Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1901. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid: 5c a Copy.

GATHERING THEM IN.

LORD KITCHENER'S RECORD OF A WEEK'S CHASE AFTER BOERS.

London, May 20.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office that last week 19 Boers were killed, 14 were wounded, 238 were made prisoners and 71 surrendered, and that 212 rifles and 105,000 rounds of ammunition were captured.

ONE THOUSAND BOERS CAPTURED

Capetown, May 20.—General Sir Bindon Blood has just concluded a successful concerted movement against the Boers in the Northern Transvaal. The British columns engaged in the operations covered a wide area, routing all the comamndoes that opposed them and capturing a thousand Boers and great quantities of supplies, stock and waggons in various districts. General Blood conducted the operations in the centre, with Colonel Plumer on his left flank and General Kitchener on his right. The Boer commander, General Ben Viljoen, abandoned everything, but succeeded in making his escape with a few mounted men. The Boers did not make a stand at any point.

ANOTHER STORY ABOUT DE WETT'S MOVEMENTS.

Capetown, May 20.—Eight hundred Boers have crossed the Orange River from the north-west, and have reinforced the commandos in the eastern districts.

The latest reliable report places De Wett, near Philippolis, in Orange River Colony, and not far from the Cape line, with 40 horsemen. All the commandos in the Orange River Colony have instructions to cross the Orange river.

Several British patrols have been ambushed.

MR. KRUGER STILL HOPEFUL

THINKS THE BOERS WILL WIN IN THE END.

London, May 20.—A man who recently succeeded in interviewing Mr. Kruger reports that he is fanatically confident that the Boers will win in the end. He is not bitter against Great Britain, as he considers that that country had been misled. He was anxious to know if the war in South Africa had hastened the death of Queen Victoria. He also declared that he did not believe that God would desert his chosen people 'the Boers.' When one of Mr. Kruger's entourage suggested that the miracle which was to save the Boer cause was somewhat overdue, Mr. Kruger replied 'Miracle, is it not miracle that fifteen thousand men are holding two hundred and fifty thousand at bay?'

ARMORED TRAIN DYNAMITED.

London, May 20.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office under date of Pretoria, May 18, as follows:

'An armored train has been dynamited south of American Siding. Major Heath, of the South Lancashires, was killed.'

SUNK IN THE ELBE.

A MONTREAL-BOUND STEAMER IN COLLISION.

London, May 20.—The German steamer 'Wilhelm,' outward bound, was sunk in the River Elbe, near Brunshusen, by collision on May 18 with the British steamer 'Akaba,' Captain McCarthy, also outward bound, for Montreal. The 'Akaba' had plates and frame injured.

SMALLPOX IN ONTARIO

TWO BAD CASES AT HAVELOCK.

Havelock, Ont., May 19.—Dr. Bryce, the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, arrived in town last night, and found four cases of smallpox, two being the worst cases he has seen. Three cases are at John Morrow's, one mile west of here, and the fourth is in town. The latter case came from Campbellford, where the patient had been nursing her daughter. The disease there had not been called smallpox, and Dr. Bryce has gone to Campbellford to-day to investigate. Another case has been discovered at S. Johnston's, three miles from here, the Morrow boy, who brought the disease from the shanties, having gone to work for Johnston. The local Board of Health has arranged to remove all cases to tents outside the town, where they will be cared for. It is proposed to remove thither any further cases that may appear.

The churches have been closed here to-day, some of the patients having attended the services last Sunday.

FRENCH SHORE TREATY

NEGOTIATIONS TOWARDS ITS ANNULMENT PROCEEDING SLOWLY.

London, May 18.—'If it is advisable to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty on account of its being out of date,' said a high official to-day, 'how much more so is it necessary to annul the French Shore agreement, which was made long before the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and which has been a millstone around the neck of Newfoundland?'

'Inquiries reveal the fact that negotiations to this end are proceeding slowly. For the first time in the late negotiations France is said to be exhibiting a genuine desire to have the matter settled, and though, perhaps, at the expense of concessions in other parts of the globe, Great Britain will endeavor to meet her wishes.

The result of the conference between Mr. Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, regarding reciprocity with the United States, has not yet been communicated to the Colonial Office, though Mr. Chamberlain sincerely hopes that the report of Canada's assent to Mr. Bond's proposition is correct.

IRELAND'S DECREASE.

THE BRITISH CENSUS SHOWS SCOTLAND IN THE LEAD.

London, May 20.—The census of Ireland shows the population to be 4,456,546, a decrease of 5.3 percent. This is less than during the previous decade.

Scotland's population numbers 4,471,957 persons.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

DRAFT OF SECRETARY HAY'S PROPOSALS RECEIVED IN LONDON.

London, May 18.—The draft of Secretary Hay's proposals for a new Nicaraguan treaty was received from Lord Pauncefote by the last mail. It is a voluminous document, and is being printed previous to examination and discussion. It is described as a re-draft of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, with what appear from a casual perusal to be extensive annotations. Several weeks are likely to elapse before the cabinet shall commence its preliminary discussion.

The despatches relative to the possibility of the substitution of the Panama isthmian route are read with interest in Downing Street.

The Associated Press learns that agents of the Panama Company have not approached the British Government, but that if the United States should think it advisable to complete the Panama canal the decision would be hailed with no little satisfaction at the Foreign Office as being an easy way out of the present controversy. However, the British officials are without any accurate knowledge of the terms offered by the Panama people, and they incline to the belief that financial and other difficulties will probably prevent the United States from adopting this solution of the affair.

DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED

WOODSTOCK YOUTH FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

Woodstock, Ont., May 18.—A special from Golden, B.C., to-day announced that Fred. Collins, the young man who was charged with the murder of Arthur Dando, at Peterborough, B.C., on Oct. 13 last, had been tried before Judge McCall, at Golden, B.C., and sentenced to be hanged. Fred. Collins is a Woodstock boy, he having been born here, where his family still reside. His father died a couple of months ago. Collins from his early boyhood was a wild character, and figured in many police court cases, besides spending a couple of years in the penitentiary for theft.

The murder for which he is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, took place in a drunken row at Peterborough, B.C. He had a quarrel over a girl with Arthur Dando. Fearing that Dando had got the best of the row, Collins followed him to his home and shot him. At the time it was claimed that Collins was demented, but the jury found him perfectly sane. Much sympathy is felt for his mother and brothers and sisters here. Collins is to be hanged on July 26.

MAILS FOR YUKON

SUMMER SERVICE TO BEGIN

Ottawa, May 20.—The Post-office Department announces that it is expected the summer arrangements for mail service to and from Dawson City and other points in the Yukon will be resumed on or about May 20, when the mails will again be open to all classes of matter.

In view of information which has reached the department as to irregular sales of postage stamps the special attention of postmasters is directed to the rule which specifies that they are not allowed to sell stamps to persons transacting their postal business elsewhere, nor are they in any way to force their stamp sales, which should as far as possible correspond in amount with the postage on letters mailed at their respective offices.

The Post-office Department is advised that after June 1 of this year no parcel containing coin or bullion can be sent to or via the United Kingdom if the value exceeds five pounds sterling. This does not apply to coins for use as ornaments.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI BLIND.

Rome, May 20.—The Pope was greatly distressed when he heard that Cardinal Ledochowski, the prefect of the Propaganda Fide, had become completely blind. The Pope at first refused to believe the diagnosis made by the physicians, and sent his own oculist, Prof. Martini, to see the Cardinal. After a prolonged examination Dr. Martini declared that the operation which had been suggested for the removal of a cataract would be useless, as the cardinal's optic nerves were permanently paralyzed. It is probable that Cardinal Ledochowski will now retire from active work and the consequent changes in the personnel of the Vatican government may prove to be more than of local importance.

SESSIONAL INDEMNITY

Motion to Increase it Introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION THINKS THE MONEY WILL BE WELL SPENT.

Ottawa, May 20.—After a sharp fight, the bill for the incorporation of the Canadian Nurses' Association was killed by a vote of 43 to 33 in the House of Commons this morning.

The premier moved the adoption of the resolution providing for an increase of the sessional indemnity from $1,000 to $1,500. In so doing he presented arguments which he thought would commend the policy to the people at large. England was the only country to-day whose legislators served without compensation, and even there there is a movement in progress among the poorer classes in favor of an indemnity to maintain them sending representatives of their own class to parliament. The conditions in England were not the same as in Canada. There were hosts of men there who could afford to give their services gratis. He believed that was the ideal way, but in the Canadian parliament it was well known that with the exception of half a dozen, the members had to work for their livings. With us in Canada the indemnity was intended to reimburse members and Senators to some extent for the time they gave up to their legislative duties. It was fixed in 1873 at $1,000, when the understanding was that sessions would average eight weeks. That was twenty-seven years since.

To-day the business could never again be done in that short space of time. It was not to be expected that it could be done in less than three months, and his own impression was that sessions in the future would run from four to five months. This was one reason that induced him to believe that if it was considered fair and reasonable to fix the indemnity at a thousand dollars for a two months' session it was not too much to ask that it be increased to fifteen hundred dollars when the sessions have grown to twice that duration. In the United States members of congress drew an indemnity of five thousand dollars a year and in the new commonwealth of Australia, under circumstances not unlike our own, the indemnity has been fixed at two thousand dollars. Therefore in comparison with the indemnities paid in other countries ours on the increased plan would not be a large one. Before resuming his seat, however, Sir Wilfrid made the distinct statement that in agreeing to this increase it must be clearly understood that under no circumstances is the sum to be further increased, no matter how long the Houses may be kept in session on any particular occasion.

The leader of the Opposition endorsed the policy the Premier had announced. He thought the money would not be thrown away if the result was to maintain or to better the standard of representation in our parliament. Some papers had feared that the increase of the indemnity might lead to the creation of a professional class of politicians. He did not think that anything of the kind was likely to occur. The present session had seen little legislation of a controversial character; the Opposition had assisted in the hurrying through of business, and yet the time consumed was three months and a half. He did not expect that the ordinary session would be less than four to five months in length, and therefore had made up his mind that the increase to $1,500 was not excessive. Thus far it had looked as though the resolution was to pass without a word of opposition. But just as the Speaker was putting the question, Mr. Blain, of Peel, rose and intimated that the proposition was one he could not support. It was not a just step to take without the endorsation of the electorate.

Mr. Jabel Robinson, of West Elgin, Independent, spoke strongly against the resolution, and said it would be viewed in the country as a salary grab. The electorate had, as it were, hired members to represent them at one thousand dollars a year. And no sooner were those representatives in a position to do so than, acting like a great tidal wave behind the government, they had demanded an increase in their wages. Some men were worth the increase. Others were not. He thought the country should have been consulted before this step was taken.

The resolution was still before the House when adjournment was made for lunch.

MRS. McKINLEY'S HEALTH

SHE CANNOT UNDERTAKE THE JOURNEY TO CANTON IN LESS THAN A WEEK.

San Francisco, Cal., May 20.—At an early hour to-day no change had been reached in the condition of Mrs. McKinley. Although her condition has greatly improved, the physicians have named a week as the shortest possible time in which she can gather strength to make the trip across the continent. The President and Mrs. McKinley will go direct from San Francisco to Canton. At Mrs. McKinley's old home, surrounded by familiar faces, and with every comfort, it is said that her recuperation would be more rapid than in Washington. The Ogden route will be taken for the trip east.

San Francisco, May 20.—At 9.20 a.m. Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following:—

Mrs. McKinley's physician reported that she has had the best night since her illness and that her progress is very satisfactory.

Mrs. McKinley's illness from a bone felon has given her husband and friends much anxiety during the past week. At one time the despatches declared her to be unconscious and in a dying condition. Subsequently the welcome news came that she had rallied somewhat, and that her recovery might be looked for.

BUFFALO FAIR DEDICATED

THE DAY WAS UNFAVORABLE BUT LARGE CROWDS ATTENDED.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 20.—Lowering clouds that carried a dark threat of rain and a wind that blew in fitful gusts marked the opening hours of Dedication Day. The rain held off, however, and each hour of the respite added to the hopes of the men to whose care the great ceremonies of the day were committed. The holiday crowds were astir early, and the earlier trains brought thousands of recruits to their ranks. The exhibition grounds and the business district of the city where the military and civic parade formed were the centres that attracted the largest numbers, while the streets and avenues connecting were swarmed with animated crowds. The street scenes were picturesque, thousands of yards of bunting fluttered in every street, and few in the merry throngs that tripped along the streets failed to display some insignia or souvenir of the fair.

The exhibition grounds were opened at eight o'clock, and the turnstiles have been steadily revolving ever since. The Temple of Music, where the formal exercises of the day were held, was the centre of activity, although every part of the Rainbow City had its admiring crowds.

GREETINGS FROM CANADA.

Director-General Buchanan, of the Pan-American Exhibition Company has received telegrams of congratulations from the Governor-General of Canada, President McKinley, the presidents of Hayti, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, the Dominican Republic and the governors of Jamaica and Martinique. The following was received from Ottawa:

The Governor-General of Canada directs me to express to you his hearty congratulations on the opening of the Pan-American exhibition, which His Excellency sincerely hopes may be in every way successful.

(Signed) HARRY GRAHAM, A.D.C. to Gov. Gen.

CLERGYMAN'S SAD DEATH

COMMITTED SUICIDE IN NAPLES WHILE TEMPORARILY INSANE.

Rome, May 20.—The suicide at Naples of the Rev. Maltbie Davenport Babcock, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York, who killed himself by cutting an artery in his wrist and swallowing corrosive sublimate, was due to his despairing of ever recovering from the chronic liver complaint from which he suffered.

New York, May 20.—One of the closest friends whom Dr. Babcock had in this city was W. D. Barbour, a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church congregation. It was Mr. Barbour who yesterday received the cablegram announcing the fact that Dr. Babcock had died in Naples of Mediterranean fever, and he at once cabled back for particulars. He had received no reply up to nine to-night, and the first intimation that Mr. Barbour had that there was an element of suicide in the case was when he was shown to-night the Associated Press despatch from Naples. He was intensely surprised at the information, but said:

'If this despatch which you have shown me is correct, and I do not doubt that it is, then Dr. Babcock was out of his mind when he took his own life.'

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

SEVERAL SUCCESSFUL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT KARANGSAGO.

Amsterdam, May 18.—The Dutch expedition observing the total eclipse of the sun at Karangsago, Sumatra, telegraphs:

'During the eclipse the sun was partially obscured by clouds. Successful photographs were taken of the corona, spectra with two spectrographs. On the spectra with two spectragraphs. On the other hand, the photographs with the prismatic camera and measurements for the polarization of light and heat radiation of the corona have not succeeded.

Port Louis, Mauritius, May 18.—The total eclipse of the sun was well observed at the Royal Alfred Conservatory. The partial eclipse was partly lost through a cloud, and the first contact was entirely lost. The last three contacts were well observed. The party included twenty-two observers. Fifty-two photographs of the corona were obtained with the photo-heliograph of the Mauritius Observatory, the Greenwich coronograph, the new Begin telescope, and other smaller cameras. Forty-one photographs were taken of the partial phase, for the diameter and place of the moon, and eighteen photographs were taken of the spectrum. Professor Claxton arranged the meteorological observations over a wide area, for evidence of eclipse cycle. The corona was of the expected minimum type, but seemed fainter, yellower, more diffuse and less definite than the eclipse of last May.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

The day will be observer as a statutory holiday, but there will probably be no military displays anywhere as the troops will continue in mourning for Her Majesty Victoria's death until July 24.

SWEPT OVER THE FALLS.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., May 20.—A man supposed to be William Gardhouse, of Brampton, walked into the Niagara river near the brink of the falls in Prospect Park yesterday afternoon, and was swept over the brink and dashed to death on the rocks below. A large number of people saw the man deliberately walk to his death, but he was carried over the falls so quickly that no one could do anything to save him.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Sir Alfred Milner to Receive a Royal Welcome Home.

HE WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE KING—FASHION NOTES—OTHER GOSSIP.

London, May 19.—King Edward, instead of setting the style for country-house and week-end parties and increasing the attendance of smart people at the race courses, is now engrossed in state affairs, the renovation of palaces and the minor details of investiture and decorations. He will receive Sir Alfred Milner at Marlborough House precisely as Queen Victoria welcomed Lord Roberts at Osborne, and will set the seal of royal approval upon the public appreciation of the High Commissioner's services.

While Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are singled out for the honor of escorting Sir Alfred Milner to Marlborough House their relations with the King are official and impersonal. The King is not likely to consider Lord Salisbury's wishes when he persists in retiring from office and the selection of his successor is necessary. Nobody knows whether Mr. Chamberlain stands as well with King Edward as he did with Queen Victoria. The King is a true non-partisan, and has no favorites among statesmen and politicians.

MANY BANQUETS.

Public banquets are more conspicuous this year than in other seasons. In addition to the usual dinners of city guilds, served with costly plate, etc., there is a new series of metropolitan borough banquets like the Lambeth feast last night. Vestrydom has expanded since the borough elections into the full dignity of a congeries of cities, with mayors and aldermen, the inaugural banquets following one another. The Lord Chancellor presided last night, at the Newspaper Fund dinner, and the East Anglians dined at the Hotel Cecil. The Stock Exchange celebrated the centenary of its establishment in stone and lime by ordering a holiday rather than arranging a dinner.

The London Chamber of Commerce is gradually completing its programme of four days of entertainment for the New York Chamber of Commerce, which will include three receptions, two dinners and a luncheon.

The action of the Senate on the canal treaty excited little resentment in comparison with the irritation caused by American industrial and commercial competition. American enterprise in buying up one English interest after another is satirized in amusing dogerels.

THE GAMBLING MANIA.

The gambling mania among New York and Chicago speculators is condemned by the financial journals as a menace to European stability, and the 'Spectator' warns American millionnaires that instead of seeking luxury and keeping quiet, like Lord Iveagh and other innocuous princes of brewing or banking, they are becoming a great nuisance in the world, and showing the foibles of kings, while converting the field of enterprise into capitalist realms. There are countless exhibitions of English annoyance over the magnitude of the forces of American capital and enterprise. The exchange of compliments and jokes at these international receptions and dinners will have a beneficial effect.

SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

The chief function of the omniscient Jenkins, who writes the society column for the daily or weekly press, is that of advertising fashionable restaurants. There are no court functions, no dances and no weddings. The London season, which during recent times has been beginning earlier and ending later year by year, can hardly be said to have started at all. House agents complain that families which have come up to London regularly year after year, have strayed away and that there has been an utter collapse of the business of letting furnished houses at special rates.

The London families of moderate means who are in the habit of securing fashionable tenants at high prices for four months, have been deprived of this source of income, the demand for furnished houses and flats has been light, and the hotels are not profiting by the usual influx of wealth and fashion. Jenkins is able to identify a few peeresses and smart women in the church parade, takes note of an occasional boy and girl dance, and finds refuge after midnight in the restaurants, where the boxholders at the opera have supper and gossip. He is constrained to admit that everybody is bored, and that there is no social activity this season. The moral drawn by the social chroniclers is that the middle class rich are dependent upon the smart sets for their imitations of fashionable life, and that the smart sets cannot get on without the patronage and leadership of royalty. Since the royal family is out of everything this year, there is no season. Another year there will be a carnival of wealth and fashion under royal auspices.

THE POSTAL DIFFICULTIES.

London, May 18.—The Constantinople correspondent of the 'Daily News' says he believes that the ambassadors consider the position growing out of post-office troubles serious and that they have resolved on common action against Turkey.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH

QUESTION OF REVISION DISCUSSED BY PHILADELPHIA ASSEMBLY.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 18.—In the Presbyterian Assembly to-day the Rev. Dr. Erskine, of Newville, moved that the discussion on revision be continued uninterrupted by other matters until some action had been reached by the Assembly.

The report of the special committee on revision appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1900 to consider the revision of faith, says:

After the patient consideration given to this important subject, and after a protracted, but harmonious discussion of the subject in all its bearings, and in its possible issues, it was determined to submit to the General Assembly to convene in Philadelphia, May 16, 1901, the following findings and recommendations, viz.:

1. That the returns indicate that the church desires some change in its statement of belief.

2. That the returns indicate that no change is desired which would in any way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine contained in the Confession of Faith.

3. These returns indicate that it is the mind of the church that the Confession of Faith shall be interpreted throughout in harmony with the teaching of Scripture, that God is not willing that any one should perish, nor is it the decree of God, but the wickedness of their own hearts which shuts some men out from the salvation freely and lovingly offered in Christ Jesus to all sinners.

4. These returns indicate that a plurality of the Presbyteries desire that changes should be made by some new statement of present doctrines.

5. The returns also indicate a desire on the part of the many presbyteries for some revision of the present Confession of Faith, with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit.

a.—In view of these facts, we recommend that a committee, as provided for by the form of government, be appointed by this assembly.

b.—We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the reformed faith bearing the same relation to the Confession which the Shorter Catechism bears to the larger catechism, and formed on the general model of the concensus creed prepared for the Assembly of 1892, or the 'Articles of Faith' of the Presbyterian Church of England, both of which documents are appended to the committees' report, and submitted to the Assembly, to be referred to the committee that may be appointed.

This summary is not to be a substitute for the Confession of Faith, and is not to affect the terms of subscription, but 'to vindicate and clear the doctrines of the church from all false aspersions and misconceptions,' to give a better understanding of what is most surely believed among us, and is in no sense to impair, but rather to manifest and maintain, the integrity of the reformed faith.

c.—We further recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare amendments of our Confession of Faith, either by modification of the text or by declaratory statement, so as more clearly to express the mind of the church, with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit. It being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our Confession of Faith and taught in the Holy Scripture.

THE KING'S PLANS

New York, May 20.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says it is generally understood that King Edward will visit Homburg in August. He will make a stay there of three weeks and during his visit the German Emperor will be for a few days at Homburg Schloss. It is probable the Emperor and Empress of Russia may be at the time at Darmstadt and a meeting of the sovereigns of Great Britain, Germany and Russia is consequently regarded as by no means unlikely. The Emperor William is said to be contemplating a visit to Cowes later in the year.

'SHAMROCKS' OFF AGAIN.

Ryde, Isle of Wight, May 20.—The two 'Shamrocks' started this morning for a race over an open sea course, the first leg of which is a beat from Calshot Castle to a mark outside the Nab lightship. The wind was steady from the east and was blowing a club top-sail breeze.

Ryde, Isle of Wight, May 20.—The 'Shamrock I.' had the advantage of the start and crossed the line ahead of the challenger. When they tacked ten minutes later neither yacht had gained any advantage.

Southampton, May 18.—Workmen were busy all day on Thursday in repairs about the rudder of the 'Shamrock II.' and the crew were employed in reburnishing her manganese bronze bottom with an acid which leaves the surface as bright and as smooth as when she first entered the water.

It has now been found that the damage sustained under water is less than was anticipated. Some of the plate rivets had started, and it is thought that the challenger had considerable wear on board during the race of last Monday.

A NEW YORK PAWN SHOP.

Ninth avenue in New York is the great thoroughfare of the middle class people on the West side, and there is scarcely a block in some parts of it that has not a pawnshop in it. Over the door hang three gold balls which tell the passer-by as plainly as in words that money is advanced on plate, jewels, wearing apparel, and every description of property.

Seated on a chair behind the counter near the window, of one of these, where one could see and not be seen, the writer obtained a pretty fair idea of the mysteries of the pawnshop.

The door consists of a half shutter which opens and closes of itself. It leads into the common shop and is used by those whose visits are so frequent that they have become indifferent to the observation of those who are already in the shop. For the benefit of more timid customers there is a side door, opening into a passage which leads into a back room where they are attended to in private

The shop itself was but a small place, the counter taking up half the space, leaving only a long, narrow passage-way for the people to stand in.

The back of the room was divided off by a partition of wire network, and behind this could be seen shelves full of ticketed bundles, strings of blankets and quilts, wearing apparel of every description, and extensive collection of chisels, saws and tools which had never been redeemed.

On the shelves at the back of the counter were glasses, clocks, revolvers, a few china cups, some painted vases, two or three flutes and cornets, several violins, and a few prayer-books and Bibles.

Overhead lines were stretched, and on these hung stockings, shawls, petticoats, pillow-cases, table-cloths, and everything in the way of table linen, but all of the coarsest materials. The amount obtained on these varies from five cents to twenty-five.

A well-dressed lady was observed standing in front of the window, apparently examining the bits of jewellery that were displayed there as though she contemplated making a purchase. Then, looking cautiously around to see that no one was observing her, she hastily pushed open the door and entered the shop.

'What will you give me for this?' she asked, producing a watch and chain from the depths of a black silk bag. 'The very most you can.'

The pawnbroker, a comfortable-looking Hebrew, with diamond studs in his shirt front, took the watch from her, and, retiring to the front of the store, held a whispered conversation with another individual, looked at the watch in the light, felt it with both hands, and then returned to his customer, saying, laconically, 'Seven dollars.'

'Is that all, can't you give me a little more; oh, I must have more,' cried the woman in a low, agonized voice; 'the chain is worth that. What will you give me without the chain?'

'Five dollars.'

The woman hesitated, then said: 'I must have the money; take them both.'

Returning to the front of the store, the man entered the name and number in a book, handed the woman the duplicate ticket, counted out the money and then turned to his next customer.

'Well, sissy, what will you have?' he said to a tiny child of eight years who had come in meanwhile. She wore a thin shawl over her head, and held something tightly clasped in her hand.

'I've come for me coat,' she said. 'Me fader got work now, and he give me the money to get it back, an' I'm awful glad.'

'Where's your ticket and your money?'

'Here,' said the child, who was evidently an old hand at the business, and produced a dollar bill and a yellow ticket. 'That's the intrist, too, and you're to give me the right change, or me fader'll know the reason why.'

A look of great joy spread itself over the child's face as a greasy-looking dust-colored parcel was given to her. With a scream of delight she flew out of the swinging door, and the last seen of her she was speeding down the street.

A hungry, shabby, hopeless-looking man came in next. In his hands he held a violin. There were tears in his eyes as he handed it over the counter and asked how much he could get on it.

'Three dollars.'

'Is that all?' cried the young man, and his lips quivered.

'It's not worth so much,' said the pawnbroker, 'and you wouldn't get such an offer made to you anywhere else. But I'm not a hard-hearted man.'

With much reluctance the man pushed the violin over the counter. 'Take it,' he said, 'and give me the money. I'll come back for it soon.'

A woman with a market basket, who had been leaning with both arms on the counter for some time, now held out a small bundle, saying: 'Mr. Levy, do hurry up now, and lend me a something on these. My old man's gone off on a drunk and the children's crying for supper. They ain't had a bite all day.'

