried on by the third William Fife, the designer of 'Shamrock I.' It was the William Fife whose death took place on Monday, that brought the firm to the front as yacht builders. At the age of nineteen he had entire charge of the business, and amongst the many famous racers he designed during his long career may be mentioned the 'Fiona,' 'Neva,' and 'Bloodhound.' Deceased was highly popular among the yachting fraternity, and his fame as a yachting notability was world-wide.

IRISH

The Cork International Exhibition, which opens in May next, promises to be an event of unusual importance. It is expected by those in charge that it may be opened by the King and Queen.

At Rathkeale, County Limerick, during a thunder-storm, recently, a field, the property of a farmer, was torn up to a depth of from four to six feet, five feet in breadth, and about a hundred yards long, presumably by a thunder-bolt.

Notwithstanding the rumors of the probable postponement of the visit of the King and Queen to Dublin in the spring, active preparations are being made at Dublin Castle for their reception. Their Majesties will reside during their stay at the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park.

Perhaps the oldest person living in Ireland at present is a woman named McIvor, who was born at Springtown, near Londonderry, in December, 1792. Her maiden name was Cannon, and she was married twice, her first husband's name being Breslin. She remembered the Irish rebellion of 1798 and Napoleon's wars.

A memorial service was held in the chapel of the Royal Hospital, Kilmalham, on Sunday, Dec. 29, when a most impressive sermon was preached by the Primate (Dr. Alexander), who paid a touching tribute to the many Irishmen who have fallen in the South African war. A beautiful memorial window to the late Hon. F. Roberts, only son of Lord Roberts, who fell when trying to rescue the guns at the Tugela, was uncovered.

The announcement that Ireland is to be asked to supply a full battalion of the new Yeomanry force that is being raised for service in South Africa creates much interest in Dublin. This interest will be intensified by the further announcement that the command of the battalion will be given to the Earl of Longford, whose splendid services with the Irish Hunt Company have not been forgotten either by the War Office or by the public.

MR. REDMOND'S VISIT.

The 'United Irishman,' a Dublin weekly printed partly in the Irish language, says of Mr. Redmond's American tour: 'The mission has been a ghastly failure. We make here two simple assertions, and let the 'Freeman's Journal' and the 'Independent' contradict them if they can. Firstly, that the three Irish organizations in America, the Clan-na-Gael, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Gaelic League all declined to recognize Mr. Redmond and his colleagues as envoys from Ireland; and, secondly, that every meeting held by these gentlemen, with the doubtful exception of the meeting at Chicago, was a financial failure. Misrepresentation of the grossest character was resorted to by the parliamentary press in order to hoodwink the people at home, but even the simplest noticed that, while long cablegrams describing "enthusiastic meetings" were published in those papers, none of them attempted to reproduce the actual accounts of the meetings appearing in the American press. We told Mr. Redmond before he went that he would fail. As a last resort Mr. Redmond appealed to a number of Irish-American millionaires who have not hitherto interested themselves about Ireland, and it is stated that he has been guaranteed a certain sum of money by these gentlemen on condition of their being allowed to nominate or control a section of the Irish members of parliament. This is the naked truth about the American mission and its result.'

SPREAD OF SMALLPOX

PEOPLE, MADE CARELESS BY LONG IMMUNITY, NEGLECTED VACCINATION.

(New York 'Sun'.)

Physicians agree that widespread smallpox is and not only in this country but in England and in France as well, there is no danger of its assuming the scourgelike form it once did. Vaccination has removed that danger. Speaking on this subject, Dr. George F. Shradly said:

'The cause of the present spread of smallpox is not far to seek. For years we enjoyed a comparative immunity from the disease. Out of this immunity grew carelessness and negligence. People forget what gave them the immunity and quit getting vaccinated. A large population thus existed that was open to smallpox contagion. It runs like wildfire in dry grass, smallpox does when once it starts. All that is needed is the fuel and then the fire spreads. It seems now that there is a large amount of smallpox fuel. Of course it will be stamped out for people will become awakened to the necessity of getting vaccinated. But in the meantime there will be a great number of persons who will suffer from the disease.'

'Ignorance and the anti-vaccination crankery have their share of the blame to bear in providing the large amount of material there now seems to be for smallpox to work upon. But sheer negligence, born of immunity from the disease, is responsible for a great deal of it. In England the anti-vaccination propaganda has had a good deal of effect of late in preventing people from making themselves immune from smallpox. The same propaganda here has done sufficient mischief. It is wholly unwarranted.'

'With proper vaccine matter and with proper cleanliness and aseptic conditions, vaccination is entirely without risk.'

'There is, I am afraid, a good deal of popular misapprehension as to the length of time a person who has been vaccinated is immune from smallpox. There is absolutely no means of determining this. It varies with every individual.'

'There are some people who are immune to smallpox even though they never have been vaccinated. On the other hand, there are those who are not immune even a year or less after vaccination. I know one physician connected with the health department who vaccinates himself every month. Many physicians are vaccinated every year. If you are vaccinated and the vaccination takes you may be sure that had you been exposed to smallpox and in a receptive condition it would have taken also. There is no safety except in vaccination.'



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. LE GUAY GEARY, K.C.B., New Governor of Bermuda.

Lieut-General Sir Henry Le Guay Geary, K.C.B., who is to succeed General Sir G. Barker as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Bermuda, was born in 1837. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, joined the Royal Artillery in 1855, and saw service in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny and in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868. Sir Henry has held many staff appointments, having been D.A.A.G. and A.A.G., army headquarters, assistant director of artillery, and, since 1890, president of the ordnance committee.

THAT TIEN-TSIN SILVER.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean'.)

All readers remember how the tales of loot were sent home from China during the summer and autumn of 1900, and how the critics of our army here goggled their eyes over them in glee. When pressed for specifications—names, dates and places—to sustain their charges against our soldiers, these critics always fell back upon the Tientsin silver as ample proof. And this was the tale they told:

When the Western forces, in the battle in which the gallant Liscum and many others lost their lives, rescued the white women and children besieged in the American consulate and drove the Boxer hordes from Tientsin, the American marines came upon the treasury of the Chinese salt customs and proceeded to fill their pockets with the silver it contained. The colonel, it was said, got a cart load, the captains and lieutenants a horse load each, and the privates all they could carry. The loot was so stupendous that the other troops were jealous and envied the luck of the American marines.

So the tale ran and was circulated throughout the world. There were even calculations as to whether the colonel, invalidated home, might resign and retire upon the fortune he was alleged to have stolen in China.

Months afterwards there was published a brief official report to the Secretary of the Navy. It recited that the marines found the building of the salt customs treasury burning and Chi-

nese stealing the silver it contained; that the plunderers were driven away and a guard set; that the silver was carefully collected, and, in the absence of any responsible Chinese authority to receive it, sold at the current market price for drafts on New York, which were remitted for the benefit of those concerned.

There being nothing sensational about this statement of facts it attracted little attention. When it was brought to the notice of the critics of the army they replied that it made no difference whether the government or its servants benefited by the loot, it was still a disgrace to the nation.

An almost unnoticed despatch from Washington the other day, however, gave the last chapter in the tale of the Tientsin silver. It recited that the amount rescued from the fire and Chinese thieves was \$376,000, and that the Chinese government having been restored, a draft for that amount would be handed to Minister Wu, for transmission to Pekin. Of course the United States might have kept this money as a part payment of the indemnity due from China for the Boxer outrages, but our government preferred to restore it and wait for China to pay her debts in the usual way and at the appointed times and places.

Such is the end of the tale of the Tientsin silver. In view of which, it is plainly in order for Mark Twain and his political friends to bore for themselves gimlet holes, crawl in, and pull the holes in after them.

A WREATH OF 'IMMORTELES'.

The state funeral of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, took place on Saturday, Feb. 2, a year ago to-morrow, according to date, when the procession passed through London, amid the 'sighing, sobbing, mournful multitudes of the citizens.' Being mortal, as has been well said, nothing could be added either to our veneration or her fame, and nature herself had seemed for a time to suspend her inexorable limits, and the infirmities of age to lay a lighter burden on that honored head. Generations of men had passed away between her first and last councils, in which she occupied a unique place, that can no more be filled. With a few omissions, what the 'Times' wrote of the Duke of Wellington fifty years ago, might be applied in a broader sense to her. 'To what a century, to what a country, to what achievements was that life successfully dedicated! For its prodigious duration; for the multiplicity of contemporary changes and events, far outnumbering the course of its days and years; for the unbending firmness of character, which bore alike all labor and all prosperity; and for the unalterable attachment to the same objects, the same principles, the same duties, undisturbed by the passions of youth and unrelaxed by the honors and enjoyments of peace and age—the life of Queen Victoria stands alone in history. Her character was superior to the highest and most abundant gifts of fortune, she never fell below her glorious destiny, and her life has nothing to gain from the language of panegyric. At the highest point of her rank and power no law was ever twisted to her will, no right was ever sacrificed by one hair's breadth for her aggrandisement. Her whole career shines with the steady light of duty, leaving nothing for the flexible organs of history to conceal; she was animated by one rule of duty and by one passion—the love and service of her people.'

London has bared its head in the presence of many an imposing funeral since the independence of the city's jurisdiction was established, during the reign of Henry I., some nine hundred years ago, but in grief as well as greatness not even the world has seen its parallel, to that which took place a year ago. There were in the procession the King, Edward VII., the German Emperor, the King of the Belgians, the King of Greece, the King of Portugal, the Crown Prince of Austria, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Roumania, the Czar-witch of Russia, the Duc D'Aosta, the Grand Duke Serge, Turkhan Pasha, representing the Sultan of Turkey; together with 'warriors, and statesmen, and judges and lawyers, and bishops, and clergy, and lords, and laymen, in great multitudes, which no man could number.' The coffin was wrapped in British banners and borne on a gun-carriage drawn by six horses. Business was suspended during the time of the funeral, while in New Zealand, even railway traffic ceased, and all the employees remained bareheaded for thirty minutes. On Feb. 3, Calcutta witnessed a unique celebration, in the assembly of more than a hundred thousand Hindoos, who sang sacred hymns in the open air in commemoration of the Queen-Empress, and no country was so poor as to refrain from honoring her memory. Even the Continent of Europe forgot its hereditary grudges against England for the time being, and several of the legislatures adjourned when the news of the Queen's death reached them. It was as a woman loved and honored that the people mourned her most, because of her never-failing kindness and sympathy for the smallest as well as the greatest of her subjects, and it was the universality of the grief of the common people that raised that last sad journey so far above the merely spectacular, which mark the obsequies of all dead rulers alike. The great Napoleon was given a costly burial in Paris in 1840, nearly a quarter of a century after his death, and the impressive Church of the Hotel des Invalides, with its huge golden dome and massive granite sarcophagus within remains as witness to the fact. Yet no relatives of the deceased were present, all being either stripped of rank or wealth, in exile, or in prison, and no one could ever have really loved that offspring of passion and of genius, flung from the volcanic depths of revolutions and of civil war, to sweep with meteoric splendor across the earth, and to collapse in darkness. Such as he, the Caesars, Alexanders, Hannibals, Marlboroughs, because of their violence, their ambition, their romantic existence, their reverses, even because of their crimes, perhaps, have become famous and will doubtless continue to fascinate the interest of mankind. But even their greatest admirers have been compelled to admit that the world was well rid of them. She upon whose tomb we

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lay in spirit a wreath of 'immortelles' to-day, has, happily, no such title to fame. Her succinct epitaph for all time to come shall be this, 'She wrought her people lasting good.'

A FOREIGNER'S VIEWS BRITISH INTERESTS DO NOT SUFFER BY THE WAR IN AFRICA.

The Vienna correspondent of the London 'Times' says:— Referring to the South African war in his annual New Year's 'feuilleton' in the 'Neue Freie Presse,' Herr Max Nordau says that the Continental prophets of evil, who, outside Holland, where there is a feeling of relationship, are prompted rather by hatred of the Briton and sham love of the Boer, greatly exaggerate the prejudice which England has suffered in her interests as a world power by the war. During the past two years England has done nothing and has left nothing undone which would not have been done or left undone without the Transvaal war. She played a leading part in China. The sphere of influence she has reserved for herself has been respected by all the other powers. She did not prevent the Russians from establishing themselves in Manchuria, but it is very doubtful whether she ever intended to do so. She has not permitted Kowtow to fall under foreign control. She keeps a vigilant eye on her interests in Afghanistan and there are no signs of Abdurrahman's successor being more accessible to Russian influence than was his father. Many influential Russian politicians still have a sufficiently high opinion of England's importance in the world to seek, non-officially, and, perhaps, even otherwise, an agreement, if not an alliance, with England. They even resort, as a means of pressure, to the threat of an invasion of India, which Herr Max Nordau thinks is not very clever and makes little impression in England. He declares that the concession made to the United States in connection with the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was not due to events in South Africa. It was rather a consequence of England's new political doctrine, which consists in consolidating her mighty cousin across the ocean by every available means and in excluding from the domain of political possibilities a hostile encounter with him. The British world Empire, Greater Britain, has not been shaken by the

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tremendous efforts required by the Transvaal war. It has, on the contrary, been strengthened. Herr Nordau speaks of the devotion shown by Canada and Australia, which are practically independent, to the Mother Country, between whom and themselves there are historical and racial ties that form a stronger bond of union than any written laws or constitutions. Finally, the writer says that the attitude of the colonies was not dictated by any material interest, but simply by that sentimental affection of a child for a beloved parent, at which senseless politicians sneer.

IN A GUJERAT ORPHANAGE

FAMINE LOCUSTS AND RATS.

Mr. H. V. Andrews, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, sends the following letter to his friends in Canada:

We have taken charge of the 400 boys feeling the need of the Spirit's special preparation. The charge is a responsible one, requiring special wisdom and grace; but our God is the God of all grace. If it were simply to feed, clothe and superintend their education, it would be very different; but we believe God has entrusted them to us that we might care for them for him, and lead them in the way of righteousness. All will recognize the importance of trying to turn their feet into the paths of truth, while they are young and most easily influenced. In this respect there has already been much to encourage us, as we have seen the transforming power of the grace of God in the lives of not a few.

Among the 400 boys are a few who have been with us from three to four years. Excepting these, all have come to us during the famine of 1899-1900, and the greater part of them at its latter end, so that many of them are still new boys.

In school many are doing well, at least seventy being in the fourth and third standards. A few are higher. When we consider that very, very few had ever been to school before, we are much pleased.

Out of school hours the boys are employed in various ways. Nearly all of the work of the orphanage is done by them. The portion of land belonging to us affords work for some, but we need more land for farming, and hope soon to add some adjoining fields. Some industrial work is also in progress, where some are engaged in learning a useful trade. We expect to see this greatly developed in the next few months. All of the boys are in school least half of the day, and mingle work with study, leaving a margin for amusement. We hope that every boy will be prepared upon leaving the orphanage to take up some occupation that will afford a reasonable livelihood.

We feel that perhaps the greatest hope for our work in the future is in our boys and girls, who are growing up under our care and teaching, and away from the evils that abound. We expect that many of them will in their turn become preachers and teachers of the word of God now being taught to them, and that all will become useful members of the Church of God.

For some reason the cloud of adversity still hangs heavily over this sorely smitten land. This year the rains were far below normal, and not sufficient to ripen the rice, so that in the rice districts they have received but little. The early crops of millet, etc., were doing fairly until suddenly the earth and heavens, as it seemed, became filled with locusts. Their visit was short, but they left little in the fields worth gathering. It was a great sight to see this vast destroying army sweeping on. Some of the farmers sat down and wept helpless before so numerous a foe. In these parts, part of the crop had been harvested, but where they arrived earlier all was lost. Even here the loss is great. These were followed by a run of numerous rains, whose stay is not so brief.

Famine is to be officially declared soon in the district where one of our missionaries is working, and partial famine in a nearer one. A water famine is greatly feared. It makes our hearts sick to see the familiar famine scenes of 1900 again appearing, of course on a comparatively small scale as yet. New orphans are now continually arriving, and doubtless will for months, as long as we have room for them. We shall very soon have all we can accommodate, and unless we are able to build additional rooms, many will have to be turned away, and who will pity if we do not.

When we think that fifteen dollars a year, or five cents for each working day, will provide for the support and education of one of these boys, where he will not only be away from idolatrous practices, but under the teaching and influence of the Gospel, surely no one can refuse to deny themselves a little to accomplish so great an end. Surely in doing it into one of these you will do it unto him. In this way you may adopt a boy, which will add great interest to your giving, and by making him a special object of daily prayer, you may bless the boy. Many yet remain to be thus adopted. It would greatly rejoice our hearts if each boy were being thus individually prayed for.

Advertisements.

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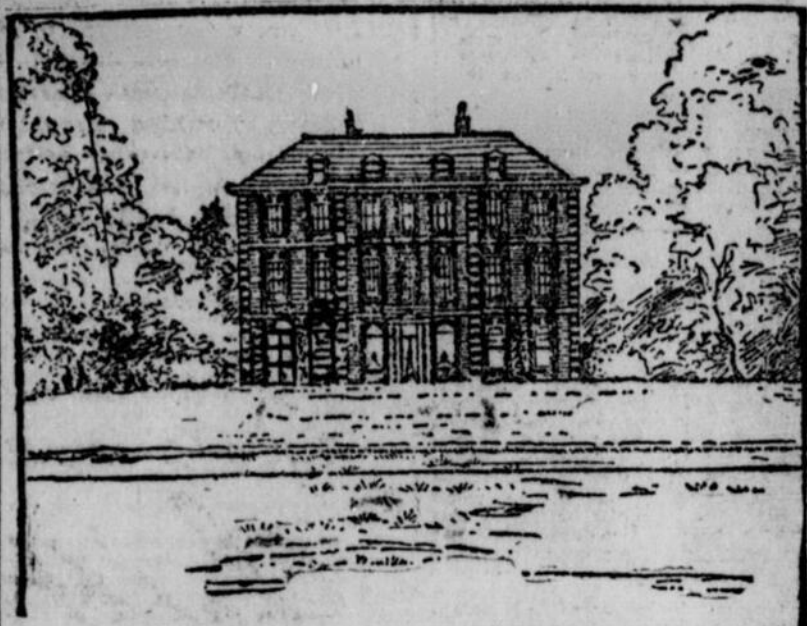
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ECCENTRIC TURNOUTS.

(London 'Tit-bits'.)

About the middle of last summer the frequenters of the Strand were somewhat amused to see on more than one occasion a weird-looking carriage, not altogether unlike a hansom cab that had been bereft of its coachman's seat, proceeding down that thoroughfare drawn by a couple of superb mules. The mule, heretofore, has not in this country been regarded seriously as a substitute for the carriage-horse, but the said equipage, the property of the celebrated actress, Mme. Réjane, may add considerably to its popularity. It should be mentioned that little or no economy is effected by the substitution of mules for horses, as can be gathered from the fact that the glossy pair in question, presented to Mme. Réjane by the King of Portugal, have been valued at four hundred pounds.

While London was enjoying the French actress's uncommon turnout Paris was not altogether bereft of a sensation.



DALHAM HOUSE, NEWMARKET.

the modest-looking residence which Mr. Rhodes has just acquired in England. It was built in 1704 by the then Bishop of Ely. Near by is Dalham Church, the spire of which was blown down during the great storm that swept over the land when Cromwell died, this incident being the source of much discussion among the superstitious at the time.

four beautiful black donkeys attached to a four-wheeled dog-cart. In addition to the lady, the vehicle, which proceeded at a good pace, was graced by the presence of a young gentleman who performed several remarkable solos on a brass horn in the manner affected by the average guard of a coach. Needless to say, this equipage created as much sensation in Essex as the Rothschildian team of four zebras did in the metropolis, and they, it will be recalled, made even the phlegmatic Londoner lift his eyebrows when they made their first appearance.

THE NEW BRITISH STAMPS.

(London News.)

The government of this country is literally throwing money away. Yesterday I became for the nonce an ardent stamp collector, and offered a sovereign for one of the new red penny stamps, which are to be issued to the public in a few weeks. The offer was scorn-

fully refused. EAs Messrs. De la Rue have already printed something like five hundred millions of the new stamps, and are turning them out at the rate of five or six millions a day, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer is at his wit's end for cash, a simple arithmetical calculation will be sufficient to show the criminal folly of failing to realize the stock at present values, instead of waiting for the inevitable slump.

However, although not allowed to purchase, I was permitted to look at a whole sheet of the new stamps, with King Edward's portrait, in a bright ruby carmine ink, repeated two hundred and forty times. The portrait has been executed from a design by Mr. Emil Fuchs, the sculptor, who, it will be remembered went to Osborne after the death of Queen Victoria to make a cast of her Majesty's face. The new stamp shows the profile of the King, which has a dignified, somewhat severe, and stately expression. It is the reigning monarch, and not the 'first gentleman in Europe' that is here depicted. The picture is natural, grows on one, and is likely to be popular. The slight baldness of the crown of His Majesty's head is indicated, and the moustache strongly marked. The features are thrown into strong relief by being enclosed in a deeply shaded oval. The face turns to the left, like that of the late Queen in the present stamps. On the coinage it is customary to reverse the profile with each new sovereign; but on a stamp, if the face turned to the right, it would be looking off the letter, stamps being usually placed at the right hand top corner. King Edward is far too courteous to turn his back on the addressee in that way.

On the left side of the oval is a curved branch of bay leaves, with berries. I was assured that the branch was bay—it might have been privet for anything I knew. To the right is a branch of oak, the peculiarly shaped leaves being easily recognized. Above the oval is an imperial crown, surmounted by cross and ball, and on either side of this—forming an arch broken by the crown—are two curved labels, with the words, 'Postage and Revenue,' in white letters. A straight tablet below the oval shows the value of the stamp, also in white letters. The designs of the sage green half-penny stamp, the red penny one and the blue twopenny half-penny are the same, except for the values named on the label at the bottom.

The change from the lavender of the present penny stamp to the red of the new one is to bring this country into line with the other countries of the Postal Union. The Postal Convention decided some years ago that green, red and blue should be the colors of the three principal stamps in use. England is the last country to conform to the regulation as regards its penny stamp. The corresponding French ten centime stamp, and

jected to.' Mr. Gladstone and the Queen were unmoved. Protests against the consecration were sent in by the Bishops of Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Lincoln. When the ceremony had been duly performed, in spite of the vehement opposition of High Churchmen and Tories in all parts of the country, one church newspaper said in an editorial jeremiad: 'And so, on that darkest day in the whole year, was perpetrated the darkest crime ever committed in the English Church!' Such a sentence as this shows to what a height the animosity had run.

Dr. Benson, the most intimate of all Dr. Temple's friends, thus described his bearing during that memorable incident in Westminster Abbey:—'Dear Temple's face was white as ashes, and his jet-black hair and whiskers and the white and black of his robes made him look in his stillness a sad plight for a friend's eye to rest upon. His healthy bronze was quite gone, but he looked a true man.'

Dr. Temple's temperance agitation exposed him to criticism from another source. He enjoys telling this story: In the west of England he one afternoon spoke at an agricultural society's meeting—a kind of occasion at which he was eminently at home from his knowledge of farming. But he could not miss the opportunity of giving some temperance hints and advice. He remarked, with his accustomed grim humor, that 'he himself had never been drunk in his life.' On his way home he heard the boys in the street with the papers shouting, 'Remarkable statement of the Bishop of Exeter.' The headline was certainly a startling one. The bishop with some curiosity opened the paper to see what he had said, and found his phrase used as a special heading: 'Never been drunk in his life!'—William Durban, in London 'Outlook.'

I shall not soon forget my sensations. The coil was tense as an iron cable, and drew itself irresistibly round me. There was an awful rigidity about it as I felt it tighten. There was the grip of death in it. I knew that in a moment more my bones would be cracking; but turning both my feet outwards, so as not to be thrown, I seized the snake's neck in both hands, and, exerting all my strength, tried to throw the reptile's head back to my right, so as to cast off its coils.

At the same time I shouted for help. Three times I surged with all my strength to turn that coil off, but I might as well have twisted at a cage bar! In a minute I should have been thrown and crushed; but meantime two of my men, who were at work only a few yards distant, rushed into the cage, and, laying hold of the python's tail, were able to turn the coil. My life was saved.

Advertisements. BABY'S OWN TABLETS. Do not allow an inexperienced nurse girl or any other person to give your children medicines that you know nothing about. No one but the mother is competent to administer medicine to babies, as others are too likely to choose one of the many medicines containing opiates so that the child will go to sleep quickly and be less trouble. It doesn't help a sick baby to give it soothing drugs. On the contrary, it lessens its chance of recovery. Baby's Own Tablets are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. At the same time they are the most effective medicine known to science. For Preventing Croup curing fevers, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, sour stomach, irritation when teething, nervousness and sleeplessness these tablets have no superior. No matter whether the baby is sick or well these tablets should always be in the house. They not only cure infantile disorders, but they prevent them and should be used whenever the baby shows the slightest sign of illness. This remedy has the most remarkable record of any medicine of the kind and dissolved in water will be taken without objection by the smallest or most sickly infant. They are sweet, little lozenges, free from all objections which are generally raised against children's medicines. They can be found at druggists or be sent direct by us, if desired, prepaid upon the receipt of the price, 25 cents per box. The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

the German ten pfennig, are red. The Canadian two-cent has been changed from purple to red, and the Indian one anna from plum color to red. The United States have also the regulation colors of green for one cent, red for two cents, and blue for five cents. The blue of the five-cent American stamp is a rich, deep ultramarine, quite unlike the turquoise of the French 25 centime.

IN DEADLY PERIL.

This thrilling experience is related by Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, the well-known dealer in wild animals:—'A certain German menagerie proprietor had ordered eight pythons, and one morning I set about transferring them from the large cage or house in which they were kept to a huge box for transportation. They were all large, ranging, I should think, from 12 feet to 18 feet in length. With the first six pythons I had no special difficulty. My way of handling them was to step quietly into the large cage, and, watching for my chance, seize them, one at a time, by the neck, just below the head, and, lifting them by main strength, carry them to the box and plump them into it. But the seventh python, when I went to fetch him, proved to be very wide awake.

As I approached it darted at me with open jaws. I had barely time to snatch off my felt hat and present it, when the snake struck at and fastened its teeth in the hat. This gave me an opportunity to collar it, and I did so, securing a good grip on its neck with my right hand. As I attempted to drag it out, however, the big fellow threw his thick, heavy body forward, and, almost before I realized my danger, managed to secure a turn of its coil about my legs and body.

Legal action against intemperate drinking is by no means a new idea, and the Chinese, though generally regarded as the most temperate race on earth, were first in this, it seems, as in so many other movements that have been considered as modern. Long before the birth of Solomon warnings against intemperance were common in the literature and laws of China. In the year 2285 B.C., a man was banished for the Emperor because he had invented an alcoholic drink from rice. In 2205 B. C. the Emperor Yu refused to drink wine, for, he said, 'In after ages there will be those who through wine will lose their kingdoms.' Un Wang, the next Emperor, punished drunkenness by death. In 206 B. C. the penalty for that offence was a fine instead of death. After many changes in the laws regulating the sale of drink and the punishment of drunkards, in 1279 B. C. all liquor makers were banished from China. After the Chinese in point of time came the Jews. After them the Hindoos. The ancient laws of Ceylon, Burmah and

other Buddhist countries forbade the manufacture, sale, or use of liquor. In A. D. 626, the fourth year after the Hegira, Mohammed, to promote the discipline and efficacy of the army, forbade the use of wine to the soldiers. This rule prevails in full force and effect in the Turkish army to the present day, with the result that the Ottoman soldier's capacity for endurance and quick recovery from wounds is famous throughout Europe.—Chicago 'Israelite.'

ANECDOTES OF THE MAFIA.

One false witness is reported to have said: 'To-day I go to prison, or I shall be killed by the Mafia; the truth I will not tell. I prefer prison to death.' But little can be expected when the police have been recruited from the ranks of the Mafia. Signor De Felice quotes the following tales: 'There was at Palermo a well known and dangerous scoundrel and head of the Mafia. The quaestor sent for him and offered him a post in the police, which was refused. "I give you a week to reflect; choose between my offer and penal servitude," said the official. But the man selected another way out of the difficulty. He waited for the official and stabbed him in the principal square of the city. A horse was stolen from a certain baron. By help of the Mafia, the celebrated brigand (who was being actively sought for by the military at the time) was brought to his house. "Baron," said he, "if the mare be alive, you shall have it; if not, I promise you you shall have its skin. The owner had to be content with the skin. Application to the Mafia for restitution of stolen property is much more efficacious than going to the police." Signor Tajani related that at Monorele six of the most disreputable Maliosi were made respectively commander of the rural police, head of the urban guards, and captain in the national guard, and nearly all the crimes which happened in the neighborhood were perpetrated with their permission or knowledge. It would be well if the executive of to-day could show that matters have radically changed since then. But there is little inducement to do their duty on the part of officials, since it is not known whether at some they may not be blamed for acting with a strong hand, or incur the displeasure of some deputy, with corresponding punishment at his dictation. One day a police magistrate received a noted Malioso with marked deference. After his visitor had gone he said: "See to what degradation I am reduced! That man deserves the handcuffs, and I would willingly take him off to prison myself."—The Fortnightly.