The pawnbroker unpinned the bundle and took out a woollen petticoat.

'What do you want on this?'

'Fifty cents.'

'Lend you twenty-five.'

'Oh, make it thirty-five, Mr. Levy; do, I'll be taking it out next Saturday, please God.'

'Well, then, thirty-five cents.' The pawnbroker makes out the duplicate, pins one on the bundle, gives the other to the woman and flings the bundle carelessly into a corner and turns to the next customer without delay.

This proved to be a young man who pawned his overcoat when out of work, but having employment again, he has come to redeem it.

Several others come in for the same purpose, and umbrellas, shawls, canes and miscellaneous objects are returned to their owners.

A young girl comes in with a gold thimble. 'What use is that,' she said, 'when I need shoes? A brass one is good enough,' and, taking the dollar and a half offered her, she walked out.

'Lend me two dollars on this, will you?' said another young girl, holding up a tiny gold chatelaine watch. 'I want to go to a ball and I need some money. I'll get it back next Saturday when I'm paid.'

A half-tipsy man comes in next to pawn a trowel. With the fifteen cents he receives he marches unsteadily to the nearest saloon.

A timid-looking elderly woman in mourning hands out a small gold chain and a forget-me-not ring, too small to be her own, and from the look of anguish on her face as she parts with them it is seen that they are the relics of a heart's fond memory, and nothing but the starvation staring her in the face would have compelled her to give them up.

Many women came in and stood patiently waiting their turn. Some had large baskets heaped up with vegetables, and came to redeem the things pawned the week before when John was out of work. Others came in with empty baskets, and parted with their last and dearest possession, their wedding ring, and as soon as they received their money hastened to the grocer's and the butcher's, and probably felt repaid for their sacrifice in the knowledge that their little ones would not go to bed hungry that night.

Altogether it was a sad, strange, touching sight, bordering on the land of tears and misery, and left an impression of melancholy that sank deep into the heart. It seemed as though all the ties of love and association were profaned and violated, and nothing was left but a record of suffering and ruin.

THE INTERFERENCE OF CORNELIUS.

A CAT TALE.

(Hattie Lummis, in the 'Congregationalist.')

The father and mother of the minister's wife were to celebrate their golden wedding in the fall. The minister's wife herself told Beth about it, at the same time describing the weather-beaten farmhouse where the old couple had spent most of those happy fifty years, and the quaint New England village where her own childhood had been passed.

'This wedding's going to be quite an affair,' said the minister's wife. 'Mother's as excited as if she was going to be married for the first time,' and she laughed a little. 'Her folks are coming from all over the state, and some clear from Maine.'

'Of course you'll go too,' said Beth, lifting her serious eyes.

'O dear no!' cried the minister's wife, with another laugh that ended in a sigh. 'Why, the fare for the round trip is twenty-two dollars and a half. That would buy the children's winter coats and hats,' she added, just as if Beth had been grown up, and could appreciate the anxious economies of mothers. It was singular how many people made the same sort of mistake when talking with this twelve-year-old girl.

'But folks have to take vacations anyway,' said Beth, wisely.

'Not vacations that cost so much money, though,' cried the minister's wife, shaking her head as if to shake out a tempting thought that had lodged there. 'No, I mustn't think of it. Of course I should like to see the old place again—and the little room where I used to sleep when I wasn't any bigger than you are, Beth—and father—and mother. They call me their baby yet,' she added, smiling brightly through her tears. 'Doesn't that sound silly when I've four babies of my own?'

Beth had come to the parsonage to borrow the last week's paper for her mother. She went home with the paper under her arm and a new idea fermenting in her busy brain. 'Don't you think,' she asked her mother, anxiously, 'that we could raise enough money for Mrs. Williams to go home to her own father's and mother's wedding?'

'I'm afraid not, dear,' said Mrs. Fuller, dolefully. 'There's the new church carpet not paid for, and the missionary collection to be raised and the preacher's salary a little behind. Your father feels pretty poor this year, taxes are so high, and most of our folks are in the same straits. To be sure, there's Miss Watson. She could pay it all and never feel it.'

'I'm going straight up and tell her about the wedding,' cried Beth, jumping to her feet. 'Mustn't it be lovely to be rich, so you can help people whenever you like?'

Perhaps this is not the idea of wealth which appeals to the most of us. Certainly it did not seem to appeal to Miss Watson. She listened to Beth's recital with an unsmiling coldness that blighted the girl's enthusiasm as a frost blackens the flowers of summer.

'I really shouldn't have thought,' she observed, presently, 'that Mrs. Williams would have put you up to this.

Beth sat up straight and gasped: 'O she wouldn't! She never. I thought of it myself.'

'I should look on it as really sinful,' said Miss Watson, pressing her thin lips together, 'for a minister's wife to spend that amount of money on selfish pleasures when there's so much to be done in the Lord's vineyard. As for weddings, it's my opinion they're silly enough to start with, without repeating the folly. And then calling her their baby!' sniffed Miss Watson. 'The mother of four children. Ridiculous!'

Beth stumbled toward the door, blinded by angry tears, but Miss Watson's sharp voice pursued her. 'Sinful and silly both. That's what I think. You may tell Mrs. Williams I wouldn't give the value of a newly hatched chick for such a purpose.'

Beth went home and sat in a disconsolate huddle on the front piazza. Her throat ached with the sobs she choked down. 'I don't see why she had to be so cross,' she told herself. 'I wouldn't have minded if she'd said no nicely.'

Something purred at her elbow, and Beth turned to stroke her pet, Cornelius, but, instead, she jumped and screamed. A bunch of yellow down dropped from the cat's mouth to the piazza, struggled a little and then, propping itself up on two stem-like legs, peeped piteously. It was a chicken, a damp, frightened chicken, dizzy from its travels, perhaps, but quite unhurt.

Beth picked it up into her apron and ran to her mother, who held up her hands in astonishment.

'Now, where could he have stolen that from?' she said. 'Mrs. Mellen's, maybe. She's the only one I know of in this neighborhood who raises chickens.

But Mrs. Mellen disclaimed all owner. Mrs. Deacon Potts, to whom Beth went next, shook her head and said she guessed the chicken must have fallen from the sky, as no one around, as far as she knew, had that sort of fowls.

Beth had just returned home, and was telling all this to her mother, when Cornelius slipped through the fence and, marching up to his mistress, dropped something at her feet. Beth screamed again. 'Oh, mamma, mamma, look! He's got another.'

'And he'll get a good whipping, too,' said Mrs. Fuller, indignantly, starting in pursuit of Cornelius, who was under the piazza in a twinkling. Beth picked up the newcomer and examined it curiously. In every respect it was the counterpart of the first chicken, just as yellow, just as frightened, and absolutely uninjured.

It is a story hard to be believed, and yet it is an actual fact that three more times that same day did Cornelius start out on a foraging expedition, and three more times did he return carrying a chicken. When Beth awoke next morning another wail was peeping dismally in the wet grass of the front yard. Thus unexpectedly Beth was provided with a brood of six fine chickens, which, as Mrs. Deacon Potts said, seemed to have dropped from the sky. 'Coming just when I wanted to get some money for Mrs. Williams,' Beth told her mother, in awed tones; 'it makes me think of Elijah's ravens. It does, truly.'

In spite of the lack of maternal care, no chickens ever fared better than these six. They ate their numerous meals out of a blue china bowl, and at night were put to bed in a nest of soft rags. Beth spent considerable time calculating how much they would bring in the fall, how far that sum would go toward paying Mrs. Williams's fare home, and what means could be devised for raising the necessary remainder.

One day these dreams ended abruptly. Mrs. Fuller came home from the sewing circle looking distressed. 'I'm just upset,' she told Beth. 'You'll feel awfully, too, but the sooner you know it the better.'

'Why, what's the matter?' cried Beth, thinking of a dozen dreadful things.

Mrs. Fuller hastened to explain. 'At the circle to-day Miss Watson began to tell how she started out to raise chickens this spring, the first time for years. Somebody gave her a nest of extra fancy eggs, but only six of 'em hatched.'

'O!' quavered Beth.

'She said that one day, when they were about two weeks old, one of the neighbors came in and said she'd seen a big black cat running off with a chicken in its mouth. When they went out to look there was just one chicken left, and in the morning that was gone, too. I could scarcely hold my head up while she was talking,' sighed Mrs. Fuller in conclusion.

There was no help for it. Beth cried all the time she was packing her happy family into a covered basket, and when she reached Miss Watson's her eyes were unbecomingly red. Her task was all the harder because Miss Watson did not recognize these ungainly, pin-feathered chicks as the treasures she had lost. When she began to grasp the meaning of Beth's explanation, she actually turned pale and dropped into a rocking chair.

'Do you mean to tell me,' she asked, huskily, 'that your cat brought them to you without hurting them?'

'Yes'm. He did, truly,' said Beth, almost crying again, for she thought her word was being doubted. 'And I wanted some money for Mrs. Williams so much; I thought perhaps the Lord was using Cornelius just as he did Elijah's ravens.'

'Yes, yes. I don't wonder. I never thought,' said Miss Watson, rocking very fast, 'that I'd be taught my duty by a cat. A black cat, too,' she added, explosively, as if the color, were a strong obstacle.

Beth only stared, unable to follow the windings of her thoughts.

'Take those chickens home, child,' said Miss Watson. 'Raise them, and sell them for what they'll bring. I'll put enough with it to pay Mrs. Williams's fare back to that silly wedding. Now don't say a word,' she cried, sharply, as Beth's lips parted. 'If you want to thank anybody, thank Cornelius. A black cat, too,' said Miss Watson, shaking her head solemnly. 'It's surely enough to set a body to thinking if the Lord has to use such instruments to carry out his plans.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TOMMY'S PROJECT.

The nursery floor was covered o'er
With playthings very curious:
A shipwrecked bark was Noah's Ark,
And Noah looked quite furious.

Poor Shem and Ham fast in a Jam
Of tenpins were imprisoned;
While here and there and everywhere
Resplendent marbles glistened.

Small quadrupeds, some on their heads,
In helpless heaps were lying.
From off the track a jumping jack
To leap seemed vainly trying.

A turtle-dove that could not move
Was plaintive and dejected;
And one gray goose, with both wings loose
Looked sickly and neglected.

A curly dog, a grass-green frog—
Two paralytic creatures—
Abject they sat beside a cat
Which could not wash her features.

A hobby horse was there, of course;
A lilliputian leopard
Lay sound asleep beside some sheep
That had not fold or shepherd.

Tom tried in vain to entertain
Himself with all these treasures,
But tossed them by impatiently,
And longed for other pleasures.

A force of ten militia men
Before his mood retreated,
And rigid rows of army foes
Fell utterly defeated.

Fine tops that hum became hum-drum;
His acrobat performers
He watched awhile without a smile—
Their powers were gone as charmers.

Tramway and train, it was quite plain,
Made work that was unpleasant;
His every game seemed dull and tame,
And wearisome the present.

Awhile he'd play, then rush away
With eager look and serious;
Thus hours were spent in discontent,
Or in a quest mysterious.

Now in, now out, this friskabout
Was noticed to be going,
And peering round upon the ground,
As if for something growing.

An anxious look his features took,
As out and in he hurried;
His mother kind desired to find
By what care he was worried.

Down garden walk, with pleasant talk,
At length they strolled together;
Then Tom showed where he had with care
Set out a downy feather.

'Now you can see, mamma,' said he,
Into her fond eyes gazing,
'Why I don't play indoors to-day;
I'm 'gaged in chicken raising.'
—'Outlook.'

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'No, thank you,' said Saint Cecilia, 'I am very fond of music, but my ideal heaven is not of a church choir. I think it would be nearer my idea of paradise to walk with the Lord in His garden "in the cool of the day."'

'For fair and sweet would be the heavenly flowers, without care of planting, or fear of untimely frost—there will be no anxiety as to whether the roses are winter-killed, or insects destroyed them. No weeds there—or blight—nothing but peace and rest. A heaven where, "Everlasting spring abides, and never withering flowers."'

'I hope you do not think me lacking in religious fervor,' she said, weakly, 'but to me, Nature, and Nature's works, are the best healer for sorrows, whether it be death, or the living sorrows that are more bitter than death.' So a garden seems to suggest resurrection and immortality. You remember, too, how Moses talked with God in the burning bush, of which Emerson wrote:

'What are they all in their high conceit,
When man in the bush with God may meet?'

After this, silence fell, for I did not reply; there are times when it seems best.

Going into the garden to-day, there were nearly six hundred tulips open at once to greet me, with their cups sunward, and I inwardly moralized to them. 'Could you not have waited, O, mine tulip, for your place in the procession of flowers? Why this haste? Why not let the earlier bulbs have their little day? Doubtless, like some people, you know you can outshine your neighbors, and certainly, if color will do it, you will succeed with all those rainbow tints.' Do I misjudge the motive? The joyous, warm spring air, and ground devoid of frost, no doubt, hastened the opening of these flowers, but happily the late tulips are as yet only a cluster of leaves that will be for later blooming. 'Elisabeth,' in her 'German Garden,' speaks of this flower as the 'embodiment of alert cheerfulness, and tidy grace,' and adds: 'Their faint delicate scent is refinement itself; and is there anything more charming than the way they hold up their little faces to the sun?'

Not so poetical, but equally characteristic was the comment of a Canadian charwoman this morning, when after four days' absence, she saw the tulips from the kitchen window: 'Begosh, Madame, me nevare see someting like dat, more prettie come le store in Morreal,' with which compliment, that must be heard to be appreciated, the tulips may well be content.

SOME IDEAS ON PRUNING.

The owner of a suburban garden called the other day, and made known his errand in this wise:

'Wife, said to write to the 'Witness' and ask your ideas about pruning our shrubs, but I thought I would just take a run up and see how you managed.'

'I am afraid,' I said, 'that you will find some imperfections here. Ours is not a case of wilful neglect, but simply that on a place like this, we have too many irons in the fire, and something must suffer. It is the essentials that come first, the "must be"—and the shrubs are often left to a more convenient season that never comes.'

'Well,' he said, 'I have a neighbor who got a man in during the winter, and had his shrubs trimmed and clipped till they look unnatural to me—and I wanted to know if that was your idea?'

'Why, no,' I answered, 'if they are cut as you say, it is the barbarous treatment of a shrub butcher. Of course, the result is plenty of leaves, but no flowers; if the shrubs are shaved into fantastic shapes. But, if, as you say, the shrubs in your garden are overgrown, you can cut back some of the branches to half their length, and remove such as are sickly, and can be easily spared. Of course, you cut out all dead wood and branches that cross each other, or that are undesirable. In taking out dead wood it should be cut close to the standing eye, for all left above is sure to decay, and nothing looks worse than a stump that tells of careless pruning. Spireas, Forsythias, and Lilacs, should be pruned after blooming, while the hardy Hydrangea and Altheas during the winter or early spring. See how badly my lilacs have been managed,' I said, pointing to some tall bushes. 'Though we gave away quantities of the flowers, there is still seed that should have been clipped off before maturing—but the time never came to attend to it. Our shrubs are true Mohammedans, for they always have their faces toward the East, being open that way, and the prevailing wind from the west.' I hinted to this inquirer that I hoped he would not criticise too severely our deficiencies, and he went away apparently satisfied, man-like, enjoying the satisfaction of proving that his way was right.'

SOWING, OR SODDING, FOR GRASS.

'Amateur' wishes information as to which is the best method of obtaining a good grass. Sowing with good reliable seed, makes the best strong grass, as at this season of the year, the weather becomes too warm for sods to take well, though often this method is preferred for quickly making a green spot. As soon as the land is spaded and raked, make it very even, and spread over it some well rotted manure, that need only be raked in. Then, if you can roll the ground so as to make it very firm, it will be all the better, and leave it so firm that you cannot see the footprints.

If the ground is left loose, it will admit air, and wither the grass roots. My advice at this juncture would be to wait for the prospect of a rainy day; then sow the lawn grass mixture evenly over the ground and rake it in, rolling again to press the seed firmly, so that when the rootlets start they will have a hold of the ground by close contact, and resist drought.

The chief trouble often is with seed, for, in spite of every precaution, small weed seeds will be found. Buy the best; it is cheapest in the end; and if plantains appear, they can be easily eradicated the first year, by cutting out with a knife, before they in turn go to seed, to spread over the lawn. This work should be done at once, as this season is advancing rapidly.

CURRANT BUSHES FOR FENCE.

D.L. wishes something useful to train along a board fence and we suggest currant bushes. The garden being reported small much space can be saved by this method and good crops of fine fruit secured if the bushes are well fertilized and mulched. The latter is necessary as the hot sun on the ground near the roots will cause failure if left exposed. Fasten the branches to the fence and only remove such as must be cut out when pruning. Fay's prolific is a large red currant and its long straggling branches would cover a fence in a short time if trained by this method.

FLOWERS FOR A BOUTONNIERE.

'Flower Lover' wishes to know what flowers to grow that will be suitable for using as button-hole bouquets. Ans.—Pansies, carnations, mignonette and tea roses are always suitable, also Heliotrope and the pelargonium. Some people like sweet peas with a backing of geranium leaf, but the odor is rather strong. The English daisy with a bit of Forget-me-not, is very pretty, but of them all nothing can surpass the pansy with its rich and varied coloring, and its quality of keeping fresh, and also of blossoming early and late. With a tea rose a bit of smilax, or of the fine leaved geraniums, will make a contrasting green.

QUALITY IN YELLOW RASPBERRIES.

'Old Fogy' writes that the new raspberry 'Golden Queen' has not the rich vinous flavor of the old Brinkle's orange and does not understand why the latter has been banished in favor of the new variety. Ans.—The statement is perfectly right, for the Brinkles had a sweetness that was not cloying, but improved by its vinous juice. But the 'Golden Queen' lays claim to greater hardiness and better marketing qualities, the older variety being too soft to bear transportation. Long ago when a few of them were taken to Montreal market they had to be on flat trays, and even then were not always a success. But for home use there is not any raspberry to equal the Brinkle's orange.

CALYCANTHUS.

E.M.—The leaves enclosed are those of the above named shrub, which is not hardy here unless very carefully protected. The flowers have an aromatic fragrance. The plants are natives of North America and of Japan, and the bark of the Carolina allspice, sweet-scented, or strawberry shrub as it is sometimes called, is used as a substitute for cinnamon. There are only two known genera, the Calycanthus of America and the Chimonanthus of Japan, the two containing six species. It is really more odd than pretty when growing, and yet valuable as a variety.

BOUGAINVILLEA FOR WINTER FLOWERING.

'Another Amateur' asks what is best to be done to a small Bougainvillea in order to have it a success next winter. Ans.—Providing the plant is healthy place in a six-inch pot of rich fibrous loam and sand, with a fifth part of rotted manure. When leading shoots develop pinch them out in order to encourage a bushy form. Towards midsummer shift the plants into a 9-inch pot if the growth warrants the change, and in this matter use your judgment. Place stakes in the pot on which to train the branches in an upright position for if allowed to hang over they will make growth rather than develop flowers.

Water and syringe freely while growing and keep in a sunny position. These plants like plenty of heat and the temperature at night should not fall below 50 deg. They are natives of a warm climate and in Cuba and Bermuda climb to the tops of the trees. When buds appear the pots may be removed to a cooler position, as by doing so the flowers develop better, and last longer. After blooming the plants should be partially dried off, only giving enough water to keep them alive. Then take out of the pot, soak the roots and give more room if required. Cut out weakly branches, and apply a liquid fertilizer. It must always be remembered that these plants require heat and a temperature of from sixty to eighty degrees suits them best, except when coming into bloom.

PHYLLOCACTUS.

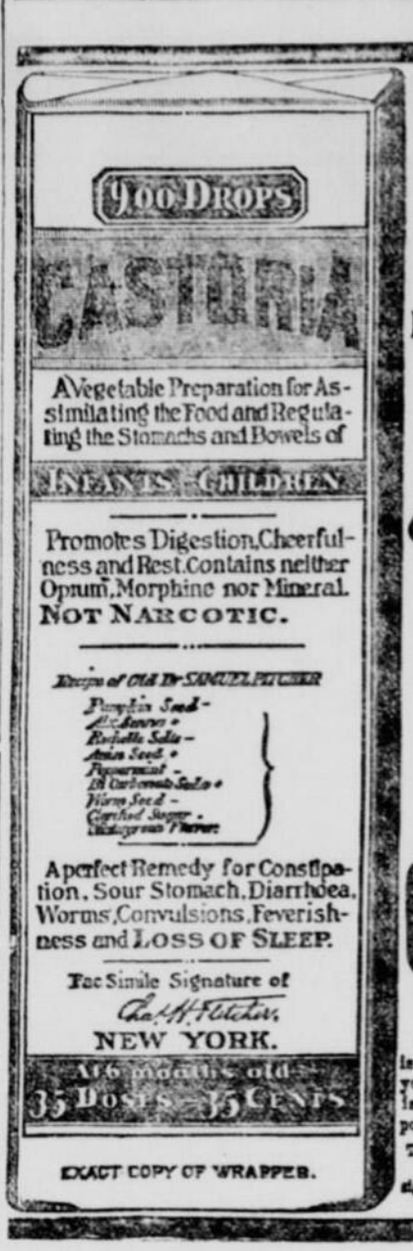
R.G. has a plant that answers to the above name by the description given. It is treated like any other cactus and needs the wet and dry season as suited to its natural conditions. These plants bear neglect better than anything else, but repay good treatment. As to the length of time it must be cultivated before blooming, that all depends on its surroundings. If favorable conditions, a young plant should bloom when two years old, but the flowers are always on the mature leaves and not upon the new growth.

GIRLS' AND BOYS' QUESTION BOX.

'Aster' asks if it is too late to sow seed of this flower, to be late blooming, as last year they were all dry by the middle of September. Ans.—Sow any time from April until June, but for the later blooming it will be satisfactory any time the first half of this month. If in a favorable situation they ought to last till frost comes.

Elsa—The leaves you send are the moneywort—it is a running vine with yellow flowers, that carpets the ground wherever it becomes established and is useful because hardy and bright.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

WITH THE GUNS.

Lieutenant Morrison, whose saving of the guns in the battle of Belfast is one of the feats to be remembered to the credit of the Canadian artillery, has published in book form the letters he wrote from the front, formerly printed in the Ottawa 'Citizen' and Hamilton 'Spectator.' 'With the Guns in South Africa' (Spectator Printing Co., Hamilton) gives realistic accounts of the life in camp, which will be of very general interest. We can quote only a few of the vivid descriptions in which the book abounds. In one place the difficulties of a long march on short rations are referred to.

It was a gay life, but the Canadian boys never grumbled even when they marched at 4.30 in the morning and had only half a hard tack till six o'clock at night, and were so hungry that the mess orderlies dared not go down into the lines with the camp kettles among the hollow-eyed men lying about the guns, unless a sergeant accompanied them, to put the restraint of discipline on the demands of hunger. How many people at home have ever seen a really hungry crowd of men—not merely men with sharpened appetites, but absolutely lean and hunger-driven by continuous shortness of food? Even then the saving humor of the Canadian does not desert him. 'Come this way, people!' yells a lanky, wan-faced lad, in imitation of the circus man's drawl, 'the an-i-miles are now about to be fed.'

The following describes the funeral of Messrs. Spence and Radcliffe, who were shot down by Boers in khaki while scouting:

The bodies of the two Canadians were handled gently into the grave, and a trooper jumped down and arranged them. Then Lieut.-Col. Lessard called the parade to attention, and as no chaplain was available (where are all our chaplains these months past?) Mr. Best, the young Y.M.C.A. representative, recited a few scripture texts, led the singing of two verses of 'Rock of Ages cleft for me,' and said a short prayer. Best was not spectacularly impressive, arrayed as he was in an old, worn khaki suit, boots, spurs, and a pony hat, but what he said and the way he said it was impressive. The troops leaned on their rifles and listened to him intently. One lad, probably a former chum of one of the bundles in blankets stepped aside from the ranks and sat down abruptly in the grass. When Mr. Best had concluded he took up a handful of the red fresh earth, and threw it into the grave, repeating the usual formula. The sun sank behind the hill and the bugle sang the slow, sweet notes of the 'last post.' Then there was an embarrassing pause, and we all seemed to be wondering whether all had been done to make the burial really legal, when a hard-faced little trumpeter stepped out of the ranks, advanced to the grave, and, turning to his colonel, saluted with automatic precision. Producing a little dirty, frayed Union Jack, such as you see children playing with on the streets at home, he looked about, undecided, stuck it in the top of the mound of new earth, saluted again, and marched stiffly back to the ranks. It has become so unfashionable of late years to be sentimental about the 'old flag,' that the silence became painfully embarrassing. . . . A Boer baby, frightened by the silence, began to cry in its mother's arms. A gruff order was given, a squad stepped briskly forward and rapidly filled up the grave, and we marched over to supper.

The different styles of fighting characteristics of the different nationalities are commented on here and there. The following speaks of some intelligent Boers. Lieut. Morrison says that those Boers who speak English speak it well and precisely, with no infusion of slang.

I have seen every variety of mounted troops out here—regular cavalry, mounted infantry, regular and irregular, and none of them are in it with the 'Canydians' for the sort of work to be done. Their outpost work is the best I have seen by long odds, for the simple reason that they know how to keep under cover. So far, all the British soldier has learned in this war is to keep under cover when he is being fired at. When not being fired at he chooses for preference a conspicuous position on the sky line, or a hill-top, and the Boers know just exactly where he is and how many of him there are. The Canadians keep under cover all the time, taking up their positions before daylight, and the Boers never know where they will stumble on them, or how many will be there. The value of this was shown the other morning when they attempted to cut the railway near here. A body of Boers attacked the main body at Nooitgedacht, while fifty galloped off to a flank to get round and blow up the rails. There was one man posted in some rocks over on the flank, and when he saw the fifty going past him, instead of running to his horse, which was also under cover, and making off, he opened as rapid a fire as possible on the enemy. Taken by surprise and thinking they had stumbled into another position, the fifty Boers wheeled round and rode off as hard as they could go, abandoning their object.

I was speaking to some of Botha's men who fought in all the battles down Natal way. They were particularly intelligent men, and they bore the strongest possible testimony to the bravery of the British soldiers, especially the infantry; but they spoke with regret, rather than admiration of the manner in which they threw away their lives. 'They would come walking toward us when they were ordered to advance against a position we held,' said a keen-looking chap with gold eye-glasses, 'and we just shot them down as quick as we could load and fire. It was like a battue. We often spoke among ourselves how sorry we were to kill brave men like that, but what could we do? We always shot the officers in preference to the men. They were brave, too, but foolish. Why did they bring their men up like that?'

'It is now a matter of regret with the imperial authorities,' says Mr. Morrison, 'that the Royal Canadian Artillery did not get in earlier in the war.' The Canadians were quick in opening fire because they could judge distances readily, and their management of horses was also superior. An opinion is expressed that the finest work would be done in another war by Canadian troops brigaded together, instead of with the less adaptable troops from the Old Country. However, the author adds:

There is just the least chance possible that Canadian and other colonial troops may become affected with that baleful disease known as swelled head as a result of their services in this war. Colonial troops out here chum together more or less and discuss matters, and gradually get it into their heads that they are the salt of the empire. This 'esprit' of the colonies is all right, but they should not forget that it is the magnificent organization of the British army that made their good work possible. That complicated system of red tape which many inveigh against as useless placed them in their positions at the front under competent corps commanders, fed and clothed and maintained them in good fighting trim, or carefully looked after them when sick or wounded. Relieved of all anxiety on these important points, all the colonials had to do was—fight. It is a fine thing to realize that the old, staid conservative central army system of the empire is the complement of the young, dashing, enterprising youth of the daughter nations. One did its all-important work surely, steadily, without ostentation, but with the accuracy of the stellar system; the other ate its bully beef and biscuit every morning and went out to fight with all the gay thoughtlessness of the young blood, perhaps scoffing at the red tape, a broken strand of which might have paralyzed all their gallant efforts. This is a view of the co-operation of the forces of the empire, which, I think, should never be lost sight of.

Illustrated, with photo-engravings, and sketches by the author. Price $1.25.

A CANADIAN NOVEL.

'A Daughter of Patricians,' by Mr. Clifford Smith, of Montreal (London: T. Fisher Unwin), finds its motif in a matter of passing interest; its plot turns upon the marriage of a Roman Catholic couple by a Protestant minister, and the subsequent public announcement by the curé of the parish that the ceremony was valueless, in consequence of which announcement the bride becomes insane. A characteristic of the book which will render it specially interesting to tourists is the description of the pilgrimages to Ste. Anne de Beaupré with illustrations of the old church, the new church, the Santa Scala and the relinquished crutches. The story is interesting throughout and the casual reader will probably not criticise too severely the points in which the author's acquaintance with French-Canadian manners and ecclesiastical customs is at fault. The story opens with a description of midnight mass in Notre Dame, as witnessed by the heroine from which we quote the following paragraph:

Before her was a sea of upturned faces fixed on the great orchestra and choir high up in organ loft, where towered an organ of colossal dimensions. A thousand gleaming candles, mingled with a multitude of subdued electric lights, dazzled her eyes and brought out with startling vividness the brilliant colors on the artistically frescoed walls, on the solemn imposing pillars supporting tiers of vast galleries, on the beautiful resonant dome, on the numerous figured saints, on carven niche and tall pinnacle.

* * * * *

Presently a burst of melody from the organ loft, blending with the answering voices of the priests who were gathering about the altar, announced the commencement of the impressive ceremony and attracted her attention. Never before had she witnessed such a scene of stately pomp and grandeur as now ensued—the pomp of princes could not have surpassed it. On the dais, fronting the gleaming apse, with his back turned to the multitude, was a prince of the church, the Canadian cardinal, clad in vestures of the richest texture and the most gorgeous hues; directly behind him came four boys, carrying the long princely train which hung majestically from his shoulders; following them were numerous acolytes, bearing candles of unwonted size, swinging golden censers, and carrying, in upraised hands, the holy sacrament; while, finally, behind them again, came officiating dignitaries of the church, also clad in varying garments of beautiful design and varying shades.

The multitude of faces peering at this scene from the densely packed galleries, the quaint clothing in which many of the habitants were clad, the chanting voices of the priests, mingled with the feeling of strangeness at witnessing such a scene in the early watches of the morning, transported the imagination back to mediaeval times, when in the dark background of such impressive scenes often loomed the grim spectre of the Inquisition.

The book is issued in Canada by the Publishers' Syndicate, Toronto. Cloth, $1.25; paper, 75 cents. It is said that Mr. Unwin, the London publisher, is arranging for its dramatization.

POEMS.

'Poems by a Business Man' (W. Tyrell & Co., Toronto), is a tiny volume of pleasant verse. The author, who gives his initials only, A. E. R., touches on a variety of subjects, grave and cheerful, with imagination and propriety. The following is parrt of his sonnet to William Wilfred Campbell:—

The sacred thoughts of one true poet will save
His fellows from the taint of sordid gain,
Which they so madly follow to the grave,
The golden shadow with its ugly stain.
Called greed; but when the poet his message sings,
The shadow melts before eternal things.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

The 'Canadian Magazine' has much of interest. Prof. Le Rosignol treats of the importance of the 'Study of Economics in High Schools.' Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick presents the needs of lumbering and mining camps and makes some suggestions. Thirty-five percent of the men, he thinks, are too ignorant to make use of the travelling libraries now being supplied and they should be taught to read and write. If the government cannot take this up he sees no reason why energetic teachers should not go to the camps and conduct evening classes, earning twenty dollars a month and board. As for surgical needs, he thinks, that it would partially solve the problems if medical councils were to give students the option of spending the fifth year of their course in the camps. It would be, he says, a godsend to the woodmen and miners and the students would have an invaluable experience and a chance of earning a little money. Two new serials are commenced in this number and Mr. Clifford Smith tells a weird legend of Gaspé. Miss Agnes Maule Machar writes a sketch of the life of the Rev. J. A. Allen, of Alvington, Kingston, the father of Grant Allen, and Miss Joanna Wood gives an appreciation of Algernon Charles Swinburne. Both these articles are illustrated and it is interesting to observe the contrast between the portraits of the fathers, both very fine looking old men, of healthy, sane and noble mien, and the portraits of the literary geniuses, their sons.

In the May 'Scribner' Mr. James Clarence Hyde tells of the quaint French settlement at St. Pierre Miquelon. He says:

My first impressions of St. Pierre are pleasing. There are no lofty buildings to try the eyes; no street cars; no sidewalks; few horses, no hotels, as we understand them; no daily newspapers, no theatres—nothing that in the least suggests the States, except the electric lights. There are long, narrow, hilly streets, lined with low slanting-roofed houses; there are little rough carts, drawn by dogs, driven by natives in Basque caps, blouses and sabots; there are heavy ox-teams with picturesque villagers prodding them on—they must be villagers, for there are no farms and hence no farmers—there are black-gowned, shovel-hatted priests, and there are the cod fishermen in their jerseys and big boots. It seems like a bit of stageland.

'Frank Leslie's Monthly' for May gives a new story about Edison's energy and industry:

A story will serve to throw new light upon Edison's character. At one time there was great fear in the scientific world that the deposits of platinum were about to become extinct. Edison thereupon organized a correspondence bureau, and sent letters to every American Consul upon the globe, to British Consuls in ports where the United States had no representative, and to scientific men in every land. The letter gave a clear statement respecting the metal how and where it was found and might be found, how it could be identified and treated, and much other information. In each letter were enclosed samples of platinum as found in the various rock beds. This may seem to be a small undertaking, but when it is remembered that the letters were sent off by the thousands, that the postage was ten cents to each letter, and that the pieces of platinum enclosed were almost as valuable as metallic gold, the cost of the achievement is readily seen. While he did not succeed in greatly increasing the output of platinum, he set at rest all fear of its extinction, and thus earned the gratitude of every scientific investigator.

A new independent medical weekly, called 'American Medicine,' is edited by Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia. In a recent number it says:

Home study for school children has most wisely, as we believe, been prohibited by the legislature of California. To test the wisdom of the prohibition, experiments were conducted in three San Francisco schools, and in all cases the teachers were satisfied that the work of the no-home-study classes and their percentages were equal or superior to that of the classes in which home-study was kept up. Improved deportment was also noticed. Upon the celebration of the conclusion of her fiftieth year as a teacher in the Philadelphia public schools, Miss Anna Lyle said that nowadays 'we have too many studies, and give too much attention to the higher branches.' Is there any physician who has not, almost daily, little patients brought to him whose health has been injured or positively broken by school-studies and overpressure? We do not say it is the teacher's fault, and somtimes it is not directly due to the great grinding system, but to be charged to parental pride or to the pupil's ambition. But it is at least all permitted or made possible by the school system. Before all other things the health of the child and his normal physical development is to be assured. All education that forgets that is false education, and there can be little doubt that our pedagogues have often come far too near to forgetting it.

'Ainslee's Magazine' has the following double quatrain by Edwin L. Sabin:

'All trembling is the meadow;
All crimson is the rill.
The dead lie in the valley;
The dead lie on the hill.
And one side is the victor,
The other side has lost—
The women of two peoples
Are counting up the cost.'

'The Dalhousie Gazette' for April is entirely devoted to recalling incidents in the life of the late Prof. Charles Macdonald, M.A. He was a Scotchman who had been appointed professor of mathematics in Dalhousie College in 1863. From that time until his death last March he discharged the duties of his post with enthusiasm and success.

'The Dalhousie Gazette,' Halifax, price 25 cents.)

There is no method more serviceable of promoting a world-wide interest in a city than the circulation of an effective souvenir. It is possible to make pictures too large or to make the book in which they are published into mere lumber by using it as a means of private advertising and by pandering to personal vanity. Boards of Trade have issued or sanctioned the issuance of large and cumbrous books, chiefly advertisements, which the receivers allow about their offices for a while and then dispose of as rubbish. Mr. Clark's souvenir volume of Montreal half-tones is in excellent taste in these respects, confining itself to a limited number of characteristic scenes, with a few eloquent words by Dr. Drummond under each, and a suggestive historical sketch of two pages by the same admirable writer.

CARDS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Those who are interested in tract distribution or in scattering cards with evangelistic messages will find a very desirable little card in considerable variety by sending to the Crown Publishing Company, New Haven, Conn. They are published at a dollar a thousand and any profit is given to missions.

[For the 'Witness.'

TO AN EMPTY WHISKEY FLASK.

In fancy, I can see a smirk
O'erspread that face of thine,
Thou arch-deceiving polished fiend,
Decked out in guise so fine.

And there upon thy painted side
I see thou'rt labelled 'Pure'—
Must suffering humanity
Such mockery long endure?

How long must women's tears be shed
And hungry children moan
And agonizing prayers be said
By cause of thee alone?

How long must drunkards reel our streets
And fall beside the way
And mothers tremble for their boys
Led on by thee, astray?

And, oh! the name of 'Purity'—
To put it to such use—
Is adding deep to injury
By such a vile abuse.

'Pure Poison' should be printed there
In letters bold and clear;
Thou poison'st all things that are pure
And all that we hold dear.

Whoever sold and sent thee forth
To blast, and to destroy,
Will reap some day his own reward
It may not bring him joy.

But, oh! I pray, that ne'er again
Wilt thou one soul betray;
Thy empty shell no tale can tell
Whom thou did'st lead astray.

FRANCES.

'World Wide' is an effort to select from foreign journals and magazines many articles which are of intense interest to Canadians, but which heretofore have too often been lost in the great sea of current literature before they reached Canada. 'World Wide' is a sixteen-page weekly, published at seventy-five cents per annum, by John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

N.B.—For 50 cents it will be sent regularly to Jan. 1st, 1902.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLE IN THE LUNGS

There are thousands of men and women, as well as ever, with holes in their lungs: consumption stopped.

What did it?

Some change in way of life and Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

A hole in the lungs, once healed, is no worse than a too-tight waist or waistcoat. Take the emulsion and give it a chance to heal the wound.

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

CADBURY'S
COCOA,
ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST.
NO CHEMICALS USED.
Wholesale Agents for Canada,
Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal.

EWING'S ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE NOW READY — FREE. Send For One.

We have acquired the business of the W Evans Seed Co'y., established by the late W. Evans in 1855, and solicit a continuance of the trade of the late firm, at our address. Headquarters for choice recleaned Lower Canada Timothy, and best strains of Farm Root Seeds, Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

William Ewing & Co.,
142 McGill Street, Montreal.

IF YOU WANT CHOICE RE-CLEANED
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED



Write for Samples to
GEORGE KEITH,
Seed Merchant,
Established 1866. TORONTO.
Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds sent on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



"What we have we'll hold"

As every man who has purchased Page Fencing knows he has the best Fence on the market.

"What we hav'nt we're after"

and if you are in the market for fencing we would like to have you consider the merits of the "Page" Fence. Coiled Wire, made in our own Wire Mill, woven by ourselves. Shipped already to put up.

The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.)
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE SEQUEL.

'I have written an article on "How to Live on $2.50 a Week,"' he explained to the editor. 'Well,' said the editor, 'you had better write the sequel to it.' 'I do not understand.' 'Why, "How to Get the Two-Fifty." '—Baltimore 'American.'

Suffer No More.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take, and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

Johnny—'Doesn't Uncle Henry like plum pudding?'

Mamma—'Yes; but the doctor won't let him eat it.'

Johnny—'If I was as big as him, I'd like to see any doctor keep me from eating it!'

A Recognized Regulator.—To bring the digestive organs into symmetrical working is the aim of physicians when they find a patient suffering from stomachic irregularities, and for this purpose they can prescribe nothing better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will be found a pleasant medicine of surprising virtue in bringing the refractory organs into subjection, and restoring them to normal action, in which condition only can they perform their duties properly.

CHANGED HER MIND.

Lady Visitor—'Well, Maisie, I have come after that new baby; you know you told me last week that you didn't want it, and that I could take it home.' Maisie—'Well, you can't have it. I want it myself now; but I'll get you a piece of paper and you can cut a pattern.'—'Leslie's Weekly.'

Cannot Be Beat.—Mr. D. Steinbach, Zurich, writes: 'I have used Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil in my family for a number of years, and I can safely say that it cannot be beat for the cure of croup, fresh cuts and sprains. My little boy has had attacks of croup several times, and one dose of Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil was sufficient for a perfect cure. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a family medicine, and I would not be without a bottle in my house.'

'I overheard that man who calls on you say something about betting, Bridget. I hope he doesn't frequent pool-rooms.'

'Sure, ma'am, he doesn't know there's such a place in New York. He's a policeman, ma'am.'—'Yonkers Statesman.'

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain, or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Inexperienced Rider—'What! you wish me to pay in advance? Are you afraid I sha'n't come back with the horse?'

Proprietor of Livery Stable—'Ahem; it is just possible the horse may come without you.'

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Sue—Sam mus' hab money to weah sich clothes.

Dinah—How kin he hab money an' weah sich clothes?—'Puck.'

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

'Mamma, what would you do if that big vase in the parlor should get broken?' said Tommy. 'I should spank whoever did it,' said Mrs. Banks, gazing severely at her little son. 'Well, then, you'd better begin to get up your muscle,' said Tommy, gleefully, 'cos papa's broken it.'—'Harper's Bazar.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S STORY

Interview with Mr. J. H. Ireland one of the Old Time Knights of the Grip.

His Plight on a Recent Occasion in the Maritime Provinces—How Dodd's Kidney Pills Came to His Help—High Words of Praise for that Remedy.

Toronto, May 17.—(Special)—Mr. J. H. Ireland, the well-known traveller for hats and caps, left for the Maritime Provinces one day last week. Handily packed in Mr. Ireland's private grip was a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the medicine famous throughout Canada as a specific for all troubles of the kidneys. When asked about his experience with this remedy Mr. Ireland grew quite enthusiastic.

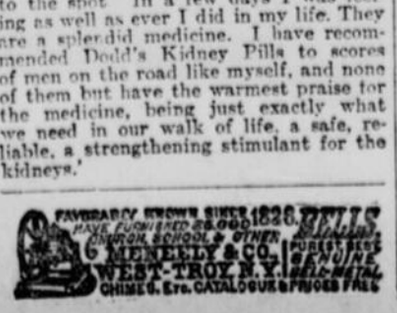
'I never go out on a trip of any length without a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills,' he asserted.

'Are you afflicted with Kidney Trouble a great deal, then?' Mr. Ireland was asked.

'Not a great deal now, no,' replied Mr. Ireland, 'I take Dodd's Kidney Pills more as a preventive than anything else. But in the winter of ninety-eight I was, I can tell you. I was down in Nova Scotia when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I don't know whether it was the water down there, the climate, riding so much in the train, or what, but certainly my kidneys were on the point of a complete breakdown. Backache! It was one continual misery. It spoiled my business, broke my rest and wore me down until the life was taken right out of me.'

'And you used Dodd's Kidney Pills?'

'I used the only remedy I knew of that was a specific for the kidneys,' answered Mr. Ireland. 'The first dose of Dodd's Kidney Pills seemed to go right to the spot. In a few days I was feeling as well as ever I did in my life. They are a splendid medicine. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to scores of men on the road like myself, and none of them but have the warmest praise for the medicine, being just exactly what we need in our walk of life, a safe, reliable, a strengthening stimulant for the kidneys.'



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

Sympathetic Citizen—'Is he fatally wounded, do you think, constable?'

Policeman—'Two av the wounds is fatal, sor, but the third is not, an' if we can lave him rest quiet for a while, I think he wud come round all right.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Boys' Page.

The Picture Competition.

PRIZES WON BY ARTHUR HYNES AND L. CHIPMAN.

A little over a month ago we opened a picture competition for boys and girls aged seventeen or under. We showed a picture representing a boy running away at full speed, but with part of the picture a blank. Competitors were requested to fill in this blank space with what they thought the boy was running away from. Prizes of a Rodgers penknife or a book, as preferred, were offered to the senders of the most ingenious and comical picture.



Arthur Hynes, Renfrew, Ont., aged 14. Prize-winner.



L. H. K. Chipman, Montreal, aged 14. Prize-winner.

We have seldom had so many entries in any drawing competition as in the present one, but, curiously enough, the number of really good drawings received has been fewer. This fact may be in part accounted for by the difficulty of representing in the limited space at disposal the boy's pursuer as going in the same direction as the boy.

The two best pictures received were from Arthur Hynes, Renfrew, Ont., aged 14, and L. H. K. Chipman, Dorchester street, Montreal, aged 14, and these competitors, therefore, each win a prize.

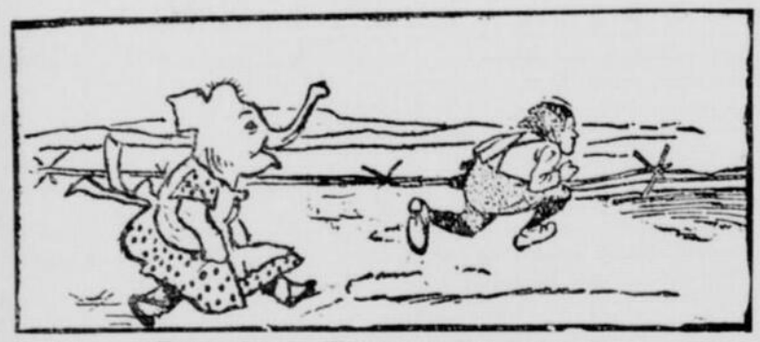
The drawing sent by Hynes was rather the better picture, the details of stinging insects, with the prompt abandonment of scythe, rake and hat, cleverly representing an incident of the haymaking season. Chipman's picture probably represents an irate gardener in hot chase after a thieving youngster. The expression on the man's face is very well managed.

From the remaining pictures the nine next best are reproduced in our columns.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Creditable efforts but not of sufficient merit to be reproduced were made by the following:

A. B. Church, Florence Cardwell, Mabel Delgatty, Maxwell Robertson, Douglas Gardner, Ethel Greig, D. C. Matheson, Edith J. Hunter, Otto Brown, Archie Young, Muriel Parkes, Nellie McIntosh, H. Percy Sullivan, Ruth Harvey, Stanley Hyman, C. McArthur, W. Eversden, Florence Hunter, Leslie McDougald, Julia Wallace, John W. Hackett, Basil Hackett, Addie Hiltz, A. C. Dewey, E. Murdock, H. Nelson, Robert Hunter, Howard Visser, Harry Vipond, G. Robertson, Fred. Giddings, Ralph Kelly, M. R. Robertson, Walter Legge, Gladys Baker, Edna McKillican, Gordon McKillican, Fred. Rawdon, M. G. Cochrane, W. Elliott, Allen MacIntosh, Roy Brownell, Jas. McKay, Howard Stevens, John Locke, Horace Lyster, Violet Bickell, G. Lumsden, L. Wardrope, Walter Jackson, Blanche Dey, Alfred Windsor, Russell Hughes, Chas. Adsett, Annie Martin, James Haverson, Eva Gewanlock, Allan Fulton, May Parsons, Nellie Scott, F. E. Tadgell, H. R. Ward, Chas. Doughty, Harriet Barclay, Fred. Jenkins, Alwilda Duncan, Willie Willis, Harry Burrell, Jack Masson, Ernest Byers, Roy Burpee, W. G. Self, John Gleason, R. A. Garvie, Edna Lamb, Bessie McDonald, Bessie Bigney, Anna Adams, Eddie Baker, J. McNeish, Angus Wallace, Willie Irwin, Gordon Simpson, Victor Simpson, Allan Crawford, T. A. Cavers, K. Reynolds, Norman Stocks, Willie Camus, Callie Morton, A. Mackenzie, Wm. Naismith, Pearl Lockerby, Archie McCrae, Norma Connor, Bruce Nelson, Lettie Crouch, Bella Blair, John McLeod, Edward Lawson, C. Waller, Minnie Scott, Geo. Anderson, Lincoln Seafe, M. G. Russell, John Donnelly, Mark Drysdale, Bowen Allsebrook, John Matheson, Susie Scott, Frankella Peppard, Lewis Miner, W. M. Sellens, Rena Dunham, Fannie Orr, Maud Jose, George Metcalfe, Harry Fisher, Ernest Walker, L. Dickie, Anna Ross, Mabel Gilhuly, Ella Whyte, Olive King, Roy Jackson, Ella McWhinnie, Nellie Cairns, John Scott, Jennie Wilson, Jas. Whyte, J. Arthur McClelland, Flora Ladd, Bella Bligh, Laurence Archibald, Agnes Young, A. H. McMillan, Harvey Elliott, Ralph Clark, Ronald Hyland, N. F. Flock, Bert. Mackenzie, Willie Blackman, Lenny Leeman, M. McLennan, A. Mackay, S. W. Taylor, Annie Murray, P. McGeachie, J. Ferguson, N. Peebles, G. LaLond, Campbell Simpson, Robert Garvie, Chas. Cavers, Clarence Chard, Maud Cuddie, Ethel Mayes.



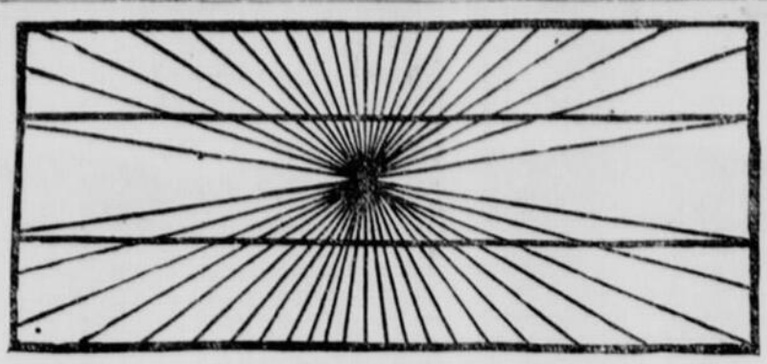
Everest Sawyer, Westmount, Que., aged 16.



Ina Fraser, Vernon, Ont., aged 8.



Herbert Cross, Vandecar, aged 14.



PUZZLING OPTICAL ILLUSION.

Here is a new and remarkable optical illusion. You would think to look at this diagram that the two heavy black lines were curved. As a matter of fact they are exactly parallel. This may be proved by holding them up edgewise to the eye.

The divergent lines which strike out from the centre are of course responsible for the trick. They lead the lines of vision astray and make you think that the two parallel lines are further apart at the centre than they are at the ends.

My Funniest Experience.

Readers of the Boys' Page, old and young, have for some time been very kindly sending us accounts of their worst experiences. But it is now time to turn from tragedy to comedy. To this end readers, especially the older ones, are invited to send us accounts of what they deem to have been the funniest event in their lives. People seem to differ in no one particular so much as in their conception of what is funny or humorous, but as a usual thing the man who can perceive nothing amusing in the everyday events of life is a being much to be pitied.

A little group of friends in Montreal got on this subject the other day. An old Irish gentleman, who was present, said that one of the incidents that tickled him most even to this day was one which happened when he was a young student at Trinity College, Dublin. There was then residing at the college an enthusiast in a certain sphere of knowledge, who spent much of his time in rushing around among the students and professors, trying to make them believe in his theory as containing the true key to human happiness and well-being. One afternoon he was speeding down a long and rather dark passage on his way to continue his harangue to some unfortunate professor. A man stood outside the professor's door, and in the gloom, the enthusiast thought it was the man he sought. 'Well, are you convinced that your only chance of happiness lies in adopting these views?' he said, in all seriousness, when a full, round, comfortable Irish brogue, said, 'Ah, sor, shure, Oime only the gas man.'

'The delightful humor lies in the implication, of course,' said the old Irishman, 'but there are many people who fail utterly to see anything funny in the incident.'

'One of my funniest experiences,' said another man, 'occurred to me last year. I was walking along St. Catherine street, when I thought I saw my friend George Smith, on the opposite sidewalk. I crossed over, and said, "Hello George, it's ages since I saw you."

'"Excuse me, I think you're making a mistake," said the individual, and I realized I had mistaken my man, so apologized and made myself scarce. Next day I was again on St. Catherine street, about the same hour of the day, when I saw George Smith looking into a store-window. I thought I would go and tell him of my odd mistake yesterday, and, as I approached him, I began, "Such a funny thing, George! I went up to a man yesterday, and greeted him as you"—then I stopped in confusion. The man before me was the very man I had accosted yesterday. He looked annoyed, and I apologized profusely and hurried away.'