ANCIENT TEMPERANCE LAWS

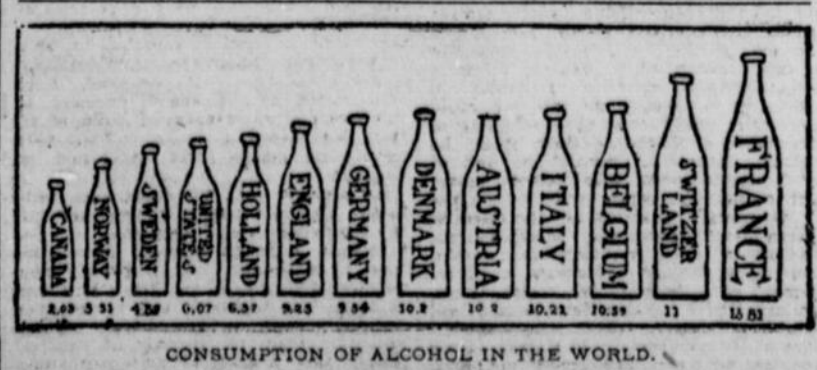
THEY ARE KNOWN TO DATE BACK MORE THAN FOUR THOUSAND YEARS.

When the London post-office telephones are in complete working order they will embrace an area of 640 square miles.

PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND. Many of the stories of the courage and wit shown by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, in combating the attacks of the extreme High Churchmen which followed the publication of his 'Essays and Reviews.' When he was nominated as Bishop of Exeter, a writer in one of the Devon papers gave expression to the view that 'the Tories disliked Dr. Temple's politics, and pretended that it was his religion they ob-

Advertisements.

CANCER. A RELIABLE CURE. No Knife. No Plaster. No Pain. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.



MR. GLADSTONE

MR. JAMES BRICE, M.P., ON HIS INEXHAUSTIBLE ENERGY AND OTHER ADMIRABLE CHARACTERISTICS.

(From an article in the 'Youth's Companion'.)

What most struck the person who spent a few days in the same house with Mr. Gladstone was the restless and unceasing activity of his mind. People often talked of his industry; but industry rather suggests the steady and dogged application which plods through a task because the task is set and has got to be despatched.

Nearly everything, except perhaps natural science, of which he was strangely ignorant, did interest him. Theology and ecclesiastical history had the foremost place, but general history, classical archaeology, poetry—especially the Greek and Italian poets—were always in his mind, and books about them might always be seen on his table.

Sometimes he felt the activity of his mind press too hard on him. I remember one misty evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, to have seen his remarkable figure a few yards before me in St. James's Park.

My wish, he answered with a touch of sadness, and my difficulty is to avoid thinking, so I am glad to be disturbed. And a year or two later he told me that to rest and distract his mind he had formed the habit of counting the omnibuses he met in the space of three or four hundred yards between his residence in Downing street and the House of Commons, so as to see whether he could make an average of them, based on a comparison of the number that passed each day.

Unlike most Englishmen, he cared nothing for any games or for any form of what is called sport. As a youth he used to shoot a little, and on one occasion hurt a finger so badly that it had to be cut off by a country doctor. It was before the days of chloroform, and he described the pain as terrible.

This wonderful activity of mind did not seem to spring from any sense of haste or pressure to get through one piece of work in order to go on to something else. He was never in a hurry, never seemed anxious, even when the time was short, to finish a job off in an incomplete way in order to despatch the work which remained, but went straight on through everything at the same pace, reminding one of the piston of a steam engine.

I remember now, having once called on him by appointment at three o'clock in the afternoon, I found him just sitting down to arrange his thoughts for a great speech he had to make the same afternoon at a crisis in the Eastern question. He wished information on a point that happened to be within my knowledge, and besides questioning me very deliberately upon it, talked in a leisurely way on the subject at large as if he had nothing else to do.

men days to prepare for. However, he never wanted words; all his care was to be sure of the facts and to dispose of the matter of a speech in the proper order.

Once in his later life when a question of great delicacy and difficulty was coming on in the House of Commons, and everybody expected to see him watchful and alert, and perhaps fidgety, over it, he deliberately composed himself to sleep on the Treasury bench, and enjoyed a refreshing nap till the time came for him to speak, when with no apparent effort he awoke, delivered a speech in which he said exactly what was needed and not a word more, and sat down leaving his opponents so puzzled by the safe and guarded generalities in which he had half-expressed and half-reserved his views that the subject dropped in a short time, because no one could find in his words anything to lay hold of.

This was a result of the amazing strength of his will, which enabled him to hold his emotions in check and summon all his intellectual resources into the field whenever he desired to do so. People who noted this strength of will and saw how much he towered over his colleagues assumed that he must be self-willed in the ordinary sense of the word, that is to say, obstinate and overbearing. This was by no means the case.

Not a few instances could be given in which he consented to acts which his own judgment disapproved, because the majority of his colleagues were inclined the other way; and in most of these instances it is probable that he was right. He used to refer to some of them afterward, freely condemning some of the acts of his own government, but never, so far as I can recollect, taking credit to himself for having counselled the wiser course.

The force of his will showed itself, not in that tyrannical spirit which cannot brook resistance, but in the unconquerable tenacity with which he held his course in the face of obstacles when he had made up his mind that a thing must at all hazards be attempted. It was a part of his courage, and his courage was magnificent.

Physical fear was unknown to him. At the time when, after the Phoenix Park murders, he was believed to be, and probably was, in danger of assassination, and shortly afterward, when several attempts to kill people and destroy buildings by dynamite had been made in London, it was thought necessary to guard his person, and the persons of some of his colleagues, by policemen who were charged to follow them about everywhere.

There is a back way out of the House of Commons by which it is possible to get to the Thames Embankment, a wide and lonely thoroughfare bordering the river, the view from which over the river is always striking, and most so just before sunrise, when the morning star flames up above St. Paul's Cathedral, and the dawn, brightening over the city, begins to redden the broad stream beneath.

So, too, on his journeys to and from London, and in his walks round Hawarden, he insisted on reducing the precautions taken to the lowest point that his friends would permit, hating the idea that any one would attempt to harm him, and having no apprehension for himself.

The circumstances of his life and career called more frequently for the exercise of moral courage, than of physical, nor is there any career in which such courage is more essential either to success or to a man's own inward peace and satisfaction, than that of a statesman in a popularly governed country.

MYSTERY OF A FAMOUS BEAUTY

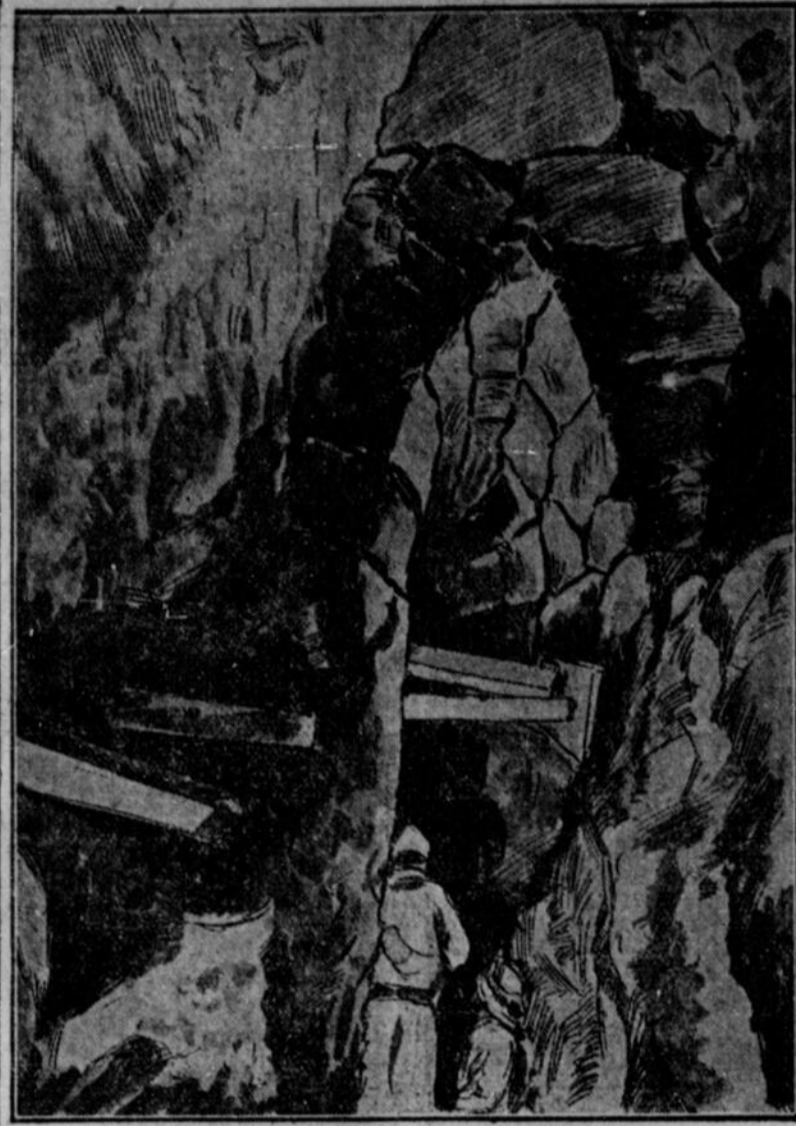
COUNTESS DE CASTIGLIONE'S LOVE LETTERS AND HER LAST DAYS.

The reported arrest of Angelina Vergazzola, reputed ladies' maid to the famous Countess de Castiglione, the once reigning beauty of the second empire, has recalled the melancholy end of that remarkable woman.

After the decline of her beauty she could no longer bear to be seen by man or woman, and lived the life of a recluse in her apartments in the house where now is the Café Voisin. Her meals were sent up to her by a dumb-waiter which ended in a turntable. The Countess used to fetch the plates herself and replace them when empty.

As soon as it was known that she was dead—some two years ago—certain officials relieved to have been agents of the Italian Government, acting with the sanction of the French authorities, appeared on the premises and made a search of all the documents they could find. This makes it appear all the stranger that Angelina Vergazzola should really be in possession of any of the documents which the telegram from Rome announces were found in her possession.

It is, however, a well-known fact that



AN ANCIENT ARCH NEAR JERUSALEM.

In the enterprise, just now finished, of bringing the water of Ain Salah, near Solomon's Pool, to Jerusalem, the course of an old aqueduct. The build Solomon. At one point the aqueduct passes through a mountain by a tunnel, in which was discovered a perfectly constructed arch. The interest lies in the fact that it is said that the principal used until the time of the Romans.

after the late Countess's things were sent to the public auction rooms, it was found that masses of letters were contained in boxes and furniture which had escaped the attention of the searchers. A second investigation took place, and some of the documents then found were carried away, while many more were burned.

In spite of this second search it is known that many bundles of letters and papers escaped discovery, and had been removed before the authorities had wind of the oversight committed by the first investigators. It may be that Angelina obtained possession of one of the bundles containing the letters now alleged to be from crowned heads.

But a further mystery exists as to Angelina's connection with the late Countess. No trace of her appears in the latter years of the great beauty—the only women who were ever admitted to her in those days being her old nurse, Luisa Corsi, and a French maid, Emma P.—The terms on which the latter was taken into her service have been found, and are curious enough.

It is agreed I shall stay in the rooms Madame assigns me to work in and to eat in, and that I must not enter another room unless called there by Madame, and that I must not move about the house, and above all never open a door to go in or out, and must never leave a door open.

It will be remembered that the Empress would never invite the Countess to the Tuileries, though the latter invariably obtained an invitation from another source.

BRYAN AND THE BOERS.

Commandant W. D. Snyman, a fighting Boer of General De Wet's staff, was in Washington last Thursday. He called upon the President, but he did not talk about the war in South Africa. He did not consider it a proper subject to discuss with the President of the United States.

Three days later Mr. William J. Bryan addressed a pro-Boer meeting in Cleveland, Ohio. The principal address at the meeting was made by John J. Lentz, one of the most violent opponents of the expansion policy, and who failed of reelection to Congress in 1900 because of his abuse of President McKinley and his open encouragement to the rebels in the Philippines.

Mr. Bryan, following Mr. Lentz, said that he considered it a disgrace that no official expression of sympathy for the Boers had yet been made by this government. Commandant Snyman, speaking for the Boers, took the common sense view of the situation. He stated that everybody knows—that the President cannot with propriety take any action in his official capacity to stop the war. Mr. Bryan, playing the demagogue under cover of sympathy for the Boers, intimated that the President had disgraced the country in not giving an official expression of sympathy.

Here we have the difference between a soldier and a politician. The soldier makes a straight appeal for the sympathy of the American people, and he receives it. The politician, seeking a

party advantage through the sufferings of the Boers, makes an appeal in the interest of partisanship, and fails. Mr. Bryan knew as well as did Commandant Snyman that President McKinley, when he offered the mediation of the United States at the beginning of the war, went as far as it was possible for him to go.

The inconsistency of those who are pleading for governmental action is shown in the language of the resolution adopted at Cleveland, which asks President Roosevelt to follow in the steps of his predecessor. They were dissatisfied with what Mr. McKinley did, and yet they use Mr. McKinley's name to create the impression that President Roosevelt is shirking a duty.

THE SULTAN'S CHARACTER.

Georges Dorys, in his book, 'The Private Life of the Sultan,' has given close insight to the character of Turkey's ruler. The work was translated by Arthur Hornblow, and is published by the Appletons. M. Dorys says: 'Abdul-Hamid has never attempted to better his country. On the contrary, he has



ABD-UL-HAMID II. SULTAN OF TURKEY.

done everything for twenty-five years to ruin it. He stifled the budding liberalism which might be for his people a resurrection; he cut the throat of its independence in the cradle; seized power by intrigue, kept it by force and cunning, concentrated it by violence. He has paralyzed patriotism, gagged truth and put in chains independence of thought and conscience; he has massacred entire populations of his empire, parts of which he has also traded over to the foreigner.

He has promised the throne, on which he has promised himself to remain at all costs, he has drawn the elements of his oppressive power from favoritism, espionage, ignorance, administrative anarchy, tyranny, cruelties, corruption; from the rapes of his favorites, gorged with gold, from their quarrels and from every iniquity, violence and injustice. Abdul-Hamid has made the most frightful abuse of two combined devices, which, applied each in turn in a state otherwise powerful, than his own, have ruined it: 'I am the State,' and 'After me the Deluge.' But who knows if the deluge which Abdul-Hamid is preparing for his successor will not shake the world to its foundations?

THE FIRST WIRELESS MESSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

(Ray Stannard Baker, in 'McClure's,' for February.)

At noon on Thursday, (Dec. 12, 1901), Marconi sat waiting, a telephone receiver at his ear, in the old barracks on Signal Hill. To him it must have been a moment of painful stress. Arranged on the table before him, all its parts within easy reach, was the delicate receiving instrument, the supreme product of years of the inventor's life, now to be submitted to a decisive test. A wire ran out through the window to a pole, thence upward to the kite which could be seen swaying high overhead. It was a bluff, raw day; at the base of the cliff, 300 feet below, thundered a cold sea; oceanward through the mist rose dimly the outlines of Cape Spear, the easternmost reach of the North American continent.

'I believed from the first,' he told me, 'that I would be successful in getting signals across the Atlantic.' Only two persons were in the room, Mr. Marconi and Mr. Kemp. Everything had been done that could be done. The receiving apparatus was of unusual sensitiveness, so that it could catch even the faintest evidence of the signals. A telephone receiver, had been supplied, so that the slight clicking of the dots might be conveyed to the inventor's ear. For nearly half an hour not a sound broke the silence of the room; then quite suddenly Mr. Kemp heard the sharp click of the tapper as it struck against the coherer—this, of course, was not the signal, yet it was an indication that something was coming. The inventor's face showed no evidence of excitement. Presently he said:—

'See if you can hear anything, Mr. Kemp.' Mr. Kemp took the receiver, and a moment later, faintly, and yet distinctly and unmistakably, came the three little clicks—the dots of the letter S, tapped out an instant before in England. At ten minutes past one more signals came, and both Mr. Marconi and Mr. Kemp assured themselves again and again that there could be no mistake. During this time the kite gyrated so wildly in the air that the receiving wire was not maintained at the same height, as it should have been; but again, at twenty minutes after two, other repetitions of the signal were received.

Thus the problem was solved. One of the great wonders of science had been wrought. On the following afternoon, Friday, he succeeded in getting other repetitions of the signal from England; but on Saturday, though he made a effort, he was unable to hear anything. The signals were, of course, sent continuously, but the inventor was unable to obtain continuous results, owing, as he explains, to the fluctuations of the height of the kite as it was blown about by the wind, and to the extreme delicacy of his instruments, which required constant adjustment during the experiments.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS.

It has been reserved for Professor E. E. Dohbear to give the most striking summary of the world's progress in science during the century just closed. It is an admirable instance of the multum in parvo, and brings home the salient points of the century in a way that volumes of learned disquisition would not do.

Received twenty-three chemical elements; bequeath eight.

Received the staircase; bequeath the elevator.

Received the gunpowder; bequeath nitroglycerine.

Received the tallow dip; bequeath the arc light.

Received the sailing ship; bequeath the steamship.

Received the sickle; bequeath the harvester.

Received the ordinary light; bequeath the Roentgen rays.

Received the galvanic battery; bequeath the dynamo.

Received the flintlock; bequeath the automatic Maxims.

Received the scythe; bequeath the mowing machine.

Received leather fire buckets; bequeath the steam fire engine.

Received the hand printing press; bequeath the web cylinder press.

Received the hand loom; bequeath the cotton and woollen factory.

Received the average duration of life of thirty years; bequeath forty years.

Received the goose quill; bequeath the fountain pen and typewriter.

Received the weather unannounced; bequeath the Weather Bureau.

Received unalleviable pain; bequeath antiseptics, chloroform, ether and cocaine.

Received wood and stone for structures; bequeath twenty-storied steel buildings.

Received the beacon signal fire; bequeath the telephone and wireless telegraphy.

Received the painter's brush; bequeath lithography, the camera, and color photography.

The nineteenth century received from its predecessors the horse; and bequeath the bicycle, the locomotive, and the automobile.

FRENCH BANKING METHODS.

(From the 'Century'.)

I was studying the mechanism of the Bank of France under the guidance of one of the officers. We went into one great room in the old building, in which there were 200 desks inclosed in wire cages, all empty at the moment, I asked what these were for.

'These cages are for our city collectors,' I was told. 'When a small merchant borrows from the Bank of France he does not, as with you in America, borrow a bank credit, and have his loan merely added to his balance on the books of the bank. With us the merchant, when he makes a loan gets the

Advertisements.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED. Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his discoveries, he will send free four sample bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

TREATMENT FREE.

Dr. Slocum, whose treatment has proven a triumphant victory over this deadly disease, has demonstrated that there is no longer room for doubt that he has given to the world a treatment that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing a cure step by step, killing the life-destroying germs which infest the lungs, toning up the entire system and strengthening the nerves, filling the veins with tingling new life, building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures Grip and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent. Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

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

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Is entirely free from all adulterants, such as Kola, Salt, Hops, Alkali, etc. Contains no Ground Cocoa Nibs. Refreshing! Nourishing! Sustaining!

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actual money and takes it away. He probably has no bank account with us. He writes no cheques. When the loan is due he does not, as would be the case in your banks, come in and pay his indebtedness with a cheque; instead of that we send a collector to him, and that collector is repaid the loan in actual currency. Two hundred men start out from the Bank of France every morning to collect matured loans. Several days each month it is necessary to send out 400 men, and on the 1st and 15th of each month 600 collectors go out.

These collectors were uniformed men carrying leather pouches in which they have the matured notes and which are later filled with currency as the collections are made from the bank's borrowers.

Advertisements.

RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents.

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for a free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea Cures Headache

BLACK SQUIRRELS

A Species That Haunts Only the Deepest Woods

THEIR PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS.

(New York 'Sun.')

Plainsdale, La., Jan. 23.—In the forests of northern Louisiana and southwestern Arkansas the black squirrel is found in considerable numbers. It is not believed that the little animal is to be met with elsewhere in this country save in isolated instances. Forty years ago it was common, enough in the upper states of the middle west; fifty years ago it inhabited Virginia, West Virginia and southern Pennsylvania, and seventy-five years ago it was killed often in western New York. Its disappearance from its northern ranges and concentration in this comparatively unsettled part of the world has puzzled naturalists, yet the explanation is simple. Of all squirrels the black is the most secretive. It dislikes the light. It is happy only when in deepest, darkest, thickest woods. Its color fits it best for concealment in shadows. It is not friendly or sociable. It does not consort with other members of its tribe. It is not a squirrel of civilization. It does not frequent trees close to houses; nobody can make a pet of it; it is savage and solitary. It retreated before the advancing settlements as the wild pigeon retreated, and as the prairie chicken is retreating. As the woods were felled and dark places cleared up it went southward. It was not a good migrant, and many perished as they went. Like the red Indian, it numbers now only a thousandth part of its former multitudes. Within the century it will become extinct.

There are still extensive forests in America, but except in the Lake Superior region, where the squirrel does not exist, and near Puget Sound, they are of pine, and the black squirrel does not live in the pine lands. Those trees are too far apart, and there is too much light among them. The home of this beautiful species is confined to swamps and semi-swamps where the boles are within four feet of each other and the branches interlock and thick vines clamber and Spanish moss waves like massive grey beards. Unlike the northern squirrel, it never builds its nest in the forks of branches but always in hollow trees, where only a snake is able to get at its young, and it is not a roamer. It will pass its life within a mile of the place where it was born. A black squirrel seen in a tree one day will be found within a hundred yards of that tree on the following day and for many days to come.

These squirrels are not as active as the grey or the fox squirrel, trusting for protection almost wholly to their ability to hide. They show a rare skill in selecting shelter and are difficult to dislodge. A grey squirrel will get on the side of a tree opposite to a man, peer around the trunk curiously and shift all day as he shifts. A branch shaken vigorously or a stick rapped against the base of a tree will start it flying.

Two men by taking each a side of a tree may thus slay the grey squirrel without trouble, but the black chooses a point high up, where it will be hidden, save for the tip of one erect ear or a waving tail, and will lie there to be shot at for an hour without moving a muscle. Once it has found an ambush of this kind the hunter can go up the tree after it, or he can let it alone.

There is no squirrel which is so hard to see. Many of the trunks of swamp trees are nearly black and against their bark this animal is practically indistinguishable. Darting up a trunk with great rapidity, it will stop suddenly and flatten out. A waving branch intervenes for a moment, and the man with the gun has lost his game. His only chance, then, is to secrete himself and watch patiently that part of the tree in which he fancies the quarry is hiding. After a half hour he may be rewarded by seeing an apparent knot, excrescence or piece of smooth bark detach itself and move cautiously upward.

Among squirrel hunters who choose sides and shoot for a prize the grey counts for five points, the fox for twenty-five, and the black for fifty. This valuation is put on it not because it is scarce, but because it is difficult to find and kill.

It increases here because it is little

hunted. The negroes let it alone because they regard it with the superstition with which they honor a black cat or a black hen. Because the squirrel lives in the deep of swamps, never visits the fields, is not often seen in sunlight, and is ebon from nose to tail tip, they give it partnership with the evil one. If a negro driving a wagon into a swamp for a load of wood sees a black squirrel leap across the dim road, he will turn back. His reasons for this are twofold: He is afraid of the squirrel and would like to postpone hauling the wood.

The black squirrel, despite assertion to the contrary, is not a freak as is the white squirrel, and all other albinos. It is a distinct species, and mates and brings forth from three to five pups as black as itself. There have been many instances of the fox squirrel's mixing with the gray, but the black never mixes.

It is not found in droves and the presence of one in any part of the woods is no guarantee that there are others near. Most likely there are not. The male associates with the female only in the breeding season, and deserts her as soon as mating is completed, returning to his solitary life in its own chosen bailiwick.

It is pugnacious, but its combats are confined almost wholly to its own kind. Whenever a male black is shot the skin will be found to bear scars too many to count, and the older it is the more scars it will bear. Their fights are thought to be due largely to accidental meetings.

Being solitary, they dislike intrusion, and each male fancies that the other is invading his territory. They battle savagely also in the mating season, and when engaged may be approached and knocked over with a fishing pole. The weaker is almost always killed. The black squirrel is genuinely a beautiful animal, when in condition. The fur is exceedingly glossy and shines brilliantly when a bar of sunlight falls on it. The under hair is of fine texture and the skin when well dressed makes handsome caps, muffs and so forth. In hunting the black squirrel most of the rules for taking squirrels must be reversed. It will not, for instance, do the hunter any good to take a seat upon a log near sundown and keep still, waiting for his quarry to show itself. When a foe is around its sole desire is to hide and stay hidden until danger is past.

It has no curiosity to speak of and does not waste time in tempting fate by peering around a tree. The hunter must be silent and slow, surveying the ground and foliage ahead carefully. He must know the trees affected by the squirrel and the parts of the trees in which it is apt to be found. This will depend upon the time of day. Early in the morning and late in the afternoon it will be feeding and will probably be near the top of some oak or swamp hickory. In the middle of the day it will be lying flat upon some large limb, or will be curled in its hollow asleep.

It is well to remember that within fifty yards of any tree in which it may be found there is a hollow to which it will get immediately if it can. Consequently if the gunner sees a black squirrel feeding at some distance away, or hears it chipping nuts or acorns, he will do well to find the hollow and remain as close to it as possible when alarming the game.

There are but two ways of finding this squirrel. By eyesight in stealthily stalking, or by ear in hearing it feeding. The black squirrel in changing its place goes down one side of a trunk rapidly and softly, hurries across the intervening ground and runs up the other trunk in silence. It seldom leaps unless obliged to, but if the branches of the tree interlace it will make its way for a hundred yards scarcely disturbing a leaf or stirring a bough with its weight.

Against this squirrel the rifle is almost useless. It is not often that a fair shot may be had. It cannot be led into showing its head by any ordinary artifice; it will not shift slowly around a tree until its body is exposed and so permit the barking shot which consists in driving a ball between the body and the bark and so killing the animal with shock. It is an adept at getting solid wood between itself and its foe and keeping it there. It is to be killed mainly only when it is first seen and starts towards its hollow refuge. It is swift on its feet, though not a far leaper, and as it darts along the limbs its lithe black body, dimly seen through a shadow of leaves, offers no easy target even for a twelve-gauge. That gun with No. 6 shot is about the only weapon worth having when the black squirrels are wanted.

The animal will not be exposed to view for more than a yard at any time and the shot must be instantly made, frequently with many twigs intervening. There are men who rather fancy themselves in the open when the pointer stands rigid and the quails buzz in air, who make but a poor showing snapping at semi-lighted woods with a half visible mark scooting along a limb.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

NEW NAME SUGGESTED FOR IT—DISPLACES CARRIER-PIGEONS.

(Telegraphic Age.)

'Wireless telegraphy' is a term that satisfies nobody, and it has been entirely rejected by the officials of the United States Army Signal Corps. They, after long and profound meditation, have manufactured—or selected from innumerable suggestions—the word 'aerogram' to signify the message sent after the method of Marconi, and it is their purpose to use it, together, presumably, with 'aerographer' and 'aerography' in their obvious meanings.

A novel advertisement recently appeared, when the Navy Department announced that it would sell to the highest bidder, fifty-four carrier pigeons belonging to the Brooklyn, N.Y., Navy Yard. The introduction of wireless telegraphy in the navy has deprived these pigeons of the duties they have for many years previously performed in carrying communications between the navy yard and the various forts adjacent to New York.

Although the United States Navy Department is clamoring for wireless telegraphy on the armored cruisers, the government is not willing to negotiate with the Marconi people, and government experts are at work endeavoring to perfect a wireless telegraph system that will not infringe the Marconi patents.

AN APPALLING STORY

BELGIAN BARBARITIES ON THE CONGO.

(Edinburgh 'Scotman.')

The Press Association's representative has had an interview with Captain Guy Burrows, the senior Englishman in the employ of the Congo Free State Government, who lately completed six years' service on the Upper Congo. Captain Burrows is specially qualified to speak regarding the reported constant abuses by reason of the fact that he has sworn testimony with reference to the gross ill-treatment of natives, much of which he acquired while acting in his civil and military capacity as commandant of two zones and Commissioner of one district on the Upper Congo. The Press Association's representative first of all brought to Captain Burrows' notice the recent charges brought by English and American travellers, traders, missionaries, etc., and then the denials and excuses put forward by Congo officials and others.

With regard to these, Captain Burrows said:—'The chief fault of the charges brought against the Administration is that they do not go far enough, for I can say, without fear of contradiction, after six years' experience of Congo methods, that the state of affairs on the Congo has been, and still is, a disgrace to civilization. I have sworn testimony of cruelties of the most horrible character having been perpetrated upon natives even so late as the time I left the State a few months ago. I have photographic evidence of atrocities, which even the authorities themselves cannot deny. At the very foundation of the gross barbarities, which are perpetrated in the State by white officers in the name of civilization, is the rubber traffic. Quite lately the government at Boma commenced a half-hearted crusade against the various companies, holding concessions on the Upper Congo, but it should be noted that it is but rarely the guilty parties are punished. Belgian officers usually escape, and punishment is meted out to more or less irresponsible subordinates. These men, who look to making their money from the gratuities paid by the companies on the amount of rubber collected by them quite naturally employ every means in their power to force the natives in the neighborhood of the posts they command to bring in as much rubber as possible. Mr. Canisius, an American official in the service of the government, spoke quite truly when he recently said to you, "The State cannot exist without rubber, and the natives will not work rubber on the terms offered except at the muzzle of the rifle." An interview is not the place for giving chapter and verse of the long series of acts of cruelty, rapacity, and mismanagement practiced by white men upon the hapless native, but I can only say that I have details in my possession to produce when necessary.