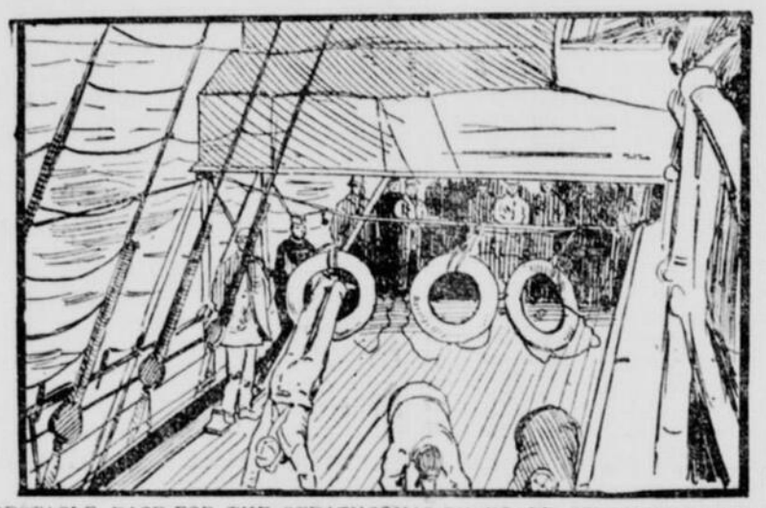
A PUG'S VACILLATION.

'One of the funniest sights I ever saw,' said a lady, 'was a scene, of which two dogs made the centre-piece. I was strolling along Union avenue when I noticed a dog enjoying a bone on the top of a flight of steps on the opposite side. Just then a lady walked by, followed by her little pug dog. I suppose the smell of the bone descended to the pug's nostrils, for he looked up, realized the situation, and flew up the steps, the lady meanwhile walking quietly onward, absorbed in her own thoughts. The dog in possession snarled viciously at the pug, who promptly cut down the steps again. But at the last step greed conquered his fear and he flew up again, drawing a little nearer this time. The other dog put the bone behind him and advanced. The pug descended like lightning. However, the saying, 'nothing try, nothing have,' evidently occurred to his mind, for he turned and bolted back to the attack. Again came the inhospitable reception, and again his courage failed. This time he went a few steps after his mistress, who was now fast drawing out of sight. But, oh! the attractions of a bone, even for a well-fed pug! They are irresistible, and the pug flew back and up the steps. Then down, then up, then down, the dog at the top showing no signs of abating his hostility. Finally the pug threw up his head, gave one agonized bark, and tore his hardest after his mistress. 'I never could have believed a dog capable of such ridiculous vacillation, and hitherto thought it was only poor human beings who showed this unenvibale trait.'

STRATHCONAS AFFORD FUN.

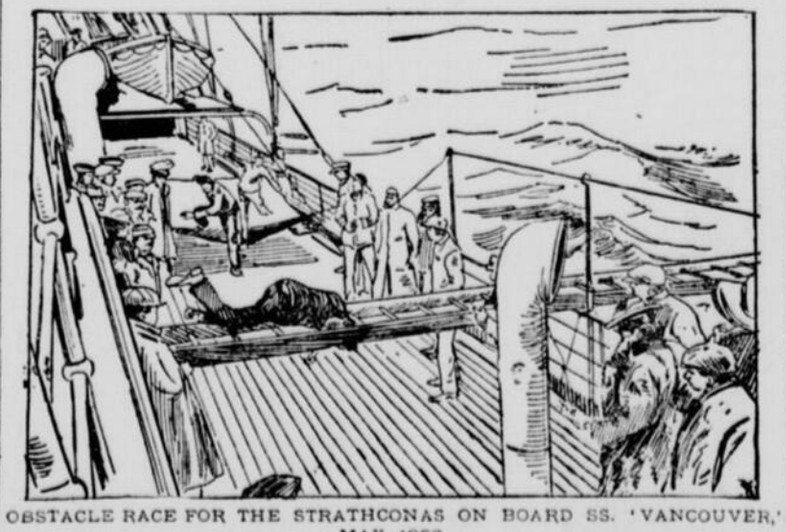
A young girl said one of the funniest sights she ever saw was when she was crossing to Liverpool last May on board the 'Vancouver.' There were a lot of Strathcona men on board, and towards the end of the voyage their commanding officer, Captain Adamson, assisted by some of the passengers, got up athletic sports for the men. One of the events was an obstacle race. Among the obstacles the men encountered as they rushed along the deck were swinging life buoys, through which they had to pass, and sails spread out parallel with the deck, and ladders placed athwart the deck about the height of the deck railings. The men had to clamber up through the rungs of the ladder and then down again in the same way. Several of the men stuck, and no more ridiculous sight can be imagined than to see the long, military-clad legs away up in the air, and the lithe bodies of the soldiers wriggling about somewhere near the deck, in frantic endeavors to get extricated before all chance of winning the race should be lost.

Another lady on board took two snapshots of the soldiers during this race, and though they give but a poor idea of the funny scene, they have been kindly lent for reproduction in the Boys' Page.



OBSTACLE RACE FOR THE STRATHCONAS ON BOARD SS. 'VANCOUVER,' MAY 1900.

From a snapshot by Miss L. N. Evans, of Montreal.



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[Letters relating original funny experiences are invited from the older readers, as well as from the younger ones. They should be addressed to the Editor of the Boys' Page.]

Puzzles.

THE OVAL PROBLEM.

Given a sheet of drawing paper and a pair of ordinary compasses.

Required, without any other aid, to describe an oval on the paper.

THE CLERK'S PUZZLE.

A clerk, dividing a piece of cloth into yard lengths, found that he had cut off one yard per second. The piece of cloth was sixty yards in length. How long did it take him to cut up the whole?

THE SHEPHERD AND HIS SHEEP.

A shepherd was asked how many sheep he had in his flock. He replied that he could not say, but he knew if he counted them by twos, by threes, by fours, by fives or by sixes there was always one over; but if he counted them by sevens, there was none over.

What is the smallest number which will answer the above conditions?

RIDDLE.

I'm not employed by Uncle Sam,
And yet I carry mail.
I'm swift as many a telegram;
I'm seldom known to fail
Around and 'round, then straight I go,
The shortest route I always know.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

THE BRIDGE OF CONNECTION.

We told of three boys whose houses were situated in a triangle, and who wished to make a bridge of connection from the bay-window of each house, but had only as material three planks, none



of which are long enough to reach from window to window. They can, however, construct the bridge by arranging the planks in the manner shown in the picture. Let the small black semi-circles represent the part of the bay-windows which supports the planks.

ENCLOSED CARRIAGES.

S-car-s, s-wain-s, s-cab-s.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

A
A L L
B E L O W
A L L O W E D
M O W E R
E E L
D

A LITTLE MISCALCULATION.

A market-woman bought 120 apples at four a penny, and the same number of another sort at six a penny; but finding that they were beginning to spoil, determined to sell them off at cost-price. To save trouble, she mixed them together and sold them at ten for twopence, expecting to just get her money back again. But when all were sold, she found, to her surprise, that she had lost twopence over the transaction.

How did this happen?

Solution: By the time she has sold 20 lots at 10 for twopence (four of the one kind and six of the other), the 120 cheaper apples are exhausted, while she has only sold 80 of the dearer. So far, she has neither gained nor lost, but she has still on hand 40 of the dearer apples, worth, at cost price, tenpence. By selling these at 10 for twopence she only gets eightpence, leaving a deficit of twopence.

Answers received from E. B. Livingston.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Reader.—Some time ago a reader asked us for the words of the poem, 'Thoughts of a deaf and dumb boy on observing his sister playing upon the pianoforte.' The words were kindly sent by Miss Jennie Woodington, and if 'Reader' will send a stamped, directed envelope to the Editor of the Boys' Page they will be forwarded. The poem is too long for publication in these columns.

Heliograph.—Can any reader give a boy easy directions for making a very simple heliograph?

THE FOUNTAIN PEN.

Everyone who has seen the Post Fountain Pen Premium is delighted with it. One gentleman writes 'No sooner did I put the pen to paper than I exclaimed, What a treat!' The Post Fountain Pen is a self-filler and self-cleaner, a great advantage over ordinary fountain pens. This valuable pen can be had absolutely free by sending a list of only three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or for five renewal subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each. A subscriber sending a club of ten for the 'Weekly Witness,' with $8, secures the Post Fountain Pen. The pen is made in three styles, Fine, Medium and Stub.

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The Bagster Bible (Long Primer), no better gift. Many of our subscribers are still asking for the Bagster Bible. We have secured an additional supply, and are able to offer them free to subscribers sending a list of four absolutely new subscribers, at one dollar each, or a club of fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash.

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

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10 copies, separately addressed....	7.00

'World Wide' is an effort to select from foreign journals and magazines many articles which are of intense interest to Canadians, but which heretofore have too often been lost in the great sea of current literature before they reached Canada. 'World Wide' is a sixteen-page weekly, published at seventy-five cents per annum, by John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

N.B.—For 50 cents it will be sent regularly to Jan. 1st, 1902.

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Sample copies of the 'Witness' and subscription blanks will be supplied to workers free.

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

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

There has just passed away at Rye, in Sussex, one who has held without interruption the office of alderman of that ancient town for no less a period than 54 years. Alderman Holmes was also a harbor commissioner for even a longer period. He was in his 89th year.

The Scilly islands flower season reached its height recently, when the extraordinary quantity of thirty-three tons of flowers was despatched from Penzance by special trains to London and the northern and Midland markets.

The Catholic Bishops of England are the donors of the archiepiscopal throne in the New Westminster Cathedral, London. It is an exact copy of the opal throne in St. John Lateran's, Rome, and is of inlaid marble with mosaics on the white marble.

It is declared that recently as high a figure as £10,000 was paid by some American traders for a stall in the central avenue in Smithfield Market, London, and that another American firm paid £12,500 for a stall in an inferior position.

A fire at Jamrach's, London, made a big sensation. It attacked a cage containing a number of snakes, some nine feet long, and six of them were literally grilled to death. The hissing of the poor creatures unnerved even the firemen.

Viscount Peel, opening a floral bazaar at Leamington in aid of a new Wesleyan chapel for Kenilworth, said that as a member of the Church of England he had great pleasure in performing the ceremony. There was no antagonism between the two churches. The kindliest and warmest feelings prevailed, and he was glad to know the two bodies co-operated.

Walking sticks are now being carried by scores of ladies in the West End of London. The 'manufacturers' are daily executing orders for new designs. The most fashionable color is green, with jewelled animal heads. One stick sported the other day by a countess in Bond street was green, with a snake's head in gold with great emerald eyes.

On Walney Island, Barrow, there has just been discovered an urn lying on a bed of sandstone. It is about eight inches in diameter, but was broken by a workman when excavating. Inside it is concave, and of yellow ochre color. It is thought the vessel dates from the ice age. Investigations are being made by Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A., who thinks this may turn out to be one of the greatest archaeological discoveries made in Furness.

There has been a suicide in the Chinese legation in London. Lady Chi Chen Loh Feng Loh was married in England quite recently, but she evidently soon tired of married life, so she placed a chair upon a table and thus reached a hook in her bedroom, fixing about it and her own neck a rope, and then kicked over the chair. Such was the poor creature's resolution, that when found her legs were tucked up under her lest they might touch the table.

King Edward has a pretty taste in notepaper. The monogram, which appears in the left-hand corner of the new stationery, consists of an Old English E. In the top portion of the E the crown is worked in, and in the lower part are the Roman figures VII. The E is silver in color, with a black line outside, and both the crown and the figures VII. in black. 'Windsor Castle' is stamped in black at the head of the paper. King Edward's favorite paper is hand-made azure-laid, post size, with a slight black border. Queen Alexandra, up to the present, has not selected her official monogram. The late Queen's choice in notepaper, by the way, was silver grey.

An interesting discovery has been made in the course of the excavations now in progress just outside St. Bride's Churchyard, Fleet street, London. This is a cast in a beautiful state of preservation, either of a sculptured bust or of a human face. Probability points to the former, as the features are of the purest Hellenic type, and one of the British Museum authorities is of opinion that it represents the head of Pallas Athenae. Upon the other hand, it was not uncommon for wealthy citizens in the olden days to place among their lares and penates replicas of the features of departed members of their households. The cast, which was discovered at a stratum in the foundations known to be two hundred years old, reposes temporarily in the parish church of St. Bride.

No sooner have the luxurious cars started running on the electric line from Shepherd's Bush to Kew, in London, than a commencement has been made with a further ramification of the system. Spreading out in all directions the new lines will bring into ready communication numerous districts in Middlesex and Surrey which a few years ago were pleasant isolated villages, but are now bustling populous towns, crowding up to each other. When finished these extensions will render it possible to ride by tram car from Shepherd's Bush to Kew, Richmond, Uxbridge and Kingston, or from Uxbridge to Hampton Court and Surbiton, thus making all the pleasant riverside towns readily accessible by means of the 'Twopenny Tube' with the centre of London, as well as with the region of the west end theatres and music halls.

An alarming gun accident occurred at Dover recently. The government chartered the steam barge 'Cheviot,' and, having landed military stores, operations were commenced for unloading another 9.2 inch gun weighing 28 tons for the armament of the Langdon Fort commanding the Straits of Dover. The huge piece of ordnance had just been hauled out of the hold of the vessel by a dock crane when the chain snapped, and the gun crashed into the hold of the vessel, the muzzle breaking the keel. The 'Cheviot' began to fill and settled down. The garrison artillery stationed at the Castle were summoned, and pumping operations were at once commenced. It was hoped ultimately to once more endeavor to unload the gun. Several men had very narrow escapes.

SCOTCH.

The ranks of the survivors of the Disruption of 1843 are still further depleted by the death the other day in Edinburgh of the Rev. David Paton, senior minister of Fettercairn United Free Church. Mr. Paton was ordained in 1841, and retired from active work of the church shortly after celebrating the jubilee of his ministry.

The ancient church of the Holy Rood, or Chapel Royal, at Holyrood House, Edinburgh, now presents a handsome appearance, through the completion of the work of restoration and renovation ordered by the late Queen Victoria. Her late Majesty found the place in a miserable condition of decay and neglect, and ordered the renovation of the chapel after the completion of the restoration of the old Stuart vault.

It is understood that the crown authorities in Edinburgh have intimated to the directors of Leith Hospital their intention of claiming all the gold found in the ground belonging to the hospital in King street, Leith. This action has been taken in consequence of very satisfactory tests applied to specimens of the quartz obtained by a government official who visited the place a few days ago. Pieces secured were found to be rich in gold. The position of the hospital directors, of course, is that they are not carrying on mining operations, and as the place will be covered over soon with cement foundations for other works, they do not purpose taking any action in the matter. A new and interesting fact was brought out when further excavations were being proceeded with. Much of the sand thrown up by the workmen, it is said, glistened with the precious metal. It may be added that the vein seems to run in a north-westerly direction towards the Water of Leith, from which it is distant about three hundred yards, and that the quantity of gold is very irregular, some pieces of the quartz being rich in the metal and others very poor.

CONCERNING NIGHTMARE.

THE CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE AND THE WAYS OF AVOIDING IT.

(From the Indianapolis 'Journal.')

The nightmare has nothing to do with horses, although they occasionally have it; the word mare really means, in this connection, a spectre. According o the Bavarian popular belief, the nightmare is a woman who appears in the morning asking to borrow something. To keep her away at night they promise her the three white gifts if she will come for them the next morning, and when she does come, as she surely will, she is given a handful of flour, a handful of salt, and an egg. In Morocco it is customary to place a dagger under the pillow at night to ward off the nightmare, and in Greece a black-handled knife is supposed to have the same effect. The ancient Germans believed that nightmare was due to a demon, who, during sleep, seated himself upon the chest of the sleeper and oppressed his breathing.

The symptoms of nightmare are variable, though they may be always extremely disagreeable. It may be a realistic sensation of falling from a high place, such as the summit of a steep precipice; or one may suffer all the horrors of a flood, or fire, or a struggle with enemies superior in force and number. Frantic animals may attack or spring upon the sleeper, and with all these visions there is an inexpressible anguish and pain, with a sense of imminent danger, escape or defence seeming impossible, while the victim is unable to cry out for assistance or in the always present struggle at last utters a groan or two which may awake him.

Nightmare is especially distinguishable from dreams by the sensation of depression and suffocation. It is, in fact, a true temporary, miniature delirium. Sometimes, long after awakening, it leaves the subject prey to nervous anxiety, violent palpitation, and unusual debility. In fact, it has a marked analogy with insanity, and if it is constantly recurring it may be of serious portent, pointing to some affection of the brain or mind. Not that nightmare causes diseases or insanity, but that nervous disease pre-existing causes, on the contrary, this special disposition of the brain to temporary delirium.

From this it can be understood why nightmare is often hereditary, just as abnormal nervous impressionability may be inherited. The child, too, sensitive to the slightest impression, a living bundle of nerves, is more especially subject to night terrors, even while awake, owing to the power of the mind to project ideas into space, and with the eye to see them as actualities imbued with life. Next in susceptibility are women and some men whose brains have remained in the infantile state properly called simple-minded. Anaemia, fever, disturbance of the circulation, caused by disease of the heart, of the large blood vessels, disturbed respiration, due to asthma, or a full stomach, are the most frequent predisposing causes, and are as powerful as nervous disturbances, such as hysteria and hypochondria, in causing nightmare.

Sometimes nightmare is due to prolonged wakefulness, a radical change in diet, or faulty position of the body, such as lying upon the back or face. Sometimes it is due to some mechanical interference, such as an aneurism, or even swollen tonsils. West has reported a case in which, in spite of all hygienic treatment, nightmare continued every night, for a long period, due, as was discovered after careful consideration, to a prolonged uvula, which, during sleep, in the prone position, hindered free respiration. Cutting off the point of this mischievious uvula caused the permanent discontinuance of the visits of the nightmare.

In nervous persons, emotional in character, nightmare may be caused by gruesome tales, or woful spectacles, grief, discouragement, hatred, anger, etc. In fact the most intense nightmare is due to explanations of passion due to the loss of dearly loved relatives or friends, sudden and extreme reverses of fortune, disappointed ambition, the fear of disease, or even a shock to one's self-love and esteem, which, as has been aptly said, slays more victims than love.

The treatment of nightmare consists in awaking the subject, and if there is perturbation of mind, giving some mildly sedative potion, such as warm water sweetened with syrup of lettuce. Following this, care should be taken to remove the supposed cause to prevent recurrence of the nightmare. In the case of children intense moral impressions, weird stories and gruesome tales should be avoided, especially before bedtime.

The child should be put to bed early, to avoid the exciting environment of the social circle, of animated conversation and convivial jollity. The evening meal should be a light one, avoiding highly-spiced relishes and stimulating drinks. The chamber should be spacious, and well ventilated, the bed not too soft, and without too much bedclothing. Perfect muscular relaxation, avoidance of false positions, and perfect freedom, all compression interfering with respiration or circulation must be avoided. The feet ought to be warm, and lower than the head. The body should be extended, and not cuddled up in a ball. When the bed is in an alcove or surrounded by heavy curtains, nightmare is sure to lurk within, for they prevent the free circulation of air, and the brain is stupefied, as it were, by laughing gas produced by the sleeper, the air vitiated by him being breathed over and over again.

The bed ought to be slightly inclined from head to foot, but the proper elevation of the head varies according to temperament. Anaemic people need to have the head quite low, but full-blooded people rest easier if the head is higher. An excitable, congested brain may be relieved by warm baths, tonics and antispasmodics like the bromides and valerian. If there is a tendency to palpitation the person should lie upon the right side; if the liver is disordered by chronic digestive troubles the person should lie on the left side. The stomach should be in good condition, especially if there is flatulency due to gastric torpidity, leading to fermentation of food, and dilation of the stomach should be energetically treated.

In Bacon's 'Natural History,' which is quaintly worded and based on very crude knowledge of natural history, as it is understood to-day, the author says, with a grain of truth, 'mushrooms cause the incubus or mare in the stomach.' The same might be said of Welsh rabbits and similar indigestible delicacies eaten just before retiring; these lie hard on the stomach and cause more horrible dreams in those not hardened to such gourmandism. But it is equally erroneous to go to the opposite extreme and prohibit all food before retiring, for often a light repast is a most excellent nightcap, and the pleasantest and safest remedy against insomnia, and, in fact, against nightmare, for an empty stomach may cause it just as much as an overloaded one.

Not less important in the treatment of nightmare is an endeavor to neutralize, as far as possible, all injurious moral causes. This is often simply a matter of good counsel and caution against the dangers of poor hygiene and excess of passion. The friends should especially endeavor to reassure and render cheerful those unfortunate beings who have a morbid fear of disease (nosophobia, as it is technically called), to discourage their broodings, and encourage them not to give way to despair. Unfortunately, the physician of to-day too often scorns and neglects this animisolatio, this solace of mind, which is none the less often far superior to and more efficacious than the most potent drugs.

FRIENDS AGAIN.

SUGGESTED BY A PICTURE IN THE 'WITNESS.'

When stand the Lion and the Bear in leash,
Awaiting word or act, the blow to give,
Unnumber'd ones upon their native heath,
Look on intense and anxious moments live.

For well they know what meaneth actual strife,
'When Greek meets Greek—then comes the tug of war,'
And with the battle comes the life for life.
While one ascends—down goes the other's star.

As side by side, they brought the proud foe down,
With blood and carnage, had they both been fill'd,
Great men of state, the nobles and the crown,
Sought mercy then from those—whose friends they'd kill'd.

And having fought and bled for nations' weal,
To forward that, they felt twas good for man.
How prone to fight, and ready each to deal,
Out wrath and vengeance, unto those they can

The two at Tientsin at variance stood,
Each waiting for their senior lord's behest,
The nations stood in silent, earnest mood,
And fear'd that one rash act might mar the rest.

But tact and 'fellow feeling, wondrous kind,'
Evaded blows, which, started — where might end?
Gave to each lord—a prompt, united mind,
To seek by simpler means, their ills to mend.

And so they stand again—all face to face,
But not with set stern jaw like savage brute,
But friendly once again,—these airs we trace,
Before they march away—they give salute.

GEORGE NORRIS HART.

Canso, N.S., April 27, 1901.

DO NOT LOSE A WEEKLY.

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No other medicine in the world has been so much much talked about as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Neighbors discuss it at their friendly gatherings. The person who has been benefitted by the use of this medicine recommends it to ailing friends.

You may not have thought of it before, but, if you will recall the fact now, you have doubtless heard "Pink Pills" talked about on scores of occasions---and always in terms of the warmest praise. This is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure.

There is not a nook or corner in the whole civilized world where some sufferer has not been benefitted by the use of this medicine. There is scarcely a place of importance where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not effected remarkable cures. When doctors have said "we can do no more;" frequently after the best hospital treatment has failed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored sufferers to healthy, happy activity.

READ THE PROOF.

Mr. John McDonald, a well known merchant at Cape North, N.S., was for many years a sufferer from spinal trouble, which eventually resulted in paralysis. Mr. McDonald's story is given as follows in his own words:—"Almost thirteen years I caught a bad cold which lodged in my back, producing a terrible pain. Liniments were at first resorted to, but they had no effect, and the trouble became so bad that I could hardly walk. Medical treatment did me no good. I tried six different doctors, but the result was always the same. I spent $30 for an electric belt, but it was simply money wasted. Years went on and I was continually getting worse, until in the spring of 1895 my lower limbs would scarcely support me. In June of that year I went to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, where I remained for two months under the treatment of the best specialists, but when I returned home I was actually worse than when I entered the hospital. This strongly discouraged me, and I gave up all hope of ever getting better. I continued to grow worse until about the first of January, 1896, when I had become so bad that I could not stand alone, as my legs were like sticks under me. My only means of locomotion was crutches, and my legs dragged after me like useless pieces of timber. I could not raise them one inch from the floor. About the first of the following April, Rev. Mr. McLeod strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had tried so many things without benefit that I did not think the pills could help me, but nevertheless I decided to give them a trial. After using six boxes I could see that there was a slight improvement, and I continued using the pills until I had taken thirty boxes, and by that time new life and vigor had returned to my legs, and I have since been able to attend to my business behind the counter without the aid of crutches or even a stick. Under God's blessing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored me to a new measure of health and energy I never expected to again enjoy in this world.

My restoration has caused a great wonderment in this section, and as a result I have sold many gross of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my store, and many of those who have bought them from me tell me they have cured them of their troubles."

But remember you must get the genuine, with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

HOME DEPARTMENT

AN AMUSEMENT FOR CHILDREN.

That is the time to get out the catalogue from a large department store, a couple of boxes in which shoes were once sent home, a pair of round pointed scissors, a bottle of library paste, and the happiness of that child will be ensured for hours—perhaps days—to come; for she is going to make and furnish a house, and fill it with a whole family of new dolls.

The best of the boxes will be the house. Pieces of pasteboard cut to fit tightly within, will divide it into as many rooms as the child desires; but there is the nicest number. The covering of the table, or floor upon which the box rests may answer for its floor, but if the bottom of the box is used as the floor, the roof lid can be put back on whenever the child is tired playing, and everything can be placed in it more conveniently.

Next come the doors and windows. Cut in the pasteboard a small perpendicular slit, then two smaller horizonals, one at either end of the first incision, making three sides of a rectangle. The fourth side score lightly, so the severed bit will turn easily, and there is a window which will open and shut. For the doors, cut the perpendicular longer.

Now the house is built, and must be furnished. Turn to the catalogue. There are curtains, mirrors, and all sorts of things awaiting the scissors. These can be pasted into the best positions on the walls. Empty thimble, or small jewellery boxes are all that can be desired for more elaborate chairs and tables. Even a sofa with a real back can come out of one.

Perhaps you have circulars from some popular magazines, containing tiny copies of their beautiful black and white illustrations. What prettier pictures could one want? A snip of black paper pasted around the edges, frames them.

That catalogue is a wonderful thing, for in its pages is both the family, and an entire wardrobe for each, father, mother, sister and brother. These dollies, when cut out, can be prettily colored from one of those small boxes of water color paints which almost every child has at some stage of its existence. The wardrobe can be more elaborately decorated, only, don't forget to leave the little white tabs of paper to act as hooks and eyes; just as you cut out the belongings of any paper child. The family can be made to stand up, like the bought paper dolls, by mounting them on pasteboard, cutting out again, and supporting each by a standard. In fact, it depends upon the child's ingenuity alone, as to what degree of perfection the new plaything may be carried.

A smaller box can be fitted up for a stable. Advertisements will furnish the horses and carriages.

The beauty of it is, it not only amuses the child, but teaches it to know its own powers, and develops taste and invention.

Helpless Women—Keep Pegging Away---Every Sort of Ice-Cream.

INCOMPETENT WOMEN.

(By J. L. Harbour.)

There is something almost tragic in the utter helplessness of many women who, through some sudden freak of adverse fate, are thrown upon their own resources for their support. The writer has in mind a woman of this class who, through unfortunate investments, was suddenly reduced from a state of plenty to a condition of almost actual want. She declared that she must 'do something' to earn her own living. She went to a lady of a philanthropic turn of mind, who had a real interest in those unfortunate and usually inefficient women who have 'seen better days.'

'What can you do?' asked this lady.

'Oh, I am willing to do anything.'

'"Anything" is a limitless field in which there is little chance of success,' was the reply. 'Isn't there some one thing that you can do better than another? Do you know how to bake and cook?'

'No; I never had anything of that kind to do. I never learned how to do such work because I never supposed that it would be necessary for me to do anything of the kind. The fact is, I never made a loaf of bread in my life. I never made pastry of any kind. Indeed, I do not know anything about cooking.'

'That is unfortunate. A good cook can generally turn her talents to account, particularly in a large city where there is a steady demand for the home-made food sold at the woman's exchanges. I suppose that you have made preserves and pickles?'

'No; I never made anything of the kind. I have no idea of how to make a jar of preserves or a glass of jelly.'

'Are you skilled with your needle?'

'No; sewing was always distasteful to me, and I never did even my own mending. We kept a seamstress who did most of the sewing, and my dresses were made out. Of course, I never supposed that it would be necessary for me to know anything about sewing, and so I never learned.'

'Millinery is very profitable if one has any talent for it, or if one can cultivate ability in that direction.'

'I have thought of that, but you see I know nothing about it, and I could not afford to serve an apprenticeship at it, because I must earn money right away.'

'But what skill, what training, what experience have you that has a commercial value. Something must be given in return for this money that you need. What do you want to do?'

'Well, as I said before, I am willing to do anything to earn an honest living.'

And the philanthropic woman of experience said, when her caller had gone away manifestly disappointed, and even offended because she had not been given something to do.

'There is no woman so hard to help as the woman who is ready to do "anything," but who is utterly incapable of doing "something." If I had ten millions of dollars my three daughters should be taught to be self-supporting. They have never had to earn their own living, and I have no reason to think that it will ever be necessary for them to do so, but there is no kind of housework that they do not know how to do. Any of them could prepare and serve the most elaborate dinner exactly as it should be prepared and served. One of them has served a regular apprenticeship with a milliner, another one knows all about stenography, and both double and single entry bookkeeping, and she goes to her father's office a day every week and helps to make out bills, and goes over the books to keep in practice. My other daughter has spent two years in studying kindergarten work. It is simply criminal to rear girls in utter ignorance of any useful occupation.'

Those who have had experience in trying to be helpful to ladies in reduced circumstances are of this opinion. It is not easy for even the capable worker to secure a position, and the absolutely inefficient woman is not wanted anywhere.—'Union Signal.'

ICE-CREAM OF ALL SORTS.

In warm days the cool ice cream as a dessert comes to the fore. The materials for ice creams and ices are not expensive or difficult to obtain. Twenty cents' worth of ice is more than enough, at the usual prices, to freeze a gallon of ice cream, and with the abundance of fruits which our markets show during the summer months, the wherewithal is quite at command. The following are some good recipes:

What are known as Philadelphia ice creams are made of pure cream and sugar only, with the addition of such fruit or flavoring as may be desired. No thickening, corn starch or arrow-root, gelatine or eggs, should be used for this kind of ice cream, though for other kinds these are essential. The general rule for the Philadelphia creams is to scald one-half the cream to be used, thoroughly bringing it to the boiling point in a water bath, and keeping it at this point for ten minutes, meanwhile adding the sugar; then let it get quite cold, add the flavoring and freeze.

Chocolate Ice Cream.—For about two quarts and a half of cream use a pint and a half of milk, a quart of thin cream, two cupfuls of sugar, two ounces of best chocolate, two eggs, and two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour. Put the milk on to boil in a double boiler. Put the flour and one cupful of the sugar in a bowl; add the eggs, and beat the mixture until light. Stir this into the boiling milk, and cook for twenty minutes, stirring often. Scrape the chocolate, and put it in a small saucepan. Add four tablespoonfuls of sugar, (which should be taken from the second cupful) and two tablespoonfuls of hot water. Stir over a hot fire until smooth and glossy. Add this to the cooking mixture. When the preparation has cooked for twenty minutes, take it from the fire and add the remainder of the sugar and the cream, which should be gradually beaten, into the hot mixture. Set away to cool, and when cold freeze.

Another Chocolate Ice Cream.—For this take three pints of new milk and put over the fire in an oatmeal boiler. While it is heating, grate six ounces of chocolate into a bowl, beat six eggs very light, and then stir together the chocolate and eggs, with one pound of granulated sugar. When the milk boils, stir it into the other ingredients, putting in a little at a time; then put all back into the boiler and stir for ten minutes, or until it thickens; then set it aside to cool and when quite cold, put it into the freezer and turn the crank until the contents thereof are quite stiff; then open the freezer, scrape down the sides, pour in a pint of cream that has been well whipped with an egg beater, close the freezer and turn the crank till the mass is stiff again; then open the freezer, beat the cream and put it into a mould, and pack in ice until time for serving.

Coffee Ice Cream.—Grind the coffee as coarsely as your mill will let you and put, with one pint of cream, into an oatmeal boiler, and let it scald for ten minutes or more over the fire; then lay a clean cloth over your sieve and strain all through it; then stir into it half a pound of sugar, and when cold, add another pint of cream, and freeze it in the usual manner.

Vanilla Ice Cream.—Take two quarts of rich new milk, and heat in an oatmeal boiler. When at the boiling point, add two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, which has been rubbed smooth with a little cold milk. Separate the whites and yolks of three eggs and beat them very light. Stir three cupfuls of sugar into the beaten yolks, and then beat into these the hot milk, adding it little by little, and stirring it steadily all the while. While the mixture is still hot, beat into it the frothed whites of the eggs, and then set it aside to cool. When it is quite cool, add to it one quart of cream, previously whipped to a thick froth, and three teaspoonfuls of extract of vanilla, and freeze.

Strawberry and raspberry ice creams are made by mashing and straining the fruit, then adding the sugar to the juice. The fruit should be allowed to lie covered with sugar for a little while beforehand, to aid the expression of the juice, stirring all into the cream, and freezing immediately. To a quart of cream allow a quart of fruit and a pound of sugar. But to make ice cream flavored with cocoanut, almonds or pistachio nuts, the rule given for vanilla ice cream may be followed. The flavoring for the almond cream should be prepared by pounding the almonds to a paste with a little rose-water. For the cocoanut ice cream the grated nut is added to the cream while it is being scalded. As soon as it is cold, add a little rose-water, and freeze immediately. Any of these creams may be thickened with arrowroot or gelatine, instead of corn starch.

Pineapple Ice Cream.—To make pineapple ice cream, the juice of a large ripe pineapple should be beaten into one quart of rich cream, and frozen quickly. The cream should be first scalded and then allowed to cool; or a good rule is to scald half of the cream only. But in no fruit creams should the fruit juice be added to the cream until the latter is quite cold.

As lemon ice cream is a difficult cream to make satisfactorily, the Italian recipe, as given by Mrs. Ellet, is a good one to use:

Lemon Ice Cream.—Grate the rind, add the juice of four lemons, and mix with ten ounces of powdered sugar. Now beat up a quart of scalded cream with a quart of rich fresh cream, and stir in gradually the sugar and lemon, and freeze quickly.

Lemon Ice.—Three quarts of water, two pounds of sugar, and juice of eight lemons; mix well. To make especially nice and white, add the whites of three eggs well beaten just before freezing.



—Copyright by M. G. Elton.

GOT YOUR NOSE, GRANDPA!

KEEP PEGGING AWAY.

Abraham Lincoln, when sore beset,
Had one quaint phrase remembered yet,
(God fearing, simple, and true was he,
And strong in faith, as a man should be);
He drew fresh courage from fortune's frown,
Nor flinched when his plans seemed tumbling down,
No matter what friends or foes might say—
His motto this 'Keep pegging away!'

It sounds to me like a challenge clear,
To vanquish sorrow and cast out fear;
This is a thought in a world of care
To kindle new hope from dark despair;
Away in the past a life has shone
For thousands to shape their lives upon;
Men, faint hearted, and worn with the fray,
Close up your ranks, 'Keep pegging away!'

There's nothing else for it, here below,
That is the truth—we have proved it so!
Think of the castles we tried to rear,
Our visions and dreams, from year to year;
Fresh troubles have come our aims to cross,
And losses have trod on the heels of loss;
What! are we sitting in black dismay?
Courage, my friends, 'Keep pegging away!'

And then to think of the best thing, too!
God has promised to carry us through,
Who holds the answer to life's hard sum,
Whose words is, 'Occupy till I come!'
They trample on loss and grief and pain,
And wrest from defeat a higher gain,
Who with patient faith the task essay,
And bravely still 'Keep pegging away!'

—J. R. Eastwood in 'British Workman.'



FUN WITH A FASHION PLATE AND A PASTEBOARD BOX.

(By Abbie Sharpe, in the 'American Mother.')

'What'll I do next, mamma? What'll I do next?' the lonely or restless child cries.

loaves, 400 degrees Fahrenheit. The square loaves should be in the oven ten minutes before browning, while the long loaves, like biscuit, should brown almost immediately. The average novice has but one idea of baking — a blazing oven. Nothing could be more erroneous or disastrous to her efforts. If the oven is too hot a thick crust is produced, forming a non-conducting cover to the loaf. This prevents the heat from penetrating the interior, and an unbaked centre—that foe to good digestion—is the result. A bread oven is a medium hot oven. There are several ways of testing the oven without a thermometer. If flour thrown on the floor of the oven browns quickly without taking fire the heat is sufficient.'

RUST ON CLOTHES.

N.L.P.—Could any reader give me a recipe for removing iron rust spots from clothes. I have several articles of cotton clothing with spots on?

'Z' would like a good recipe for making round dough nuts.

POEM WANTED.

'A Reader' would like to get the words of a temperance poem entitled 'A father's story.' The first verse is:

'Yes, this is the very saloon, sir,
This is the very place,
That I took my boy from a year ago,
With the death-damp on his face.'

'World Wide' is an effort to select from foreign journals and magazines many articles which are of intense interest to Canadians, but which heretofore have too often been lost in the great sea of current literature before they reached Canada. 'World Wide' is a sixteen-page weekly, published at seventy-five cents per annum, by John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

N.B.—For 50 cents it will be sent regularly to Jan. 1st, 1902.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Protestant movement in Austria records more than 10,000 persons who have become Protestants, uniting with 51 different Protestant congregations.

Dr. R. F. Horton's church at Hampstead is now the largest Congregational church in the United Kingdom, having a membership of 1,347, including 165 at a mission.

Four to five thousand delegates, besides a large number of visitors, are expected at the National Society of Christian Endeavor Convention at Sheffield, England, on May 27 to 29.

Dr. Welldon, the Bishop of Calcutta, has proposed to the government of India that they should in future arrange for the Bible to be taught in their educational institutions.

No more damaging indictment of the priest in politics has appeared for many years than 'Five Years in Ireland, 1895-1900,' by Mr. McCarthy, a Roman Catholic, but a strong opponent of the Catholic University for Ireland.

Cardinal Vaughan, in presiding at the meeting of the 'Catholic Truth Society' recently, warned Roman Catholics that as the Gospels could be obtained for a penny, 'there was now, therefore, no excuse for their not reading them.'

Dr. Barnardo, according to the last English papers, who has been so seriously ill, although better in many ways, is still confined to the house and to his room. By order of his medical attendant, he has had to cancel afresh all his engagements.

A clergyman in South London, sending to the Church Missionary Society a contribution from his parish, writes: 'It includes the contents of a missionary box sent in by a woman who eighteen months ago was about the worst drunkard in her street. Since her conversion she has been leading a truly consecrated life. The amount she collected in six months was 7s 9½d, of which half consisted of farthings.'

We have received, says the 'British Weekly,' numerous interesting reminiscences of the late Rev. James Chalmers. Speaking to two young men who were missionary aspirants, he dwelt on the immense value of a knowledge of medicine to missionaries. When asked by one of them what subject they should study he answered: 'Get a smattering of everything. That is the best advice I could give you. Every grain of knowledge is useful in the mission field.'

At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Presbytery the moderator, in referring to the sudden death of the Rev. Dr. Hutchison, of Bonnington, gave the following touching reminiscence of his last days. When his yacht, in passing through the Mediterranean, came opposite to the Isle of Patmos, he, although then very weak, and in the last stage of his disease, asked that he might be carried on deck to see the much loved isle. His friends were able to accede to his request. He looked long and wistfully, and then was tenderly borne below. It was the last spot of God's earth that he looked upon with mortal eye.

A glance, says the London 'Christian,' at the list of shareholders in almost any brewery company will reveal the painful fact that crowds of Christians and of Christian ministers do not hesitate to derive part of their income from the dread drink traffic. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find the Good Templars, at their recent annual meeting, arranging that their Grand Lodge should communicate with the various religious bodies with the view of deterring Christians, and especially Christian ministers, from acquiring and holding these shares. The responsibility in such cases may be indirect, but it is none the less real, and it is certainly one which no follower of the Lord Jesus Christ should incur.

At the annual meeting of the Christian Colportage Association in London it was reported that the staff of colporteurs numbered 128, and the sales had included 66,338 Bibles and Testaments, 420,200 books, 366,322 magazines, 320,780 Scripture text cards, of the value of £16,233 10s while over 800,000 Gospel tracts have been distributed. This brings the total sales during the past twenty-seven years to eighteen and a half millions of Bibles, Testaments, books and magazines, with nearly four millions of Scripture text cards, of the value of £301,625. In addition thirteen and a quarter millions of Gospel tracts had been distributed in London and other large centres of population, in country towns and villages, among domestic servants, at the seaside, in market places, barracks, hopfields, and public-houses. About 2,000 villages are systematically visited every month.

TEMPERATURE OF THE OVEN.

A correspondent enquired recently concerning the proper heat of an oven for bread baking. Perhaps she will get some help from the following paragraph, which we quote from an exchange:

'In baking bread the temperature of the oven is of primal importance. There are countless intelligent housekeepers, who have never mastered the moods and tenses of an oven. They go through the setting, rising and kneading processes, then commit their loaves to the oven, uncertain whether they will have "good luck" with their bread or whether it will turn out hopelessly slack-baked, with a crust charred beyond redemption. The professional baker has no such doubt. He must know what is to be the result of his baking. He knows that for baking square loaves, the temperature of his oven should register 300 degrees Fahrenheit, for the long French

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

In connection with the approaching parliamentary discussion on the demand of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy for the creation of a university for the especial benefit of their church, it is an interesting fact that the late Mr. Woodall, M.P., was the means of obtaining some information on the subject of great practicable importance. More than two years ago he obtained from Mr. Balfour a promise that he would inquire whether any and what special provision was made for Roman Catholics in other countries than our own. The promise was very tardily fulfilled; for the information was not forthcoming until last session, when two parliamentary returns were presented, containing reports from all our representatives abroad. From them it appeared that in none of the twenty-two countries reported on are there universities of the kind for which the Irish Roman Catholic authorities are asking. And it is further stated that not only are the public universities open to all, but that the Roman Catholic authorities do not, as they do in Ireland, prohibit the attendance of students at undenominational universities. Mr. Woodall's enfeebled health prevented his making use of these striking facts; but they have been, and no doubt will continue to be, effectively used by others.—'Christian World.'

General Frederick de L. Booth-Tucker, commander of the Salvation Army, is, says the 'Northwestern Advocate,' in negotiation with President Schwab, Mr. Pierpont Morgan and other officers of the billion-dollar steel trust, with a view to arranging for the care of the aged and injured employees of that corporation in the agricultural colonies now being maintained by that organization in the western states. The several corporations composing the new iron and steel trust have been spending an average of two hundred thousand dollars a year for the support of employees who have been wholly or partially disabled by accidents in their services. The average pension paid is five dollars a week, which amounts to about two hundred and fifty dollars a year and two thousand five hundred dollars for ten years. The Salvation Army proposes to take charge of the families of these pensioners, locate them in their colonies on the western lands, provide them with comfortable small homes and ten acres of land for five hundred dollars for each family. This money is not to be given, but only loaned to the Salvation Army, which guarantees its repayment with five per cent interest to the steel trust at the expiration of ten years, with the understanding that it shall be used for the locating of other families upon similar colonies indefinitely.

Mr. K. Borup, an industrial agent of the C. M. S. in Uganda, sends home some interesting notes on his work at the capital. He says: 'At the industrial mission we have now fourteen boys in training—eight printers and six carpenters and joiners. They are doing very well, and seem interested in their work. I think the printing especially promises well. I hope the time may come when the Baganda will not send to England for their books, but will print them themselves; and not only their own books, but that they will supply the surrounding nations with Christian literature. It may interest you to know that the boys in training here are entirely self-supporting. They have not only earned their own living since they began working here, but they have also placed a considerable sum of money to the credit of the C.M.S.'

Pernicious literature in India is doing much damage. At a recent meeting the Rev. F. B. Meyer, who has recently returned from India, spoke of 'the black sewer of pernicious literature' that is pouring into that land. It has one hundred and ten weekly newspapers published in the vernacular, which have a distinct bias against Christianity and the settled order of Christian civilization. In Lucknow and Cawnpore fifty presses are turning out tons of impure and anti-Christian literature every week. Buddhist priests translate Ingersoll's tracts to counteract missionary teaching, and not a student leaves the university in Madras without receiving a packet of infidel literature. The old religions of India, mighty as they are, are crumbling away before the progress of education, and many a student in passing through college loses all his religious belief. Then when the soil should be ready for the Christian missionary, the infidel steps in and sows tares, and the great fight of the incoming century will not be against misbelief, but unbelief.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOHERTY ORGAN

Place in your home the RELIABLE DOHERTY ORGAN

We offer inducements this year to customers

W. DOHERTY & Co.

CLINTON ONTARIO.

To pour in a flood of gospel literature, said Mr. Meyer, is the only way of saving India to Christianity.

RELIGIOUS ADVERTISING.

Religious advertising frightens many people. When it consists chiefly of praising a man or a congregation for doing their duty there is ground for criticism; but when it becomes simply a modernized version of the 'Ho, every one that thirsteth,' it contains vast possibilities. Some person or persons some time ago published daily advertisements in the 'want columns' of Chicago dailies, calling attention to the demands of personal religion, with quotations of scripture texts. While the selection of material was not always judicious, many readers have been reached in this way. An English plan, which, so far as we know has not been tried in this country, is to place passages of scripture in the advertising spaces of street cars and omnibuses. During the past year the London Tramcar and Omnibus Scripture Text Mission has had 487 such advertisements on ninety-seven different routes in London, the cost of which was met by subscriptions. Why cannot something of the sort be tried in American cities? It is the experience of those who ride in street cars that, willingly or unwillingly, they read the placards placed in such conveyances more frequently than any other form of advertisement. How many of us know by heart the claims of the various soaps and breakfast foods. If suitable scripture texts were placed in the cars of elevated roads alone, in a week thousands of people would be discussing them. Most of them would smile at first at the eccentricity of the idea, but few would be able to ignore the silent sermon preached to them day by day. Oportunities would arise naturally for religious conversation between Christian passengers and fellow passengers, who would make remarks about the new sort of advertising. Without exaggerating the possibilities of the suggestion, we believe that hundreds who never attend church might be brought to Christ every year by some such simple means of arresting and holding the attention. Of course the expense would not be small. But every business man knows that money spent in the right kind of advertising is returned with interest. We have not a doubt that if the Apostle Paul were to undertake to evangelize Chicago he would include in his campaign street-car advertising, street preaching and other methods at which conservative church workers are apt to look askance.—Chicago 'Standard.'

ARMENIAN ORPHANS.

Mr. H. M. Barnum, of Harpoot, says: I have recently received a letter from one of our best men, the pastor of the church in Mezire, the seat of government for this province, from which I will quote. After expressing the satisfaction which he has all along felt at the effort which is made for the poor Armenian orphans, he says that he now has a special reason for gratitude. A member of his congregation had adopted one of our orphan girls, and she wished to join the church. The pastor writes:

'She presented herself to our committee to be examined, and we were much surprised, The answers to our questions, her knowledge of the Bible, and the good and Christian thoughts which she expressed brought tears of joy to our eyes. I have said repeatedly that if all the expenditure and trouble of the missionaries had been for this girl alone it would be well worth the while. This is my sincere conviction, and I think I am right. I hope and believe that there are many more orphans, both boys and girls, who are like this girl, ready to be the salt and light of the world. Dear Sir, rejoice that by your efforts not only are naked and starving orphans being cared for, not only are ignorant and rough children becoming educated and polite, but that those who were in out-of-the-way places and who perhaps had never heard the name of Christ, are joining the church and remembering Him who cleanses them and us through His saving blood. I believe and pray that these orphans may become the strong and useful pillars of the church in the future. I say again, may the Lord bless you as well as the orphans, and especially those who send their money from far over the sea to help these miserable and helpless children. Let them rejoice because their reward will be great in heaven.'

One little orphan boy, being asked by his house-mother if he had given his heart to Christ, answered: 'Yes, and I have given Him the key, too.'

There are still many poor homeless orphans who ought to be provided for, but we are warned by the gradual decrease in our receipts that we cannot enlarge our expenses. This is the reason why we send out some who really ought to remain a longer time. We thank all the kind friends who have continued their help, and we are especially grateful to those who have increased their gifts, and to the many who cheer us by their letters and the assurance of their prayers. We join our prayers with the prayers of the orphans that the Lord may abundantly bless them, every one.

NEWSPAPER GAMBLING.

The pestiferous lottery or guessing schemes and coupon snaps of certain publishers are likely to be practically prohibited by a ruling of the post-office department to the effect that newspapers making any such inducements will be denied the use of the mails. No newspaper which circulates on its merits will object to this ruling. The practice is derogatory to honest journalism, and too nearly akin to gambling to make it tolerable from a moral viewpoint. Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden has given the matter much attention, and finds that the schemes to which objection is made form a gross abuse, and are violative of the spirit if not the letter of the anti-lottery laws. Of course the beneficiaries of these penny-catching projects will set up a howl of opposition, but it is not likely to deter the department from its purpose to prevent the perversion of the mails into a fan for the gambling spirit. Legitimate business should be legitimately conducted, and gambling attachments are certainly illegitimate. Taken as a whole, the press of the country will have reason to thank Mr. Madden if he shall issue the proposed rule and then rigorously enforce it.—Troy 'Daily Press.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 3, 1901.

JESUS OUR HIGH PRIEST IN HEAVEN.

Heb. ix., 11-14; 24-28.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—He ever liveth to make intercession.—Heb. vii., 25.

For fifteen hundred years the great truths which have lately come before us were presented to the Jews in a very picturesque manner by the Mosaic ritual. In this ritual, they saw the 'shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things' (x., 1), but they never realized that it was only 'a shadow' —'the patterns of things in the heavens' (ix., 23)—on which they looked. So they were satisfied with religious services which were only outward and visible—just as many are to-day.

Apparently this was particularly the case with those to whom this Epistle was addressed. To meet it, the writer, with great clearness, points out the spiritual meaning of the services, and priesthood, connected with the Tabernacle which Moses set up in the wilderness, and which was the model for all that was afterwards seen in the Temple. To understand the lesson, therefore, a brief glance at the origin and arrangements of this Tabernacle will be helpful.

About three months after the deliverance of the people of Israel from the bondage of Egypt, they were gathered together at the foot of Mount Sinai. There God, in the midst of 'thunderings, and lightnings, and the noise of the trumpet, and the mountain smoking,' spake directly to the people his formulated 'Law,' which we call 'The Decalogue,' or 'The Ten Commandments.' After this, 'Moses drew near unto the thick darkness where God was' (Ex. xx., 21), and God gave him various directions to regulate the conduct of the people and special instructions concerning The Tabernacle.

Although the very first demand of 'The Law' was 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me,' yet when Moses came down from the Mount at the end of forty days, he found the people dancing, and rejoicing in the worship of a golden calf. They had deliberately and wilfully broken the very first Commandment.

Filled with righteous indignation, 'he cast the tables out of his hand, and brake them beneath the Mount.' (Ex. xxxii., 19.) They were the 'two tables of testimony—tables of stone,' on which 'The Law' was 'written with the finger of God.' (Ex. xxxi., 18.) Then, by the command of God, three thousand men—probably the most active in the idolatry —were put to death by the sword in the hands of the tribe of Levi (Ex. xxxii., 26-28), and God himself turned away from his people, saying. 'I will not go up in the midst of thee; for thou art a stiff-necked people; lest I consume theo in the way. And when the people heard these evil tidings they mourned; and no man did put on his ornaments.' (Ex. xxxiii., 3, 4.)

Moses, however, interceded for them. His prayer was heard, and again God promised: 'My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest.' (Ex. xxxiii., 14.) Then Moses went up again into the Mount, and again he received 'The Law.' When he came down he was prepared to instruct the people in regard to the only way in which the presence of God would go up with them. It was in the Tabernacle, and by its services, and the only design, in its structure, and in everything connected with it, was to emphasize two great truths, namely:

1. God's hatred of sin.
2. God's love for the sinner.

They are the same great truths which are emphasized by the plan of Redemption.

Within the enclosure—or 'court'—formed by this high wall of thick curtains stood The Tabernacle. It was divided into two rooms, called respectively 'The Sanctuary,' or 'The Holy Place,' and 'The Most Holy Place,' 'or 'The Holiest of All.' (Heb. ix., 2, 3.)

In the latter was God's chosen and peculiar dwelling place. It was a room closed in on every side, and without any window. In it the only article of furniture was 'The Ark of the Testimony.' The cover was made out of 'pure gold,' and was called 'The Mercy Seat.' Between the cherubims was 'The Shekina,' or the symbol of God's presence, and its glorious light filled the whole room. There was no other light in it. (Rev. xxi., 22-27.) Here alone could God ever be approached.

Out of all the millions composing the camp, there was only one man, the High Priest, who was ever permitted to pass through 'The Holy Place' into 'The Holiest of all' and to stand at 'The Mercy Seat.' And he could go there 'only 'once every year.' (Heb. ix., 7.)

Nothing could more distinctly impress upon the people how sin separated them from God. For He could be found now, only in one place, by one way of access, by only one man, and only once a year. It was a wonderful and striking type of our Lord Jesus Christ.