Last year an American missionary, known to me, charged the State officials with employing 500 Zappo Zappo—cannibals whom they had previously armed—in massacring and capturing unarmed natives near the station of La-luburg, and this is a fairly typical case of the means employed by the State Government in introducing civilization into the remote corners of the State and furthering the great work of the King. On this particular occasion the King explained that the natives had been armed for the protection of the Europeans, but that by some extraordinary oversight the authorities had forgotten to call in these 500 rifles. Yet the responsible official was never punished.

I have in my despatch box sworn evidence of a Belgian handing over natives to the cannibal tribes for the express purpose of being eaten, and of paying his workpeople with corpses of murdered natives. That the cruelties practiced upon the natives by company and government agents exist is not open to doubt, but they are generally difficult to bring home to the perpetrators.'

PROGRESS OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

(London Times.)

An interesting description of the changes in British East Africa during the ten years of its occupation is given in a report by Mr. Ainsworth, the officer in charge of the Ukwamba district. In 1895 the Imperial Government took the Protectorate over. Up to that time the Imperial East Africa Company worked from isolated stations which were nearly a month's journey from the coast. At times a considerable trade in cattle and goats was carried on by Swahilis and Arabs who exchanged beads, brass and iron ware, white and colored cloths, etc., for native cattle, which they took to the coast; but sometimes they took them further up country into Meranga, Likpia, and Rendia, and even as far as Suk and Turkana (if the caravans were strong enough), and there traded for ivory, rhinoceros horns, and hippopotamus teeth. Undoubtedly in the earlier period of the company's administration slaves were also purchased by these caravans in exchange for trade goods. During this time all trading and most other caravans were obliged to pay toll to the Masai at different parts of the road, and at nearly all places caravans required to be well armed and kept together for fear of attack by the natives. This state of affairs has almost entirely passed away, and caravans, except in remote localities, travel in most perfect safety. The Masai no longer demand toll, nor are they a menace to peaceful traders, and any one can now pass through the greater part of the country without fear. The trade routes which were used by the Arabs and Swahilis long before our occupation of the country are still traversed by traders in search of ivory, but Nairobi is now the ultimate starting-point for most traders to the further interior, and many of these people are now semi-settlers there. The construction of the Uganda railway has had a wonderful influence on the country; the introduction of the new order of things has been rapid and has upset to a great extent the ordinary routine of life amongst the natives who live within its influence. In some instances it has tended to develop thieving tendencies, while in others it has developed the trading instincts of the people. The change to the natives has

A CHIEF JUSTICE RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA



Hon. Silas Hare EX-CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEW MEXICO.

Silas Hare, of Sherman, Texas, was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 13th, removed to Hamilton, Texas, when thirteen years of age. Served one year in the war with Mexico. Was Chief Justice of New Mexico in 1862. Practiced law in Indiana in 1850. Settled in Sherman, Texas in 1865. Was District Judge, and was elected to the 50th Congress, was defeated by Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, now United States Senator from Texas. Is father of Major Hare who served with distinction in the Philippine War. This distinguished gentleman, in a letter from the Hamilton House, Washington, D.C., says:

"I earnestly recommend your Peruna to all persons suffering with catarrh or nervous disorders. I am satisfied that is a good and wholesome remedy." SILAS HARE.

AN AGED MISSIONARY GONE

REV. MARC AMI.

At the closing hour of Sunday, Feb. 2, in the town of Danbury, Conn., there passed away to his long rest one who, for some forty-nine years, has carried on missionary work both in Europe and America. The Rev. Marc Ami, whose sketch is here given, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, and studied there as well as in Eastern France, where he came under the powerful influence of the late venerable and eminent Christian, Henri Jaquet, of Glay, through whose energy and zeal so many missionaries were born, brought up, trained and sent to all parts of the world. Mr. Ami was one of the missionaries who left Europe in 1853 to come to Canada as a missionary for the French-Canadian Missionary Society of Montreal, of which the late respected James Court was president. Mr. Ami was one of the staff at Pointe-aux-Trembles, in the winter months, and during the summer season a field missionary or colporteur. His field of labor extended up the Ottawa Valley as far as Bytown, in the fifties. Later he succeeded the Rev. Mr. Doudet as incumbent at Belle Riviere, and later was called to Joliette, replacing the Rev. R. P. Ducloux, pastor of this city, after a ministry of nine years in Joliette, where he was instrumental in the erection of the French Protestant church there.

From 1870 to 1888 the Rev. Mr. Ami was in Ottawa where he was instrumental in founding and establishing the successful French Protestant mission there. He was ever active, energetic, and untiring in his zeal. Ably assisted by his wife, who, like him, had been nurtured at the feet of the saintly man of God, Henri Jaquet, of Glay, France, he was eminently successful and well beloved in all the fields in which he ministered. When at Joliette, for instance, as a centre of activity, he carried on evangelistic services and worked in Rawdon, Chertsey, Berthier, Kildare, Ramsay, D'Aleouth, St. Elizabeth, St. Felix de Brandon, and was indefatigable in his zeal in 'preaching the gospel to every creature.' As a speaker he had few equals and his clear, firm, persuasive voice gave him scores of converts and hundreds were brought to the knowledge of saving faith in Christ Jesus. He was a constant reader of the Montreal 'Witness' from the fifties down and in Ot-

CATARRH CURES.

An Ever-Increasing Host of Witnesses.

It used to be very common to hear people say that chronic catarrh cannot be cured. The science of medicine has made all such statements absurd in this day and age of the world. Those who know of Peruna, know that catarrh can be cured. A few of the great multitude of witnesses to this fact will be given. The names and addresses are given that everybody may have an opportunity of investigating further if they desire.

Mr. Jacob L. Davis, Galena, Mo., writes: "I have been cured of my catarrhal affliction, and think that Peruna is all you claim it to be. You are at liberty to use this testimony if you wish." JACOB L. DAVIS.

Mr. S. R. Hankinson, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., writes:

"I have suffered for a long time with severe headaches, caused from catarrh. Some time ago I was confined to my bed. I had severe pains in the region of my kidneys. I read of Peruna in a little pamphlet, and purchased a bottle, and felt a little better. I continued taking it faithfully, and feel better than I have done for fifteen years. Your Peruna has done wonders for me, and I am free to say that no words of mine can frame a sentence strong enough in praise of what Peruna has done for me." S. R. HANKINSON.

Mr. H. W. Hawes, No. 109 Grove St., San Francisco, Cal., writes:

"For nine years I was a sufferer from catarrh. I was advised by a friend to try Peruna. After taking one bottle, I noticed much improvement, and the second cured me. I freely recommend Peruna to suffering humanity." H. W. HAWES.

Mr. F. G. Morrow, Strathroy, Ont., writes:

"I suffered for years with catarrh and I tried Peruna, and it cured me within a few months, and I am very grateful and most pleased with the results I obtained from its use. Whenever I feel a cold coming on, I take a few doses of Peruna, and it at once throws off all unfavorable conditions." F. G. MORROW.

Mr. Samuel J. Peterson, Conductor of the Detroit Lodge, I. O. O. F., 77 Madison avenue, Detroit, Mich., writes:

"Peruna has given me an iron constitution. I suffered for years with a most unpleasant catarrh of the head and throat, which gave me an offensive breath. A friend advised me to try Peruna. I did so, rather skeptical in mind, and now there is nothing I have such faith in as your catarrh remedy. In nine weeks I was completely cured, my general health was also greatly improved, and I soon found myself stronger than I had been for years, and I can endure more strain and work than I have been able to endure for years." SAMUEL J. PETERSON.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

tawa, besides his mission work, was master of French language and literature at the Collegiate Institute for eleven years, at the Ottawa Ladies' College, Miss Harrison's and Miss Machin's Church of England schools. After leaving Ottawa in 1888 five years were spent in the pastorate of the Independent Church of Halkett Place, St. Helier, Island of Jersey, where he was beloved. Bronchitis followed him for the last twelve years of his life and the malady became chronic until the fall of 1901, when, on duty in Waterbury, Conn., where he had an interesting mission field as well as in Danbury, Conn., amongst the French and Swiss of these districts, he contracted a severe cold which ended fatally. He leaves behind a large circle of sorrowing friends and a widow—his second wife—with a young son, Theodore, in Danbury, Conn., besides his three sons, Messrs. Samuel, and Henry Ami, of Ottawa, and William, of Manitoba. In December last he rallied for a time and had the pleasure of seeing nearly all the members of his family beside him. The remains will be taken for interment in Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa, in the family burial plot and the funeral will likely take place from the residence of Dr. Ami, of Cooper street, Ottawa, on Thursday afternoon.

Earthquakes are not so uncommon in the British Isles as might be supposed. Out of 6,831 earthquakes which had been recorded in the world from the earliest times up to 1850, the British Isles were responsible for no fewer than 225. The district of Comrie, in Perthshire, is the favorite resort of the earthquake, and in the winter of 1839 140 earthquakes were experienced in this favorite locality. Both in England and Scotland the autumn is the commonest time for earthquakes. There have been 79 in autumn, 74 in winter, 44 in spring, and 58 in summer. The most celebrated year for earthquakes was that of 1750.

Advertisements.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Advertisements.



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

CURES AND PREVENTS

- Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains, Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Headache, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will afford Instant Ease.

INTERVALS.—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

25 Cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF HAS FURNISHED 2,000,000 CURES. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. RADWAY & CO. (INCORPORATED) WEST TROY, N. Y. U.S.A. CHINESE, SEE CATALOGUE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.

A CONVENIENT BARN

A FARMER GIVES SOME PRACTICAL HINTS TO OTHERS.

Ten years ago this coming summer I built a barn, a description of which I thought I would give to you some time. It is 50 by 60 1/2, built as follows: Two 20 by 20 foot bents placed twelve feet apart for a driveway between; 24-foot studding between the sills and plate, one side being used for a hay mow. All the sills are 6 by 8 on a solid stone wall laid in cement. At each corner of the bents is a 6 by 6 post running to the plate and each four feet between. A 2 by 6, stayed with 2 by 6 bents, is placed every four feet, except on the side next the driveway, where there is a 6 x 6 at eight feet in the clear between it and the sill stayed by a 6 by 6 in the middle between it and the sill. The object of this was to have all clear above and not to have to haul the bottom hay only just high enough to clear this timber. This is done, says the 'Wisconsin Farmer,' by putting in a rope between the fork and the trip. The other bent is used for a corn-crib and granary. The granary is ten feet in the clear by twenty feet, divided into four bins, each with an opening with movable boards except the bottom one. These boards slip in between two strips nailed on each side, one being cut short so the boards can be slipped in on top, and each has a spout for drawing out the grain. The openings and spouts are on the driveway and the boards are put in as the bin is filled. The balance of the space is used for a corn-crib, with a doorway in the west and east ends, for feeding to horses on the west end and mitch cows on the east, and two small doors on the north for scooping in the corn. The height of this granary and crib is eight feet, above which hay is stored, and in the wall under the same are cat holes so the cats can go under all floors and everywhere else, except just what is occupied by the hay and grain. These bents are shedded on both sides and the south end seventeen and a half feet wide, so eighteen-foot joists could be used for the floors, lapping on to the main part six inches, and runs up twelve feet on the outside so as to make a straight roof from top to bottom. These sheds are on the north-west. Twenty feet are floored, forming stable room for five horses, then there is a twelve-foot driveway, then twenty feet of earth floor for five horses. All of the south end and east side up to the driveway are for cattle, and are divided as needed with gates. North of the driveway is a stable for milch cows with stanchions with a raised floor, and between so as to run off all liquid, and guttered the stanchions and granary and crib is a work-bench for repairing. At the south end is a door, also on the east and west, so as to be able to drive through and around into the main driveway for hauling out manure. On all sides of the hay-mow, except on the driveway, is a three-foot feedway with a tight floor made in sections and placed on rock. They are then fastened by champing six-inch boards on each edge and tacking them on each side against the sill and bottom of manger. The mangers are all made with sloping bottoms and a four-inch opening next the feedway so the seed on the hay will run out on to the floor. The object in having the floors made this way is so they can be taken up if the rats get under them. The floor on the north side is solid, as it is raised eighteen inches from the ground. There are one double and two single stalls for horses in each twenty feet. At the east end of the driveway is a gate hung so it will either shut up the driveway or the end of the cattle stable south. By swinging it across the driveway we can drive stock from one part to another, or can use a part of the driveway for stock. Then we have joists fitted loose, so they can be taken out when not in use, over the whole length of the driveway, so as to fill it with hay. We have three tracks, one over each shed and one in the middle. We always fill the south end first from the inside of the barn, and then the balance from the outside. This gives us six different places if we wish to divide our hay and saves hauling the full length of the barn. We have three lots

that connect with the barn, pasture and road, and all are connected by gates and a five-ton scale. There is a lot between it and the road that is large enough to hold a load of stock, and is connected with the other lots, so if we once get an animal into any lot we can take him where we please. I did my own painting, roof and all, and it is very bright, so much so that strangers coming along ask if I have not a new barn. I want to say a few words about painting roofs. Some carpenters said it would make a dam at the butt of the shingles and the water would get in and rot them quicker than it would without. I know a man who started to paint the roof of his house, but only got one side done, and in fifteen years the unpainted shingles were rotten and had to be replaced, while at the end of twenty-five years the painted shingles were still good. When you paint put on plenty.

HOG-RAISING

THE FAT GILT AND THE SMALL LITTER.

Rarely does a text so lend itself to its own exposition as this. The investor in gilts finished for show or sale needs nothing more than the text. The novice who thinks that all excellence stands or falls by mere fat will read it perhaps, treat it carelessly, or mayhap contemptuously, and go on his way; but when he buys according to his cherished ideas of grossness he will learn by experience what he might have acquired by precept. That hog-fat gilts are given to producing small litters is a fact attested in the experience of every breeder. It finds its basis on physiological laws and its almost inevitable occurrence is another proof of the strength and regularity of the operation of those laws. And yet breeders continue to make them fat. The buyer must not acquire a wrong impression from this fact. Gilts are highly fitted not because the breeder believes it to be the best interest of the buyer. They are highly fitted not because the breeder wants to get rid of his feed. They are swelled almost to the point of suffocation not because they will live longer as sows and be more prolific. This fitting process is followed simply because the buyer demands it. The breeder would be glad to keep his pigs in growing condition, in a state of thrift, tending to the normal development of frame and a healthful exercise of the bodily functions. But the buyer will not have it that way. He must see something for his money. He sends off and buys a young sow and if on arrival she is not fatter than his own pigs he thinks that he has not got his money's worth. An instance was related in our hearing some time ago by a breeder who sent out a sow in farrow the second time. He had informed the buyer that his sow had produced a fine litter and was in only brood sow condition, but on her receipt the purchaser was so disappointed that he wrote the seller that he should be ashamed to ship a sow in such thin flesh. The seller answered that if when the litter was farrowed the buyer was not wholly satisfied with his bargain he could keep sow and pigs and his purchase price would be refunded. There has been no claim for the purchase price. No self-respecting sow will farrow a litter so small as three or four if she is properly treated. Small litters are a curse to modern pig-breeding and they result from the continued stuffing process. It is paying a pretty high price for pork that he cannot eat when a man buys a fitted gilt that brings him only three pigs when she should by rights farrow six or eight. It means the loss of a large part of the returns from his investment for a year. But buyers continue to think that they can afford thus to gratify their eyes by the sight of a plump, fat gilt. Another point that has well-nigh been lost sight of in this matter is the damage done to our improved breeds by this early stuffing process. The demand is for the long-sided pig. The little dumpy kind finds small favor. Nearly a quarter of a century ago Berkshire breeders made the grievous error of breeding to the little, compact, dumpy type and it cost them heavily in popularity and enabled the larger, coarse-framed Poland-Chinas to extend the country over. Now, the Berkshire has more than retrieved its lost ground, but thousands yet believe it a small hog. There is a liberality of feed that makes the frame stretch and lengthen and grow, and there is another liberality that opposes development and dwarfs by its overload of adipose. Growth can be checked as well as promoted by feed. Possibly it will come as a surprise to many, but it is a fact that successful



THE POULTRY VARIETIES---10. THE SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Hamburgs are in the front ranks of egg producers, and are in general appearance much like Leghorns. There are six varieties of Hamburgs—the Golden-spangled, Silver-spangled, Golden-penciled, Silver-penciled, Black and White. They are all very pretty birds, and seldom fail to prove attractive and profitable to the average breeder and fancier. Hamburgs are economical fowls to keep; besides being light eaters and great foragers, they are prolific layers and non-sitters. The only thing against them is the smallness of their eggs. They lay a pretty, white-shelled egg, but smaller in size than those of the Leghorn. There are some which lay larger eggs than others, and by careful selection from year to year of the birds which lay the largest eggs, this defect may be remedied and the size of the eggs improved. The Silver-spangled Hamburg is, perhaps, the most beautiful as well as the most popular variety of the Hamburgs. Its proud carriage, royal decoration, and graceful and symmetrical form command attention whenever seen. Breeders of Hamburgs universally adopt the following as a standard for the breed: Comb square at front, tapering nicely into a long spike, full of points by no means plain, firmly and evenly set on the head;

face, red; ear lobes, moderate size, round as possible, and clear white; legs, leaden blue; carriage, graceful; plumage, very profuse. Cocks—Silver-spangled: Color, clear, silvery-white ground, every feather tipped or spangled, the breast as bold as possible, but showing the spangle, the bars of the wing regular and bold; neck, back and saddle, nicely tipped; bow well marked (by no means cloudy, brown or brassy); back, as green as possible. Golden-spangled: Color, very black and rich ground, the back glossy green; the neck, back and saddle, nicely striped; bow of wing well marked. Hens—Silver-spangled: The white clear and silvery; the spangles large, green as possible, distinct and clear. Golden-spangled: Ground, rich; clear spangles, large and distinct.

The feather markings of the penciled varieties differ greatly from those of the spangled; the latter being commonly called 'moon-eyed' from the round or oval appearance of the spangles, while the markings of the penciled varieties are in parallel bars of reddish bay or black, or clear silvery white and black, as the case may be. White and Black Hamburgs and solid white or solid black in plumage. No standard weight is given for Hamburgs.

breeders of Shetland ponies in England, when they bring these incomparable children's pets from the bleak and barren Shetland islands to the rich pastures of Kent, maintain their diminutive stature by force-feeding as foals. In other words, they stunt them when young by over-feeding, just as our breeders of pedigree swine are doing to-day. They are making a mistake in this treatment of their swine, but as they do it at the behest of the buyer, who will not purchase unless he is getting fat, they think it a business proposition. It is not. Their herds will inevitably suffer. The buyer is much to blame and the seller is also in the wrong. He should not yield to the clamor for overstuffed pigs. He should leave that job to the upholsterers of coaches and chairs. He should reason with the buyer. Few men set themselves up to educate public taste, but rather cater to it as they find it. This is all right enough when their interests are not surely and inevitably involved, but self-defence should spur breeders of pedigree swine on to a campaign of education that will spread broadcast the knowledge that the interests of producer and purchaser alike are being sacrificed in this demand for overly fattened young breeding pigs.—'Breeder's Gazette.'

FARM GLEANINGS.

February is a good month to prune the apple trees. During this month the bark is tight on the limbs and you are not so liable to injure the tree as when the bark is loose. In climbing into the tree rubber boots should be worn to prevent injuring the bark. February

plied through usual channels. At the same time, there will be an undoubted pinch in certain varieties, and the price tendency is toward a higher level. Transactions among seedmen so far this winter show this, and in some instances phenomenally high prices are being paid. These facts are brought out in considerable detail in an investigation just completed by this journal. Seedmen generally, including many names well and favorably known in our advertising columns, report an under, rather than over, supply. The shortage most prominent is in peas, particularly the early varieties, and in such seeds as squash, pumpkin and cucumber, in about the order named. The supply of squash seed is phenomenally short throughout the entire country. One of our oldest seedmen, forty years in the business, writes he has never known such a general failure of the squash crop the country over. More or less shortage is reported in sweet corn, cabbage, carrot, tomato and turnip. Radish seed promises to rule high, owing to the comparative shortage in France and Holland, from which most of our requirements are made up.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Many farmers do not take the pains they should in selecting a boar. Many exchange with each other, says a writer in 'Live Stock Indicator,' and others send to breeders who make a business of raising pure blooded pigs. Any farmer who expects to raise many pigs should have a thoroughbred boar of some breed, and I would say that if the hogs you have are doing you what you reasonably expect they should, I would not cross with other breeds, — would let well enough alone—but if they are not, and you can in no way see that the fault is with you, I would cross them by all means. It will put new life into your herd. In buying or exchanging a boar be careful not to get one related to your herd of sows. This in-and-in-breeding is destroying the vitality of the hogs of our country at a rapid rate.

If farmers would give attention to the amount of hay fed by city men to horses in hard, continuous work they would be amazed at the quantities of hay they have wasted in the past. Ten to twelve pounds of hay is a good daily allowance for a 1,200 pound horse. The cavalry allowance is twelve pounds per day, and that is found to be ample with ten pounds of oats on ordinary work, and fifteen pounds on hard service. Race horses get from six to eight pounds of hay per day, and nearly three times the weight in oats—sixteen to twenty pounds. Hunters, during the season, in England, get ten to twelve pounds of hay and fourteen to eighteen pounds of oats. Heavier horses need more, and horses' appetites are not all alike, but the point to be noted is the limited amount of hay needed to keep the horse in the best of health.

If the number of beef animals is as stated and if, as it is claimed, there are 20,000,000 more beef eaters in the United States than there were twenty years ago then the time is fast approaching when America's exportation of meat will grow appreciably less. During the past twenty years the number of cattle in the United States has been reduced by 11,000,000, while there is a greater demand for early matured or baby beef and cattle are being marketed about one year younger than formerly. These changed conditions, logically reasoned out, mean that the United States will in the future not be the formidable competitor in the beef markets of the world that she has been in the past. At any rate Canada's prospects for largely extending her trade in beef cattle were never as bright as they are at the present time. The farmer and stockman, however, must see to it that he is raising and breeding the right quality for this trade. Only the best are wanted.

At a Farmers' Institute Meeting in a Wisconsin town a discussion arose as to what was the best method of disposing of old cows that don't pay for their feed and care? The question was finally answered, says 'Hoard's Dairyman,' by a practical man, as follows:—'Sell her now for a canner, or for what ever they want to do with her, for what you can get, if it is not more than \$10, and do not waste food on her trying to fatten her up. You may put a little meat on her, if you feed her long enough, but it will be the dearest meat a man ever made. Every dollar you add to her selling price by feeding will cost you more than two dollars in feed. Don't worry about being obliged to sell her so cheap. You have milked her for six years, and made enough clean profit from her to buy two good cows and more too. She has been a profitable cow for you anyway, no matter how little you get for her. But you don't want to fool away any of the money you have made in keeping her by trying to make beef of her, something it is not in her nature to do.'

DAIRYING DOTS.

Bitter butter is the result of keeping cream too long from cows that have been milking a long time. The bitterness is due to the development of a germ—a yeast plant.

Some farmers buy up damaged grain because it is cheap, but they cannot afford to feed it to dairy cows. In nine cases out of ten it will injure the butter that it will prove very costly in the end.

Milk is commonly good to use the fourth or fifth day after calving. Much depends on the condition of each animal. Test the milk by boiling, when if it coagulates it is unfit to use.

Most of the cows come in in spring, and this means that in the winter months they are far advanced in lactation. The result is that the fat globules are much smaller, of a higher melting temperature and require a higher churning point.

A Swedish scientist, Dr. M. Ekenberg, claims to have perfected an apparatus by which milk can be brought into the form of powder, which contains all the original properties of the milk except the water. It can be kept and transported in cans, bags or barrels. The cost of production is estimated at about 23 cents per 100 quarts. The inventor thinks that flour from skim milk can be sold for about 13 cents per pound.

THE BEEF MARKET

PROFESSOR GRISDALE SPEAKS AT FREDERICTON ON ITS REQUIREMENTS.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association, of New Brunswick, held at Fredericton, N.B., on Jan. 30, 1902, Prof. Grisdale, agriculturist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, addressed the meeting at length on this very important subject. His remarks may be summarized as follows:—

The demand for good beef is increasing. The demand will continue to increase, and not merely at the same rate as in the past, but at a rapidly increasing rate. The reasons are obvious. The old country is bound to continue importing in increased quantities. The United States whence is shipped a very large part of the beef imported by the British Isles, is approaching the limit of production under present feeding conditions. The United States home consumption is increasing much more rapidly than the supply. The exports must naturally decrease, and we are the natural heirs to their trade.

We must prepare for it, how? First, by learning what is wanted in quality, size and finish. Second, by learning how to feed economically. In quality, the British market demands an animal strong in loin, broad in the back right up to the shoulder, and well filled in the ham, with a medium length of quarter. The rib must be well covered with meat, and the whole carcass as free from unevenness and irregularities as possible. The bone must be fine, and the belly light. Coarseness, paunchiness, legginess and, generally speaking, any roughness are very objectionable. These characteristics in a steer indicate that the weight of meat from the animal will bear a rather low proportion to its live weight. In addition any coarseness or roughness means a class of meat not relished by the consumer, as it contains too much bone and gristle. In brief, the market demands the very highest proportion of good eatable meat on the very best cuts—the loin, the rib, the sirloin, and the quarter.

The only way to get such quality is by breeding from good beef stock. The product of the dairy bull or dairy cow can never be of much value for the export or any other beef trade. The product of a Shorthorn, Aberdeen, Angus, Hereford, or Galloway bull on common or even well graded dairy cows is sure to develop, under fair conditions, into good beef, and may be expected, in many cases, to grow into most excellent beef. The use of such a sire as mentioned above on half-bred cows of any of the beef breeds guarantees a good frame for beef, and, generally speaking, an aptitude for laying on the right sort of meat in the right places. The size of animal required for the best trade is from 12 to 15 hundred pounds. A nice weight is 1,350 pounds. Such a weight suits the very best home market and the top British market. Steers may weigh this at two years old; they should weigh it at three years old without fail. Too many never reach such proportions until four years old, and in some sections never get near such weights. The cost of transportation will always keep the size up to the abovementioned proportions, because the freight is charged so much per animal, not per ton. The finish or condition of the beef sent is a most important consideration. Owing to much of our exported beef in the past being unripe or unfinished; that is, not sufficiently fattened, we have won for ourselves the honor of naming a certain class of beef. Any shipment or part thereof that does not come up to the standard for quality and finish is called 'Canadian,' whether it hail from our shores or not. Such beef sells for from one cent to three cents per pound less than is paid for good American beef. Thus we lose labor under a disadvantage from what puts the finish on our animals and raises their value per pound. If we are to take a higher stand in the British market we must send a better article, and so overcome the bad name we have won. That we are gradually doing so I am most happy to say.

MOITTOES FOR THE STABLE.

The best drivers talk much to their animals.

A rise of only one foot in ten doubles the draft.

Check reins are cruel and injurious unless very slack.

It is better to direct your horse by a low voice than by a whip or rein.

You can get no more power from a horse than you give him in his food.

Yelling and jerking the bit confuse a horse and advertise a blockhead.

The horse is the man's invaluable helper, and should be treated as a friend.

Balking is caused by abuse, overloading or tight harness.

No horse should wear a shoe more than four weeks without changing.

Quiet and patient drivers are worth twice as much as others.

Your horse intends to please you, but does not always know your wishes.

Patient and gentle grooms are worth more than any others.

He who abuses his horse will abuse his wife or children. Cruelty qualifies for crime. They are close neighbors.

It is cruel and silly to whip a horse for fright; soothe him with kind words.—'National Educator.'

Mind has been defined as 'Infinite riches in a little room.' Riches suitable to the mind may easily be acquired through the columns of 'World Wide.' Read the list of contents of 'World Wide' on page 9 and see if the subjects do not interest you. If the subjects prove interesting the articles certainly will, for a first consideration in their selection is that they be the most entertaining writing to be found in the great publications of the day. Very few articles are taken from Canadian publications which are already within the reach of our readers. The subscription price is one dollar a year, but seventy-five cents will be accepted any time before the end of January. Sample copies free. Address—John Douglass & Son, Montreal.

Advertisements.

This Watch for \$6.49

Perhaps you have never tried our system of shopping by mail. Here, then, is a splendid opportunity to put this store to a test—and incidentally to save \$3.50 or more on a new watch. You take absolutely no risk—for if you're not perfectly satisfied you may have your money back for the asking.

The Watch is a genuine 7-jewel American Waltham—the watch-movement that the great majority of Canadians carry. It has a cut expansion balance and a Breguet hair-spring. It is in every way a thoroughly reliable, accurate and durable time-keeper, carrying our written guarantee.

This well-known movement is set in a dust-proof, gold-filled case, guaranteed by the makers for 20 years. It is the open face style with screw back and front and the bow is of solid gold. You may have your choice of a plain, engraved, or engine-turned case—in fact the whole watch is the newest model.