When 'the first man, Adam' (I. Cor. xv., 45) sinned, he was driven out from the presence of God, 'and a flaming sword turned every way to keep the way of the tree of life.' (Gen. iii., 24.) 'But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son. (Gal. iv., 14.) He 'was made flesh and dwelt,' or 'tabernacled' (R. V., margin) 'among us.' (John i., 14.) So 'being come by a greater, and more perfect, tabernacle, not made with hands—that is to say—not of this building' (v. 11), God's own Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, Himself declared, 'I am the way, and the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Me.' (John xiv., 6.) Therefore the apostle also declares, 'Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.' (Acts iv., 12.)

But whilst 'The Incarnation,' like the setting up of 'The Tabernacle,' declared God's abhorrence of sin, it also—like it—proclaimed His love for the sinner.

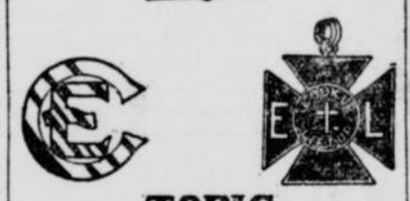
This was more fully set forth, however, by the services of the Tabernacle, than by its structure, or position. For the chief figure in these services was the High Priest. He was the one, only, man in all Israel, who could ever approach God. All other 'priests went always into the first tabernacle, accomplishing the service of God. But into the second, went the High Priest alone once every year.' (v 6-7.) It was on the great 'Day of Atonement.' (Ex. xxx., 10; Lev. xvi., 2,34, 23-27. Then he went, not as an individual man, but as the representative, or substitute for all Israel. But being in himself only a man, he needed 'to offer up sacrifice, first for his own sins, and then for the people's.' When he brought the blood of the appointed sacrifice before the throne of God, and God saw the blood—the evidence that one who was innocent had died for the guilty—He accepted him and his offering on behalf of the people, and He forgave them their sins.

But now 'Christ is not entered into the Holy Place made with hands which are the figures of the true, but into Heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us.' (v. 24.) 'Being come an High Priest of good things to come' (v. 11.) He needed not to 'offer Himself often, as the High Priest entereth into the Holy Place once every year with the blood of others, but now, once in the end of the world, hath He appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself.' (v. 25, 26.)

He was thus the antitype of both 'The High Priest' and 'The Sacrifice' of the Tabernacle service. When He ascended into Heaven He bore in His own body the scars of the thorns on His brow, the print of the nails in His hands and His feet, and the spear wound in His side, and so, 'by His own blood He entered in once into the Holy Place, having obtained eternal redemption for us.' (v. 13.) For He 'was once offered to bear the sins of many; and unto them that look for Him shall He appear the second time without sin unto salvation.' (v. 28.)

Thus, as 'The Tabernacle' in itself set forth that no sinner can find acceptance with God anywhere but 'in Christ,' so by its services it also declared that no one can find acceptance with Him but by, and through, the vicarious atonement 'of Christ.'

When Jesus—our Divine High Priest —died upon the Cross, however, 'the veil' —which separated 'the Holy Place' from 'The Holiest of all' where God dwelt—'was rent in twain from the top to the bottom.' (Matt. xxvii., 51.) Then every repentant and believing sinner was made a priest unto God. (Rev. i., 6.) But as every priest in the Tabernacle service was accepted at the Mercy Seat, not because of any holy service which he rendered, but only because of what the high priest did in his behalf, and on behalf of all Israel, so every penitent and believing sinner finds acceptance only because of what His Divine Substitute and Redeemer has done for him. When the believer would draw nigh to God, therefore, he must always come through the one 'Door,' which is Christ. He must come by the one 'Sacrifice,' which is Christ. He must be cleansed by the blood of Christ, and the renewing of the Holy Ghost. Then—like the priests of old —he is prepared to enter into the holy place of service for God.



TOPIC

June 2, 1901.

HOW TO GET RID OF SIN.

I. John i., 5-10.

The Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil. —I. John iii., 8.

Yes, it is a glorious truth that Satan and all his works are to be destroyed. It almost seems too good to be true that a day is coming when the ceaseless energy of Satan shall no more cross the purposes of God, or afflict the elect. There is a limit to his time, and some day he will be shut up in the bottomless pit, to come out no more forever, and he will never be allowed to tempt man, or frustrate goodness again. We can afford to let him run his hour; the time is coming when he can afflict us no more! But, my soul, canst not thou look forward to a deliverance from his envy and cruelty even in this life? It is only that thou should'st allow the Son of God to be more and more manifested in thy life, to secure the destruction of the works of the evil one. As Christ advances and develops his kingdom in thy soul, so shall disappear the works of the devil. Cry, then, to Jesus to show himself more fully in thee, that these evils may take their departure, and the power of Jesus be shown in thy every action, for it is more good fruit that will cause the evil weeds to die.—T. Champness.

Sin and death have no more power in connection with the Lord Jesus Christ, and just so far as faith enables you and me to apprehend that the Christ life is ours we may be delivered from the touch of sin and death, even though still burdened with the body of corruption, and conscious of the fact that sin dwelleth within us as a principle; from which indwelling corruption we shall never be absolutely delivered until we are able to see Christ Jesus as he is, and be like him in the resurrection body.—Rev. Prebendary Webb-Peploe.

Here is the only deliverance for us, the incoming of the Saviour. We have too often a religion that knows only the dead Christ, that looks back to one who lived eighteen hundred years ago. We need more than that. There is the religion of the Christ to be, who is coming again in great glory, and then shall he set all things right, and put down his enemies under his feet. By all means, let us look back adoringly to him who bore our sins in his own body on the tree. By all means, let us look on joyfully to the triumph of our glorious Lord. But I want a present deliverance; a victory now. Look up, the living Christ, the mighty Saviour, standeth in our midst. He comes to make this very temple his abode; to put down the confusion; to hallow all its courts. This is our deliverance, and only this.—Mark Guy Pearse.

Sin and grace cannot reign together—both reigns are incompatible. If grace reigns, sin is dethroned. If sin reigns, grace is dethroned. Has sin reigned unto death, filling our natures with corruption, our hearts with misery, our eyes with tears, and our feet with falling? Even so grace reigns, pardoning our iniquity, supplying our need, sympathizing with our infirmities, restoring our souls, healing our diseases, and saving us to the uttermost, till we shall be presented, holy and unblamable and unreprovable, in his sight, 'faultless before his throne,' to cast our blood bought crowns beneath his feet, saying, 'Thou art worthy, for thou wast slain, and thou hast redeemed us to God by thy blood.'—Marcus Rainsford.

CHESS

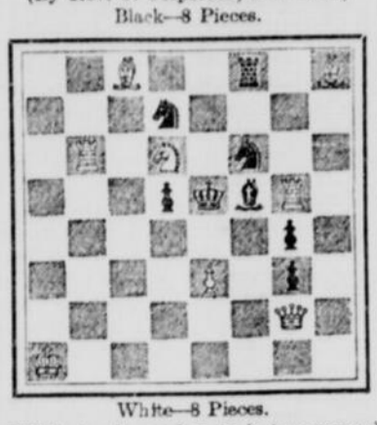
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday May 21, 1901.

PROBLEM NO. 147.

(By Rev. J. Jespersen, Denmark.)

Black—8 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.

(White to play and mate in two moves.)

White—K at Q R sq, Q at K Kt 2; Rs at K Kt 5, Q Kt 6; Bs at Q B 8, K R 8; Kt at Q 6; P at K 3 (8 pieces).
Black—K at K 4; R at K B sq; B at K B 4; Kts at K B 3, Q 2; Ps at K Kt 5, K Kt 6, Q 4. (8 pieces).

Solution, June 14.

PROBLEM NO. 148.

(By C. Planck.)

Black—7 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

(White to play and mate in three moves.)

White—K at Q 7; Q at Q R 2; B at K B 3; Kts at K B 5, K B 6, P at K R 4. (6 pieces).
Black—K at K 4, B at K R sq; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 5, K B 2, K 6, Q B 5. (7 pieces).
Solution, June 14.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 145. Baird. Three moves.
White—K at K Kt sq; Q at Q B 2; B at Q 4, Kts at K 4, Q B 6; Ps at K 8, Q B 3, K 6, Q Kt 4, Q R 6. (10 pieces).
Black—K at Q 4, Ps at K 2, Q 3, Q B 2. (4 pieces).

Solution.

1 Q—K Kt 2	1 K x P
2 Q—Kt 8 ch	1 K x Kt
2 P—B 4	1 K—B 5
2 Q—R 2 ch	

Correct from H. J. Rose—'Subtle and pretty; a good illustration of the power of Q and Kt combined.' George Patterson.

No. 146. Baird. Three moves.
White—K at K R 5; Q at K Kt 3; B at Q R 7; Kts at K Kt 6, Q B 8; Ps at Q 5, Q Kt 2. (7 pieces).
Black—K at Q B 5; Ps at K B 6, Q Kt 5; Q Kt 6. (4 pieces).

Solution.

1 Q—K sq	1 K Q 6
2 Q—Q sq ch	1 P—B 7
2 Q—K 2 ch	1 K x P
2 Kt (Kt 6)—K 7 ch	1 K—Kt 4
2 Kt—Q 6 ch	

Correct from H. J. Rose—'One of the best 2-ers I have ever seen for delicacy and beauty of mates.

Games No. 147 and 148.

Recently played at the Palermo Chess Club.

Allgaier Gambit.

White. A. Noto.	Black. M. Laurin.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—Kt 5	5 P—K R 3
6 Kt x P	6 K x Kt
7 P—Q 4	7 P—Q 4
8 B x P	8 Kt—K B 3
9 Kt—Q B 3	9 P—B 4
10 B—K 2	10 Kt—Q B 3
11 P—K 5	11 P x P
12 Kt—Kt 5	12 Q—R 4 ch
13 P—B 3	13 P x P
14 Castles.	14 B—Q B 4 ch
15 K—R 2	15 P x P
15 P x Kt	16 B—K 3
17 B x Kt P	17 P x R
18 B x B ch	18 K—B 1
19 Q x P	19 Q x R

and White mates in three moves, beginning with Q x B ch.

GAME NO. 148.

(Evans Gambit.)

White. A. Noto.	Black. A. Leone.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B x Kt P
5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q 3
7 Castles	7 B—Q 2
8 Kt—Kt 5	8 Kt—R 3
9 P—K B 4	9 P x Q P
10 Q—R 5	10 Castles
11 P—B 5	11 Q—B 3
12 Kt—Q 2	12 B x Q B P
13 Q Kt—K B 3	13 B x R
14 Kt x B P	14 Kt x Kt
15 B—K Kt 5	15 B—B 6
16 B x Q	16 P x B
17 Kt—Kt 5	17 P x Kt
17 Q x Kt P ch	18 K—R 1
19 Q—B 6 ch	19 K—Kt 1
20 R—B 3	20 B—K 8
21 R—R 3	21 Q Kt—K 4
22 Q—R 6	22 R—Q 1
23 P—B 6	23 B—B 7 ch
24 K—R 1	24 Black resigns.

Scores from Manchester 'Weekly Times.'

NOTES.

The following appears in this week's Orillia 'Packet':—'The Canadian North-West Territories Correspondence Chess Association are making arrangements for Tournament No. 1, to commence early in June. There will be no subscription, and no material prizes. The winner will receive a certificate (which will be more highly prized), under the seal of the association, that he or she is the champion of the tournament, and the victor of each penultimate group will receive a certificate to that effect. Any chess player desirous of taking part in the tournament will be duly enrolled on making application to John G. Tooker, Honorary Secretary Treasurer, Calgary, Alberta.'

We congratulate our comrades in the West on their enterprise, and on the courage of their methods. 'No subscription and no material prizes.' Distinctly worthy of the Royal game. The position of the professional chess-player we can quite understand. The position and principles of the amateur (?) chess pot-hunter, we can only consider as beneath contempt.

The day has gone by when it was desirable (?) 'to play for a small stake.' We have known players, whose interest in the game, once almost absorbing, needed, or, at least, received, this most unhealthy stimulus before any energy or pleasure could be infused into even an off-hand contest with an old friend. To such players, the game owes nothing, nor will ever owe anything. Their chess life is dead. They could no more originate a new variation, or compose a pretty problem than a cripple could demonstrate a superior style of hurdling. If the game itself is no longer worth the playing to them, let them find another sport, not spoil the fame of chess,—or, better still, give up sport altogether. Business is business, let play be play.

End game recently played in Montreal.

Black—12 Pieces.



White—12 Pieces.

White's move was R—K 5, which seems to win in every variation. There are some sparkling features in the play.

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TELEPHONE EAVESDROPPING.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Telephone eavesdropping is somewhat expensive in Ohio. It cost a farmer in Dresden $25 for listening to the conversation of neighbors, and it is more than likely that one 'Paul Pry' has got enough. It appears that the farmers of that district had built their own lines, and, to save expense, have installed their instruments on the party principle, by which arrangement all the bells on the circuit ring when a call is made. Several subscribers came to the conclusion that some one was listening to their telephonic conversation. The matter was talked over by a few who were aggrieved, and they determined to find the culprit. One afternoon two of the farmers were talking over the line, and heard the unmistakable sound of a transmitter being removed from the hook. According to previous agreement, they immediately ceased talking, and, in the silence that followed, heard distinctly the sharp, clear chime of a clock striking. The peculiar tone of the bell was well known to both men, and the owner was fined for listening.

It frequently happens in telephone conversations where there are no party lines that conversations are overheard, and evidence to this end is easily obtainable. While it cannot be told with absolute certainty that any one is listening at a telephone other than the person called, any one cutting in generally causes the conversation to have a far-away sound. Of course, it would be difficult to determine upon the culprit in a big city where many exchanges are concerned, but it would give notice to the users that their conversation was being overheard, and warn them to be careful not to be too confidential until the wire had cleared up. A few fines like that of the Ohio farmer might possibly teach eavesdroppers that listening to conversation over a telephone when it is not intended for them is as bad as listening at a keyhole.

A DOUBLE DROWNING.

(From a Correspondent.)

Shigawake, Que., May 15.—James MacPherson Almond, a young man of 25 years of age, and his little brother, Robert Claire Almond, aged 14 years, sons of Mr. James Almond, came to their death in a very sad way. On the morning of May 6, the two deceased arose early in the morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, for the purpose of gathering up some sea-weed for their land. When they arrived on the shore they found that as the tide was gradually rising there was not much sea-weed to be found. But the elder of the two boys decided to go on a little further around a point to gather up some there; but, sad to say, they met with a watery grave. Their cousin expostulated with them and told them not to venture around, as it was dangerous; but still they proceeded on. When returning home around the point the two were drowned. When the morning dawned the sad news soon spread around and crowds of people gathered along the banks. The body of the younger boy was found that morning, but the other body was not found until Saturday last.

Both funerals were largely attended, and much sympathy is felt for the afflicted family in their sad bereavement. The Rev. Mr. Kerr officiated. They leave a broken-hearted father and mother, three brothers and four sisters to mourn the loss, the eldest brother being the Anglican chaplain in the First Contingent of the South African War.

The coroner of the county, Dr. De Wolfe, was summoned to view the bodies, and after investigation did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

A useful premium and easily obtained. Send three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or five renewal subscribers at one dollar each, or a club of ten and $8.00. The sender of any of the three foregoing clubs will receive a Post Fountain Pen, one of the best self-filler fountain pens obtainable. The regular price of this pen is three dollars. It is supplied in three styles, Fine, Stub and Medium.

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WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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

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

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

3	copies	separately addressed	$2.50
4	"	" "	3.00
10	"	" "	7.00

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

COUNCIL OF WOMEN

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS URGED—PURITY OF SPEECH.

London, Ont., May 18.—Routine business was before the National Council of Women yesterday and the reports of the various officers and heads of committees were received and adopted. A lengthy message from Lady Aberdeen, the founder of the association, in which she spoke of the good work and growing importance of the council was read by Lady Tilley. Lady Aberdeen said that the memorial address presented to Queen Alexandra by the council had been accepted as coming from the mouthpiece of the women of Canada. A committee was appointed to draft a cable in answer to Lady Aberdeen's letter of greeting. The finance committee's report presented by the treasurer showed receipts of $889.25 and disbursements of $844.11, leaving a surplus of $25.14.

At to-day's session, the National Council of Women put itself on record in favor of two distinct educational reforms, and from now forward the energies of the organization will be directed to achieving them. The first is the securing of uniformity in the standard of teachers' certificates throughout the Dominion, while the second relates to the training of children to the use of pure English. The discussion revealed a strong sentiment for a higher standard of salaries, which was looked upon as a necessity to secure the best men and women for the profession.

Two resolutions in connection with purity of speech received the approval of the meeting. The first urged that more attention be given to correct enunciation, and that a definite standard of English be adopted. The second requested provincial boards of education to pay special attention to purity of English in the training of teachers.

A cablegram was received from Lady Aberdeen in answer to the council's cablegram of yesterday. The cablegram from the council read: 'Mizpah. Greetings. Badges much apreciated.' Lady Aberdeen replied: 'Warmest thanks; semper cum vobis.'

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1901.

Of all the strikes reported of late, and they have been many, the most curious is the strike of street beggars reported from the city of Mexico. The grievance of which they complained was a government edict defining the class of persons who were permitted to beg, and the localities where alms might be solicited. What object the beggars thought they could attain by striking is not stated. But most people would think the strike ought to be encouraged and made permanent. Possibly the mendicants imagined that they would inflict a real hardship on the kindly-disposed by depriving them of the gratification of their benevolent instincts, or possibly of the means of purchasing salvation by the bestowal of alms. For all such, however, the recently published report of the Mendicity Society of London should be simply consoling. That report states that, after careful investigation into a great number of cases, the society found but few really honest and deserving street beggars, and these few were only casuals.

Several of the great railway companies, following the example of the Illinois Central, have adopted a system of pensioning employees who have grown old in their service. This is a recognition in civil life of a principle long established in the military service of all nations. Economically considered, it is a wise arrangement. Its tendency will be to make men more anxious to retain their situations and more careful in the performance of their duties. It will also increase the element of personal interest in the business of the company among those on whose reliability successful running depends. To young men entering upon railway service it offers the promise of a career of special usefulness, with the certainty that good conduct and attention to duty will relieve them of the fear of loss of employment and poverty in old age. This is all the more to be desired, since service of this kind requires and develops special aptitudes, and when a man has been long accustomed to it he is not of much account in other pursuits. Steady employment and reasonable security against want will go far to obviate differences between employers and employees.

When Russian journals publish articles concerning an alliance of the Latin nations—France, Italy and Spain—and declare that it would have the sympathy of the Slav races in Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Balkans, we may be sure that the proposed new arrangement has the sanction of the Russian government. But when papers usually considered in close touch with the Russian Foreign Office go further and argue in favor of an alliance between the Slav and Latin nations, we get a glimpse of the nature of Russian designs in Europe. Such a combination is evidently intended to countervail the fraternization which is manifesting itself between the three great Teutonic powers, and to checkmate the ambition of Germany, which is said to be for extension along the Danube, including what is now Turkey in Europe, and possession of Syria and Palestine. This, it seems, is not to come about without an Armageddon. Is this mighty design then the inwardness of M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, being hugged at St. Petersburg while President Loubet was kissing the sailors of the Italian fleet? The scheme has however, all the appearance of being distinctly Franco-Russian, as the effect of it upon the other powers and peoples involved would seem to be to subordinate them to the two great combine operators.

The force of spiritualistic reaction, which is sure to rise against the destructive results of criticism and the simple humanitarianism which so largely characterize the religion of the present day, shows itself in the development of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, whose report is just published. This movement accentuates what the philosophers are pleased to term the mystic side of Christianity, involving belief in power derived directly from the unseen. As often as this exalted belief in the possibilities of the Divine indwelling has asserted itself in the church from the apostolic times till now, it has been travestied and discredited by the extravagances of self-sufficient persons, who deceived others and themselves into belief in their own inspiration and infallibility. But none of these travesties have ever been able to remove from the records or from the true faith the fact that Christianity does offer to the believer unlimited possibilities, through Divine possession. At all events, those believers, belonging about equally to all Christian denominations, who meet at such centres as Old Orchard, at Keswick, and at Mildmay in London, seem to have not a little of the faith which removes mountains, and are certainly doing far more than their share of what is being done for the salvation of the world. The report of the above mentioned Christian and missionary alliance which meets at Old Orchard shows that in its first year the Alliance had an income of five thousand dollars; in the second, twenty-five thousand; in the third seventy-five thousand. If this enormous increase had been the result of a few big contributions the argument based on financial facts would mean little. But though there were no doubt larger single contributions than in former years, there was also an increase in the number of contributors. These are not signs of religious decadence.

The strike of the Albany street car employees has been ended by an agreement in which each side seems to have gained what it seemed on most reasonable grounds entitled to, and not much more. The employees are to be paid a somewhat higher price for night work than for day work and for overtime than for ordinary hours, and are to be paid for time lost when suspended on charges of which they are proved innocent, and strikers are to be taken back who have not committed acts of violence. The profits of street car companies are generally large and these enterprises should, as most other employers do, pay extra for night work and overtime. The other concessions are also right ones, and certainly the strikers have been only reasonable in consenting to the dismissal of their fellows who have taken part in the violent, unlawful and unjustifiable attacks upon the company's employees and property. The company, on the other hand, has maintained its just right to employ non-union or union men or whomsoever it may choose, free from dictation on the part of any labor union or any outsider. The demand of the strikers that nine non-union men employed by the company should be dismissed for no other reason but that they were non-union men was an utterly irrational and unjustifiable one. Common sense revolts against such tyranny, whether attempted by one man against many or, as in this case, by many men against a few. The pity of it is that this agreement might have been reached without any strike and without any of the irreparable and grievous consequences, without the sacrifice of innocent lives, the maiming and injury of many men, women and children, and the arousing of ill-feeling and the indulgence in lawlessness which will introduce in all probabilty not a few who have hitherto led useful lives to lives of crime and wretchedness. The sufferings of the families of those injured and of those out of work will be not inconsiderable.

If we were under a sovereign who had taken a solemn oath declaring, say, the doctrine of Christ's atonement damnable, this fact would not increase our loyalty to him. Our correspondent 'Scotsman' tells us that the Scots repudiated James II. because he became a Romanist, and he tells us that in acceding to the union of the two kingdoms they insisted on the existing form of the coronation oath as a buttress to their demand that the acts for securing the Church of Scotland should 'forever be held and adjudged to be observed as fundamental conditions of the said union.' Our correspondent truly says, this oath is not a thing of yesterday. Still less is it a thing of to-day. The purpose of the oath, according to 'Scotsman' himself, was not to secure the equality of all religions before the law, which is now a primary axiom of religious liberty, but was to secure the maintenance of one particular form of religion, to the injury of all others. We have surely outlived that phase. We no longer wish to enforce any religion by law. Although we have been plainly told by a Paulist father what the Roman Catholic Church would feel it its duty to do if it had the power, we realize that he is only saying this in order to be consistent with the past of his own church, and we have not the least fear of the time returning when the Church of Rome can again seriously curtail our liberty. We simply should never permit it and we know that the majority of the Roman Catholics themselves would veto it. But, however that may be, it is only common righteousness that if we wish to be put under no disabilities because of our faith and would not willingly accept a government that would denounce our faith, we should not force our fellow-subjects to submit to the indignity of having their faith publicly cursed by their king. Leaving aside common righteousness, such a proceeding is the reverse of common sense, unless our object is to maintain a spirit of disloyalty in the hearts of our said fellow-subjects, even in spite of themselves. The argument that the fact that our fellow-subjects resent this indignity is the best of evidences that it is a Protestant bulwark is about equivalent to saying that because a little boy cries when he is kicked is the best of reasons why he should be kicked.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

There is no one in Canada who will openly take any other ground than that Canada ought to take her fair share of the work of the defence of the empire, or that Canadians should not shirk the burden of the expense and seek to place it altogether upon the already heavily-burdened shoulders of their fellow subjects, the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. Yet there are Canadians who, whenever the fact is brought to the attention of the Canadian public that Canada has not in the past assumed her fair share of the burden, is not preparing to do so, and should set about doing so at once, are found denouncing and depreciating those who urge the recognition and acceptance of our national duty, and opposing all efforts to set a policy to that end afoot. Just now it is of course the journals supporting the present government which are the leaders in this opposition. One of these, the Toronto 'Globe,' while prudently or piously admitting that Canada 'ought to pay its own way within the empire in regard to the defence of the empire,' repeats the approved cant about 'persons who do not like war, and would be loath to see Canada dragged into any scheme of conquest or military glory.' These are phrases copied from United States journals, which, before the Hawaiian annexation, the Philippine war and the Cuban conquest, were always contrasting their own superiority as a republic, averse to conquest of foreign lands, to empires like that of Great Britain, which were supposed to be actuated by 'greed of conquest or military glory.' If the 'Globe' means anything by this adoption of the cast-off stage properties of the American journals, it means that Canada regards the charges against the government of Great Britain as being actuated by such motives as being well founded, and that the Dominion fears that it may be drawn into and disgraced by similar unrighteous wars on Great Britain's part in the future if she joins in the defence of the empire. Is it disgrace or cost the 'Globe' really fears?

The 'Globe' admits that Canada ought to do her duty, but goes on to show that Canada's duty to the empire consists for the most part in her duty to herself; that is in defending herself. This is on a par with the old response to demands upon generosity that 'charity begins at home,' the meaning being that it should practically end there. The 'Globe' says that Canada's duty to the empire 'consists in the main in the defence of Canadian and British interests in this part of the world,' and that the 'most substantial aid Canada could render to the empire' would be 'to relieve it of all anxiety in regard to this part of the world.' What does this amount to? The 'Globe' knows perfectly well that Canada is not able to defend British interests in North America, and that in case of real danger, or even of menace to our interests, as, for instance, in the Behring Sea sealing case or our Atlantic fishery interests, Canad falls back at once upon the aid of the empire. The 'Globe' talks about our maintaining 'an efficient force' to defend ourselves against our possible enemy, 'a nation thirteen times our own population,' as if that were a possibility But it is compelled by a helpless lapse into common sense to acknowledge that of course 'we know that the British army would be at our service in time of trouble.' It is this knowledge that makes it possible for Canada confidently to maintain her rights and claims against the United States without adequate means, either military or naval, of enforcing them; United States consideration of Canadian rights, so far as it is actuated by anything other than righteousness, is respect for the power of the British army and navy.

While the 'Globe' admits that Canadians count upon the services of the British army, it is unwilling that the British empire should in return be able to count confidently upon the services of Canadian forces. It says its policy 'does not preclude the idea of a contingent being sent abroad, as in the case of South Africa; but we think that such cases will be rare.' Canada is to be in a position to play fast and loose with the empire as suits her; that seems to be the ideal position for a daughter 'nation' in regard to the Mother Country. We admit that it would be far better that Canada should in each case contribute voluntarily as an ally, and not compulsorily as a tributary. That is the footing on which she is now with the Mother Country, and which the Mother Country does not desire to alter. The liability should be a moral one, if possible, and not a treaty one. But that the nobler relationship of loyalty should prove of any value it is needful that the loyalty should exist, and true loyalty, as we take it, is not hugging affection for a country which does everything for us while we do nothing for her, but a loyal readiness to share fairly with our fellow citizens in the Mother Country the burdens of imperial life. The Liberal organ also admits less grudgingly that Canada owes a great deal to the British navy for the defence of Dominion shipping and commerce, though it thinks this is less of an obligation to Canadians, because Great Britain would, in case Canada was not a part of the empire, be compelled to keep up quite as big and expensive a navy as she does. The tenor of the 'Globe's whole article is to deprecate the assumption by Canada of any share in the burden of the general defence of the empire.

CAPITALIST PHILOSOPHERS.

Two of the most famous of millionnaire trust magnates have recently delivered themselves before the public on matters of popular interest. The utterances of typically successful business men are likely to be valued by a large number of people. Mr. J. D. Rockefeller addressed the Bible class of which his son is teacher on the subject of giving. The view that men in his position are less owners than custodians of the vast fortunes they have acquired, though not directly affirmed by Mr. Rockefeller, was nevertheless the basic idea of his address. But how to be wisely philanthropic was his chief point. He insisted, like Mr. Carnegie, that one of the great objects in giving aid to worthy objects and institutions is to induce other people to give also. For this reason he preferred to make his gifts conditional on others supplementing what he gave, in order that they should have an incentive to exertion and not sink into the slothful habit usual to those who are the mere administrators of other people's bounty. The hardest question with regard to giving away money certainly is how to do so without enervation and harm to the recipients. The average wage-earner will say that the way to do that would have been to have given it away in better wages while it was in the process of making. In a measure this is a true criticism of money-making when it has no care for the wage-earner or treats him with the same enmity with which the wage-earner is often prompted to treat the money-maker. But it is only a true criticism in so far as the golden rule has been departed from. How to apply it to money made in stock manipulation, for instance, would probably pass even the genius of a Rockefeller.

Again the consumer will say the better way would have been to have given it to the public in cheaper services, for instance, in cheaper coal oil. This is also a correct reproof in so far as the golden rule has been departed from. Yet who, having an opportunity to charge his own price for anything, has so acted as to be able to cast a stone at the Oil Trust? On a quite different subject were the observations of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the great steel trust, before the Industrial Commission sitting in Washington. He admitted that the trust system decreased the chances of small capitalists to make their way, but declared that it gave to men with brains better opportunities than ever before. Money there is in plenty; in fact the capital now available is practically unlimited, but brains are wanted—brains to handle the capital. The great captains of industry, Mr. Schwab declared, are not looking for money. What they want is brains, specialized brains, that are capable of taking hold and carrying out the plans for which they furnish the capital; capital which is not united with this ability is powerless, and so the country is being ransacked for men with brains. It is quite clear that without competent brains at every point in the whole structure the castles which are being built by the great operators of to-day are mere houses of cards which a breath will bring down about their ears. These must be had at whatever cost. Yet what is scarcest in the world's make-up would seem to be men fitted for leadership in places small and great. Mr. Schwab is no doubt right in saying that these great combinations give greater scope for managing genius than ever before. It does not, however, so plainly appear that the result of these operations will be to increase the number of positions in which competence will tell. Indeed, its chief hope is based on decreasing the expenses of management, or, in other words, eliminating managers. This very boast looks at first sight like a sufficient refutal of Mr. Schwab's assertion. But things do not work out on such simple lines, and he may be right after all.

THE IRISH INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.

The success of the Irish Industries Association is of considerable importance to the Irish people, and it is a matter of justifiable pride to the promoters and friends of the organization. Among these the first place is given by common consent to the Countess of Aberdeen, who, fifteen years ago, put new life into the movement and gave it an impetus strong enough to conquer indifference and overcome difficulties which at one time were thought to be insuperable. The association aims at three objects: to organize certain industries, to provide practical assistance for the workers, and to find a market for the products. Along each line of action success has attended the efforts of the association. The work was admirably reviewed by the Countess of Aberdeen in her address delivered before the annual meeting of the association recently held in Dublin. The association sprang out of an effort to bring together a little collection of Irish industries at the Edinburgh exhibition in 1886. The exhibits were sufficiently numerous and excellent to show that there were many scattered industries in Ireland in which great skill and ingenuity were displayed, but that their products were not in touch with the demands of the market and of fashion. The association was therefore formed for the purpose of bringing these industries together, to organize them under one common centre and to secure for their products the best markets. The Countess of Aberdeen took a leading part in the work of organizing and she has never ceased to watch over the interests of the association. She now has the satisfaction of seeing success crown her labors. At first the work of the association was carried on at a loss, but losses had been turned into profits and considerable sums of money have passed into the hands of workers all over Ireland who without the assistance of the association could scarcely have disposed of their wares at all, or if they did, could succeed in getting no more than the most miserable price. Workers in lace and in other forms of what may be called cottage industries were groping in the dark. The association has placed these industries on a business footing; the standard of work has been raised and profitable markets secured. Apart from the direct pecuniary returns the association has shown the Irish people that there is a profitable and growing market for hand products if made in accordance with modern requirements and showing skill and taste in execution.

ENGLAND'S POPULATION.

The census returns of England and Wales do not show Britain to be a dying nation. During the last decade the population has increased a little more than twelve percent. In 1891 that part of the island south of the Tweed contained a population of 29,002,525; to-day the population is 32,525,716, a gain of 3,523,191. Compared with the gains made in several of the new countries the gain of twelve percent is not large, and yet it is greater than that made by Canada during the ten years which ended in 1891. Our increase was only a little more than eleven percent, although we offered to the home-seekers millions of acres of fertile land awaiting the care of the farmer to be turned into fields of grain. Such was the check we put upon our growth by what we called the National Policy. When the growth of population in the old country is considered the existing conditions should be borne in mind. The area is small, it has long been considered overcrowded and there has been a steady loss through emigration. England and Wales contain only 58,200 square miles of territory, not quite one-fifth of the land area of the Province of Quebec, and not even one-half of the area contained within the limits of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay. Moreover, a large proportion of the land of England and Wales is barren. An idea of the density of the British population may be formed by making a comparison with a part of the United States. The population of the three great states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio is 17,272,672, or little more than one-half of that of England and Wales. Add to this the population of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and it gives an aggregate of only 31,307,102 which is more than a million less than that of England and Wales; then imagine the population of all these eight states, with their many vast cities, crowded into the single state of Illinois, whose area is just about equal to that of England and Wales, and you have the density of population prevailing in the Motherland. England has not only this dense population busied in all the industrial pursuits but the little island is also the seat of an imperial power world-wide in its extent and giving law and order to three hundred and eighty-five millions of people living in every clime and composed of almost every race on the face of the earth.

THE MARRIAGE CASE.

An appeal has not yet been made in the Delpit case from the judgment of the Superior Court. It was understood that there was some disposition on the part of Mr. Delpit and his advisers to await the decision of the Court of Review in an appeal in a somewhat similar marriage case in which the Superior Court had decided against confirming the annulment of a marriage of Roman Catholics by an ecclesiastical court. At that time the 'Witness' pointed out that the probability was that the decision in the pending case would afford little guidance in regard to the Delpit case, as in the former the decision would probably proceed on an issue which was absent from the D[illegible]

pit case. On Friday the Court of Review delivered judgment in the case in question, the Durocher case, and as we conjectured, the decision in itself throws no light upon the probable decision in case of an appeal of the Delpit case. In the Durocher case the parties to the marriage, two French-Canadian Roman Catholics, went to the United States and were married there in order to evade the marriage laws of the Province of Quebec. They returned to Canada, and for years lived as man and wife, and several children were born to them. The man turned out to be worthless, and in order to free herself from him the woman and her father became plaintiffs for the annulment of the marriage on several grounds, the father because his consent had never been obtained to the marriage, and the woman because she considered on many accounts her marriage had never been legal in her own country. The Roman Catholic ecclesiastical court declared the marriage null, but the Superior Court when asked to confirm this declaration and give it civil effect decided that the marriage was binding. The three judges of the Court of Review, sitting on the appeal, have each read their own judgment, reversing the decision of the Superior Court, and declaring the marriage null. As we read the judgments all proceed on the same ground, namely, that the marriage in the United States was null because it was resorted to in order to evade the law of Quebec; and as there was no marriage according to the law in Canada there was no marriage at all. There is no such ground in the Delpit marriage case, for which a license was procured in Canada, and the ceremony performed by a person empowered by law to marry. But Mr. Delpit and his counsel are not left without encouragement. Though Judge Curran and Judge Mathieu decline to enter into a discussion of all the possible issues of the case, but confine themselves to the single necessary ground for annulment as they view it, Judge Lemieux discusses academically, as Judge Curran expressly declined to do, the whole question as involved in the Delpit case, completely reversing Judge Archibald's learned judgment in that case. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the appeal in the Delpit case will follow. The decision of the Court of Review in the Durocher case seems to the lay mind to be against the maxim of law that 'no one can invoke his own 'turpitude.' Mrs. Durocher seems to have done this successfully in pleading her own evasion of the laws of Quebec as a ground for the annulment of her marriage.

HOPES OF THE ONTARIO OPPOSITION.

Political rumors from Ontario give Mr. Whitney, the provincial Conservative leader, a new lieutenant in the person of Mr. E. B. Osler, the member for West Toronto in the Federal Parliament. The rumored rearrangement of political usefulness seems very plausible, but like many another plan of the politicians, it may be easier in its conception than in its execution. Mr. Osler is to find a seat in the legislature by contesting North Toronto, whose present local representative is Mr. Marter, for many years a prominent and very active member of the Opposition, but who has had a falling out with his leader and his party and who now occupies an independent position in the House. His former political friends do not intend leaving him in possession of a seat which their party carried at the last election after a very hard fight. Mr. Osler is to be the candidate to drive out Mr. Marter and hold the seat for Mr. Whitney's party. Even Mr. Osler may find the task a difficult one. There are four provincial constituencies in Toronto and the north was the only one in the last provincial election in which the Conservatives were in any danger of defeat. In the other three the Conservative majorities ranged from four hundred to over sixteen hundred, but in North Toronto Mr. Marter received only thirty-four votes more than his Liberal opponent, Mr. Dewart. Should Mr. Marter seek re-election it will be as an independent or as a supporter of the Ross Government. Running as an independent he would naturally divide the Conservative vote and make it very difficult for a straight opposition candidate like Mr. Osler to win. Should Mr. Marter's candidature be accepted by the government he would receive the support of the Liberals besides that of his own personal following and his prospects of re-election would be very bright. It would therefore appear that neither Mr. Osler nor any other Conservative can feel sure of winning in North Toronto unless Mr. Marter quits the field.

It is expected, with considerable reason, that the acquisition of Mr. Osler by the provincial Conservative party of Ontario would brighten their prospects of success at the next election. There certainly is strength in the name, for it is known in every riding in the province, and it has long been associated with superior ability in many walks of life—in the Church, on the bench, at the bar, in science and in financial affairs, though in politics it has not yet taken a very conspicuous place. Mr. Osler was returned to the Federal Parliament at the general elections of 1896 and was re-elected in November last. He may be called a fairly successful member; one who has the ear of the House and whose views are listened to with respectful attention; still he is not a ready debater nor a very effective platform speaker. He has the manner and expression of a man of action rather than a man of words. During the present session he replied to the budget speech of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Foster, the financial expert of the federal Conservative party, not being in the House. It is said to be the hope of the Ontario Opposition that the presence of Mr. Osler in their ranks would rally to the support of the party many strong men whom former leaders have failed to reach. A weakness, however, that attaches to his name is that as he is largely interested in corporations controlling important franchises in the province his opponents would likely attack him on the hustings as being the friend of corporate interests.

In 1898 the Ontario Conservatives missed victory by a very narrow margin. Success was so near that it made the disappointment of failure all the more keen; but they evidently expect that where they barely failed three years ago they will succeed when the appeal is made to the country. It was evident that the campaign of 1898 was not particularly well conducted on the part of the government. No doubt this is largely accounted for by the fact that it was their first fight without the leadership of Sir Oliver Mowat. The men composing the government were more accustomed to follow than to lead. At first they seemed over-confident and practically left the field to Mr. Whitney who stumped the province, with apparently good effect. Then over-confidence appeared to have given place to fright, the government seemed to lose heart and from that on it was an uphill fight, waged to avoid defeat rather than to secure victory. Their rallying cry was 'We will whack Whitney,' but they did not whack him remarkably hard. The government secured a small majority, subsequently increased by those by-elections the history of some of which does not make a very edifying chapter in Ontario politics. However, the government held on and now they are preparing to go to the country again. Upon another leader has fallen the mantle of Sir Oliver Mowat, a man standing high in the councils of his party and well and favorably known by the people of Ontario. No doubt Mr. Ross is preparing to make the political fight of his life. There is to be no over-confidence and no funking this time.

NEW YORK'S CHURCH ARMY.

So much is heard of the material and worldly things of New York, of its extremes of wealth and poverty, of its feverish pursuit of riches and pleasures, of its political corruption and its many crimes, that people are very liable to conclude that these are all absorbing conditions of life in the commercial metropolis of the continent. So scornfully does the New York press for the most part refer to religion that one would think that what there was of it was nothing but a moribund sham. It may be a surprise to many to learn that in the city, about the worldly side of whose life we hear so much, there is a great church-going population whose observance of the Sabbath and whose attendance upon religious services will compare favorably with the observance and practices of other cities in Christendom. A census of churchgoers in the boroughs of the Bronx and Manhattan has been compiled with considerable care by the New York 'Tribune,' and these returns form a basis upon which to calculate the church attendance at Sunday services throughout the city. Returns were received from one hundred and fifty churches in the two boroughs and they show that the seating capacity of these churches is 88,190. On Sunday last the total attendance at regular forenoon services was 101,725, considerably more than the seating capacity, which is accounted for by the fact that with respect to several Roman Catholic churches the attendance at more than one service was included. However, the census shows that the average attendance is 85,865, which is but a little less than the seating capacity of the churches. From these returns of one hundred and twenty churches an estimate is made for the two boroughs, which make up the bad New York as distinguished from Brooklyn, the 'city of churches.' According to this estimate the number of people attending religious services last Sunday morning reached the total of 508,625, being about one-fourth of the entire population. The same process of calculation gives an average attendance of 429,325, being only a little less than the seating capacity of 440,995, which the church buildings have at their command. The 'Tribune' remarks in its consideration of these returns: 'Whether 'these figures show that this city is but 'a modern type of the Sodom and Go'morrah of old, as has frequently been 'asserted by authorities of high repute, 'or whether it is to be classed among 'the godly communities of the earth, is 'a question, perhaps, of individual opin'ion.' It would have been very interesting to have learned the proportion of church-going in the various denominations, but United States censuses, very unwisely we think, refuse to collect information as to people's religions, so that the data for this purpose are not to be had. But the 'Tribune's' returns show the proportion of church-going to the seating capacity of the various denominations. The attendance at the Protestant Episcopal churches was seventy percent of the seating capacity, at the Presbyterian churches sixty-six percent, at the Methodist Episcopal churches thirty percent, at the Lutheran churches fifty percent, at the Congregational churches forty percent, at the Hebrew synagogues eighty-eight percent. Whether these differences imply a greater and less zeal in attending church or a greater and less generosity in supplying church accommodation in proportion to the visible need does not appear. The percentage for the Roman Catholic churches is very much over the seating capacity as several congregations occupy them in succession.

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

What Britain has done for Egypt is the subject of an artide recently published by Professor John Moore, of Boston. After reviewing the events which led up to British occupation and detailing the difficulties which confronted Britain at the outset of her task of bringing order out of the confusion then prevailing throughout the ancient land, the writer points out the fruit of British protectorate—justice for all classes, equitable distribution of taxation, honest and efficient administration, construction of great public works which add to the productive area and increase the fertility of the soil; this is what British rule has meant to Egypt and the people are appreciating it. There is a feeling of security everywhere and peace and prosperity prevail throughout the land. In ancient times Egypt had a population of eight millions. According to a census taken some time ago the population was 4,911,000. There has been a large increase since and the present population is equal to or perhaps somewhat exceeds that of the Dominion of Canada. The results of British administration stand forth with greatest clearness when the present condition of the country is contrasted with that prevailing prior to the uprising in 1882 when Britain intervened to protect her interests and the interests of the other European creditors of the country. Egypt was then on the verge of national bankruptcy, although the people were ground down under a system of taxation that amounted to legalized robbery. Money was borrowed wherever it could be obtained and no provision was made for meeting the nation's obligations. Four times the legal taxes were wrung from the wretched people; the rate of interest rose to four and five percent a month and Greek money-lenders who supplied the temporary needs of the government rapidly became rich. The country had not only to bear the burden of its local government but it had annually to send millions of dollars to Turkey, which exercised a suzerainty over the land. Torture was in common use upon the peasantry in order to compel them to pay the second or the third time taxes already collected. Justice was unknown. Men were thrown into prison on the slightest suspicion and bribery secured the liberation of the guilty and the condemnation of the innocent. During one hundred days each year two hundred thousand men were forced to labor upon the banks of the Nile at the time of the rise of the river flood. For this they received no remuneration whatever and were also obliged to provide themselves with food as best they could. While borrowing and robbing were going on the administration of the country was being conducted in the most reckless and wasteful manner. Nothing of any practical value was being done to improve the country and develop its natural resources; nothing to ameliorate the condition of the people or make labor more remunerative. Egypt had become a land of darkness.

Britain took up the task of restoring order, of meeting the financial obligations of the government, of redressing the wrongs of the people, of making the inhabitants industrious and the country productive, where a man might enjoy the fruits of his labor in peace and security. Taxation was reduced, and the treasury gained, because the money collected from the people was not pilfered by rascally officials. There was no more torture for the peasants, and no more forced labor upon the banks of the Nile. Bribery of the officers of the law was checked, and then stamped out, and the courts began to decide causes on the basis of law and justice. Government no longer stood for despotism and robbery, and the people began to respect their rulers. British rule has meant all this, and it has also accomplished great things in aiding the Egyptians to make a living. The irrigation works alone would stand as a monument to the benefits Britain has conferred upon the land. Great canals and dams have been constructed, and thousands of acres have been saved from the devastating effects of drought. In 1893 Ahmen Mokhel, a prominent native Egyptian, wrote as follows respecting the improved condition of his people: 'The people are now protected from 'tyrants; no taxes are demanded but 'those that ought to be paid; no longer 'are human beings, including women, 'harnessed to the plough according to 'the caprice and power of the Turks. In 'one word, I prefer the English to all 'others; that being the case, would it 'be reasonable to complain of them?' Before concluding his article, Professor Moore applies the lesson learned in Egypt to the future of South Africa, where Britain has undertaken another task of establishing sound government. He sees before the South African colonies a future of order and liberty similar to the conditions prevailing in Canada. Upon this point Professor Moore's words are: 'The lesson before us from 'Egypt suggests what will be likely to 'follow. That rich country will be opened up as never before, and the same 'liberty be introduced that exists in 'other British colonies, in America and 'Australia. A confederation of colonies 'will be established with practical independence, as part of the British empire, with the same freedom that exists in British America. We may look 'for a glorious future for South Africa.'

AUSTRALIAN PROBLEMS.

Now that the Australian Parliament has been opened it will not be long before the government will definitely announce its policy in regard to the tariff. The budget will be brought down and in it will be outlined the ways and means by which it is proposed to raise a federal revenue. Customs and excise with Australia as with Canada, will be the most productive means of income, and they are to be made to yield about forty million dollars yearly. It has been estimated that twenty-five millions can be obtained from excise alone, leaving only fifteen millions to be collected by the custom houses. A low tariff rate would raise that sum upon the present import trade of the country. The elections held in March last were largely fought upon the question of high or low tariff and the result was that the ministry of Mr. Barton, with its protectionist proclivities, was sustained. Still the pronouncement of the electorate upon the tariff issue was not very emphatic or conclusive. Out of thirty-six senators only fifteen protectionists were elected, but in the lower house the protectionists hold forty-six seats to their opponents twenty-nine. High tariff and protection, while meaning in principle the same in Australia as in Canada, do not mean the same in application. Even the highest tariff rate advocated by Australian protectionists, namely, twenty-six percent, would pass in America as moderate. But the Barton Government may not go so far as that. In his campaign speeches Mr. Barton dealt in vague generalities, but one of his colleagues, Sir Wm. Lyne, stated that the average rate of duty in the new tariff would not be likely to exceed fifteen percent, with a long free list, including raw material of manufactures, tools of trade and most of the necessaries of life. If this be the policy of the protectionist government of Australia they are nearer free trade than the so-called free-traders of Canada. The formation of the Australian Commonwealth means a great extension of free trade as did the federation of the provinces of British North America thirty years ago. A number of communities, owing allegiance to the same sovereign authority, and yet each independent in its internal policy and its legislation, unite under one central government and sweep away the barriers erected against trade with one another. Instead of being hampered by tariffs the internal trade of the united territory is permitted to flow in natural channels and according to natural laws. Another question likely to be decided at the present session of the Australian Parliament is that of a location for the federal capital. It is settled that the capital of the commonwealth shall be in the mother colony, New South Wales, within a certain distance from the capital, Sydney. A commission was issued to investigate and report upon sites and three places have been recommended by it, two of which are west of Sydney, among the mountains, and one south-west, on the bank of a river, and also among the hills. One of these three places is likely to be chosen. There is not likely therefore to be the trouble which arose out of the jealousies of the provinces and of the cities of Canada, where after long bickerings and oscillation the question had to be referred to the home government. The choice made by the Queen, as it was euphemistically put, was loyally accepted and the parliament buildings having been erected at Ottawa that city was adopted by the fathers of confederation as the capital of the new country.

BANK OF MONTREAL STATEMENT.

The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal, printed elsewhere, will be studied with very great interest. The statistics of our premier bank, and the third largest in the world, have long been accepted as a guide to financial conditions throughout the country, and the years of comparative prosperity and hard times are easily to be perceived by a reference to the bank's net yearly earnings. The following table, showing the net earnings for the past nine years, will therefore prove instructive:—

Net earnings April 30—

1893	$1,225,810
1894	1,313,289
1895	1,210,436
1896	1,241,196
1897	1,230,561
1898	1,265,209
1899	1,350,583
1900	1,524,383
1901	1,537,522

The net earnings of the banner year, ending April 30, 1893, were not exceeded until 1899, when they showed an increase of $24,772. Last year, compared with 1893, there was the considerable increase of $198,578 in the net earnings, while this year the increase is $211,712, showing, as have other returns, that throughout the Dominion last year's business was the largest in the history of this country.

For the financial year ending April 30, 1893, the bank earned on its total capital of $12,000,000, about 11.04 percent, compared with 10.05 percent for 1898, 11.25 percent for 1899; 12.70 percent for 1900, and 12.81 percent for the financial year ending with last month.

Deducting the half-yearly dividends of five percent, one paid on Dec. 1, 1900, and one payable on June 1, proximo, a total of $1,200,000, there is left $704,703 to be carried to profit and loss, compared with $427,180 last year. Last year a million dollars was taken from this account and added to 'rest,' increasing the latter to $7,000,000, or seven-twelfths of the total paid-up capital. Comparing the details of business in this statement with those of the last, it is found that notes of the bank in circulation show a slight increase, deposits bearing interest have increased by between twelve and thirteen millions, and deposits not bearing interest by more than six million dollars. Current loans and discounts have increased about five and a half millions and call loans by about eight millions. The proportion of what are practically cash assets have increased by over fifteen millions, and the bank was never so strong as to-day. The statement shows a very healthy condition of affairs, and is a splendid testimonial to the officers who have handled the bank's vast funds so conservatively and profitably.

THE SALE AND BUILDING OF BRITISH SHIPS.

It is now announced that two lines of British steamships have been sold. The Morgan interests bought the Leyland line and the Hamburg-American Packet Company has bought the Atlas line. Although the Leyland ships have changed owners, they will not cease to be British. The American navigation laws do not grant registration to foreign built ships, and therefore the new owners of the Leyland line will sail the old ships under the old flag. But Germany makes no such restriction respecting registration, and the ships of the Atlas line will pass from the British to the German flag. In announcing this latter transfer the New York 'World' remarks 'that another blow has fallen upon 'Great Britain's commerce and her 'trade supremacy.' Newspapers like the 'World' have for half a century and more been discovering blows at Britain's trade supremacy, but it is really wonderful how well that supremacy bears up under this succession of disasters, which are either magnified or wholly imagined by jealous and unsuccessful rivals. In order to establish that the sale of ships is so fatal to British commerce, it must be assumed that shipbuilding in Britain is a declining or a lost art. If ships were being sold and none building to replace them there might be cause for alarm, but the bustle in every shipyard in the United Kingdom gives the answer. The men who built and sailed those ships and who are now selling them at a good profit, can build others, larger and swifter and better adapted to the growth of Britain's trade. The British people not only desire to sell ships, but they are quite willing to be the shipbuilders for other people.

In the same issue of the 'World' which announces the 'blow that has 'fallen upon Great Britain's commerce,' there is an editorial article giving an emphatic answer to the statement quoted from the news columns. The article discusses the shipbuilding operations of last year, and it shows that all records have been broken in the matter of tonnage put afloat. Not only the largest ship of the year, but the largest ship ever launched was built in Belfast and flies the flag of Britain. And total results are in keeping with this individual case. The tonnage of British ships completed during the year 1900 was almost double the combined tonnage of American, German, French and Italian ships launched during the same period. According to the 'World,' the figures are as follows: Great Britain, 1,442,471 tons; the United States, 358,557 tons; Germany, 260,751 tons; France, 165,348 tons; Italy, 67,522 tons. According to these returns ships will have to be sold faster than Germans or Americans will be able to buy them before the tonnage lost to the flag is equal to that yearly being put afloat from British shipyards. The sale of the Atlas line to the Hamburg company is a matter of especial interest to Americans, inasmuch as it is announced that several of the ships will be employed in trade with South America, where Germany has already built up large commercial interests. The success of Germany in this field has aroused considerable jealousy in certain quarters in the United States, and the operations of German diplomacy in the southern half of the western hemisphere are being closely and anxiously watched by the United States government. Germans have been particularly successful in the southern part of Brazil, and it is estimated that these states contain a German population of a quarter of a million. In the state of San Catharina one-third of the population is German, living in settlements or colonies of their own, and governed by German officials. Of course all this directly concerns none but the Germans themselves, and the government of Brazil. If they are satisfied others have no right to interfere. But the American authorities fear that Germany desires to secure more than homes abroad for her people, and trade for her manufacturers and merchants. It is said she has designs upon territory which she wishes to acquire in order to establish a coaling station in South American waters. Against such an acquisition the United States stand ready to invoke the Monroe Doctrine, and warn Germany off her preserve in the western world.