The price—\$6.49—holds good for February only, so send your order at once. And remember that our guarantee covers every watch we sell, and that your money will be refunded if you're not entirely satisfied with your bargain. Send \$6.49 and mention this paper in ordering. We shall then send the watch, by registered mail, postpaid, to any address in Canada.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
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LETTERS FROM READERS.

REFORESTRATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I enclose an extract from an American scientific magazine to show the progress the people to the south of us are making to re-establish the forests that have been so carelessly destroyed. My object is to call the attention of our own people to the need of more care in cutting off the trees in the forests we possess. The Americans at one time thought they could not exhaust theirs. To-day we appear to be in the same condition of mind. The Americans have awakened to the loss they have sustained, and are making great efforts to replace the trees. Let us be "warned by their experience. The Agricultural Department of our government should take the matter up and encourage in some way (or compel) the owners to replant where the timber has been cut.

(From 'The Plant World'.)

Some time ago we mentioned the fact that the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture had offered to prepare plans for the scientific management of private forest tracts in various parts of the country. The quickness with which this offer was accepted is well shown by the fact that within two years they have been given the management of more than a million and a half of acres of private forest lands in the South alone, and have in hand requests for the handling of more than two and a half millions in other sections.

All this shows more than anything else can, the marvellous advance made by scientific forestry within the past decade, and it may be accepted as a sure indication that public sentiment has at last been thoroughly aroused. It now really seems that something will be done before it is too late, to save our precious forests.

GIGANTIC WASTE AND CRIMINAL SLACKNESS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In your issue of Feb. 1, I notice that a writer deploring the disappearance of the forests of Canada, advocates the compulsory planting of trees in place of those cut. There is not the slightest danger of this country's ever becoming deforested outside of land cleared for settlement purposes. Timber berths that have been lumbered on for upwards of sixty years, and everything in the shape of a pine tree large enough to make a log eight inches in diameter cut, are now as dense or even denser in forest growth than when the first tree was cut. Surely any one who ever saw an abandoned clearance, six or eight years after it was left, and saw the dense growth of small trees of all kinds with which it was generally covered, ought to know that.

I have been over, at different times during the past thirty-five years, most of that territory extending from the head waters of the river St. Maurice, on the east, to the sources of the Goulet river (north of Lake Superior) on the west, a distance of upwards of eight hundred miles as the crow flies, and an average of three hundred miles wide, north and south. Outside of the fringe of settlements on the Ottawa river up to Mattawa and the recent settlements at the head of the Temiscamingue Lake, all that country is a dense forest. Great spaces throughout that vast area have been, at different times, swept by fire, and the timber destroyed, yet in the course of a few years the area is covered with a new growth, generally of a different kind of trees from that which was destroyed. The charred stumps and trunks of the former forest, now covered, can yet be seen scattered among the trees of the new. The great and culpable neglect of the different governments of Canada, both Dominion and provincial, is in their not having taken all means that lay in their power to prevent the destruction of the pine forests of Canada by fire. Only during the past fifteen or twenty years has any law been passed, threatening pains and penalties for kindling fires in the bush and leaving them smouldering to flash into flame when a gust of wind springs up. The Acts are printed on white cloth and canoe route on the Upper Ottawa and its affluents, and all the rivers running into Lake Huron. For all practical purposes the said Acts might as well be lying in the office where they were printed. The laws have been, and are, a dead letter. They won't enforce themselves.

Fire rangers have been appointed by the different governments through most of the territory under license. The limit holder pays half the wages and the government the other half. The men are generally employees of the lumber firms, and are kept mostly at depots, looking after the firms' plants and supplies left over for the succeeding season's work. When they see a smoke arising anywhere near them they will go and put out the fire. If the fire should be at any distance, and a strong wind spring up, the efforts of a couple of men, or even a hundred, would be utterly unavailing to stop it. These men have no power to arrest any individual for starting a fire or leaving a fire behind, when travelling in the woods. At least, they have never done so in the past. Of all the millions of dollars' worth of pine that has been destroyed by fire in Ontario and Quebec during the past half century, mostly through carelessness in leaving fires burning in the bush, not one solitary individual has ever been arrested or punished for doing so. Bear in mind that the value lost is not a few hundreds or thousands of dollars, but millions. Whenever a dry spell comes in summer time, fires spring up everywhere, and the destruction is continuous, and the pine forests of Canada will in a few years be a thing of the past. In the summer of 1890 we had a dry time from the middle of August to near the middle of September. During that time, along the north of Lake Huron, between the Sturgeon and Spanish rivers, there was burned over three hundred million feet of white and red pine. Nearly all of that territory was licensed and guarded during that time by these so-called fire rangers. Yet that is only a trifling loss compared with former destruction by fire. About fourteen years ago, damage to the amount of over a million dollars was caused in the Keweenaw country when it was swept

by fire. Nearly all the pine destroyed was young, growing pine, not arrived at maturity. Thirty-two years ago over a hundred and fifty square miles of the very finest pine country, between the Ottawa and Petawawa rivers, was burned. If that pine were standing now, it would be worth over two million dollars. Add to that what the pine would be worth when manufactured and some conception can be formed of the enormous loss the country has sustained by these ever-recurring fires. Most of these fires were caused by negligence. If proper precautions are taken even in the driest time, one can make a fire for cooking or other purposes without endangering the surrounding forest.

If the half or third part of the city of Montreal was periodically burned down by people carelessly starting fires in the streets and back yards, do you not think a remedy short, sharp and quick, would be found to put a stop to it? Yet the destruction of the pine forests is the greater loss. Houses and shops can be built in a year or two, but it takes a century and a half for a pine forest to mature.

RANGER.

SCHOOL HOURS AND HOLIDAYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Our Schools' has proved itself to be a fertile subject to arouse interest if the expression of ideas from many of your readers is any criterion, and it is because many of the theories advanced lately concerning this matter are not in accord with mine that I have ventured to add my quota to the correspondence on 'Our schools.' To a certain class of persons the fact that we teachers have longer vacation than a great many other individuals is a matter of sore grievance. One of your correspondents writes that in a certain locality nine weeks were given in summer, three weeks at Christmas and a lengthy holiday at Easter, (I forget the exact number of days stated). The aggregate of such lengthy holidays certainly takes too much leisure time from the school year, but such a condition of affairs does not exist in the province of Quebec, as a glance at the school law will show which, exclusive of the midsummer vacation and every Saturday and Sunday, declares that from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2, Good Friday, the King's Birthday and Dominion Day, shall be observed as holidays.

The midsummer vacation of two months is a necessity for both pupil and teacher. It enables the teacher to obtain renewed vigor, freshness and elasticity for her work by travel and complete change of occupation, unrestrained by regular routine; and, again, this period of two months gives the teacher the opportunity to attend summer schools or to put herself in touch with certain departments by which fresh ideas may be obtained or new training acquired for the ensuing year. Because a certain class of persons have only two weeks' vacation in the summer is no argument against our two months' holiday. Teachers and pupils are no machines, and the brains of both require rest and change. An ideal state of affairs would be that teachers in turn might be set free from teaching every fifth year or so, to enable them to spend a certain length of time in travel, study and in visiting other schools.

This arrangement does not exist nor is likely to exist, so that we can hardly dispense with our two months in summer.

One of the recent articles in your paper contained the remark that the teachers' hours were so short, from nine a.m. to 3 p.m. What a mistaken idea that is! Any one who is well acquainted with the working of a school knows perfectly that the time a teacher is actually in the classroom does not represent the time she spends at her work. If it do, then I pity the school. After school hours the following are a few of the many interests that must be attended to if the teacher does her duty:—Backward pupils to help, exercises to correct, examination questions to make, plans to form, lessons to prepare, lectures to attend. In many vocations the moment the office-door closes behind one, the day's work is done; not so by any means with our profession. We may close one work-room door, but (to speak figuratively) we open another.

Another grievance some have and which always leads to long dissertations, is our curriculum.—'Too many subjects—the public school should teach only reading, writing, arithmetic, and should give a thorough grounding in these only.'

This theory again shows ignorance on the part of the supporters of this limited curriculum; those who have made extensive examination of the subject and our own experience verifies their ultimatum, tell us that the human brain can only study profitably one subject only for a certain length of time daily, any more time spent thereon is profitless. There must be variety in our school course, and every part of our curriculum bears directly on the complete development of our pupils. Then, it might be well to remind these writers who adversely criticise our school course, that on careful examination of the number of subjects it will be found that there is not so much variety as one would suppose. For instance, writing includes grammar, composition and all exercises in English, for if we teach writing, we must at least instruct our pupils to write English; then, reading includes history and geography.

The need of manual training in our schools has been felt for long, and in a humble way for many years past, we have in the McGill Model School endeavored to give our pupils this training along the lines of carpentering, modeling, sewing, and cookery. Thanks to the munificent generosity of Sir William Macdonald our manual training is much better carried on now, both for the girls and for the boys, and I can testify to the excellence of the work and to the good effect it has on the other subjects in our course. But enthusiastic as I may be on the subject of manual training and on any subject which may advance the well-being of our pupils, it is necessary that my enthusiasm be moderated by common sense and by a right conception of the correct relation between the school and the home. We must remember that the school was never meant to supersede the home, but to supplement it. There is a tendency in the present day to shift on the school too much responsibility and to expect from

the teacher what ought to be done by the mother. It is admirable training to teach cookery to girls in school, but it does not lie within our province to make certain pupils prepare and serve dinner daily to the other pupils and to the teachers, as a writer in a recent article advocated. It may be stated that in many homes it is impossible for the mothers to give adequate training to the child; this may be the case and 'pity 'tis, 'tis true.' But these homes are the exception, and form one of the problems of the age that one cannot solve, for no amount of school training and length of school term can ever compensate to a child for the loss of discipline and home duties imposed by a wise father and mother.

MARY I. PEEBLES.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Permit me to say a few words on the above subject. Scarcely had Dr. Robertson's pulse ceased to beat, and his body grown cold, before some aspiring correspondents rushed into print respecting the necessity of appointing a man at once as superintendent of missions, and giving the names of the party who should be selected. In the political world, when a vacancy occurs, aspirants get a number of their friends to nominate them, and press their claims in every possible way. In return for this the politician promises any amount of favors when he gets into office. I suppose this is what politicians call wire-pulling. Does this ever occur in the Church? In answer to the above question I ask you to read again what has appeared, in some of the church papers for the last few weeks, and watch carefully what may appear till the General Assembly meets in June.

Should one or two superintendents be appointed? I emphatically answer, 'No,' for the following and other reasons:

1. There is no need for such an appointment. When Dr. Robertson was appointed matters were entirely different from what they are now. Then there was not a presbytery between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast, and very few ministers. Then a few Presbyterians were going into the country and settling in groups, here and there, all over. Then it was a necessity to have a man, who would keep track of them as far as possible, and do his best to have them supplied with the ordinances of religion. Now things are entirely changed. Ministers are settled all over the country and each mission field is under the care of the presbytery of the boundary. With a convener of Home Missions in each presbytery, and having the assistance of the members of said presbytery, they can look after the spiritual welfare of those settling within their bounds ten times better than any superintendent, who may pay a flying visit once, or at most, twice a year.

2. The Presbyterian Church should not saddle itself with this useless expense. For the last number of years the policy of the church is, retrenchment in money matters, and wisely so, wherever this can be done. Every possible effort has been made to reduce expenses in old fields, so that ordained missionaries may be sent to new and growing settlements. Why, then, should the church saddle itself with \$5,000 a year, or more (the salary and expenses of two superintendents of missions), when the work can be done as well, and even better, under existing circumstances?

Is the Assembly prepared to spend this sum upon two superintendents, when it would pay in full the salaries of ten ordinary missionaries? According to Dr. Robertson's plans, the above sum would give thirty-two ordained missionaries (\$250 for each) to fields that now have no such advantages. Owing to the above, and other reasons, I hope that those advocating such an unnecessary waste of money, will pause and consider, and that the General Assembly, at its next meeting, will, by its vote, pass such a motion under the table.

ECONOMY.

THE GOVERNMENT WARNED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I am very glad we have at least one paper which gives us the news of prohibition movements in Ontario, I diligently read 'Globe' and 'Mail,' but must turn to 'Witness' for an accurate account. I trust you will help the Alliance in every way possible in this great fight. Prohibition is a live issue to your Ontario readers, and as your paper reaches the leaders of thought it may be very helpful to the cause. Staunch Liberal prohibitionists are alarmed at the semi-official announcements of the government to give us a 'loaded' referendum as a fulfillment of pledges. After the Privy Council decision some benevolent individuals proposed a referendum. This turned the minds of many from the pledges of Mowat and Ross. The introduction of the referendum into our British system is a very serious step, which may not meet the expectations of its friends, especially in its relation to prohibition. It should be carefully studied in its relation to all the systems which our British spirit has brought forth. Will it make the government and the legislature more responsible or less? Will it be used to evade some questions? Will it secure as our representatives men of greater integrity, or men of smaller calibre? Will it allow legislators to seem to throw responsibility on the people, yet by inserting perhaps one offensive clause, practically defeat the cause? Will it secure a better enforcement of any law? There are many other points to be carefully studied before our province should adopt it as a part of its system. There is a growing feeling of distrust as to its benefits in our system. With our political parties' splendid organization, it is an easy matter to pass the word along to ward workers to knife a measure that is distasteful to the government. This will, I believe, be done on the prohibition question, once the provincial elections are over. A parti-



CONSUMPTION

The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctors have given you up. Take it in its early stages and you are saved.

Consumption is a wasting disease of the lungs, and at the earliest symptoms of lung trouble steps should be taken to arrest the waste and thus stop the disease. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the best measure of safety.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People

are the best tonic and strength builder known to science. The record of this medicine speaks for itself and proves conclusively that taken when the symptoms of consumption develop they build up, strengthen and invigorate the patient to a point where disease disappears.

Among those upon whom consumption had fastened its fangs, and who have proved the disease curable, is Mr. Ilidge St. George, of St. Jerome, Que. Mr. St. George says:—"About a year ago I became greatly run down. I lost color, suffered constantly from headaches and pains in the sides; my appetite left me, and I became very weak. Then I was attacked by a cough, and was told that I was in consumption. The doctor ordered me to the Laurentian Mountains in the hope that the change of air would benefit me. I remained there for some time, but did not improve, and returned home feeling that I had not much longer to live. I then decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using several boxes my appetite began to return, and this seemed to mark the change which brought about my recovery, for with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disappear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them."

These pills are also a certain cure for the after effects of la grippe, which frequently develops into consumption. They also cure neuralgia, stomach troubles, kidney and liver ailments, rheumatism, sciatica, anemia and the ailments which make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery.

Do not take anything but the genuine, which always has the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. Sold by all druggists or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

son press circulates largely among the people, and is apparently in close touch with the 'authorities.' If we are to have an 'extension of Democracy' in the present instance, why not let the organized prohibitionists and anti-nominate tickets for provincial officers to enforce the law, and let the people decide whether they want a lax enforcement or a strict? Law enforcement has troubled (!) the 'Globe.' Every one accustomed to the 'ins and outs' of enforcement of the Scott Act, etc., knows it depends not on size of majority, but on the class of officials. If we are to act as a unit throughout the province we should have provincial officers, above local influences, and determined to enforce the law, and if we are to have democracy, let us have it so it may do some good. Non-partisan officers, enforcing a law enacted through a referendum might give a wholesome lesson to some other officials, appointed through party influence.

Well, having turned the minds of many from the main issue, the next step was to obtain 'interviews' from ministers, who with one exception I think were college professors or identified with college work. Some of them knew as much about law enforcement by practical men as the average farmer knows about the technical points of theology, or the management of a university. Another bombshell had fallen in our camp. When will prohibitionists learn to get together, as the liquor men do, and talk over matters, sink differences of opinion, and act unitedly and thus powerfully. We were getting further yet from the main issue. Thousands read nothing but the partisan press. It could easily be seen the 'Globe' feared an uprising of Liberal prohibitionists, for Liberalism is strong in the

rural districts, where prohibitionist sentiment is strongest. But it landed its case very cleverly. A few leading names helped in the process, and there was a stampede among Toronto people, many of whom were politicians, others of whom have nearly all their attention directed towards their large business interests and know little about the sentiments of active prohibition workers. Some of the interviews were so absurd as only to provoke ridicule now. But they were serving a purpose. But the people of Ontario, outside of Toronto, are yet to be heard from. If our law is to be provincial, then Toronto must not impose conditions, least of all a section of Toronto. In the long run no place would gain more from a prohibitory law, although doubtless at first there would be readjustment, which business men generally oppose. But a comparatively sober province would mean an immensely greater trade for Toronto, and I might say Montreal.

There is no one I would rather follow than Mr. Ross, if he acts with decision and fulfils his pledges honestly, whether it means power or loss of power. He might be the Gladstone of Ontario, rallying the forces for moral reform, and having the enthusiastic and persistent support of hosts who ordinarily take little part in party politics. The people like a bold leader. The people of Ontario have a deep-seated distrust of the liquor trade, and now that we have the liquor men united as one man there is some hope of eventually uniting prohibitionists. We may expect a thinning of our ranks, now that the question can be dealt with in a practical manner, but the stalwarts will remain. We have had professional prohibitionists by the dozen. One of the most serious aspects of

the proposition to give two liquor votes more power than three anti-liquor votes just now, is the probability that, if the government proposes it, the Liberal party will on every platform defend this as necessary for law enforcement, and if prohibitionists should accept it, it will practically bind prohibitionists in every other province, and for many years to come on nearly every move we make. Many Liberals utterly repudiate it, but we need some means to let prohibitionists throughout the province know just what is being done by other prohibitionists. I might say I find many Liberals who repudiate the suggestion of a three-fifths vote as utterly opposed to Liberalism, but whether there will be such a split in the ranks, as to force the whiskey element out of the party, I know not. There can be no permanent alliance between Liberalism and liquorism, but something must give way before the alliance now apparently existing is broken. The fact that Mr. Ross is a prohibitionist has been a handicap at the present juncture, for many Liberals have depended on him to fulfil his pledge, and can hardly believe the 'Globe' represents the intentions of the government. Certainly the 'Globe' has not been preparing the country and party for the law solemnly pledged, and to my mind it will have a serious effect on our political morality for men like Mr. Ross to evade their pledges, deliberately and solemnly given.

COUNTRY MINISTER.

RELIGION OF THE DOUKHOBORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I wish to set forth for you some facts I have noticed pertaining to our new settlers, the Doukhobors. Like all other isolated and secluded people



Advertisements

# WANTED--FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS TO WORK AT HOME

This cut shows the way the machine is operated. You simply turn the crank. A child could do the work.



Work for many more families. Many Are Being Employed.

## OUR RENTAL PLAN.

In order to convince you that the offer, which we are making you, is bona fide in every way, we will rent you one of our High Grade Automatic Knitting Machines for four months at \$2.50 per month, payable in advance; then if at the end of the four months you desire to purchase the machine, you can do so by sending us the balance, \$5.00, and the machine becomes your property; or if you do not find our work profitable, or for any reason whatever, you desire to discontinue in our employ, you can return the machine to us at our expense. The rental, which we charge you for our machine, is very much lower than that charged by any other company for knitting machines or other articles of this kind, the usual charge for rent of articles of this kind being \$5.00 per month; and we are willing to make this reduction because we feel satisfied that at the end of the four months you will be so well satisfied with our work that you will be anxious to keep the machine and continue in our employ.

Positively no machine will be sent on any other terms to those intending to work for us; and no machine will be shipped at this price, or on these conditions, to any person or persons not intending to work for us. We are placing the machines on these conditions only to protect ourselves and at this price to assist those working for us.

## WE WANT MORE HELP. Whole or spare time to assist in manufacturing our goods. Work can be done by man, woman or child with our machine.

We Furnish Free and Ship Prepaid All Yarns, Etc., to Our Workers, and Pay Cash for the Work as Sent In.

WE WISH TO SECURE THE SERVICES of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the largest concern of the kind in Canada.

AFTER LONG EXPERIMENTING we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of knitting is now done by a simple process, thereby enabling any one of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The machine being made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work.

THE GREAT DEMAND NOW is for Woodmen's Socks, Toques, and Motormen's Mittens, and as we want you to assist in manufacturing goods for the demand, we have taken this method of advertising for more help.

THE LARGE EXPORT TRADE to North-West Territories, British Columbia, and the British Colonies, furnishes an unlimited demand for these goods; and, with the combined co-operation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enables us to underbid any manufacturer of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out. Yarn being very light, the expense of sending it by Express or Parcel Post, is but a trifle; therefore, it pays us to employ outside help.

THE PRICE WE PAY for finished bicycle stockings is \$10.00 per hundred, or at the rate of 10c a pair; woodmen's socks, 5c; motormen's mittens, 12c a pair; toques, from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per hundred, and all other work in proportion to size and quality.

THE MACHINE CAN BE OPERATED by any one of a family, and at our prices any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of independent comfort.

OUR PLAN IS TO SEND OUT EACH MACHINE with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings, and a simple and complete instruction Guide showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We prepay charges on all work one way and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have persons in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks, or stockings, a day; and where the time of the family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that \$15.00 to \$20.00 per week can be easily earned.

WE FURNISH OUR WORKERS ALL THE MATERIALS, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the machine to families for CASH, RENTAL, or on the INSTALLMENT PLAN. The manufactured price of the machine is \$20.00, but to cover the cost of work for us, and wishing to pay cash, we allow a discount of 25 percent, making the price only \$15.00 net, to cover the cost of manufacture. Those desiring to purchase their machine on the installment plan we require a deposit of \$10.00, and work in knitting to the amount of \$3.00; and those desiring to rent a machine for a few months can do so by sending us \$10.00 for four months' rent. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not with another; besides, we are doing an extensive business, and must be governed by business principles.

IF AT ANY TIME AFTER YOU COMMENCE, and have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine, and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expense only.

THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE TRADE of this class of work; our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time), we will keep you supplied with yarn as long as you knit it into saleable goods for us, and return it promptly.

We have in a brief manner as possible endeavored to show you what our work is; and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and if not, we will refund the money in every case. Each machine, packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock, or stocking, partially knitted, before boxing and shipping.

Do not lose time, but let us hear from you at once if you care to take up the work, and upon receipt of your Rental or Installment or Cash Order Form, together with remittance, accordingly, we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence.

References—Express Companies, Banks or Business Houses. THE GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda St., Toronto, Ont.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, yes, it requires no teacher, any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the instruction guide can learn to knit at once.

### \$10 Rental Order Form.

THE GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda street, Toronto, Can. Gentlemen,—We desire to do the work as described in your circular, and enclose herewith \$10.00, being in full for 4 months' (at \$2.50 per month in advance), rent of one of our Automatic Knitting Machines, which is to be sent us by Express (charges for pre-paying). It is understood and agreed that unless we remit to you the sum of \$5.00 at the expiration of the said 4 months, which will make the machine our property, we will promptly return the machine to the Glasgow Woollen Co., carefully packed, and in good condition; also that we will not sell or transfer to any person the said machine without the written consent of the said Company. It is understood that the machine remains the property of the Company during the term of rental, and is only rented on condition that it be promptly returned at the expiration of the 4 months, or a further remittance of \$5.00 sent to make it our property. Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here: Full Name and Address..... P. O. .... County ..... State ..... Nearest Express Office is at .....

Be sure and use THIS FORM when ordering the outfit on the RENTAL PLAN, which you must fill in, tear off and return to us when you send for the work, and also state here how much time you can devote to the work, and how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work.

Name References here, as we entrust our workers with large quantities of yarn, etc.

### \$15 Cash Contract Order Form.

THE GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda street, Toronto, Can. Gentlemen,—We desire to do the work as described in your circular sent us, and enclose \$15.00 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with materials, instructions, and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to us by Express, CHARGES PREPAID. It is understood that this amount less charges, is to be returned to us any time we wish to discontinue, and have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price. You can send by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express Money Order, at our risk. Machine weighs about 20 pounds (boxed), and can be sent only by express. Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here: Full Name and Address..... P. O. .... County ..... State ..... Nearest Express Office is at .....

Be sure and use THIS FORM when ordering the outfit on the CASH SYSTEM which you must fill in, tear off, and return to us when you send for the work, and also state here how much time you can devote to the work, also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work.

Name References here, as we entrust our workers with large quantities of yarn, etc.

### \$20 Instalment Contract Order Form

THE GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda street, Toronto, Can. Gentlemen,—We desire to do the work as described in your circular, and enclose \$10.00 as part payment on one Automatic Knitting Machine, which is to be sent to us together with materials, instructions, and everything necessary for the work, by Express, CHARGES NOT PREPAID. It is understood that this amount, less charges, is to be returned to us any time we wish to discontinue, and have done an amount of work equal to the cash purchase price of fifteen dollars. It is further understood that this machine remains the property of the said Company until the balance (\$8) is paid, either in cash or work, and is not transferable to any other person or persons without the consent, in writing, of said Company. Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here: Full Name and Address..... P. O. .... County ..... State ..... Nearest Express Office is at .....

Be sure and use THIS FORM when ordering the outfit on the INSTALLMENT PLAN, which you must fill in, tear off, and return to us when you send for the work, and also state here how much time you can devote to the work, and how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work.

Name References here, as we entrust our workers with large quantities of yarn, etc.



Samples of work done on this marvellous machine. A pair in 30 minutes.



Machine is simple in operation (although making 10,000 stitches a minute), and will last as long as a sewing machine.

A complete illustrated guide accompanies each machine. Greater than a Sewing Machine. There are 72 needles, making 10,000 stitches a minute. All operated by merely turning a crank.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY. THIS IS AN UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO MAKE MONEY AT YOUR HOME.

### PROTESTANTISM IN ENGLAND

#### ANTI-RITUALISTS SEE DANGER AHEAD.

London, Feb. 5.—The grievances of the champions of the English reformation were aired last evening at a meeting at Albert Hall, which immense building was packed with enthusiasts pledged to uphold the Protestantism of the nation and to demand the suppression of the mass and confessional in the Established Church, into which, it is contended, they have been introduced through the government's abuse of patronage and by certain bishops in defiance of law.

Viscount Middleton presided, supported by Lord Kinnaird and Lord Overton, some members of parliament, prominent evangelical clergymen and the noted anti-ritualist bookseller Kenait. The speeches declared that there was a conspiracy afoot to undermine the Protestant religion, and denounced the dangers of the introduction into Great Britain of bodies of celibate, militant Catholics, who profess to be driven out of their own country by persecution. Was it not a fact, asked Viscount Middleton, that these orders were compelled, sooner or later, to quit any country where they established themselves because they only acknowledged the authority of their own superiors, regardless of the law of the land? He protested, amid enthusiastic applause, against the planting among English Protestants of communities of men with such a record.

Resolutions embodying the objects of the meeting were passed with unanimous fervor. One of these insisted upon the retention in the sovereign's oath of the rejection of the 'distinctive errors of the Church of Rome.' Another condemned successive governments for allowing violation of the law forbidding monks and Jesuits to reside in Great Britain, the existence of such communities in the country being pernicious to society and dangerous to good government.

### SCANDALOUS CONDUCT.

London, Feb. 4.—The large and fashionable congregation which attended a memorial service, officially described as a 'requiem for the repose of the soul of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria,' at St. Matthew's Church, Westminster, this morning, was greatly scandalized by the conduct of a number of anti-ritualists, who immediately after the service was concluded stood up in the church and declared 'the service was a blasphemous insult to Queen Victoria's memory.' 'This is not God's house,' said one objector, 'this is a josh-house.'

### CANON GORE

#### CONFIRMATION APPEAL BEFORE THE COURTS.

London, Feb. 4.—There was a great army of counsel and spectators in the Divisional Court where the confirmation appeal in the case of Canon Gore was argued yesterday. Ecclesiastical statutes of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth were thrust out, and counsel for the Crown contended that the Archbishop and Vicar-General were compelled to carry out within twenty days the confirmation and election of the bishop commended by letters patent. The argument will probably last four days, and the doctrinal objection to the confirmation of Canon Gore be overruled. It is not likely that an appeal will be taken from the decision to the House of Lords. The evangelical party will be content with a demonstration which may secure in the future a deliberate consideration of objections of a similar nature.

#### CASE OF CANON GORE.

New York, Feb. 6.—The 'Tribune' London correspondent says: 'One of the strangest spectacles in London is the scene enacted daily in the Divisional Court before the Chief Justice. This is the mandamus proceeding directed against the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Vicar-General to compel them to hear and consider certain doctrinal objections to the confirmation of Canon Gore as bishop. Three protracted arguments

were made yesterday, for and against the right of intervention between the election and confirmation of a bishop of the English Church, the Lord Chief Justice vainly endeavoring to induce the barristers to get on. The lawyers' tables were loaded with musty folio volumes of statutes of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth from the British Museum and Lambeth Library, learned solicitors were constantly unclasping great brass hinges and poring over worm-eaten pages. The object of this extended invasion of ecclesiastical archives is to demonstrate whether any limitation can be placed upon the royal prerogative in the selection of a bishop when the prime minister has, according to custom, presented two names, and the monarch has been pleased to favor the first rather than the second.

### IRISH HOME RULE

#### HATRED OF BRITAIN MORE UN-COMPROMISING THAN EVER.

London, Feb. 6.—Lord Salisbury, in his speech last night on the peace question, concluded with a reference to Ireland, reiterating his past warnings against Home Rule and declaring that the existence of a hostile Irish Government, having the power to accumulate arms and ammunition, would constitute a far more serious threat to the Empire than it had to face in South Africa. It was his belief he said that the maintenance of the British position in Ireland was one of the most vital objects that the Empire had now to consider. It was only attainable by constant, strenuous and vigilant exertions. The speaker was frequently interrupted during his speech by enthusiastic applause. The Premier asked if the Irish people loved the Government better than they did formerly, and replied himself that they did not. He said the feelings of hostility which had been expressed were more uncompromising than any which had ever issued from the lips of Parnell or O'Connell.

### ARMY CANTEEN

#### LORD ROBERTS ANXIOUS TO REDUCE THE CONSUMPTION OF STRONG DRINK.

London, Feb. 8.—It is stated that the results following the wiping out of the army canteen in the United States have prompted Lord Roberts to advocate somewhat similar measures. While he does not aim at the annihilation of the canteen from the private soldiers' club the glorifier of the music hall and legate to the background of the mere traffic in liquor. His aim is to have the regimental institutes under one roof, that the buildings shall be properly fitted out with reading-rooms, billiard-rooms, etc., that soft drinks shall have special privileges, and that the liquor bar shall be by itself, where it cannot vie with the attractions of the other departments. Lord Roberts further desires that control shall be vested in the hands of one committee, and that the profits shall be indifferently divided among all departments. This system, if carried out, will be a blow to the brewer and to the free regimental music hall. Heretofore they have always run in partnership, and generally the brewer has provided the entertainment.

All these temperance plans have won the high commendation of teetotallers and nonconformists, but the prohibition element has received a shock from an unexpected direction—from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The statement of this high Cabinet officer was distinctly to the effect that the liquid agency that provided so much revenue for national expenses is under the protecting wing of the government.

Sir Michael was a guest the other night of the Bristol Licensed Victuallers' Protective and Benevolent Association, and there inveighed against the prohibition propaganda. He declared not only that it was the hope of the government to place no more tax burdens in the liquor trade, but he railed at the teetotallers and their crusade against strong drink. The Chancellor said there was in the

minds of many persons a deep and rooted belief that the making or the consumption or sale of alcoholic liquors was a sin, and ought to be punished by parliament as a crime. This, he asserted, was absurd. The Chancellor of the Exchequer managed to draw the ire of other members of the community. These are the club men of various grades. He declared that clubs are in many cases only drinking places, and spurious in their character; and he hoped that parliament would direct its attention to the suppression of the places that are mere drinking resorts.

### GERMAN SOLONS

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DISCUSSED IN THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—Christian Science was debated in the Reichstag yesterday. While considering a resolution asking the government to place insane asylums under imperial control, Dr. Heinrich Mueller, Radical, said that he thought the government should take an action against the 'Mrs. Eddy swindle in Berlin,' alluding to the establishment of a certain Fraulein Schoen, where, Dr. Mueller, Radical, said that prayer healing was performed at two marks an hour, and that Fraulein Schoen had followers in the higher circles of Berlin society.

Herr Stoeker (Conservative) formerly Court Preacher, said that Christian Science was a product of bad philosophy and worse theology imported from the United States, and that it should be made illegal in Germany. Herr Stoeker suggested that the Reichstag should appoint a committee to investigate occult phenomena. Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial secretary of state for the interior, referring to this matter, later, said: 'Christian Science and spiritualism have the same psychological source, which I regard as quite dangerous. There are certain phenomena which impress even the higher circles of society, the psychological causes of which can hardly be fathomed. These come and go, and even cool-headed and thoughtful observers and believers

therein cannot be combated by force. I earnestly warn you against using the power of the state against such things.' The subject of Christian Science was then dropped.

### A ROYAL CORONER

#### PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG FILLS THE OFFICE.

London, Feb. 5.—Princess Henry of Battenberg, the youngest daughter of the late Queen Victoria, is at present the coroner of the Isle of Wight. She is the governor of the island, and in the default of her appointment of a coroner must fulfil the duties of that grim office. The coroner died suddenly, one day last week. The next day a sailor belonging to a yacht was drowned at Cowes. The Princess was duly notified of the drowning and of her duty to hold an inquest. Of course, she appointed a deputy to do the work, but she had to countersign the verdict of the jury before it was forwarded to the Home Office.

### A FORESTRIC SUPPER

#### A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION AT KENSINGTON, QUE.

A highly successful function was held in Kensington, Huntingdon county, Que., on Friday evening, Feb. 7, the occasion being an annual supper under the auspices of Court Helena, Independent Order of Foresters. The chair was taken by the Chief Ranger, Bro. Cooper, and addresses were delivered by Bro. Thomas Rutherford, of Montreal, High Vice-Chief Ranger of the High Court of Quebec, on 'Forestry,' and by Bro. D. M. McPheron, of Lancaster. A capital programme was provided, and among those who took part were Miss Elder, whose organ solos were highly appreciated, and Mr. Robert McLaughlin, the well-known entertainer of Montreal, on whose devoted the major part of the evening's entertainment.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Rev. Joseph Rawson, a well-known Methodist minister, died at Kingston.
Otto Schroeder, aged 19, was run over in the Canadian Atlantic Railway yards, Ottawa, and killed.
The Rev. A. W. Craw, of Warkworth, has accepted a call to the English settlement in the London Presbytery.
Thomas G. War, chairman of the Public School Board, gave his annual banquet at the British Hotel, Coburg.
Nine-year-old 'Jimmy' Hayes, of Ottawa, was discovered unconscious in a snowdrift. He will recover.
Alfred MacKeand, of Hamilton, died at the Tift House from an overdose of morphine.
The residence of Mr. J. Bryson, of Parry Sound, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning; loss, \$4,000.
Mr. J. D. Sharrman, assistant postmaster at London, has been superannuated after forty-three years of service.
Joseph Hipson, a labor candidate, was returned by acclamation to fill a vacancy in the Kingston Town Council.
Ten-year-old Annie Payson was mangled and killed by a cutting machine in McGillivray township, near St. Thomas.
At Kingston \$20,000 has already been raised toward the \$30,000 for the Grant Convocation Hall, at Queen's University.
D. R. Allen, a C. P. R. conductor, who lives at London, was struck and killed by an M. C. B. train at St. Thomas.
Mr. J. McEwing, of Drayton, has been chosen the Liberal candidate for the coming contest in West Wellington.
One of Cornwall's best known business men, Mr. D. D. McDonald, died on Wednesday, at the age of seventy years.
Ottawa Council voted down a proposition to grant \$30,000 in aid of a permanent Eastern Ontario Fat Stock Show in Ottawa.
Both W. J. Deneha and Richard Larrou are again nominated for the mayoralty of Cornwall, and the fight will be a bitter one.
The Hamilton police commissioners have decided to adhere to the sixty-year age limit, and Policeman Fenton will be retired.
The Western Ontario shareholders of the defunct Western Loan and Trust Company of Montreal will take action against the directors.
Olivier Crevier fell forty feet from the new Grand Trunk bridge at Pickering, alighting upon his head, but was saved from death by a snowdrift on the ice.
Three negroes were released from Kingston a short time ago, and on Monday were arrested at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on a charge of vagrancy.
George M. Francis, license inspector and school trustee at Port Arthur, formerly of Strathroy, died on Monday of last week.
The snowstorm caused two minor wrecks near St. Thomas, one on the M. C. R. and the other on the L. E. and D. R. R.
The authorities of the Brussels Methodist Church have called the Rev. Wesley Cousins of Westminster, to the pastorate, and he has accepted.
Mrs. 'Mammy' Goodman, a resident of the Hamilton House of Industry, has just recovered from an illness, at the age of 110.
Michael Hanley, alias Chas. C. Russell, has been sentenced to three years in the Central at London for robbing poor boxes in churches.
George Matthews, of Ottawa, while working in a slaughter-house, was kicked in the face by a pig, and lost part of his jaw and a tooth.
Wesley Cook, of Box Grove, is in bed with a broken leg received in a tussle with a teacher, who in trying to punish him, threw him on the floor.
Ex-Mayor Morris of Ottawa refuses to allow his name to go before the Conservative convention to select a candidate for the Provincial House.
Bessie Thomas, a five-year-old child of Compton, near Belleville, sustained what are considered to be fatal injuries by burning sulphur which her brother threw from the stove upon her dress.
Albert Drouillard, of Windsor, will apply to the Attorney-General's department to have Inspector John Murray investigated what he believes was the murder of his brother Fred.
The snowstorm delayed the funeral of the late John A. Macdonald, which left Kleinburg Sunday week for Maple Cemetery. The hearse and body had to be sheltered in a barn overnight.
Mr. W. E. Smallfield, Mayor of Renfrew, on being re-elected, issued a neat pamphlet giving in concise form many interesting particulars showing the prosperity of the town.
Seven lads, from eight to twelve years old, set out from Kingston over the ice to Garden Island on Sunday, and were lost for several hours in the snowstorm. They arrived at last, almost exhausted.
An electric railway is proposed, to run from Thorold to Dunnville, and the directors are: David Battle, John Fleet, James Battle, Thorold; William M. German, M.P.; Welland; Edward Morris, Fonthill; Joseph Battle, Thorold.
A milk sleigh containing Joseph Paul and Harrison Cody, was struck by an express train at Woodstock on Thursday. They were dragged for three hundred yards on the cow-catcher but will recover.
A. Patrick, conductor on a Grand Trunk freight train, was killed at Port Credit on Tuesday last. He was riding on his engine to tank, and upon jumping off stepped in front of a west-bound Chicago train. He was instantly killed. He was about forty-five years of age, and married.
Fire at Farnworth on Thursday did \$20,000 damage, destroying D. E. Rose's drug store, Richardson's barber shop, G. N. W. Telegraph Company, Miss Dunaime, dressmaking; Johnston's general store; Floyd & Son's merchant tailor's shop and residence; York's barber shop; J. O'Brien's shoe store; Thos. Barry's grocery store.
The following have been presented with medals by the Humane Society for life saving:—Edward Payson, of Hull, Que., rescued Mrs. Miller, of Ottawa, from drowning in the river; William Clements, of Ottawa, saved the life of Stella Jolicœur, who fell into the canal; Gordon Carling, of Ottawa;

Richard Ryan, Cashburn, rescued two boys who fell into the canal in June; George Clarke, Ottawa, who assisted Edmund Codd in saving William Coughlin from death in the canal. Mr. Codd also received a medal, but was unable to be present. The presentations were made by Lady Davies.
Samuel Alex. Bell, a blacksmith, engaged in business at 244 Queen street west, Toronto, a man of about forty-five years of age, and a pensioner, boarded with Miss Mary Stewart, a spinster of some forty years, living at 3 Huron street. He won Miss Stewart's confidence, and incidentally obtained \$540 which she had in the bank, for the improvement of his business. This money was turned over by Miss Stewart on the understanding, she says, that a matrimonial contract would result in the near future. Bell's affection appears to have turned in another direction, for, last week, he wedded another. The result of this was that Miss Stewart had her alleged former lover arrested the next day.

QUEBEC.

Two hundred dollars were stolen from the bar of the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec city, the other day.
The Granby 'Leader-Mail' suggests a village improvement society for that town.
Dr. McCorrick has been elected Mayor of Farnham over retiring Mayor Boisvert, by a large majority.
Mr. Myron Blossom, father of Mrs. F. P. Buck, of Sherbrooke, died at Dixville, aged eighty years.
Dr. J. A. McCabe, of Windsor Mills, has been elected a governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, representing St. Francis district.
Mr. William Roberts, one of Granby's oldest and most prominent citizens, recently slipped and fell on his own doorstep, fracturing one of his short ribs, laying him up for some days.
One or two cases of smallpox in Granby are being handled so vigorously by the health authorities that the danger of the disease spreading is reduced to a minimum. The whole town has been vaccinated.
Wilfrid Bovin, a young man from Quebec, employed at the asbestos mines, Black Lake, was found by the roadside frozen to death on Monday morning. He had evidently lost his way and became exhausted during the blizzard of Sunday night.
Mr. Fred. Lamb, of Eastman, is getting out six thousand cords of pulp wood for the Duncan Pulp and Paper Company, of Dresden Centre, N. Y., which, a year ago last summer, purchased the limits belonging to the estate of Fred. Willard.
In the by-election for the Quebec Assembly, Mr. Godbout, the independent Liberal candidate, defeated Mr. Blaise Letellier, the government candidate, by over eight hundred of a majority. The Conservatives did not dare to put a candidate in the field.
Mr. Joshua Rowell, of Abbotsford, Que., died at the Western Hospital on Wednesday. Mr. Rowell was born at Granby in 1824. He was formerly a mill-owner at Foster but retired, some years ago and moved to Abbotsford, where he lived up to within a few days of his death. He was a brother of Mr. S. P. Rowell, principal of the Berthelet Street School, in this city. He leaves a widow and one son.
The council of the village of Granby has decided to pass a by-law, to be submitted to the ratepayers, authorizing a loan of \$15,000 to the Granby Plumbers' Supply Company, for ten years without interest, and exemption from taxes for twenty years. The company, of which Mr. Edward Bradford is the promoter, undertakes to have an annual pay roll of \$15,000, and it is expected, if everything goes well, that it will be much larger.
A deputation from the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association waited on the government recently, to secure a continuance of the \$5,000 grant. Mr. N. T. Dussault, on behalf of the association, laid two schemes before the ministers to the effect that debentures to the amount of \$30,000 be guaranteed or a renewal of the \$5,000 granted, which has been given during the past five years. Both schemes were discussed at some length but the members of the government favor the guaranteeing of the bonds, and an annual grant of \$3,000 for the next four years. It was also mentioned that a bill dealing with the above proposition, was now in the course of preparation, and will be introduced as a government measure.
A meeting of the committee of the Quebec Presbytery, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. D. McLeod, J. R. McLeod, D. Tait and E. D. Walker, was held at Kinross's Mills, says the Waterloo 'Advertiser'. A disgraceful scene occurred at the opening of the meeting, caused apparently by certain individuals taking it upon themselves to hold the door and prevent the admission of all but their own partisans. Even several members of the commission were for a time kept out by these zealous people. A few determined fellows forced an entrance, and when the situation became clear to the convener, the Rev. D. McLeod, he ordered the Rev. J. M. Whitlaw to have the doors opened, but not before the Rev. John Allan, B.A., had received a heavy blow on the back of the neck from the fist of one of the men. Mr. John Thompson was also struck in the back by someone who promptly retreated up the aisle of the sacred edifice, and Mr. Ernest Stevenson, who was in the thick of the fray, bears the marks of a set of strong finger nails. The proceedings by the parties that held the door were wholly irregular and contrary to Presbyterian procedure.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, Alberta, is dying.
Mr. Henry MacAuley, formerly of Lindsay, has been elected Mayor of Dawson.
Aid. John Russell has been elected president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.
Senator Templeman, of Victoria, B.C., has been nominated for the vacancy in the Ottawa cabinet.
Walter Gordon, the alleged Whitew-

ter murderer, will be tried at Boissevain to-day. He is said to have confessed.
Thomas Erikey, of Bembah, Man., who is serving in the South African Constabulary, is seriously ill of enteric fever at Bloemfontein.
Mr. W. J. Manbury, of Oak Lake, Man., former president of the Conservative Association, has been appointed district registrar at Boissevain.
R. T. Lancelotti, librarian of the Hamilton Public Library, has absconded. He is short in his accounts several thousand dollars.
Bar V Ranch, Alberta, has been purchased by George Lane, of Calgary, and Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides and Fares, who will spend over two hundred thousand dollars in improvements.
Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, aged 26 years, was killed in the C. P. R. yards at Winnipeg on Tuesday night. She was on her way to see her husband, who works at night in the C. P. R. shops.
The rim of a bluejacket's cap and a bit of board bearing the letters 'Con.' have been picked up on the beach near Victoria, B.C., and they are supposed to be from the wrecked 'Condor'.
At Portage La Prairie, Hugh Armstrong, Conservative, was elected by acclamation to the Local House, the Liberals holding the proceedings to be illegal, and refraining from nominating a candidate.
Mr. John W. Eedy, manager of the St. Thomas 'Times' and publisher of the St. Mary's 'Journal', has been appointed manager of the Atlas Loan Company, of St. Thomas.
An inquest was held at Victoria to inquire into the death of Lee, a Chinese domestic employed by Dr. Fagan, who was found dead in his room. The evidence showed that death was due to asphyxiation, the unfortunate man having left charcoal burning in a coal oil tin when he retired. He had been suffering from rheumatism, and had evidently taken, without knowing the danger, a most hazardous method of heating his room. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Lieut.-Gov. Snowball, of New Brunswick, was sworn in at Fredericton, N.B., on Wednesday.
The steamer 'Ask' of the C. P. R.'s new Canada-Jamaica Line has arrived at St. John, N.B., with a cargo of fruit.
At St. John, N.B., on the anniversary of his sixty-seventh birthday, the Hon. John Costigan was presented with a congratulatory address and a fitting gift.
Mr. David Baker, general superintendent of the Dominion Steel Company, Sydney, referring to the first billet of steel rolled on Thursday, says the results already attained in the production of steel have far exceeded the most sanguine expectation of the officials.
The infant child of William Moore, Morgan's Lane, North Sydney, died from the effects of bugs last week. While the mother was absent from the room the little one accidentally caught fire.

On the arrival of the SS. 'Alcides' at St. John last week two of the cattle-men were found to be suffering from smallpox. The entire crew has been placed in quarantine and the vessel will be disinfected.
The deaths during 1901 in St. John, as announced in the Board of Health report, were 736. In 1890 there were 776 deaths, and in 1899 the number was 755. Consumption claimed 88 of those who died last year, and small-pox 23.
Because of the loss he sustained by his barns being blown down on Feb. 2, George Kilpatrick, a bachelor farmer, aged 34, who lived alone at Cogswell Settlement, near Florenceville, N.B., committed suicide with a razor the day afterwards.
Lewis Hicks, aged 70 years, living about nine miles from Petitcodiac, at Hicks settlement, near Havelock, left home Wednesday morning, going into the woods for a load of fire wood. It was discovered some time before noon that his team had got away from him. His son, Frank, was notified to begin a search for his father, and found him quite dead. He had not moved from where he had fallen. It is supposed that the horses, which were young beasts, had started quickly, pitching him off backwards and breaking his neck.
Details of the gale of Feb. 2 show it to have been particularly severe on the Nova Scotia coast. The brigantine 'Ora' was wrecked at Digby, and the crew saved were saved with what they stood in. She was floated again, and the cargo will be saved. The 'Clarence Shaffner' was also driven ashore at Digby. The steamer 'Mira' is a hopeless wreck near Yarmouth. All hands were saved. The American schooner 'Massachusetts' and the schooner 'I. Ponder, jr.', were driven ashore at Liverpool. At Lunenburg the storm did \$20,000 damage to shipping.

The old Chipman homestead at St. Stephen was on Tuesday last opened as a hospital by Lady Tilley, who represented her brother, Mr. J. D. Chipman, and her sisters. A marble tablet bearing the following inscription was unveiled: 'The Chipman Memorial Hospital is given by the children in loving memory of their father and mother, also the dear ones of the family who have entered into rest.' Addresses were given by Lady Tilley, the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, premier of New Brunswick, Mr. J. D. Chipman, Mr. G. W. Ganong, M.P., Judge Stephens, and the Mayors of St. Stephen and Milltown.
Town elections took place throughout Nova Scotia on Tuesday last. The following mayors were elected: Mr. Curry, Amherst; Dr. Robinson, Annapolis; Mr. W. P. Cunningham, Antigonish; Mr. L. D. Shaffner, Bridgetown; Mr. E. D. Davidson, Bridge-water; Mr. E. C. Whitman, Canso; Mr. F. Scarfe, Dartmouth; Mr. O. Sproul, Digby; Mr. D. M. Burchell, Glace Bay; Mr. W. S. Whitman, Hantsport; Mr. W. Gould, Kentville; Mr. D. C. Mulhall, Liverpool; Mr. W. W. Lewis, Louisburg; Mr. A. R. Morash, Lunenburg; Mr. D. D. McKenzie, North Sydney; Mr. Harvey Macaloney, Parrsboro; Mr. A. C. Macdonald, Pictou; Mr. E. McGinnis, Hawkesbury; Mr. Walter Crowe, Sydney; Mr. John McCormick, Sydney Mines; Mr. R. Keith, Stellarton; Mr. W. Conway, Springhill; Mr. G. W. Stuart, Truro; Mr. S. G. Robertson, Westville; Mr. Black, Windsor; Mr. G. Thomson, Wolfville; Mr. G. W. Johnson, Yarmouth.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Mrs. Erisizer committed suicide in Hartford City, Ind. She was a hundred years old.
Hermann Wouff, the noted German improviser and concert manager, is dead.
Archduke Leopold and his wife ascended from Vienna in a balloon and made a two hundred mile trip with safety.
At Elizabethport, N.J., masked robbers bound and gagged a watchman in the office of George Hill, contractor, and carried off \$2,500 in cash.
A huge syndicate is being formed in Paris to exploit the gold fields of the Ivory Coast, which reports say are richer than the Transvaal Rand.
Cecil Rhodes, when in Egypt, bought a large number of donkeys for South Africa. The donkey is immune to the tsetse fly bite.
Dr. Paul Walter, of Clinton, Iowa, substituted the cornea of a live hare's eye for a leathery cornea in one of William Strickell's eyes, and he is now able to see.
The famous library of the Marquis de Jerez, Madrid, consisting of two thousand volumes, including a first edition of 'Don Quixote,' has been sold to an American for forty thousand pounds.
A woman arose in the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, shouting, 'M. Paulmier (a member) is a thief! He has robbed me of two thousand francs.' Then she commenced throwing bad eggs about the chamber.
Lieutenant Carl von Stutterheim has brought suit in Berlin against Miss Lillian Middleton, an American heiress who has broken off their engagement, to compel her to pay the debts he contracted in anticipation of winning her fortune.
'General' Booth, the Salvation Army leader, has decided to inaugurate a special campaign against drunkenness, and to this end will compile a directory of drunkards in each district in order that they may be followed to their homes and reformed there.
A deputation of Welshmen will wait on Mr. Chamberlain on Feb. 17, regarding the removal of the Welsh settlers in Patagonia to Canada, that they may enjoy the protection of the British flag and the superior opportunities offered in Canada.
M. Kamtcheff, Bulgarian Minister of Public Instruction, was assassinated on Thursday in his study by a Macedonian, who pretended he wanted to present a petition. The assassin subsequently committed suicide by shooting himself. On July 25, 1885, Stanislaus Stambouloff, ex-Premier of Bulgaria, was killed by four persons armed with revolvers and knives.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

For illegally selling a C. P. R. ticket E. J. Murray, a hotelkeeper, was fined twenty dollars.
The minimum saloon rate between any Canadian port and Europe this winter has been arranged at fifty dollars, an advance of from five to ten dollars.
Eleven of the forty-four deposits made with the city treasurer of Montreal by the candidates in the municipal elections were forfeited.
Vipond, McBride & Co., fruit importers, Montreal, have assigned, with liabilities amounting to \$37,000, and assets of \$11,700. A.J. McBride, a member of the firm, was thus obliged to resign his seat.
An action has been started at Montreal to unseat Mayor Cochrane, on the ground that his election was illegal because the electors were not given an opportunity of voting for ex-Mayor Raymond Prefontaine. The latter has called from Paris congratulating Mr. Cochrane, so it looks as if the action had been taken without his knowledge.
An interesting case will come up in a few days for decision in the courts. The Rev. John Jones died leaving an estate of \$95,000. A short time after he died the widow gave birth to a son, who died within six hours after its birth. The relatives claim the child was still-born. If they can prove this fact the money will go to them. If they cannot it will go to the widow as heir of the son.
Mr. James Crankshaw, a well-known lawyer, was suspended on Friday from practice for eight days for contempt of court. The offence took place in the case in which Mr. Crankshaw was defending a Jew. Certain remarks were made about Jews, and Mr. Crankshaw asked the court not to forget that in a British court all citizens were entitled to equal justice. Mr. Justice Pagnuelo took the remark as an insult. The case has caused a sensation, and further steps are expected to be taken.
A coachman, David Sutherland, on Saturday night, visited his wife, from whom he was separated, and fired at her twice with a revolver. A bullet entered the left side of the jaw, and, taking an upward course, lodged somewhere near the ear. With blood streaming from her face, the woman ran out of the house and into a neighboring grocery store, whence the police were called and she was sent to the General Hospital. Sutherland, at the top of the stairs of the house in which his wife lived, tried to keep the policemen at bay but they rushed up and made him a prisoner but not before he had fired several shots, one of which wounded him in the wrist. Sutherland says he shot his wife because she broke his heart. She is a woman of irreproachable character, about thirty years of age, and has two children. Her condition is precarious.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST
DISASTROUS GAS EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.
Chicago, Feb. 6.—Thirteen lives were lost, many people slightly injured, two buildings at 372 and 374, 22nd street, were wrecked, and \$50,000 damages was done by an explosion of gas last night at the intersection of 22nd street and Archer avenue.
Following are the dead:—Otto Trostle, 35 years old, butcher; Mrs. Otto

Trostle, 35 years old; Otto Trostle, jr., 2 years old; Annie Trostle, 9 years; Lena Trostle, 11 years; Mamie Trostle, 1 year; Fred. Tristle Trostle, nephew of Otto Trostle, 23 years old; Mary Rosenthal, 32 years old; Mrs. M. Kaufert, Edward Kaufert, 14 years old; Mamie Kaufert, 4 years old; Andrew Kolb, roomer with Mrs. Kaufert.
A score of people were severely hurt and the list of the injured may be extended to 75 or 100.
Persons who claimed to know, assert that there were at least six more people in the Trostle's meat market when the explosion occurred. Two other explosions of gas followed so quickly that it was hard to distinguish them. The first to explode was a main at 22nd street and Archer avenue. Then the manhole half a block south of Archer avenue was thrown into the air by a loud explosion. Flames leaped and roared from the hole. The fire spread below the street and smaller manholes were blown into the air.

'GRECIAN' WRECKED

Crashes on Rocks off Halifax Harbor

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 9.—Four and a half miles from the city on the western side of the entrance to Halifax harbor the big Allan-Furness liner 'Grecian' lies a hopeless wreck. The steamer sailed from Liverpool on Jan. 25, bound to this port via St. John's, Nfld., and left the latter port on Thursday evening. She was off the harbor at 2.30 this morning and took a pilot on board and was proceeding in when a thick snow squall came on. Suddenly, without the least warning the steamer crashed on the rocks, passed over and struck a second time and remained. There was not much sea on at the time, but a heavy undertow, and the soon ground large holes in her bottom, through which the water poured, filling the hold. When daylight broke it was found the ship was on the rocks south-west of Sandwich Point, three miles inside of Chebucto Head, and full a mile out of her course. She has about three hundred tons of general cargo, including a quantity of salt, dry goods, oranges, iron, steel and whiskey. When the news of the disaster reached the city the agents immediately despatched tugs and lighters, with steam pumps and divers to the scene. At six o'clock this evening there was seventeen feet of water in her fore hold and eighteen feet in the after hold, and divers were at work removing the cargo. Her engine-room remained dry. The ship lies broadside on and within fifty yards of the shore, between Holy Stone and Martin's Rock. When the steamer struck the weather was so thick that it was impossible to see land, although the sea could be heard breaking a short distance away. Life-saving crews from Herring Cove and Devil's Island responded to the signals of distress and they took off the only passenger and then remained by the ship in case of emergency. The captain in the meantime ordered the crew to lower the boats, and have everything ready to leave the ship. Over a hundred tons of the cargo has been removed, and the steam pumps are being quickly placed in position. Kedge anchors were run out to keep the steamer from shifting. The captain positively declines to make any statement.
William Fleming, the pilot, who was on the bridge of the 'Grecian' when she went ashore at Herring Cove yesterday, has been suspended pending of official enquiry. The steamer is resting easy under the lee shore and an attempt will be made to float her at high water. It was the 'Grecian' that towed in to Halifax harbor the ship 'Cromartyshire,' after her collision with the 'Bourcoyne.'

GRANDDAUGHTER OF DICKENS MARRIED.

London, Feb. 5.—A granddaughter of Charles Dickens was married yesterday to Mr. Ernest Bourchier Hawksley, a son of the well-known solicitor of Mr.

Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company. Miss Enid Dickens, daughter of Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens, is a favorite in literary and art circles, and the wedding was attended by many actors and artists. The engagement of Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler to an Oxford tutor is also announced.

BOILERS EXPLODED

TUG WITH CREW OF SIXTEEN BLOWN UP NEAR PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Feb. 5.—Word has just been received from Braddock that the boilers of the tow-boat 'John Wailes' blew up at 1.15 a.m., with sixteen men aboard. Witnesses of the accident say they saw several bodies of the men on board blown into the air. The accident happened at the South Bank of the Monongahela river, opposite the foot of 13th street, Braddock.
When the tow boat 'Vulcan' came to the rescue, it was found that one man, Wm. Perry, deck hand, of Roscoe, Pa., was killed, four probably fatally injured, and two missing. Those injured are: Edward Mitchell, mate, aged 23 years, badly burned and inhaled flames; Merchantville, Pa., will die; John W. Burke, pilot; Floyd Still, chief engineer; Maria Walker, negress, cook, of Pittsburg, leg broken and badly injured about head and body; rescued from the river; James Williams, fireman, leg broken and seriously hurt about head and body; Booker Null, second engineer; William Campbell, fireman, badly burned.
The missing are John Coffin, watchman, Frederickstown, Md.; and Weaver Wolf, deck hand, Middleport, Ohio. The 'Ailes' was completely destroyed. The loss is placed at \$5,000. The cause of the explosion is unknown. It is claimed that the steam pressure was not excessive.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBERALS

'FIGHTING JOE' MARTIN ONCE MORE AT THEIR HEAD.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 8.—'Fighting Joe' Martin was to-night elected leader of the Liberals of British Columbia.
At yesterday morning's session of the convention, a motion put by Mr. James McQueen in favor of adopting party lines, was carried nem. con.
Mr. J. C. Brown, of New Brunswick, pronounced himself a convert to this policy. He now felt that the interests of the province and party would best be subserved in this way. He also declared that the New Westminster Liberals were a unit on the question.
Mr. Joseph Martin then made an exposition of his attitude. He said that he intended to bend his course in the House entirely in the interests of the Liberal party, having been elected as a straight Grit. He supported the present government last session, towards the end of it, and possibly might support it this session, because he preferred it to a straight Conservative Government, which he believed would be formed if the present coalition were defeated.
In other words he preferred Mr. Dunsmair and his associates to such a government as Messrs. Hemcken, McPhillips, McBride, Gordon, Taitlow and others might form. He would take his position in the House entirely untrammelled and would agitate for the passage of a redistribution bill before any other legislation was allowed to come up in the House.

DISCORD IN AUSTRALIA

Brisbane, Queensland, Feb. 4.—Parliament has been dissolved and the Premier, Robert Philip, has issued an election manifesto, voicing Queensland's dissatisfaction with the result of the Australian federation.
The Premier criticizes the commonwealth government and declares it has bitterly disappointed the strongest advocates of the union, which many Australians would gladly see dissolved.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada
Dear Sirs,—Please find herewith my renewal to the 'Witness,' also, an additional 50c and Coupon in full payment for 'World Wide' for the ensuing year.
This coupon is worth fifty cents.
Name.
Address.
Province.
\$.....
This gives the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' (\$2.00 for \$1.50, or the 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' for \$1.75.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

THE DUTCH PROPOSALS

British will Tolerate no Outside Interference in South Africa

FULL TEXT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE MADE PUBLIC.

London, Feb. 4.—The text of the reply of the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, to the communication of Dr. Kuyper, the Premier of The Netherlands, regarding intervention, is as follows:—

The Foreign Office, Jan. 29. 'Sir,—You were good enough to lay before me on Jan. 25 a communication from the Netherlands Government, in which it was proposed that, with the object of bringing the war to an end, His Majesty's Government might grant a safe conduct to the Boer delegates now in Holland, for the purpose of enabling them to confer with the Boer leaders in South Africa. It is suggested that, after a conference, the delegates might return to Europe with power to conclude a treaty of peace with this country, and The Netherlands Government intimates that, in this event, it might, at a later stage, be instrumental in placing the Boer plenipotentiaries in relation with plenipotentiaries who might be appointed by His Majesty's Government.

The Netherlands Government intimates that if this project commends itself to His Majesty's Government it will enquire of the delegates whether they are prepared to make the suggested visit to South Africa. It may, therefore, be inferred that the communication I received was made on the responsibility of The Netherlands Government alone, and without authority from the Boer delegates or leaders.

His Majesty's Government has given it its best consideration, and whilst entirely appreciative of the motives of humanity which led The Netherlands Government to make this proposal, it feels it must adhere to the position adopted and publicly announced by it some months after the commencement of hostilities by the Boers, that it is not its intention to accept the intervention of any foreign power in the South African war. Should the Boer delegates themselves desire to lay a request for a safe conduct before His Majesty's Government there is no reason why they should not do so, but His Majesty's Government, obviously, is not in a position to express an opinion on any such application until it has received it and is aware of the precise nature and grounds whereon the request is made.

I may, therefore, point out that it is not at present clear to His Majesty's Government that the delegates retain any influence over the representatives of the Boers in South Africa, or have any voice in their councils. They are stated by The Netherlands Government to have no such letters of credence or instruction of a later date than March, 1900. His Majesty's Government, on the other hand, understood that all the powers of government, including those of negotiation, were now completely vested in Mr. Steyn for the Boers of the Orange River Colony, and Mr. Schalk-burger for those of the Vaal River Colony. If this is so, it is evident that the quickest and most satisfactory means of arranging a settlement would be by direct communication between the leaders of the Boer forces in South Africa and the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces, who has already been instructed to forward immediately any offers he may receive, for the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government has decided that if the Boer leaders should desire to enter into negotiations for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, those negotiations must take place, not in Europe, but in South Africa.

It should, moreover, be borne in mind that if the Boer leaders are to occupy time in visiting South Africa, in consulting with Boer leaders in the field, and in returning to Europe for the pur-

pose of making known the results of their errand, a period of at least three months would elapse, during which hostilities would be prolonged and much human suffering perhaps, needlessly, occasioned.

'I have, etc., LANSDOWNE.'

HOLLAND'S PROPOSAL.

The text of the communication of the Dutch Minister in London to Lord Lansdowne is as follows:—

In the opinion of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen, the exceptional circumstances in which one of the belligerent parties is completely shut in and separated from the rest of the world, and that the Boer representatives in Europe are deprived of all means of communicating with the general commanding their forces. The difficulty thus arises that the authorities who ought to negotiate for the Boer side are divided into two sections, which are deprived of all means of deliberating together. It is evident that the Boer delegates in Europe can do nothing because they do not know the state of affairs in Africa, and that the Boers in the field are obliged to abstain from taking any steps because they are not cognizant of the state of affairs in Europe. Moreover, the delegates in Europe are bound by their letters of credence, which were drawn up on March, 1900, which bind them so strictly to the independence of the republics that they could not even be permitted to accept the re-establishment of the status quo ante bellum if a mode of settling disputes which might arise were not laid down at the same time. These circumstances give rise to a question whether the offer of good offices could not be usefully made by a neutral power in order to render at least possible negotiation which otherwise could not be opened. For this reason it would be important to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to the Britannic Government to make use of the good offices of a neutral power. If such good offices are confined to the task of placing in communication negotiations to be appointed by the two parties, the Holland Government might, perhaps, be considered as indicated for the performance of this task, seeing that the Boer delegates are in Netherland territory and accredited to that government alone. If His Britannic Majesty's Government should agree to this view the government of Her Majesty the Queen would have to enquire of the Boer delegates whether they are willing to proceed to Africa and deliberate with the Boer leaders on the spot, returning to Europe after a stay of fixed length, say, a fortnight, armed with adequate full powers providing for all eventualities, and authorizing them to conclude a treaty of peace which should bind absolutely both the Boers in Europe and the Boers in Africa.

In the event of an affirmative reply it would be necessary for His Britannic Majesty's Government to hand the Netherland Government three safe conducts permitting the Boer delegates to proceed freely to South Africa, remain there freely for the time agreed upon and return freely to Europe. It would further be necessary for the British Government to allow the use of a telegraph code with a view to appointing a place where the delegates could meet the Boer leaders. On their return the Netherlands Government could place them in communication with the plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by His Britannic Majesty's Government, and would willingly undertake to place at the disposal of these gentlemen the accommodation necessary for their meeting.

The Netherlands Government would then consider their task at an end. It is quite evident that negotiations thus begun might lead to no result. But, the possibility on the contrary is also not excluded, and, in this condition of affairs it appears desirable to endeavor to open negotiations in the hope that they may be successful and face a difficulty, which exists for all belligerent parties, of taking the first step in this direction, and it might be useful that

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The Independent Conservative Telegraph says the reply was a foregone conclusion. It is amazing and hardly explicable that a responsible statesman should have been duped into undertaking so hopeless and humiliating a task. Dr. Kuyper is grossly ignorant of the alphabet of diplomatic procedure.

The Tory 'Morning Post' says that the reply of Lord Lansdowne was just what it expected it would be, and that it is unexceptionable. It is the Dutch memorandum which is interesting. Its disclosures are startling, showing the astounding incapacity of the Boer leaders to realize facts, and the apparent ignorance of Holland that Great Britain is irrevocably committed to the annexation of the ex-Republics. This being so, a treaty of peace is inconceivable. Referring to Great Britain's non-admission of the intervention of a foreign power, the 'Post' asks foreign observers to draw for themselves proof that this is seriously meant from the number of warships in commission, and the nature of navy estimates to be presented to Parliament.

The 'Times' says the reply in all respects is worthy of the rulers of the British Empire. It is the only answer possible to a curious proposal which is probably without precedent in the annals of diplomacy.

IN PARLIAMENTARY CIRCLES. New York, Feb. 5.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the feeling prevailing in parliament yesterday was that the ministers had forestalled the further action of any foreign government in South Africa. The Dutch Government had exhausted the resources of mediation in proposing that combatant Boers and non-combatant Boer delegates should be enabled to confer. Radical extremists expressed regret that the safe



THE REV. DR. KUYPER, PRIME MINISTER OF HOLLAND.

Dr. Abram Kuyper, whose visit to London on behalf of the Boers in South Africa has created no end of comment in England, is the new Prime Minister of the Netherlands, and one of the strongest men in the little kingdom. He is an uncompromising Calvinist, and is the leading clergyman and theologian of Holland. By a recent coalition with the Roman Catholic party, he defeated the Liberals, and he now controls 68 of the 100 members of the Dutch Parliament.

a third party should undertake the matter and serve us as an intermediary. (Signed), 'GERICKE.'

COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT APPROVED BY BOTH PRESS AND PEOPLE.

London, Feb. 5.—Lord Lansdowne's reply to the Dutch proposals is received with complete approval by the bulk of the press and public opinion. The approval, however, is coupled with some editorial comments with sharp criticism of Dr. Kuyper, who is accused by one paper of playing a double game, regarding which it promises certain revelations to-morrow.

Perhaps the most noteworthy expression of opinion is that contained in the pro-Boer 'Daily News,' because, abandoning its customary extreme language, it examines the situation almost dispassionately. It admits that Lord Lansdowne's note is irreproachable in style and temper, and although it regrets the refusal of the overtures, it thinks it is something to be able to record that the government has framed a document so free from any jarring word. It adds that those desiring peace will pray fervently that any further negotiations will remain in the hands of the Foreign Office, instead of the Colonial Office. The 'News' finds ground for Lord Lansdowne's hoping for a more favorable sequel. It especially favors the suggestion that if the Boer delegates themselves ask for a safe-conduct they will probably receive it, and it rejoices that the government, in its reply, has ceased entirely from glorying in the prospect of an endless war, but contemplates with quite rational pleasure the idea of arranging a settlement. While it sees endless obstacles in the way of negotiations, it is convinced that something has been achieved for which infinite credit is due to the noble little state which initiated the overtures in a despatch phrased in terms of deference and dignity. What is now wanted is a clear statement from the British Government as to the authorities with whom it is willing to negotiate, and the removal of doubt which it is feared will now form a sufficient excuse for action on the part of the Boer delegates. The other comments are practically one opinion, variously expressed, except as regards Dr. Kuyper's action. The Liberal-Imperialist 'Chronicle' says it does not see, after reading the Dutch note, how any other reply could possibly have been sent. It wholly approves of the rejection of intervention and the insistence that negotiations take place in South Africa, and not in Europe.

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conduct was not granted and asserted that peace would be deferred so long as the cooperation of the Boer generals and diplomats remained impracticable.

The more closely reasoned official military view is that fighting will continue until the alliance between the Transvaal and Orange Free State Boers is broken off by the capture of Generals Steyn, De Wet and Botha, and Delarey and Schalk-burger are released from the obligation to keep up hostilities in one form or another.

AT THE HAGUE. London, Feb. 5.—The Hague correspondent of the 'Daily News' says it is the general impression of the press and politicians that if the cabinet had not acted on its own responsibility, but in behalf of the Boer delegates, Great Britain would have given the peace proposals more favorable consideration. Consequently, it is believed that if the delegates address London direct, there is some chance of their obtaining a safe conduct to South Africa. Great significance is attached to Great Britain's recognition of Messrs. Steyn and Schalk-burger, respectively president of the Orange Free State, and acting president of the Transvaal.

Another Hague correspondent quotes the Boer delegates as saying that Great Britain's reply is in no way hostile. On the contrary, it is very friendly, showing that she is not animated by unjust motives. Moreover, the reply leaves a way open to reaching an understanding if insurmountable considerations are not insisted upon.

IN GERMANY. Berlin, Feb. 5.—The papers here make no comment as yet upon the Anglo-Dutch correspondence, but the public impression is that the notes prove the initiation of negotiations, as the British reply is more favorable than was expected, even seeming to invite the Boer generals to communicate with the British representatives. The recognition of Messrs. Steyn and Schalk-burger is thought to be significant. It is hoped in official circles that Lord Lansdowne's note will convince the Boers that intervention is a hopeless dream, and that the British will offer no facilities to Holland to communicate with the leaders in the field. It is also hoped that Dr. Kuyper, the Netherlands' prime minister, will continue his humane exertions.

GERMAN ISLANDERS. London, Feb. 5.—The Mayor of Capetown, says the 'Times' correspondent in that city, is communicating with the mayors throughout the country with the object of arranging public meetings in repudiation of the Continental slanders about the British army. Local feeling in Capetown is strong. The 'Cape Argus' calls on the Germans in South Africa, who, it says, enjoy every possible British privilege and know how false their countrymen's statements are, to make a united declaration on the subject, which can be published.

ANXIOUS TO SEE KRUGER. Washington, D.C., Feb. 5.—Representative Cochrane (Missouri) introduced a resolution in the House inviting Paul Kruger, the Boer leader, to visit the United States, and appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses of his entertainment while here.

LORD SALISBURY EXPLAINS THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS.

London, Feb. 6.—Lord Salisbury attended a banquet at the Junior Constitutional Club last night and devoted a great part of a noteworthy speech to comments on Holland's overture in the direction of peace in South Africa, which he described as having filled the newspapers for a few days with a species of abortive crises. The Premier's remarks, although delicately framed, betrayed that he regards the step taken by the Netherlands Government with a sort of amused cynicism, as a harmless diplomatic sleight, and he did not encourage his hearers to hope that peace would result from the step. 'I suppose,' he said, 'that every important step taken by an important people is dictated by some motive or another, but I am really unable to imagine the precise object the Dutch Government to whose friendly feeling I desire to pay every homage, expects to gain by the step taken. He could only surmise that the English pro-Boers were responsible, but he doubted very much whether it would have the effect they expected. Continuing he said that Great Britain had arrived at that condition of things which always occurred in critical periods, when many attempts were made to reconcile divergent views and many suggestions were offered, which it was neither easy nor desirable to take into account. Many amiable and excellent people would be desiring to sacrifice all the nation had done and borne for the purpose of patching up a peace. They must bear in mind there was now no question of sentiment. They had entered upon a matter of business, which they must push through. (Loud applause.) In doing so they must continually look back and examine the motive and object for which they were sacrificing so much blood and treasure. The motive, that object, was to obtain security. He added: 'Any restoration of peace which recognized fully the rights our sovereign has given us and security for which we are willing, but with delight, there is nothing we so desire as a peace which will carry with it the fulfilment of all our duties and the attainment of the aims which it is our business to pursue, but we must have security on the part of the Empire on which the ambition of Kruger has cast this abundance of sorrow and desolation. It is useless to tell us that we must so behave as to leave pleasant recollections in the minds of those with whom we are fighting. It would be an imposture, and an imposture not worth performing. I entreat you, therefore, when asked to consider how any particular sort of policy can adjust itself to the feelings of the peoples to whom it is the least attractive to remember that there are others whose interest must be regarded.'

These others, Lord Salisbury explained, were the loyalists in South Africa who had borne and risked so much besides all the constituent parts of the Empire, which were watching to see whether the results of the efforts for these four or five years would be such as they could admire, and such as would tend to strengthen the Empire and increase their devotion to it.

CANADIAN JOURNALISM

LECTURE BY PRINCIPAL GRANT ON DEFECTS AND HOW TO CURE THEM.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 6.—The defects of Canadian journalism, and how to cure them, was the subject discussed at Queen's alumni conference last night. Principal Grant and Prof. Shortt were the chief speakers.

Principal Grant first asked, 'What kind of equipment should one who writes on this subject have?' The answer was three qualifications: A wide knowledge of Canadian newspapers, some experience in writing for them, some acquaintance with publishers, editors and reporters, and a sympathy with Canadian conditions and aims. He should also have some knowledge of the press of the English-speaking world, so as to be able to judge comparatively instead of from a fanciful standard of his own. And he should have a clear conception of the ideal of which the press is the expression. The Principal asked how far he himself was equipped in these respects, and pointed out in regard to the first two that he had a fair amount of knowledge, and that as to the third he agreed generally with Carlyle's views that journalists are now the true kings and clergy; that they are weaving the organic filaments of a new and higher social state; that the only sovereigns in these days are the literary men; that the true Church of England at this moment lies in the editor of its newspapers. This, the Principal said, presented the loftiest conceivable ideal of journalism.

It may be considered extreme and one-sided, he went on; 'it ignores the preacher altogether, forgetting the immense influence on his flock of the faithful priest or minister; the influence of personality; the influence of the human voice, and the sanctions to believing souls of the revelation from God, the authority of which the preacher invokes. Still, it is certain that whereas once the clergyman considered the greater part of life as his, times have changed. Preachers to-day are restricted as a rule to the narrow field of undisputed religious truth, whereas the journalist lays all life under contribution, and the mass of men read nothing else unless it be popular novels. The journalist, therefore, according to the power in him to reach men's minds, forms those currents of opinion which take shape in governmental policies, in the tone of our thinking and conversation, and in the whole of modern life and its institutions. Admittedly, this ideal is seldom before the mind of the journalist. Ordinary publishers have no such lofty ambition. The paper is their property, to be managed on business principles. And, like other business men, they rather resent the criticism of outsiders who talk of ideals.'

What may be legitimately considered to be the functions of a good newspaper in Canada? Principal Grant accepted Mr. Willson's views on this given to the conference last year. First, its function 'is to inform, not to rule the people.' It should be an open forum for public discussion, 'the articulate voice of the plain, unorganized and unsubsidized people.' How far, the speaker asked, does Canadian journalism fulfill this function? It is hindered by party affiliations and by the growing power of capitalism, which can bring influences to bear on every commercial enterprise, which the unorganized public cannot command. Admitting this, is there still with us a free press, or the admission on the part of every paper that it is first and foremost an organ of the public? To a certain extent there is such a press in Canada, not to the same extent as in Britain, chiefly because there is not here such an educated, tolerant, liberty-loving public as there is there.

The principal held that respectable, responsible papers should (1) give space not as a courtesy, but as a right to different opinions, so long as these are expressed with reasonable brevity, and (2) that it shall employ upon its staff, as far as its means allow, men competent to ascertain public opinion and to report it, not in the slang of the street, but in good English. This duty it owes to our noble English speech and to clearness of thought. The part universities should take in equipping men was mentioned, training the mind there and getting the small number of graduates on the Canadian press to become journalists in Canada offers so little opportunity of rising to anything. Gordon Waldron, B.A., editor of the 'Farmers' Sun,' says that there are not in all Canada a dozen positions in journalism worth more than that of a good bookkeeper, but that in the country it has a bright side, as it gives ready entrance into public life and holds forth the prospect of public office. The principal agreed with Mr. Waldron in this, and urged that there is here a field still open for university men possessed of independence of character, vigor of initiative, willingness to work, and a small capital.

Another function we have a right to ask from Canadian journalism, said the principal, is that it should guide as well as inform the people. We are just beginning to be intrusted with international relationships, and, therefore, need the guidance of unselfish thoughtful and statesmanlike men who will deal in advance with the large questions which are coming upon us and so prepare us for governmental action. This function is not being well discharged now. There is too little of that high political debate which is required, and the reason is that we have few writers well read in constitutional, political, ethical, or economic science. The speaker raised the question here whether the fierce competition in Canada should not give place in the press as in other commercial enterprises to a trust which should supply non-contentious matter to all the papers in a city, something more advanced and detailed than the boiler-plate which is so extensively used in America.

The failure of Canadian journalism to educate the people is the cause of our undignified treatment of large questions. The press has not created that sound opinion which is indispensable to wise legislation. The United States press is even more guilty in this respect, and hence the levity, with which the people and congress treat the most

momentous questions. The defect comes from our immature condition, and can be cured only by a sounder training of the people, less self-laudation, and a higher sense of duty among our statesmen. The principal appealed to Canadian journalists to do their portion in this great work.

The last question put in the address was, wherein does the newspaper differ from literature. Admitting that a hard and fast line cannot be drawn between them, the speaker said that while the newspaper deals with the fleeting, literature deals with the permanent. Not that there is a fundamental dualism between these because essentially the one is the reflection of the others.

Principal Grant's closing remarks were as follows: 'Seeing that the material with which the newspaper deals reflects what is of very permanent significance in human life, and in the best interests of the country, the journalist may well be filled with an inspiring sense of the dignity of his profession. We have the right to demand much from him, because much is given to him, and so much flows from the spirit in which his power is exercised. The fact that he is allowed the shelter of anonymous writing, even when attacking persons, imposes upon him the obligation to cultivate self-restraint, the spirit of honor and that British fair play which should be dear to all Britain's children.'

CORONATION SERVICE

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE ANOINTING OF THE KING AND QUEEN.

New York, Feb. 6.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says high churchmen are bent upon the enrichment of the coronation service in the Abbey and upon emphasizing and developing the sacerdotal character of the ritual as a veritable consecration of the monarch. It has been difficult to interest the King in precedents relating to archaic religious forms since he is preoccupied with the ceremonial side of the splendid court function. Unexampled stateliness on several points has been decided on. The coronation office will be included in the coronation service, as in Victoria's time. The anointing of the King and Queen will also take place. The King will wear a linen shirt, and over it one of crimson sarsenet, with holes where the anointing oil can be applied to the breast. Queen Alexandra will follow the example of Queen Victoria in modifying this portion of the ritual. Queen Elizabeth was the last monarch to be anointed with oil and chrism, the latter fluid consisting of three parts oil, cream and balsam, each having a symbolic significance in the ancient coronation ritual. The use of chrism as well as oil is strongly advocated by extreme high churchmen, but the matter has not been settled, although the King is reported to favor the Elizabethan method. Another controversial question relates to the Archbishop of Canterbury's costume. Mediaeval precedent requires him to wear a mitre. Archbishop Temple is strongly opposed to the use of a mitre, and cannot be convinced that it is necessary to do so. The Archbishop is taking a keen interest in all the details of the ceremony, and is closely associated with the Bishop of Winchester, Earl Beauchamp, the Duke of Norfolk and Sir Arthur Ellis in arranging the precise order of the service.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED

COMMITTEE ON REVISION WILL RECOMMEND SEVERAL CHANGES.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—The Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, the clerk of the last Presbyterian General Assembly, who is a member of the General Revision Committee, gave out the following statement at the conclusion of the afternoon session:

'The committee has decided tentatively to revise the doctrines of the third chapter of the confession by declaratory statement, also chapter X., section 3, on the salvation of all infants; also chapter XVI., section 7, on good works. The other parts, chapter XXII., section 3, on oaths, and chapter XXV., section 6, by revision of the text. They appointed sub-committees to prepare a final form.' To-morrow they will consider the brief statement of doctrine for popular use. It is expected that the sub-committee will make reports on Sunday. Beyond the above information, nothing was given out for publication.

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LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN ONTARIO

DEPUTATION WAITS ON THE PREMIER TO URGE GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—A deputation waited on the Premier, the Hon. G. W. Ross, at noon to-day, regarding the prohibition bill. It consisted of the Rev. Dr. Courtice, editor of the 'Guardian'; the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the 'Westminster'; Ald. Urquhart, Mr. John A. Patterson, Prof. Hume, Dr. Lowry, Prof. Goodspeed, and the Rev. P. C. Parker. The purpose of the deputation, it was explained, was to suggest to the government that in the proposed legislation, relating to the liquor traffic, provision should be made that the sale of intoxicating liquors should be under the direction of government ownership...

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

Though assisted in their deliberations by two outsiders, Messrs. Byron E. Walker and Robert Jaffray, the council of the Board of Trade, yesterday afternoon failed to come to any conclusion as to what they should do in regard to prohibition legislation. After discussing the question until nearly six p.m. the council adjourned to Friday afternoon at four.

The Baptist Ministerial Association yesterday passed a resolution in favor of prohibitory liquor legislation, and a copy of it will be forwarded to the Ontario Legislature.

The Rev. Messrs. Gikay, Carruthers and Rogers were appointed a deputation at the Presbyterian Ministerial committee to interview the Ontario Government on Wednesday in reference to establishing a home for inebriates. The Rev. Wm. Patterson, late of Cooke's Church, and now of Philadelphia, made a short address. He said that the municipal politicians of Philadelphia were extremely corrupt, and that none of the better class of business men went into politics there.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S VIEWS.

The 'Globe' to-day gives prominence to the first of a series of letters to the editor from Principal Grant, of Kingston, on the prohibition question. Dr. Grant says that the government as regards its pledges can do nothing else than submit a prohibition measure to the legislature, but declares that it would be an arbitrary stretch of power to give the measure the force of law without submitting it to the electorate for their judgment. It is all important, says Dr. Grant, to know not what the people thought on the subject in 1898, but what they think in 1902, and to know also what their opinion is not merely on a general principle, but in the concrete form in which the principle is to be embodied.

A PRO-SALOON COUNCIL.

Kingston, Feb. 4.—The City Council at a meeting last night adopted a resolution condemning the prohibition agitation and declaring against the loss of revenue to the municipalities that would follow the adoption of such a measure, and asking that municipalities be compensated for such loss in the event of such an act being passed. It also suggested a referendum and the necessity of two-thirds of the people voting favorably in order to carry, and pointing out the lowering of the moral scale that would be sure to follow the adoption of a prohibitive measure. The resolution will be sent to the Ontario Legislature.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 5.—Writing of the anti-prohibition resolution adopted by the city council, the 'Times' says it has been assured that the resolution was written by the Union Protective Association, of Toronto, and adds:—The resolution does not express the views of the people of Kingston, and there is not a single one of those who voted for it could be elected were he now to appeal to the people. The unfairness of the proceeding was seen in the haste with which the matter was rushed through. There was not a hint given previously that it was coming up. Therefore no opportunity was afforded to those opposed to manifest their opposition. Had the city council pronounced in favor of prohibition, instead of against it, their conduct would not have been free from censure, for they were elected by the people to attend to the city's business, and not to pronounce upon questions which are provincial or national rather than municipal in their character, and on which the people are seriously divided.

THE PROHIBITION BILL.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—The 'Witness' correspondent is informed on semi-official authority that the Prohibition Bill will be introduced in the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon next. The request of the liquor sellers for a loaded or high percent majority referendum has been acceded to by Premier Ross and his colleagues, and the percentage which is likely to be announced is 57 percent of the total vote polled. In addition to receiving the foregoing information from a most trustworthy source the 'Witness' correspondent received corroboration from it from the advance proof of this week's 'Westminster', which was placed at his disposal by the editor, the Rev. J. A. Macdonald. This editorial strongly defends a high percent proviso, and says:—We ven-

ture to predict that a favorable majority of not more than sixty and not less than fifty-five percent of the votes poll in such referendum will be required before the act will become the law of the Province.

Ald. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Ontario Alliance, vigorously condemns the unfairness of the proposal to give more weight to a liquor man's vote than to that of a prohibitionist. In a statement given by him to the 'Witness' correspondent yesterday, the Alliance Secretary says:—Every friend of the prohibition cause ought to do all that he can to secure at this crisis a definite expression of condemnation by prohibitionists of a plan so mischievous and dangerous. Resolutions denouncing it ought to be adopted by public meetings, church congregations and temperance societies. Letters from friends should warn members of the Legislature against the folly of such a course. Lovers of justice and supporters of the temperance reform ought to let it be definitely understood that legislation giving the liquor traffic an undue advantage must be considered as legislation against the prohibition movement, and for the benefit of the liquor traffic.

MONCK PROHIBITIONISTS.

Dunnville, Ont., Feb. 6.—In response to a call issued by the Dominion Alliance a prohibition convention for Monck was held here to-day in the Methodist Church. Considering the state of the roads there was a good attendance. The Rev. E. H. Bean, of Attercliffe Station, presided. An address was delivered by the provincial organizer, Mr. John A. Nicholls, after which it was decided to at once organize the electoral riding of Monck by the formation of the Monck Prohibition Alliance. The following officers were elected:—President, the Rev. E. H. Bean, Attercliffe; vice-president, the Rev. A. H. Brace, Dunnville; secretary, Mr. Thomas Rice; treasurer, Mr. J. Ricker, and vice-presidents for each municipality. Strong resolutions were adopted protesting against any referendum requiring more than a majority vote. A public meeting in the evening was addressed by Mr. J. A. Nicholls, the Rev. H. Bean, and others.

Kemptville, Ont., Feb. 4.—Last evening before a gathering of citizens which packed the Town Hall, the Town Council rendered a decision on the liquor license question. The present council was elected in January on a straight ticket pledged to temperance legislation, and the closing of the billiard rooms here. Recently it was petitioned by the temperance people to take action on the liquor license matter by raising the licenses to four hundred dollars, but the liquor men entered a counter-petition against this. Last night the council resolved to defer its decision for two weeks. As it will then be too late to take the proposed action, licenses having been granted in the meantime, this practically settles the liquor license question here for another year.

STRATFORD CONVENTION.

Stratford, Ont., Feb. 4.—A prohibition convention was held here yesterday. On account of the heavy snowstorm which prevailed, the roads through the country are almost impassable, and the attendance was consequently small. Mr. John A. Nicholls, provincial organizer of the Dominion Alliance, was present, and explained the reason for the meeting. The question of prohibition was at present a live one, and in order to bring it about a union of temperance forces for definite work was necessary. After he had outlined the work already accomplished throughout the province in the way of organization, it was decided to form a branch of the Dominion Alliance for North Perth, and committees to nominate officers, etc., were appointed. In the evening a public meeting was held in the City Hall, when addresses were given by Mr. Nicholls and others.

RICHMOND WHITE-RIBBONERS.

Richmond, Que., Feb. 6.—The regular fortnightly meeting, combined with the annual social of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Richmond County, was held at the residence of the county president, Mrs. John Ewing, Melbourne, on Tuesday night, and it proved one of the most pleasant, interesting, and instructive temperance meetings ever held in this vicinity, as well as a very enjoyable social event. The business meeting of the ladies was held early in the evening and was followed by a programme which was very much enjoyed by a large number of guests, who had been invited to spend a social evening. The first number after the devotional exercises was a piece of instrumental music by Miss L. McDonald, followed by a duet by Mr. W. J. and Miss Ewing. Miss Lewis then read a paper on 'The world's mission work.' This was followed by a solo by Mrs. R. G. Watt. Mrs. T. Thomas then read a paper on temperance work in the Sunday-schools, dwelling on the White Ribbon army which the Sunday-school Union is introducing in the Sunday-schools, in which work they are ably seconded by the W. C. T. U. This was discussed at some length by prominent temperance workers present, amongst whom were the Rev. Mrs. Dr. Kellogg and Rev. Messrs. Watt and Finch. Mrs. Ewing next read a very interesting report of the Dominion convention, held in Montreal Nov. 14-19, which was followed by a solo by Miss Ewing. The last number was a solo by Mr. W. J. Ewing and after refreshments were served the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. R. Geo. Watt.

A paper on scientific temperance by Mrs. Cross, the county corresponding secretary, and several numbers on the programme had to be omitted on account of the lateness of the evening. The W. C. T. U. in Richmond County is a very live organization and during the last year it subscribed ten dollars to the home and world's missionary work and forty dollars towards the cause of temperance.

PROHIBITION IN MANITOBA

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT BY PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—In introducing his budget speech in the Manitoba Legislature yesterday the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Davidson, said that no estimates were made for the incoming year on revenue from liquor licenses, as it appeared to be the wish of the people that the Liquor Act prohibiting the sale should be enforced.

PROHIBITION IN ONTARIO

DEPUTATION OF BUSINESS MEN WAIT ON THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—Bankers, brokers, managers of loan and trust companies and capitalists, including most of the men prominent in financial circles in Toronto, waited on the government yesterday afternoon to point out the great harm which, in their opinion would follow the passage of a prohibitory law, and to urge that at all events if a bill is passed the interests adversely affected be compensated.

Mr. J. W. Langmuir, of the General Trusts Company, introduced the deputation and assured the government that its members had no direct financial interest in the liquor traffic. They deplored the evils of intemperance, but they had seen the marvelous improvement in the drinking usages of the people in the last forty years, and had hoped the prohibitionists would be content with the advance along that line. It might be that the government would introduce a prohibitory bill, and in that case unless eighty or ninety percent of the total vote was polled the government should demand a large majority. His own view was that a seventy-five percent majority should be had if not more than half the electors went to the polls.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Dr. Goldwin Smith, after urging that the people of Ontario are conspicuously temperate and are becoming more so, said there was no crisis calling for such an extraordinary measure as a prohibition bill. 'There is,' he added, 'one point upon which I cannot help feeling strongly. If we are going to do a great moral act, undertake a great moral reform, we must do it in a moral way. A number of people have been encouraged by the government to put their capital into the liquor trade, and to stake all their livelihood and the livelihood of their families upon it, and we have no right to abolish that. If we did we would be pursuing a moral object in a most immoral way. Indemnity to those who are to suffer by the legislation ought to be incorporated in the bill. I can conceive of no other course.'

Messrs. D. R. Wilkie, John Hoskin, W. T. White, Lieut.-Colonel Mason, Frederick Wyld, J. Herbert-Mason, and G. R. R. Cockburn also spoke.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

The Premier, in reply, said:—We are very happy to have met you. This deputation is a very large and influential one and represents interests of the utmost importance. Whatever action the government may take will probably be made known at an early date now. This is the first deputation that we have had representing the business interests of the country. We will give it due consideration.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

THE HON. MR. GIBSON MAKES STATEMENT REGARDING NATURAL GAS.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Mr. E. J. B. Pense, the newly elected member for Kingston, and successor to the Hon. Wm. Hart, was introduced to the Speaker by the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Ross, and the Hon. R. Harcourt, in the Ontario Legislature, yesterday afternoon. In answer to a question by Mr. Pyne, the Hon. J. M. Gibson stated that the government had no control over the disposing of the natural gas in Welland County. He said that the matter was one for the Dominion Government to deal with, but the Ontario Government had granted a lease of occupation in the Niagara River. It is said, that this may practically give the company power to export gas.

The bill incorporating Grace Hospital, of Toronto, as a general hospital, passed its second reading without opposition.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF QUEBEC RAISED IN THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—In the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon Dr. Jesso of Lincoln in resuming the budget debate again severely condemned the government and the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, for the serious loss caused the fruit growers of Ontario by the destruction of thousands of fruit trees, in the abandoned attempt to stamp out the San Jose Scale by that method.

Mr. John Lee of East Kent made his maiden speech in the House. He upheld the government's policy in relation to the beet sugar industry and considered all the money spent in bonuses justified. When the new factory at Renfrew was completed he expected half the province would be supplied with beet root sugar. In regard to the wave of public opinion which the Opposition claimed to be raising in their favor he did not think it existed, and, from his travels up and down Ontario, he gathered that the government was more popular than ever. He did not believe the Redistribution Bill would be in the nature of a gerrymander.

Mr. Hoyle, North Ontario, said there was not an Opposition in the British Empire which did not fight taxation of the people when a government had a large surplus. If the public read between the lines of the public accounts for the past year they would see that extra burdens of taxation were being enforced by the government in order to make both ends meet. He considered that one judge could do the work in Ontario where at present three were employed, if the law system were reformed, and then only from forty to fifty days of the year. He criticized the government's way of bookkeeping in the public accounts by which a surplus of one million five hundred thousand dollars was proclaimed. The Hon. Mr. Ross had compared Ontario's surplus with Quebec's deficit, 'but,' said Mr. Hoyle, 'Quebec put its railway and other bonuses, etc., among its liabilities and this caused the deficit, otherwise it would have a substantial surplus. There was no analogy between the systems of Ontario and Quebec because the reports are differently arranged.' Mr. Hoyle

said when Ontario pays its indebtedness to the Dominion Government very little if any of its boasted surplus will be left. He rebuffed the government for regarding treatment of the Toronto Technical School and spoke of the great attention paid to technical education by the English and European governments; and of its great influence upon the standing of a country. He stated that he was in sympathy with the development of New Ontario, but warned the government (which Mr. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, said was out of date) that the people will hold it responsible for that part of the province. As a result of the non-progressive policy of the government 120,000 people had made an exodus from Ontario during the last thirty years.

Mr. Pattullo (North Oxford), in replying for the government, termed Mr. Hoyle's charges so much idle talk.

IMPORTANT DEBATE ON THE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Mr. Ross, in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon, in answer to a question of Mr. Whitney's, stated he would bring down his prohibition bill early next week. Mr. Whitney also asked when the elections would be held. The Premier said that he would give the members a little time to rest after the closing of the session, and then would meet the electors.

The presentation of prohibition petitions continues to be the feature of each day's proceedings. An important debate was held on Mr. Pettypiece moving the second reading of his bill to amend the assessment act. He said the bill called for the appointment of a Provincial Board of Assessment consisting of three members, their duty being to value property and fix its assessment. He claimed that while the intention of the present assessment law is good its operation is bad. The corporations, which are growing in wealth, seemed to be escaping taxation. Railways had been given appropriations of land and lavishly aided by cash, which might have been just fifty years ago when they were needed to open up the province, but now they were fully established it was only just that they should pay a large share of the taxes. Mr. Pettypiece drew the attention of the House to the fact that the farmers of Ontario paid seven times the amount of taxes that the railways did, the farmers paying \$4.90 to every 60 cents paid by the railway companies. If Ontario taxed her railways at the same rate as the State of Connecticut she would receive \$5,000,000 annually, which is equal to Ontario's present revenue. He pointed out that the Grand Trunk Railway paid twelve times as much per mile in taxes in the State of Indiana as it pays in Ontario. From eighty miles of railway in Lambton county, of this province, \$185,000 in taxes is collected while from eighty miles of railway in Indiana taxes amounting to \$3,000,000 are collected. He thought the people of the province would stand by the government who passed his bill.

The Hon. Mr. Ross said he did not think the present assessment system would long stand as it is, and that that time was reached or very nearly reached for a change. Care must be taken that a burden is not shifted upon the people as the railways get their revenue from transportation. We must go forward prudently as the railways are our friends in building up the country. Nothing would be done in this direction until the report of the assessment commission was known.

Mr. Carscallen, Hamilton, of the Opposition, made an able and vigorous speech in which he pointed out that the question was one to be met and dealt with fearlessly. He held that the conditions were different in the United States from those in Canada. He said the government had been accused of pandering to the corporations and of being afraid of them, but although this was not true, it was true they had delayed matters especially in putting aside Mr. Foy's bill, which meant \$40,000 to the city of Toronto. The government's difficulty seemed to be in finding a proper basis of taxation. Transportation and a proper basis of taxation were 'great, big' questions which the government seemed to evade. There would be no need for an assessment board if an intelligent basis were arrived at. There was no fear but what the townships would collect up to the last dollar all taxes without the aid of a board. It seemed to him the question grew more difficult the more it was discussed.

Mr. Foy, Toronto, objected to the clause giving the board the power to fix the basis of taxes at their own free will.

CONTINUATION OF THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—The usual batch of petitions were presented in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon. The order paper for the first time contained the notice of motion of the Hon. Mr. Ross's prohibition bill, which was set down for this afternoon, but will not be presented until Tuesday.

Mr. W. H. Taylor, Middlesex, resumed the debate on the budget. He said that the young men of this country who had received only a public school education compared favorably with those in the other provinces or the states of the Union, who received the similar education. He thought the people of the province were satisfied with the present educational system. In speaking of the agricultural experimental farm, he said that in the year 1899 the net profit of \$1,499 from the farm proper accrued. He showed that the government was doing good work in helping the Temecumme district, there being 987 cows there in 1901 in comparison with 615 in the year 1900. The Agricultural College upheld the remount station policy of the government, quoting the fact that through the buying up of horses for use in South Africa their value had increased, which a short time ago was not up to the mark, was now exceptionally good.

Mr. Carnegie, in referring to the Agricultural College, said the Opposition had never opposed the college itself but did object to the method by which it was operated. Mr. Dryden's venture in North Dakota, he considered, would be a stumbling block in the way of the live stock industry of the province. He claimed that if the government would seed the arable lands of New Ontario and have the farmers of old Ontario

pasture their cattle there in the summer months they could thus fit them for the British market.

Mr. James Connee strongly upheld the policy of the government. He thought the time had come for the dispute as to whether or not there was a surplus should cease and looked on the financial criticisms of Col. Matheson as not even clever. Mr. Connee claimed that the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a contract of Confederation and not of either party, but he condemned the Conservative Government at Ottawa for giving them undue concessions and help. He did not see any reason for the Opposition wanting to cut down the amount of money to be set aside for the surveying of New Ontario. Surveying was a first and necessary move in the opening up of a country and one which the people would, if done rightly, endorse.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS

Toronto, Feb. 6.—It is reasonably certain the Ontario general elections will be held on Tuesday, June 3.

THE REV. DR. HARPER DEAD

A METHODIST MINISTER FOR SIXTY YEARS PASSES AWAY.

Word has been received in the city of the death at the home of his son, at Nantasket, Mass., of the Rev. Ephraim B. Harper, D.D., one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of Canada. Dr. Harper had reached the age of eighty-five. He was one of the best known



THE LATE REV. DR. HARPER.

and best beloved of Methodist preachers in Canada. For over sixty years he served the Church in many important towns and cities of Quebec and Ontario. He was buried at Norval, Ont., on Friday.

The Rev. Dr. Harper was pastor of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, and chairman of the district from 1861 to 1863 and is remembered by a few of the surviving members who were connected with that church forty years ago. Among these are Messrs. James Ferrer and James A. Mathewson. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. Dr. Shaw were also acquainted with Dr. Harper, having met him frequently at conferences of the Church and elsewhere. They speak of Dr. Harper as a studious and thoughtful man. He was possessed of notable Christian dignity, was quiet and scholarly, had an immense library, was widely read, was familiar with every feature of the literature of his day, was a pleasing speaker, a genial, kind-hearted man and was beloved by all who knew him. He had not the elements of popularity in address, but was specially effective in expository preaching and was a very successful pastor. Dr. Harper entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1841, having been in that year appointed to Osogood circuit under the chairman of the district as a probationer.

The Rev. John Carol, D.D., in a biographical sketch of Dr. Harper at that time, states that Dr. Harper was born of Irish parentage, near Perth, and was educated in the grammar school at that place. He started life in commercial pursuits and was converted among the Methodists. He studied hard and systematically and at the age of twenty-two, when he entered the ministry, he was well prepared for circuit work. His diligent and judicious study of the Bible prepared him, almost at once, to be a satisfactory expository preacher and he was made the instrument, without excellent local helpers, of successful revivals all over his circuit.

Mr. Harper was received on trial by the conference of 1842 and was received into full connection and ordained in 1844. He was then stationed at Dundas, Ont. His subsequent appointments according to the conference records have been as follows: Kingston, 1849-50; To-

ronto, 1851-54; Hamilton, 1855-57; Belleville, 1858-60; St. James, Montreal, 1861-63; Hamilton, 1864-69; Ottawa, 1869-69; Guelph, 1871-72; Port Hope, 1873; Cobourg, 1874; Port Hope, 1875; Belleville, 1876-77; Peterboro, 1878-80; Barrie, 1881-83; Collingwood, 1884-85; Brantford, 1887-88; Davenport, Toronto, 1889-90. In 1891, having completed fifty years in the active ministry, he was placed on the superannuation list and went to reside at Barrie, where he lived for about seven years, leaving there three or four years ago to go to Nantasket, Mass., to reside with his son, the Rev. Cecil Harper.

Dr. Harper received the M.A. degree from Victoria University in 1890 and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1879. He was an active and influential member of the annual and general conferences of the Church; was examiner for the subject of the English Bible at probationers' examinations and at the time of his retirement from the active work in June, 1891, he delivered a very interesting address on his fifty years' experience as a minister. Dr. Harper was an uncle of Judges Deacon and Mr. Thomas Deacon, of Pembroke, Ont.

THE LATE REV. MR. IRWIN

The remains of the Rev. H. Irwin, who died in the Hotel Dieu on Jan. 12, will in the course of a few days be sent to England for interment. Mr. Irwin, known among the high and low in the great west and the boundary district as 'Father Pat,' was found wandering in the woods in the vicinity of Sault au Recollet, and was conveyed to the Hotel Dieu, and, though every attention was given to him by Drs. Brunelle and St. Jacques, he died from the effects of the long exposure. An official connected with the Hotel Dieu said last night that there was no mystery in connection with the death of the Rev. Mr. Irwin. He was taken to the institution early in January in a most distressing condition, and during his stay there refused to give any information either of himself or his relatives. He would talk on any other subject, but of his own affairs not a word. Not until the body had been removed to the cemetery was his identity ascertained. This was through a package addressed to his brother, with whom the authorities have placed themselves in communication.

The Rev. H. Irwin was a native of Ireland and a graduate of Keeble College, Oxford. He was ordained as a clergyman of the Church of England in 1853, and was curate of Rugby until 1855. In the latter year he came to British Columbia, and was appointed chaplain to the Bishop of New Westminster, and missionary of the large district which comprised the diocese. He married Miss Innes, but was soon after left a widower. This was a loss from which he never fully recovered, as he had a great affection for his wife.

DIED IN ORILLIA.

Orillia, Feb. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Waters, rector of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans, died here yesterday afternoon, after an illness lasting since last August. In early life he was curate of St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, under Dean Grasset. He had been rector of St. Paul's for twenty-six years. He spent his summers here for a number of years, and had a fine summer residence on the shore of Lake Couchiching. Dr. Waters was in his fifty-eighth year. He leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters. He was seized with heart disease last summer, and there have been but slight hopes of his recovery ever since he was taken ill. His sister, Mrs. Tisdale, died here of a similar affliction on Saturday evening last, and was buried at Port Dover, on Wednesday. Dr. Waters was very highly esteemed and his death has caused very general sorrow in Orillia, of which he was looked upon as a citizen. Interment will take place in Orillia, on Monday.

LEFT 164 DESCENDANTS.

Dame Mary Hogan, widow of Mr. William Eaton, of Brodie, Ont., died on Jan. 27, at the advanced age of 93 years and one month. She had been a widow for forty-one years. She leaves to mourn her loss seven daughters and three sons, 69 grandchildren, 80 great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren. The remains were followed to the cemetery at Caledonia by a large number of relatives and friends. The Rev. J. W. Ritchie, of Lansdowne, preached the funeral services at the parlors were Messrs. Ritchie, Downie, Ingram and Proudfoot.

MR. L. W. WYMAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

Waterville and the surrounding country was greatly shocked on Jan. 12, to learn of the sudden death, of heart failure, of Mr. Levi W. Wyman. Mr. Wyman's grandfather came from the New England States in 1803, to make a home in what was then the wilds of the Eastern Townships, and settled in the Township of Compton. His subject was born in 1832, followed farming in youth, became a merchant in Waterville, and his usefulness as a citizen may be gauged by the following facts. He was successively member, chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners, and of the municipality of Waterville, holding the latter position at death. For thirty-four years he was postmaster, having been appointed in 1867. He was at different times member, secretary, and president of the board of trustees of the Congregational Church, serving that body on three building committees, having in hand the construction at different times of two churches and a parsonage. During forty years Waterville has not been without a temperance organization, three orders having had through these years a continuous existence, viz., the British American Good Templars, the Good Templars and the Royal Templars of Temperance. This continued effort in a righteous cause has been largely due to the unselfish interest and toil of the deceased. Missed by all classes of the community, and especially by his family, the sympathy of the public found expression at his funeral, which according to the rites of the Royal Templars order, amid sorrowing friends, he was laid to rest on Jan. 15.

Advertisements. RIBBON REMNANT BARGAINS. SPLENDID VALUES. These Ribbons are all from one to three yards in length, many of them of the very finest quality, in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Baggage, Trimming for Hats, or Dressing, Scarfs, etc., etc. You can buy such Ribbons at any store without paying many times what we ask. Our stock of Ribbons from which we make up these packages, consist of Crown Gilt, Gros-Grain Mères, Floe Edge, Paris Ribbon, Silk, and various other styles, all colors. No remnant less than one yard long. All first-class, useful goods. Carefully packed in boxes and sent, postpaid, at \$1.00 a box or \$3.00 for six. THE BAZAAR GROCERY SUPPLY CO., Box 314 Toronto.

THE CABINET.

Changes Foreshadowed Officially Announced

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The Hon. David Mills to be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, vice Gwynne, deceased.



THE HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK, The New Minister of Justice.

Mr. Henry G. Carroll, M.P., (Kamouraska), to be Solicitor-General, vice Fitzpatrick.



THE HON. H. G. CARROLL, The New Solicitor-General.

Mr. Wm. Gibson, ex-M.P., Lincoln and Niagara, to be a Senator.



SENATOR TEMPLEMAN.

These are the ministerial changes and appointments announced at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet.

The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, the new Minister of Justice, was born in the city of Quebec on Dec. 19, 1853.

asks on Jan. 31, 1865, and is the son of Mr. Michael Burke Carroll and Marguerite Campbell.

THE PUBLIC PURSE

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The revenue of Canada for the seven months of the current fiscal year up to the end of January amounts to \$32,545,488 and the expenditure to \$26,272,183.

Table with columns for 1901 and 1902, listing Customs, Excise, Post-Office, Public Works, Railways, and Miscellaneous items.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Canada's foreign trade for the seven months of the fiscal year to the end of January amounts to \$341,555,305, an increase of \$17,800,992 over the same period of the previous year.

Table with columns for 1901 and 1902, listing Imports (Durable goods, Free goods, Coin and bullion) and Exports (Domestic, Minerals, Fish, Forest products, etc.).

USE OF TOXINE

STRONG PROTEST FROM THE SHORTHORN BREEDERS OF CANADA.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Canada, the following report of a committee composed of Messrs. Miller, Richard Gibson, D. C. Platt, and Arthur Johnson, was adopted unanimously.

We, the members of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at our annual meeting, resolve that the tubercular test is unreliable, unnecessary, and, in many cases, injurious; and that we urge the discontinuance of the compulsory use of toxine by the Dominion Government Department of Agriculture; we also fail to see the object now of requiring a 90 days quarantine, as there is no contagious disease in Great Britain requiring its enforcement to such a length of time.

Mr. Robert Miller was re-elected president, and all the other officers and directors were re-elected.

HIGH PRICED CATTLE

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The Aberdeen-Angus bull, 'Prince Ito,' sold at auction at Dexter Park amphitheatre, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, yesterday, brought the record price of \$9,180.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The Aberdeen-Angus heifer 'Black Cap Judy' sold at auction at Dexter Park Amphitheatre, Union Stock Yards, yesterday, to Mr. C. Gardner, of Blandinsville, Ill., for \$6,300.

CHEESE WEIGHING.

Some Farmers Claim That They do not Receive Just Weight

WHAT LOCAL MERCHANTS SAY—THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

It will be remembered that the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. G. W. Parmelee, was in the city as royal commissioner, a week ago, to inquire into certain complaints made by farmers and cheese factory patrons about the system of weighing in vogue.

I am a farmer and a patron of the Sandringham Joint Stock Cheese and Butter Factory, of the Township of Roxborough, County of Stormont. I have been salesman and treasurer for the factory for a number of years and have not been satisfied with the weighing of our cheese in Montreal.

Further, I believe that we have not been receiving just weights. When we ship our cheese from the factory, which is generally once a week, every cheese is weighed and from one-half to one and one-quarter pound up beam is knocked off for shrinkage, and when weighed in Montreal there is one-fifth or more short, and if sold on a declining market we generally have a heavier percentage, and if on a rising market would have a less percentage.

Again, I do not believe that weighing five boxes out of a shipment or lot of fifty boxes, is a fair and just way of weighing cheese or butter. I believe that cheese and butter should be weighed by the hundred pounds, like all the other products of the farm.

The cheese and butter industry has made great advancement this last fifteen years and I believe there is room for much more improvement in the production, manufacturing and handling of these staple productions, from the time the milk is taken from the cow until it reaches the consumer in Great Britain.

Reference to some of the principal cheese men in the city would seem to show that Mr. McLeod and his men have their full confidence and the agitation which gave rise to the appointment of the commission is very generally ascribed to one man.

Association, when the whole thing was thrashed out and the visitors went away apparently satisfied. Nevertheless the matter is now again being agitated.

Now, are the farmers unanimous in making complaint? One of the best known patrons in the Townships, Mr. T. L. Burnett, of Cowansville, was asked at the dinner given to the above-mentioned deputation, what had been his experience. He replied that on looking over his vouchers for the season 'last past he had discovered his total loss from shrinkage to have been thirty-one pounds.

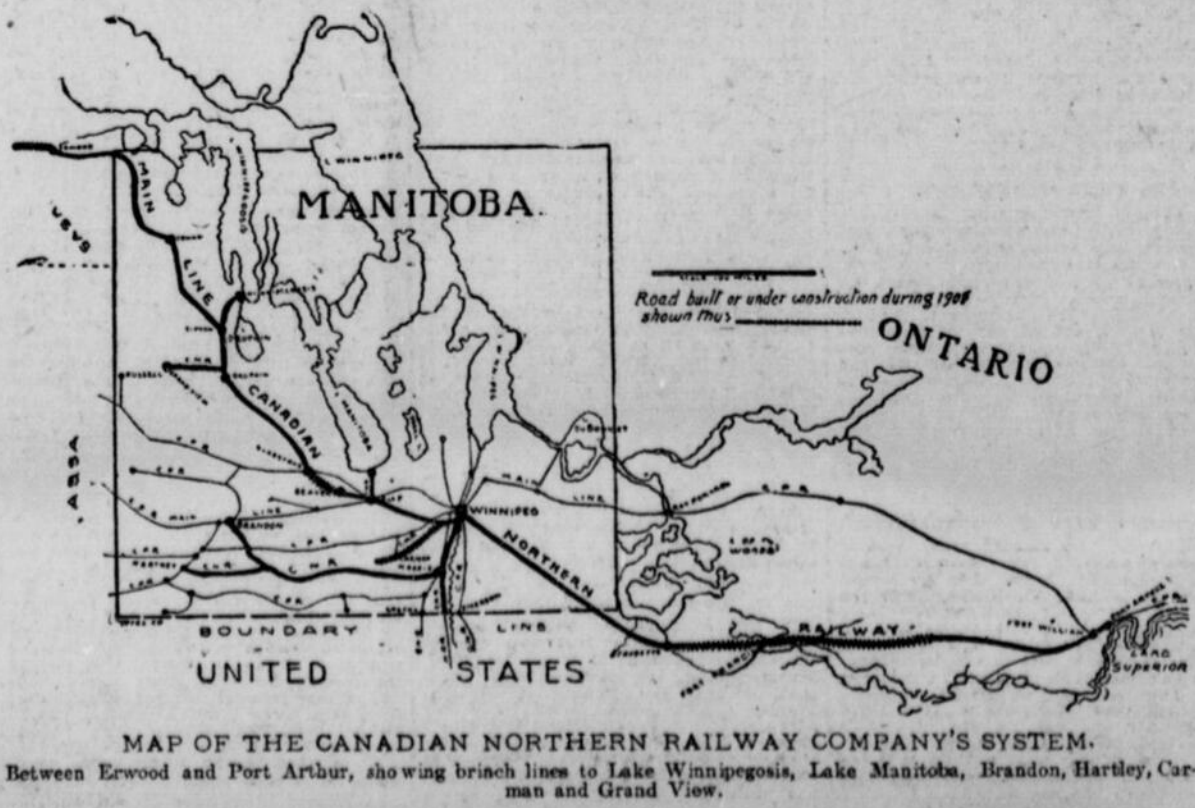
TOWNSHIPS DAIRYMEN AND HOG RAISING DISCUSSED BY THE BEDFORD ASSOCIATION.

Cowansville, Feb. 7.—The convention of the District of Bedford Dairymen's Association which opened here yesterday afternoon was very largely attended by farmers from a wide area.

Professor Robertson pointed out that Canada's exports of breadstuffs, cheese, butter, eggs and bacon, had increased from a total of \$34,000,000 five years ago, to \$63,000,000 for 1891, and they should bear in mind that this largely increased return had not been the result of the efforts of an increased body of laborers, but possibly of less.

Professor Hodgson stated that trade in hog products had increased from \$600,000 in 1890 to \$12,600,000 in 1900, and that, whereas, ten years ago, Canadian bacon and ham only realized from 6s to 8s less than other sorts ten years ago, it now commanded 6s to 8s more per cwt. than all other kinds except Irish and Danish, and was fast getting to be on equal terms with these.

Taking the first, and considering its requirements, they had found that for the domestic pork trade, the butchers wanted a carcass full of lean meat flesh, not fat, that should weigh dressed, say 100 to 110 pounds.



together, and the growers of hogs also should not lose interest in their animals after the drover had taken them, but should try, if possible, to have them delivered at the packing houses in an unbruised condition.

Mr. W. M. Eager, of Morrisburg, emphasized the advantages of co-operation among farmers. Mr. J. R. Dargavel, of Elgin, Ont., made a plea for a higher standard of knowledge among cheese-makers, and Mr. D. Derbyshire, president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, gave some interesting facts on the curing of cheese.

DEATH OF JUDGE LISTER - OTHER DEATHS.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—Mr. Justice Lister, of the Court of Appeal, died at his residence, 14 Walmor road, yesterday morning of heart failure, following upon indigestion.

Judge Lister, who was in his 59th year, was the eldest son of Mr. George Lister, and was born in Belleville, Ont., in 1843. His family moved to Sarnia while he was quite young, and Mr. Lister's education was obtained chiefly there, and in the office of his uncle, Judge Davis, of Middlesex, with whom he studied law.

He became an attorney in 1865, and was called to the Bar ten years later. For many years Mr. Lister was one of the leading Crown prosecutors in Western Ontario. He was appointed to the Court of Appeal in June, 1898, and from that time forward disappeared from the political arena, where he had been long known as 'Fighting Jim' Lister.

Next week will be convention week in Winnipeg. Several associations will meet and demonstrations in judging live stock and vegetables will be given.

Feb. 18.—Sheep and swine breeders. Swine, Prof. J. J. Ferguson, Michigan Agricultural College; sheep, Dr. A. G. Hopkins.

Feb. 19.—Pure-bred Cattle Breeders. Beef cattle, Prof. Curtiss; dairy cattle, Prof. J. J. Ferguson.

Feb. 20.—Horse Breeders' Association. Draught and light horses, Dr. J. C. Curryer, Minnesota.

Feb. 21.—Horticulture. Vegetables and Field Roots, Superintendent Bedford.

The horticultural convention will be addressed by Prof. Meeoun, of the Central Experimental Farm; Superintendent Bedford and Mackay, of Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms, and others.

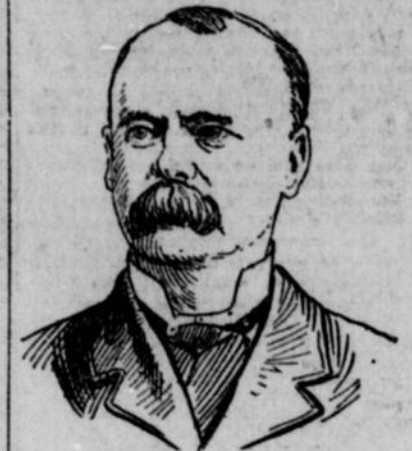
Mr. Cooper Dead. London, Feb. 7.—Thomas Sidney Cooper, the painter, who had exhibited at the Royal Academy for sixty-seven consecutive years, died to-day at his residence, Vernonholme, Harbledown, the spot near Canterbury immortalized by Chaucer.

'WORLD WIDE' SPECIAL OFFER. The special rate of seventy-five cents for 'World Wide' closed Jan. 31, and people generally hereafter will pay one dollar. We have decided, however, to keep the seventy-five cent rate open until further notice to subscribers of the 'Weekly Witness.'

of Montreal, heartily endorsed what Prof. Robertson had said. The Hon. Sydney Fisher advised the farmers of the Eastern Townships to raise more of the right kind of hogs, the right kind of poultry, and the right kind of horses, and Prof. Fletcher closed the convention with an address on rot in potatoes.

OBITUARY

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THE LATE JUDGE LISTER.

the 'Soo.' The funeral will take place at Sarnia probably on Wednesday. Judge Lister, who was in his 59th year, was the eldest son of Mr. George Lister, and was born in Belleville, Ont., in 1843.

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LOCAL STOCKS

There was a firm feeling throughout the list in sympathy with an improvement in New York. Outside, however, of Coal and Steel stocks and Twin City, there was only a peddling business done.

MORNING BOARD. C.P.R.—400 at 115 1/4. Richelieu—500 at 111.50 at 111 1/4.

Twin City—200 at 106 1/4, 75 at 107, 200 at 107 1/4, 75 at 107 1/4, 150 at 107 1/4, 25 at 110, 25 at 107 1/4, 25 at 107 1/4.

Virtue—600 at 22. Steel—125 at 32, 25 at 31 1/4, 250 at 32 1/4, 25 at 32 1/4.

Dom. Coal—370 at 70, 50 at 70 1/4, 50 at 70 1/4, 200 at 70 1/4, 25 at 70 1/4, 225 at 70 1/4, 200 at 70 1/4.

Dom. Steel pref.—275 at 85, 5 at 87 1/2, 25 at 88, 25 at 87 1/2, 55 at 85.

Laurentide Pulp Company—100 at 100. Dominion Steel—50 at 83. Merchants Cotton—25 at 75.

Nova Scotia Steel—25 at 67. Dom. Cotton—51 at 54, 60 at 51 1/4. Bank of Montreal—14 at 25 3/4.

North Star—500 at 24. Mont. Cotton—25 at 12 1/4. Can. Col. Cot. Bonds—600 at 102.

Hochelaga Bank—25 at 44. Toronto Bank—1 at 23 1/4. Molsons Bank—10 at 209, 1 at 208.

Loan and Mortgage Company—60 at 137. AFTERNOON SALES. Can. Pac.—25 at 115 1/4, 150 at 115 1/4.

Halifax Ry.—50 at 110, 50 at 110, 150 at 110, 25 at 110.

Montreal Power—50 at 95. Dom. Coal—99 at 71, 25 at 72, 75 at 72 1/2, 100 at 72 1/2, 100 at 72 1/2, 100 at 72 1/2.

Dom. Steel Com.—25 at 32 1/2, 50 at 32 1/2, 75 at 32 1/2, 25 at 32 1/2, 50 at 32 1/2, 25 at 32 1/2.

Dom. Steel pref.—25 at 85 1/2. Dom. Cotton—25 at 52. War Eagle—1,000 at 12.

Dom. Steel Bds.—1,000 at 84. MONTREAL EXCHANGE. Reported for the 'Witness' by G. B. Marler.

New York Funds—100 par 133 1/2, 100 1/4 to 1/2. Sterling 60 days—91-32 1/2 to 1/4, 91 1/2 to 1/4.

Sterling Demand—91-32 1/2 to 1/4, 91 1/2 to 1/4. Sterling Cable—91-11 1/2 to 1/4, 91 1/2 to 1/4.

Paris Cheques—5.15 1/2. MONTREAL STOCK REPORT. Furnished by MacDougal Bros., Brokers.

Comparison of prices for the past week. Stocks. Highest. Lowest.

Canadian Pacific Railway—116 113 1/2. Duluth Com.—125 122 1/2.

Royal Bank—125 122 1/2. Montreal Street Railway—207 203 1/2.

Montreal Street Railway New—117 114 1/2. Toronto Street Railway—109 107 1/2.

Halifax Electric Ry.—109 107 1/2. St. John Elec. Ry.—111 108 1/2.

Twin City—111 108 1/2. Nova Scotia Steel—71 67 1/2.

Richelieu Ontario Nav. Co.—111 110. Commercial Cable Co.—125 122 1/2.

Imperial Telegraph—125 122 1/2. Bell Telephone Co.—167 167.

Montreal Gas Co.—125 122 1/2. Royal Electric Co.—125 122 1/2.

Halifax Heat & Light—125 122 1/2. Montreal Cotton—125 122 1/2.

Dominion Cotton—125 122 1/2. Colored Cotton—125 122 1/2.

Merchants—85 83. Montmory Cotton—125 122 1/2.

War Eagle—125 122 1/2. Payne Mining Co.—31 31.

Montreal & London—125 122 1/2. Amer Light Co.—125 122 1/2.

Land Grant Bonds—125 122 1/2. Loan & Mortgage Co.—125 122 1/2.

Eastern Mining—125 122 1/2. North Star—125 122 1/2.

Dom. Coal—125 122 1/2. Intercolonial—125 122 1/2.

Fluorine Coke & Coal Co.—125 122 1/2. Bank of Montreal—125 122 1/2.

Molsons Bank—125 122 1/2. Bank of R. N. A.—125 122 1/2.

Merchants Bank—125 122 1/2. Nova Scotia Bank—125 122 1/2.

Nova Scotia Bank—125 122 1/2. Bank of Toronto—125 122 1/2.

Eastern Telephone—125 122 1/2. National Bank—125 122 1/2.

Commerce Bank—125 122 1/2. Imperial Bank—125 122 1/2.

Hochelaga Bank—125 122 1/2. Bank of Ottawa—125 122 1/2.

Union Bank—125 122 1/2. Quebec Bank—125 122 1/2.

National Bank—125 122 1/2. Dom. Iron & Steel—125 122 1/2.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

London, Feb. 10, 4 a.m. Closing—Consols for money at 9 1/4; do. for the account, 9 1/2.

Anacoua, 9 1/4; Atchison, 7 1/4; do. pref., 10 1/4; B. and O., 10 1/4; C.P.R., 11 1/4; and Chesapeake and Ohio, 4 1/4; Chicago, Great Western, 2 1/4; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1 1/4; Denver and Rio Grande pref., 1 1/4; Erie, 4 1/4; do. pref., 5 1/4; Illinois Central, 1 1/4; Louisville and Nashville, 1 1/4; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 2 1/4; do. pref., 5 1/4; N.Y.C., 1 1/4; Norfolk and Western, 1 1/4; do. pref., 2 1/4; Ontario and Western, 1 1/4; do. pref., 2 1/4; Reading, 2 1/4; do. pref., 2 1/4; Southern Railway, 2 1/4; do. pref., 2 1/4; Southern Pacific, 1 1/4; Union Pacific, 1 1/4; N.P. preferred, 2 1/4; United States, 1 1/4; do. pref., 2 1/4; Spanish fours, at 2 1/4; Rand mines, 1 1/4; De Beers, 4 1/4.

ANOTHER CUT ON THE CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—The Canadian Northern will put into effect on Feb. 15 a revised local mileage freight tariff providing for a further reduction of 7 1/2 percent on general merchandise between all stations on Canadian Northern Railway lines.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—Sales: Republic—500 at 9 1/4; 500 at 9 1/4; 10,000 at 9 1/4.

Centre Star—3,000 at 4 1/4. Lions Mine—5,000 at 7 1/4. Total: 19,000.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

The week opens with very few changes, and hardly any difference in tone. The grain market is still dull and inactive. The supply of oats is running low, but prices are still the same.

GRAIN—New crop, No. 2 oats locally at 47 1/2 to 48; No. 2 barley, 56 1/2 to 57; No. 3 extra barley at 53 1/2; buckwheat at 52 1/2 to 54 east freight; peas, 80 high freight.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20; strong bakers, \$4; straight rollers, \$3.70 to \$3.80; in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario patents, \$3.70 to \$4.

FEED—Manitoba bran, \$20 to \$21; shorts, \$22 to \$23, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$22.50 to \$23.50.

ROLLED OATS—Millers prices to jobbers, \$2.45 to \$2.55 in bags, and \$5.00 to \$5.20 per barrel.

HAY—No. 1, \$10 to \$10.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50; clover, \$7.25 to \$7.50 in car lots on track.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, \$1.30 to \$1.40; broken lots, 1.35 to \$1.40.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canada short cut pork, \$21.50; selected, \$22.50; compound refined lard, \$9 1/2 to \$9 3/4; pure Canadian lard, 11 1/2 to 12 1/4; finest lard, 12 1/2 to 13 1/4; hams, 12 1/2 to 14; bacon, 12 to 13; dressed, 10 to 11; fresh killed, abattoir, 9 to 9.25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Turkeys, fresh killed, 12 to 13; ducks, 9 to 10; geese, 7 to 8; and chickens, 10 to 11; old fowls, 6 to 7 per lb. for dry picked birds, and scalded stock from 1 to 2 to 3 lbs.

CHEESE—Ontario, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; Eastern counties, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; Quebec, 10 to 10 1/2.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts, 21 1/2; seconds, 19 1/2; western dairy, 16 to 16 1/2; rolls, 17 to 17 1/2.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup at 6 1/2 per lb. in wood; 70c per tin; sugar, 8 to 8c.

EGGS—Strictly new laid, 30c to 32c. We quote selected cold storage, 25c; Montreal limited, 20c to 21c; western limited, 19c to 20c.

POTATOES—Choice stock, 55c to 60c per bag in car lots, and 95c to \$1 in jobbing quantities.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 6.

There were about 300 head of butchers' cattle, 20 calves and 30 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in large numbers, but were disappointed at the small supplies and the poor quality of the stock offered, and the prices were about one-quarter of a cent higher all round.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 6 calves, and 50 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers came out in large numbers and trade was brisk while the prices continue as high as on Tuesday's market. Six prima steers were sold at from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per lb. for good straight lots, weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Feb. 7.

Last Friday the country roads were in the best condition for bringing heavy loads to the city, to-day they are almost impassable in many places, deep drifts and deep cahots prevailing everywhere. There were not many farmers at the markets this forenoon, but the near-by farmers and the market gardeners were out in large numbers, and reasonable supplies of all sorts were quite ample to satisfy the demands of housekeepers. Oat were in much larger supply than was expected when the roads are so bad, and \$1.10 per bag was the uniform price asked; while \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bag was asked for buckwheat; dressed hog

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London Cattle Market, Monday, Jan. 27.—Smaller supply in beast market of all grades of cattle. Trade for both prime and second quality was steady, both in tone and value, clearance being expected. Fat butchering cows and bulls also met ready sale at slight advance in value. Smaller supply in sheep market, including a good proportion of lambs, which were in steady request at late rates. Wether sheep sold more readily, with upward tendency in value. More demand for ewes, which made 2d per 8 lbs. more money. Pig trade very slow, here being so little demand.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Feb. 8, said of Montreal trade—

The snow storm of the 2nd and 3rd inst. was the severest experienced in the Montreal district for many years, and it is affecting the movements of travellers and distribution of merchandise, and it will be some days before free traffic is re-established with interior points. The 4th inst. was a pretty heavy day for dry goods payments, and the retail trade paid up well; but the remittance of money was delayed by the derangement of the mails, but as now figured out the results are of quite a satisfactory character, and not a failure is reported as the results of default on that day. Boot and shoe manufacturers are all busy, and are slow shipping out spring stock property, and any moderately business is reported in leather, and prices are in no way affected by the easiness in hides. Foundrymen, etc., are getting started up again after the usual shut down for repairs; but pig iron is not in very active request; quotations are \$18.75 to \$19 for Hamilton No. 1, equal, and \$18.50 for No. 2. Iron is reported for general lines of heavy metals, and generally hardware orders are coming in briskly. Copper keeps on recovering, and local quotation is up to 14 cents. Groceries somewhat quiet. The sugar market is fairly steady; teas are considered exchanged property, and any moderately business demand will enhance values, stocks being in very limited compass. Supplies of canned tomatoes, peas, etc., are also very low, there having been some large sales to the United States, where a shortage is reported, and it is held prices are bound to advance sharply. Twelve failures are reported in the district for the week, nearly all among untraded traders, and in one case only do the liabilities reach \$10,000.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, Feb. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; quiet and unchanged; veals, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; common to good, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; fairly active and steady; Yorkers, \$6.35 to \$6.40; light, do., \$6.15 to \$6.30; mixed packers, \$6.40 to \$6.50; choice heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.60; pigs, \$5.35 to \$6; roughs, \$5.40 to \$5.60; westerns, \$4.75 to \$4.90; city dressed, \$4.90 to \$5.00. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000 head; lower for lambs, full steady for sheep; choice lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.35; good to choice, \$5.20 to \$6.20; culls to fair, \$5.50 to \$6; sheep, choice heavy wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; common extra mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.90; culls and common, \$3 to \$4.25; mixed export culls and wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

ALBERTA OATS.

At the last meeting of the council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, a motion was adopted asking the Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce to investigate the complaints regarding the special grades made for Alberta oats. This action was taken on account of a resolution received from the board of directors of the Canadian Oats Association, which stated that a great injustice had been done that district through the action of the standards board in fixing these special grades. As this is a matter in which the board has no jurisdiction, the standards board being officially appointed by the departments, the board could not undertake any direct investigation. It was unanimously agreed, however, that the department should be asked to take up the matter. It was stated at the meeting that three Manitoba oatmeal millers concerns had bought some of these oats, but found them unfit for milling, and they had to be sold for feed only. Samples of the meal from these mills were shown. This, however, did not influence the council, and it was decided to ask for the investigation.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

Manitoba wheat has been quiet but steady and buyers have held firm. The market is quiet, and there has been little change in prices during the week. At the close we quote No. 1 Northern, 69 1/2, and No. 2 Northern, 66 1/2, in store, Fort William, delivery first half of February, and for second half, 70c and 71c. No. 1 hard spring or February delivery is 72 1/2. Nothing has been done yet for March delivery, so far as we can learn, and very little is being done for May; the value of May wheat may be quoted at 74 1/2 for No. 1 Northern and 71c for No. 2 Northern, in store, Fort William—Winnipeg 'Commercial,' Feb. 1, 1902.

RAW FURS.

Prices at Winnipeg, quoted by the 'Commercial,' are as follows: Badger, prime, 25c to 30c; do. second, 20c to 25c; black, middling, 10c to 15c; brown, 15c to 20c; bear, brown, small, 25c to 30c; bear, brown, middling, 30c to 35c; bear, brown, large, 35c to 40c; beaver, small, at \$1.50 to \$3; beaver, middling, \$3 to \$5; beaver, large, \$5 to \$7.50; fisher, \$4 to \$5; fox, silver, \$25 to \$35; fox, cross, \$5 to \$10; fox, red, \$1 to \$2; lynx, \$3 to \$5; marten, large, \$40 to \$50; marten, large, brown, \$4.50 to \$7; marten, large, light, \$3.50 to \$5; mink, \$1 to \$2.50; musquash, winter, 3c to 8c; and musquash, spring, at 4c to 10c; otter, \$5 to \$12; skunk, 25c to 75c; wolf, timber, \$1.50 to \$2.50; wild prairie, \$1.50 to \$2; and lamb, \$2 to \$4. These above prices are those obtaining in Winnipeg for prime skins only. Allowance must be made for size and color, and inferior skins may only be purchased at lower prices, according to their value, in proportion to the above quotations.

BRITISH TRADE.

New York, Feb. 8.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the Board of Trade returns for January confirm recent rumors that large stocks of sugar have been imported in anticipation of the forthcoming budget. Imports of sugar for the month aggregated 5,540,434 cwt., or about double the quantity imported in January, 1901. Raw cotton, maize, wheat, also contributed to the increase in total imports for the month. The exports for the other hand, showed a decrease of \$498,837. This was almost wholly due to the fall in the price of coal, the decrease in quantity being 32,461 tons, and in value \$252,000. Altogether British foreign trade has not opened the year so badly.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Cattle, receipts, 20,000; steady; good to prime steers, \$6.50 to \$7.25; poor to medium, \$4.00 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.50; cows, \$1.25 to \$5.00; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.25; canners, at \$1.50 to \$2.25; Texas fed steers, \$4.25 to \$6.25; Hogs, receipts, 52,000; steady; mixed and heavy, \$6.00 to \$6.45; rough, heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.25; light, \$5.75 to \$6.00; bulk of the sales, \$6.00 to \$6.30.

LONDON FUR SALES.

The London 'Canadian Gazette,' of Jan. 29, says: The fur trade last week that at the January sales of Hudson's Bay furs, beaver advanced 2 1/2 percent, while musquash declined 2 percent. At Messrs. Lamson's sales which followed, red fox advanced 50 percent, cross fox 30 percent, silver fox 15 percent, white fox 10 percent, mink 10 percent, and ermine 10 percent. Other skins were unchanged from last March.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Wheat—Receipts, 1,000,000 bushels; steady; No. 1 hard, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 2 hard, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 1 soft, \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 2 soft, \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 3 soft, \$0.95 to \$1.00; No. 4 soft, \$0.90 to \$0.95; No. 5 soft, \$0.85 to \$0.90; No. 6 soft, \$0.80 to \$0.85; No. 7 soft, \$0.75 to \$0.80; No. 8 soft, \$0.70 to \$0.75; No. 9 soft, \$0.65 to \$0.70; No. 10 soft, \$0.60 to \$0.65; No. 11 soft, \$0.55 to \$0.60; No. 12 soft, \$0.50 to \$0.55; No. 13 soft, \$0.45 to \$0.50; No. 14 soft, \$0.40 to \$0.45; No. 15 soft, \$0.35 to \$0.40; No. 16 soft, \$0.30 to \$0.35; No. 17 soft, \$0.25 to \$0.30; No. 18 soft, \$0.20 to \$0.25; No. 19 soft, \$0.15 to \$0.20; No. 20 soft, \$0.10 to \$0.15; No. 21 soft, \$0.05 to \$0.10; No. 22 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 23 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 24 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 25 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 26 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 27 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 28 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 29 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; 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No. 160 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 161 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 162 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 163 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 164 soft, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 165 soft, \$0.

**TROOPER MULLOY**  
D. S. O.  
**The Blind Hero Passes Through Montreal.**  
**HE IS GOING TO HALIFAX TO LEARN RAISED LETTER READING.**  
**UNDAUNTED BY THE LOSS OF HIS EYESIGHT HE WILL PROCEED TO THE UNIVERSITY.**

Trooper L. W. R. Mulloy D.S.O., the Canadian hero, who lost his eyesight in South Africa, passed through Montreal on Friday on his way from his home at Winchester, Ontario, to Halifax, N.S., where he will enter the Institution for the Blind for the purpose of studying the system of reading by raised letters taught there.

As he expresses it himself, 'I am going to learn to think with the tips of



TROOPER MULLOY.

my fingers,' and then he will proceed with his university career just as though the deadly fight which cost him his eyesight had never taken place.

Trooper Mulloy is a man of splendid physique. He is tall, broad-shouldered and erect, and in spite of the terrible cost to him he does not for a moment regret having gone to fight the battles of his Queen and country.

'When in one week,' he said, this morning, 'there came news of three British reverses, I made up my mind to go and I knew that the contest would be a prolonged one. We are getting nearer the end and, although we hear plenty of growing on the part of those who have never been in South Africa, every one who has ever been there knows why the struggle is apparently never ending. But Kitchener is gathering them in a few hundred every week and the end cannot be very, very much delayed.'

'Why are the Boers so dogged in their resistance?' 'They have been brought up from their infancy to believe that they are the chosen people, that the English would be driven out of the country, and that the blacks would be, as someone has said, "hewers of wood and drawers of water." They were taught this in their text-books, which I have seen myself. It became part of their creed—their religion. They did not expect ever to drive the English out but they believed that God would do it for them. "Oom Paul," as they call him, was one of the greatest twisters of Scripture I ever heard of, and he primed them with this idea. If people only knew the character of the country they would give a great deal less credit to the Boers for their "indomitable courage" than they do now. There is really no more danger to them, in fighting as they do, than there is to a hunter who goes up the Gatineau to shoot. The Boer gets behind a rock, sticks his rifle out, and waits for something to shoot at. If his fire is returned the rock protects him. The hunter is just as liable to be shot by one of his friends as the Boer is to be shot by a soldier, who is a stranger to the country.'

**A GALLANT FIGHT.**  
Mr. Mulloy was induced to speak of the fight in which he lost his eyesight and for which he has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order decoration. It was on July 16, 1900, that he and three other troopers with their officer, Birch, were surrounded at Whitport by sixty Boers. Birch was killed early in the fight but the four survivors made a stubborn resistance and finally drove the Boers off, leaving sixteen of their number behind them, four as prisoners and the others dead or wounded. Mulloy had been firing away until the barrel of his rifle was too hot to shoot. He had slung the handle of a dead Boer over his shoulder and as his revolver was half a mile away in his saddle-bag, he was reaching for the dead Boer's rifle when a Boer by his side fired and an explosive bullet entered his head, completely shattering one eye and passing behind the other with such deadly execution that in a short time he completely lost its sight also. The Canadians were not daunted, however, and fought like tigers until the enemy with-

draw. It was an hour and a half before Mulloy's wounds received any attention and what he must have suffered can scarcely be imagined. Some of the lead from the explosive bullet can still be felt under the skin of Mr. Mulloy's forehead. It was for gallantry in this fight that he was awarded the D. S. O. decoration.

'As to your future, Mr. Mulloy?' 'After mastering the raised letter reading, I shall enter a university in the autumn to take an Arts course—which university I do not know—perhaps McGill, perhaps Queen's or Victoria. I have not yet decided upon my profession. I know it has been stated that I shall enter the ministry, and that would be my choice from conviction. But I have not positively decided what it will be after my arts course.'

**IMMIGRANTS INJURED**  
**SERIOUS ACCIDENT REPORTED TO A MAIL TRAIN AT GRAND LAKE.**  
Toronto, Feb. 8.—A 'Mail and Empire' special from Halifax, dated early this morning, says:  
The mail train, with the passengers from the Allan Line S.S. 'Ionian,' which left here some hours ago, met with a serious accident at Grand Lake, and a number of the passengers are badly injured. No further particulars are obtainable at this hour.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.**  
Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.  
Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

**BIRTHS.**  
DENISON.—At Denison's Mills, Que., on Jan. 31, 1902, the wife of W. S. Denison, of a son.  
McCALLUM.—At Vankleek Hill, on Jan. 28, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Nehemiah McCallum.  
STIRLING.—At 38 St. Matthew street, on Jan. 28, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Stirling.

**MARRIED.**  
BEARDMORE—GZOWSKI.—On Feb. 6, 1902, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Mr. Kubring, Frederick Newman Beardmore, of Montreal, youngest son of the late G. L. Beardmore, to Helen Louise, eldest daughter of Casimir S. Gzowski, The Hall, Toronto, and granddaughter of the late Col. Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, K.C.M.G., A.D.C., to her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

BUVINGER—TRENHOLME.—On Jan. 30, 1902, at the Church of Our Saviour, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Rev. M. Phillips, rector, Darwin C. Buvinger, New York city, to Lucy Hilda Trenholme, daughter of the late Dr. Trenholme, of Montreal.

CONNOLLY—FLEMING.—On Feb. 5, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, Christina Lily, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Fleming, 321 Crawford street, Toronto, to Charles V. Connolly, druggist, Soadina avenue and College street, Toronto, son of Mr. Joseph Connolly, of Belhaven.

CULP—HERTZ.—On Feb. 5, 1902, at 36 Roxborough street, Toronto, by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, M.A., Joseph B. Culp, of Beamsville, to Emma Eger Hertz, youngest daughter of the late J. E. Hertz of Charleston, South Carolina.

FYCKES—WERT.—At the Methodist parsonage, Moulinette, by the Rev. A. E. Runnels, on Jan. 25, 1902, Jas. Benjamin Fyckes, Northfield, Ont., to Emma Wert, daughter of Adam Wert, of Northfield.

HAMILTON—ANDREWS.—At Milton, Ont., on Feb. 5, 1902, by the Rev. J. Cooley, assisted by the Rev. Jos. Colling, uncle of the bride, Frederick John Hamilton, of Fort Credit, Ont., to Ethel Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Andrews.

HIGGINSON—HIGGINSON.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hawkesbury, on Feb. 4, 1902, by Rural Dean Phillips, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Higginson, M.A., brother of the bride, Dr. Charles M. Higginson, L'Orignal, to Jane Elizabeth (Janie), second daughter of James G. Higginson, Esq., Hawkesbury.

KING—STUART.—At Niagara Falls, N.Y., on Feb. 4, 1902, William Ponton King, junior, son of W. P. King, Esq., Toronto, to Violet Theresa, daughter of Francis F. Stuart, of Niagara Falls, New York.

MITCHELL—TURNER.—On Feb. 5, 1902, at the residence of William Turner, 10th Line of Beckwith, Ont., by the Rev. G. T. Bayne, James Edward Mitchell, of Tweed, Ont., to Maggie M. B. Turner, of Ashton, Ont.

PHELPS—McDOUGALL.—At South Stukely, Que., on Jan. 29, 1902, by the Rev. A. Fa-bairn, S.T.L., Maud Emily McDougall, to William Walter Phelps, of South Stukely, County of Shefford.

**DIED.**  
AMI.—On Feb. 2, 1902, at his residence, 20 Stevens street, Danbury, Conn., the Rev. Marc Ami, who was for eighteen years pastor of the French Presbyterian Church of Ottawa, aged 68 years.

BEADIE.—At Aberdeen, Scotland, on Jan. 14, 1902, Mrs. William Beadie, mother of William Beadie, of Lachius, P.Q., aged 88 years.  
BLAIR.—At Ottawa, on Feb. 3, 1902, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair, relict of the late S. Blair, in her 48th year.  
BLOOMFIELD.—In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 7, 1902, Jeorgina Alma Reid, beloved wife of Capt. William Bloomfield.

CAMPBELL.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Feb. 10, 1902, James Campbell, aged 31 years.

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In all correspondence with advertisers in these columns, kindly mention the 'Weekly Witness.' This will oblige the publishers of this paper as well as the advertiser.  
SEATH—Suddenly, at No. 63 McGill College avenue, Montreal, on Saturday, Feb. 8, 1902, Kate, daughter of the late John Kay and wife of David Seath.  
SHANNON.—At Brantford, Ont., on Feb. 3, 1902, Jessie Beatrice Victoria, wife of William T. Shannon, manager of the Standard Bank of Canada, aged 44 years.  
SHERWOOD.—At Toronto, on Feb. 3, 1902, John Morris Sherwood, in his 73rd year.  
STEPHEN.—At Brook Hill, Trout River, on Feb. 7, 1902, William Walker, only son of John A. Stephen, aged 2 months.  
WILD.—On Feb. 1, 1902, at Anderson, Ind., Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Wild.  
WYATT.—On Feb. 2, 1902, at her late residence in rear of 127 Cannon street west, Hamilton, Ont., Matha, beloved wife of George H. Wyatt, in her 74th year.

**IN MEMORIAM.**  
LAPP.—In loving memory of Annie E. Harris, beloved wife of Joseph Lapp, who went home Feb. 4, 1901.

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