HON. MR. UHL DEAD.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 17.—The Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, former assistant secretary of state and ambassador to Germany under the Cleveland administration, died shortly after noon to-day. He had ben ill nearly a year with a complication of diseases.

WORLD WIDE.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1901.

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AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT

FAIR SUTTON, LOVELIEST VILLAGE OF QUEBEC.

Suttons have been heard of all through English history. Before the Conquest there was a family of that name living in England. In the thirteenth century flourished a prominent Bishop Sutton. In the fifteenth Sir Richard Sutton lived and founded Brasenose College, Oxford, and was the first English layman to erect an educational establishment. In the sixteenth century Thomas Sutton, one of the richest men of his day, with enormous possessions scattered through the counties of England, founded the famous Charterhouse School. There was a ship fitted out by a patriotic Sutton for use against the Spanish Armada, which was known as 'The Sutton.' For taking the King's side in the civil war of the seventeenth century Robert Sutton suffered severe losses. Sir Richard Sutton, who died in 1855, was famous as a sportsman, who hunted in the season six days a week. He owned vast estates in Nottinghamshire, Norfolk, Leicestershire and in London.

Besides being the name of an old and distinguished family, Sutton is a common topographical name throughout England.



BILLING'S CASCADE, ONE MILE FROM SUTTON.

There are at least twelve towns and villages of that name scattered through England. Probably many of them were so named from being situated on lands owned by Suttons, who in the first instance, no doubt, took their name from the first town or village of Sutton. The word itself is a Saxon one, and is a contraction for South Town.

We do not know whether the charming Canadian village of Sutton received its name from some English immigrant who wished to perpetuate the good old name of his birthplace. Certainly, it was a term not unworthily bestowed for the spot would seem to unite all the virtues of its name progenitors, without any of their possible failings. The Canadian Sutton is an ideal village, with ideal surroundings, in the Province of Quebec, 60 miles from Montreal, and situated on the north branch of the Missisquoi river.



RUSTIC BRIDGE ON WAY TO TROLLING PARK, SUTTON.

You can get there from Montreal in two hours by the Boston Express (C. P. R.), without changing cars, and the round trip costs something like two dollars. For those mothers who want absolutely pure country air for their children, perfect rest for themselves, and yet without cutting themselves off irremediably for the summer from the poor office-tied fathers and sons in the hot and dusty city, Sutton is the place to go to. The gentlemen can leave Montreal as late as eight p.m. on Saturday and reach it again by eight a.m. on Monday, or they can leave it at noon on Saturday and reach it at noon on Monday.

What more delightful than the balmy scent of the spruce trees, wafted from the Sutton hills to the houses below! Mount Sutton, which in those parts they familiarly called Round Top from its shape, gives plenty of opportunity for mountain climbing. It is four thousand feet high and is covered with spruce. It is easy to imagine yourself treading primeval forest as you climb its slopes. 'The Pinnacle' rising about 3,500 feet is in the neighborhood and from it you look down on Lake Champlain, Brome Lake, Franklin Pond, Selby Lake, and in the distance Abbotsford, Rougemont, Beloeil, Mount Royal and the long Green Mountains range, with rivers, farms, groves and villages dotted in between. The top is bare rock, about an acre in extent, and makes a good camping ground. The climb is so light that a horse and carriage can take you to within three-quarters of a mile of the summit. There are three mountain lakes, each situated on the top of a mountain where fishing may be had. Plenty of trout streams also take their rise in the mountain fastnesses. The large number of sugar bushes in the district ensure partridge shooting in season for the men and squirrel hunts for the boys.

The village itself with its eight hundred inhabitants, is a charming rural spot, yet with conditions that do not always go with rural habitations. It is watered by an aqueduct that brings pure spring water from the mountains three miles away, supplying unlimited quantities for baths, street sprinkling and the like. The farm houses and adjoining villages of Sutton Junction, Glen Sutton and Abercorn have mostly spring water, and typhoid is a thing unknown.



GRACE CHURCH, CHURCH OF ENGLAND



METHODIST CHURCH, SUTTON.

Then the villagers have ice put up, they have two mails a day each way, a Bell telephone and G. N. W. telegraph. The butter factory in the village gives all a chance to get as much of the best country butter and creams as they can wish for. Fruits are in plenty. Sutton has two large, well-kept and gas-lighted hotels and there is a good one each in Abercorn and Glen Sutton. Three Protestant churches and a Roman Catholic one allow the visitor a choice for his Sunday devotions.

Five minutes' walk from the village is a sulphur mineral spring of much local repute for the cure of indigestion and rheumatism. The roads round are made of gravel and clay baked into a brick-like surface, so that the dust is at a minimum and the unlimited driving to be had, becomes therefore a true pleasure. Spruce gum picking is a diversion very popular there with the young and athletic.

Best of all—according to the assertion of the inhabitants—mosquitoes and black flies are an unknown evil in this highly favored region. We must mention one further but most important item to many prospective summer flitters, good country board may be had at Sutton for about four dollars a week. The chairman or secretary of the Board of Trade, Sutton, Que., will immediately reply to all letters about accommodation.



LEGRANGE FALLS WITHIN THE VILLAGE



THE VILLAGE OF SUTTON.

THE WAR AND THE EMPIRE

The annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute was held at the Hotel Métropole, London on April 24. Lord Avebury presided, and the invited guests included the Earl of Onslow (under Secretary of state for the colonies;) the Earl of Jersey, Viscount Goschen, Lord Strathcona, Lord Brassey, Sir James Ferguson, M.P., Colonel Sir James Willcocks, D.S.O., Admiral Sir E. R. Freemantle, Sir Charles W. Freemantle, General Sir Henry W. Norman, Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, Sir Godfrey Lagden (commissioner of native affairs, Transvaal Colony), Sir John A. Cockburn (agent-general for South Australia).

Sir Godfrey Lagden proposed 'Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute.'

Lord Avebury, in response, remarked that it used to be supposed that sooner or later the mother country and the colonies must separate. Now, however, we felt that they certainly must not separate. (Cheers.) We were bound together, not by force of arms, but by stronger forces of sympathy, of common origin, common flag, common language, common interests, common laws, and, last, not least, our glorious literature. There never was a time when mother country and colonies were more thoroughly in sympathy, more loyal to the crown and the empire. (Cheers.) He hoped that the time might come, though it could not be hurried, when these warm feelings might find expression in some more definite constitution for the empire. We often heard of the imperial exchequer, imperial funds, and the imperial forces. As a matter of fact there were no such things. There was an exchequer for Great Britain and Ireland, an Indian exchequer, a Canadian exchequer, and so on, but there was not an Imperial exchequer. In South Africa we had supported our fellow-countrymen who were oppressed and defrauded, and had defended two of our colonies which were attacked. This had cost us thousands of valuable lives, added many millions to our taxes, and over £130,000,000 to our debt. We might make such sacrifices cheerfully because we felt it was our duty, but obviously we could not do so over and over again. No one could see what part of the empire would next be attacked, where the next danger might arise. It was clear that the weight of responsibility for the empire must eventually be borne by the empire as a whole, and not by any part. The colonies had loyally and cheerfully recognized the force of these considerations, and we on our side cordially recognized the material assistance, and perhaps even more, the moral support, they had given us at a time when the foreign press, with some few honorable exceptions—for instance, the 'Siècle'—(cheers)—had so grossly misrepresented and maligned us. It would be for British statesmen in all parts of the Empire to devise some plan by which we could create imperial funds and imperial forces, and perhaps, he might add, an imperial council, to provide for the service, the necessities and the safety of the whole empire. Of that empire we are all proud; for it we were all ready to make great sacrifices. Our empire had grown up gradually. We owed it to the industry and energy of our forefathers, and, come what might, we were determined to hand it down to our children, not merely unimpaired, but strengthened and improved. (Cheers.)

Viscount Goschen, who was warmly cheered, proposed the next toast, 'The United Empire.' The united Empire, he remarked, was a phrase the meaning of which had already been sketched in eloquent words by the chairman. He was asked to propose the toast at a somewhat interesting moment in some respects. A huge bill had been incurred in the maintenance of the unity of the Empire; the bill had been presented, and a demand had been made that it was to be paid. The cost was enormous. It had been placed before the country in the plainest and most unvarnished words and it was well that the nation should realize what Empire cost. (Hear, hear.) All classes now were summoned to realize it, and to realize under what, if he might express his personal opinion, was the equitable distribution of the burdens which they were called upon to bear under the budget which had just been proposed by the Chancellor of the exchequer. All classes were to contribute to the cost of our Imperial interests. At a time like this it might well be asked, Would that determination which the country had so far shown in the maintenance of the good cause in which they were engaged remain entirely unaffected when they were called upon to 'pay, pay, pay'? (Laughter and cheers.) Would they be less solicitous for those great interests for which the country had been called upon to pay? (No, no.) If they had been prodigal, as they had been, of the blood of their sons, would they not be equally prodigal of their cash? (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt of it himself. They had not faltered so far, and they would not falter now. There was no sign that they were faltering, and there was no cause why they should falter. (Cheers.) He thought that the health of the country was sufficiently robust to be able to stand the shock without flinching, even at what was called the most disastrous budget that had ever been proposed. (Hear, hear.) If clever men thought that in the highest interests and on the highest principles it would be wise at a moment like this to apply a douche of icy water to cool the ardor of the nation in their pursuit, in their endurance, of the task on which they were engaged—if they thought that that douche was likely to affect the determination of the nation, he knew that they would be disappointed. (Cheers.) One would think, he thought, that an attempt almost resembling a damping of the powder of men who were still in action was not very wise—was not patriotic. But let them look at the situation—at the way in which the taxation of the additional eleven million pounds had been received by the country. He thought that it had been received with an immense amount of patriotic composure. (Cheers.) Here and there, where the shoe pinched in special cases, there might be some remonstrance, but that did not detract from the determination of the general public to carry out what was in hand. The working classes, having voted in favor of the policy of the country generally—that at all cost this great enterprise must be carried through—had been appealed to to bear their share of the cost. As an ex-chancellor of the exchequer he knew what it meant to impose new taxes in ordinary times; and in ordinary times the imposition of a tax on sugar might have stirred the country to its depths, but, imbued like the rest of the country with that spirit which the nation required at the moment, there was 'scarcely a ripple' in consequence of the imposition of this new tax. (Hear, hear.) They knew the work that was to be done—they wished it to be done; and they were prepared—he believed cheerfully—to pay their share. Our fellow-subjects in the colonies would see the attitude which the taxpayers of this country had shown, the readiness with which these increased burdens were borne and he hoped that they would take to heart the suggestions made that night by Lord Avebury, although he had not observed a general reception of the idea, that there should be an Imperial Exchequer. (Laughter.) Our fellow-subjects would see at all events that we had not shunk from lavishing our resources on that which was not merely a British interest but an Imperial interest, dear to all parts of the Empire. (Cheers.) He should also wish them to reflect, and the country to reflect, that if these burdens were immense the Chancellor of the Exchequer had a task which had not within the memory of man been imposed on any Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nevertheless, there was a reverse to the picture of disastrous liabilities and increased taxation. We saw, on the other hand, the enormous elasticity of the resources of the country. (Hear, hear.) We saw the productiveness of taxation, the accumulation of that wealth which was the foundation of our power. We saw the success of such a loan as sixty million pounds which had just been introduced; we saw the marvellous strength of our trade.



CANADIAN SCENE---DYAS POND ON TOP OF SUTTON MOUNTAIN.



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CURE SICK HEADACHE

HIDDEN FORTUNES.

ARE THERE MILLIONS LYING IDLE IN ENGLISH BANKS?

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Are there really vast sums of money lying in the Bank of England and other banks of Great Britain awaiting owners, which might with justice to the community and injustice to no one be claimed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in aid of the revenue?

A correspondent writes combating the statement of a well-known banker published in the 'Daily Mail' that the total of such lost funds is only about eighty thousand pounds, and that it would be robbery on the part of the Exchequer to seize money that does not belong to the nation.

From recent investigations he is convinced that an enormous amount of unclaimed money—largely composed, it may be true, of comparatively small sums—is deliberately hidden by the banks, in order that they may reap the profits accruing from it without incurring taxation. The Bank of England, he states, distinctly evades the law in this respect; for according to the National Debt Commissioners act (1872) it should give public access to the list of such lost moneys, whereas it never does anything of the sort. When challenged it invites legal action, but no one cares for a legal contest with the Bank of England, so the question is never faced.

How do these unclaimed moneys accumulate? Largely, says this correspondent through the omission of stockholders to claim dividends, and through the fact that many people die without leaving behind them a strict account of their investments. The banks do nothing to help next-of-kin to discover hidden money: in fact, they offer passive resistance to such endeavors.

Few people, except those with an inside knowledge, he says, have any conception of the enormous deposits which lie ownerless in the various banks throughout the country. What injustice, he asks, would be done to the banks if the Treasury took over these unclaimed moneys, with the obligation of repayment to the rightful owner in case of a successful claim? The money does not belong to the banks. And yet at present it is not even taxed.

The Comptroller of the Post-office Savings Bank, in replying on behalf of the postmaster-general to Mr. Arnold White, recalls the official statement given in the House of Commons on Feb. 11, 1895, that in the case of the savings banks' accounts not recently operated on interest is added and the money accumulates in the same manner as in the other accounts, and that the department can at any time be called upon to discharge its liability to the depositors.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

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'World Wide' is an effort to select from foreign journals and magazines many articles which are of intense interest to Canadians, but which heretofore have too often been lost in the great sea of current literature before they reached Canada. 'World Wide' is a sixteen-page weekly, published at seventy-five cents per annum, by John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

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A BLACK RECORD

TREACHERY AND CRUELTY OF THE BOERS.

(H. W. Wilson, in London 'Daily Mail.')

When in the course of the Franco-German war the violations of the established rules of war by the French became numerous and glaring, the German authorities took the precaution of chronicling them, and placing them on record with the carefully attested evidence of witnesses. After the war this 'Black Book' was published to the world. It is to be hoped that the British staff in South Africa has acted in the same way that the real truth may hereafter be known as to the manner in which Brother Boer makes war. But so haphazard is our system that the hope must not be too confidently expressed.

In this article I propose to collect certain well-authenticated instances of Boer misconduct and atrocity. The list given is not by any means an exhaustive one; it does not deal with the earlier period of the war, and no reports are credited which will not stand criticism, or which are based upon the uncorroborated and anonymous evidence of a single individual. Nor are the stereotyped outrages at farms flying the white flag included, as the cases where patrols or detachments have approached farms flying the white flag, and, notwithstanding that emblem of peace, have been treacherously fired upon, are so numerous and so well authenticated that even the pro-Boers do not dispute their occurrence.

'HEROES' OF THE GENEVA FLAG.

The first count against the Boers shall be their abuse of the Red Cross. On the evidence of the Rev. J. Batts and the British consul at Lorenzo Marquez, it is known that the American ambulance sent out from Chicago passed through Portuguese territory upon the members of it taking oath that they were non-combatants, and that they would serve in the ambulance alone. They wore the Red Cross. On reaching Pretoria they openly discarded the Red Cross, with the full consent of the Transvaal Government, were addressed by Mr. Kruger as heroes, and left with rifles and bandoliers for the front. There is no dispute as to the facts, in which, indeed, the Boers themselves gloried. They thought it 'slim' to disregard the most sacred emblem in war.

One of these gentry, as recorded in the work of Mr. H. C. Hillegas, himself a pro-Boer correspondent with the Boers, was taken prisoner while acting as a combatant with the Boer forces. He was sent down to Capetown, on his way to St. Helena, but at Capetown impudently produced his Red Cross badge and ambulance card, and claimed to be liberated as a doctor. He was liberated, rejoined the Boer combatant ranks, and boasted of the fact to Mr. Hillegas.

Another such, as is recorded in Lord Roberts's despatches (page 76), was found dead in the Boer fighting line at Bothaville 'with the Red Cross on his arm, a rifle in his hand, and a bandolier half-emptied.' There are many other instances, but not officially attested.

General Buller, in his despatch describing the Vaal Krantz action, states: 'We all saw a gun detachment, and we thought the gun also, conveyed by the enemy to a gun position in an ambulance flying the Geneva flag.' With this may be compared Captain Lambton's official complaint at Ladysmith that, his naval guns having hit and put out of action a heavy Boer gun, the enemy hoisted the white flag and under cover of it repaired the damage.

Lastly comes the conduct of the Boers at Komati Poort, as witnessed and recorded by a neutral, Mr. Knipe, correspondent of the Portuguese journal 'O Futuro.' He states that they used the ambulance train to destroy the stores along the line. In this train, of course, they were safe from the British guns, and could work what damage they liked. Again it was the Americans who were the culprits.

THE VALUE OF PAROLE TO DE WETT.

The second count is the violation of parole. This on the part of individuals is so common that, like white flag incidents, there can be no dispute as to its occurrence, and it is unnecessary to go into the charge in detail. Repeatedly Boers have been shot with eight or nine passes upon them. No doubt British officers are in some degree to blame for this, from the extreme carelessness with which they accept paroles and grant passes. Only two instances shall be given of attempts to compel breach of parole, in which the Boer generals and Boer Government—or what remains of it—are implicated.

The first is the case of General Schoemann. This officer fought against us at Colesberg, and all through the war up to the occupation of Pretoria, when he made his submission and gave his parole. He went to live on his farm, but was seized by the enemy and ordered to violate his oath and take up arms again. He refused. He was then tried by a Krygsraad, and condemned to imprisonment, simply because he would not perjure himself. He was taken to Barberton, where the Boers threatened to shoot him, but fortunately General French arrived before they had been able to carry out their threat. Several prisoners who had behaved in the same honorable way, and had been similarly punished, were released at the same time.

In this case it is clear that the highest Boer authorities endeavored to compel an honorable officer to break the laws of war and commit a disgraceful offence. The next person concerned is the notorious De Wett.

Wherever he goes he compels those who have given their parole to join his force under fear of death. That this is no mere idle threat on his part was proved by his shooting of a farmer named Raadiman in December in the north-eastern corner of the Orange River Colony. Two of Raadiman's brothers were to have suffered the same fate, but they succeeded in getting through the passes into Natal. Nor was this an isolated instance, though in other cases names and details are too often lacking.

METHODS OF SAVAGES.

The third count is inhumanity on the battlefield through the use of improper bullets, treacherous raising of the white flag, and deliberate firing upon doctors and wounded. Take the last first. In the earlier period of the war there were several occasions upon which the condition of the dead when recovered raised the gravest suspicions as to the manner in which they had come by their death. But if there had been foul play, in such cases no one was left to tell the tale. It was otherwise in the fighting round Colenso just before the relief of Ladysmith. Here we have the testimony of survivors and witnesses. For instance, there is Private Ayling, of the 3rd King's Royal Rifles, whose statement is given in General Buller's despatches (page 48). He says: 'I was taken prisoner about five a.m. on 23rd inst. . . . I was allowed to go about ten a.m. on the 25th. . . . During this time there were quite twenty of our wounded lying close to the trenches and asking for water all the time, which was always refused. If any of the wounded moved they were shot at. Most of them died for want of assistance, as they were lying there two days and two nights. The Boers (who seemed to be all English) said: "Let them die, and give them no water."' Half the Natal army witnessed this atrocity, which filled the Irish of Hart's brigade with fury.

Not less emphatic is the testimony of Major Bewicke-Conley, 3rd K. R. R. 'I obtained permission,' he says, 'for Captain Campbell, R. A. M. C., to go to the wounded under cover of a large Geneva Cross flag, but the Boers at once fired at him and wounded him.'

Then there is the case of the deliberate shooting at Dr. Reynolds on July 2 near Bethlehem. While he was attending to the wounded on the field a Boer crept up to within fifty yards—so that there can be no question of accident and oversight—and fired at him. The incident is recorded by the 'Times' correspondent with General Paget's column.

Expansive bullets, though forbidden by the Hague Conference, were used on every occasion by the Boers. In Lord Roberts's despatch of March 15, 1900, complaint is made of this abuse, and representations were forwarded to the Boer Government. But it did not cease. At Komati Poort, where great quantities of Boer ammunition were captured, most of the bullets were either sliced or expansive. And in account after account of battles and skirmishes with the Boers we read of the horrible wounds inflicted by such unlawful projectiles. Indeed, the Boers scarcely attempt to deny the charge. They justify themselves by the excuse that British troops habitually used dum-dum bullets, which is a simple untruth.

Other and yet graver charges must be dealt with on some future occasion.



THE ROYAL TOUR: THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK RECEIVING A PARSEE ADDRESS AT ADEN.

On the afternoon of Good Friday the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York landed at Aden. On the rocks were assembled a typical Oriental crowd, who presented a picturesque and interesting spectacle to the travellers. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Governor, and an address was presented by Mr. Dinshaw Cowasjee, on behalf of the Aden community.—London 'Graphic.'

OLD CLOTHES MAN AT HARVARD

HE IS ACCUSED OF EXACTING EXORBITANT INTEREST FOR LOANS TO STUDENTS.

(Boston 'Herald.')

Some interesting evidence showing how many hard, round shekels have been secured from hard-up Harvard students by an energetic money lender came out in a hearing given by the committee on licenses of the Cambridge Board of Aldermen last Monday. The hearing was given because of a petition brought by the Dean of Harvard University asking that the license to deal in second-hand clothing which has been held by Barnard Bennett for many years be not renewed. This hearing, and the testimony there presented by the Dean, have been kept from publicity on account of the dislike of several of the parties concerned to having their dealing with 'Old Barney' ventilated.

The Dean alleges that 'Barney,' as several generations of Harvard boys have known him, has used his 'old clo' business as a blind for a much more lucrative loan business, and evidence was produced to show that his rates of interest were of a wonderful degree of steepness. One case was brought forward wherein a Harvard youth received of Barney $180 and gave in return a note for $330, due in two months. At the expiration of the time Barney presented his note, to which he added a charge of $4.95 for 'incidentals,' but, the affair coming into the hands of the boy's father, the note was protested by the advice of a lawyer, and is still unsettled. Other cases in which, it is alleged, Mr. Bennett had charged and collected rates of interest from 50 percent upward were shown, and the Harvard authorities, through the Dean, argued that Barney was not exactly the man to whom they desired to give official permission to roam at will through the dormitories of the university.

Mr. Carstein, chairman of the committee on licenses of the Board of Aldermen, asked his view of the situation, said that the case was as yet undecided, but Mr. Bennett had been permitted to continue his business until the matter is finally settled. The chairman of the committee said that abundant evidence had been presented of exorbitant interest being charged the Harvard boys, and in addition to that it was his opinion, and that of the committee, that the authorities of the university should have a voice in the decision of who should receive privileges on the university grounds and in the buildings.

Asked concerning his own opinion in the matter, Mr. Carstein replied that the boys themselves were evidently to blame for agreeing to pay usurious rates of interest on loans. They are also charged by Barney with asking, even begging and imploring him to lend them money at any rate whatever, and his loans have, therefore, according to the view taken by the old clothes dealer, been special favors to the students, who have not been the complainants in the matter. 'At the same time,' Mr. Carstein said, 'I am not disposed to excuse his methods of conducting a loan business.'



'CAUGHT': TRAIN WRECKERS SURPRISED BY AN ARMORED TRAIN NEAR EDENBURG.

Now that the enemy have lost all their guns, the armored trains have become of the greatest value. At Hout Kraal they effected the capture of all De Wett's ammunition and stores. By suddenly arriving on the scene of the Tauibosch Spruit disaster, they were able to capture twelve of the perpetrators of the outrage (five of whom have been executed at De Aar for murder), and they keep up a constant patrol of the railway communication. The other night they disturbed Piet Fouric's commando as they were destroying the line in the vicinity of Edenburg. Moving very slowly, without lights, they creep down the line, almost in silence, especially if they are on an incline. Suddenly the white beam of the searchlight bursts, a white channel of light is projected into the night, and as often as not the train wreckers are discovered, just as they were in the present instance.—London 'Graphic.'

A BICYCLE JOURNEY

FROM MOMBASA TO KHARTOUM, VIA UGANDA AND THE UPPER NILE.

(The London 'News.')

Mr. J. A. Bailey has just reached London from Mombasa, having travelled overland via Uganda and the Upper Nile, the journey having been undertaken specially with a view to ascertaining the conditions of transport by this route, and the practicability of its adoption as a means of communication between British Equatorial Africa and England. For a considerable portion of the way to Gondokoro, in fact, wherever it was possible to do so, Mr. Bailey rode a bicycle ahead of his caravan, and also with it, at about two and a half miles an hour, when necessary to keep up with his men. Describing his experiences Mr. Bailey said:

'I travelled from Mombasa to Uganda by the ordinary means—by train to rail head, which was then at Mile 448 (Lake Nakuru,) thence marched and cycled to Port Florence, in Kavirondo, on Lake Victoria. I remained in Uganda for a month, and left the capital on Jan. 19. I had a very fortunate journey, with splendid weather, to Gondokoro. Thence I proceeded to Khartoum, where I arrived within seven weeks of my start from Uganda. The development which has succeeded the downfall of the Dervishes now makes it possible for any one to reach the very heart of British Africa in comparative safety and comfort with but two days' sea journey, though the government is not prepared yet to open this route for general traffic. In Central African countries like Uganda, where the unexpected often happens, it is of great importance to know that, if necessary, troops could be poured into the country by two routes, and that the east coast route is no longer the only one to be relied upon.'

CROCODILES, HIPPOS, AND ELEPHANTS.

On leaving Mengo, Mr. Bailey cycled to Masindi, a distance of about a hundred miles, over an excellent road, through a country where there were large herds of elephant, and thence proceeded to the government fort of Fajao, where he crossed the Victoria Nile, below the Murchison Falls. Here he found the river literally alive with crocodiles and hippos. Both banks were covered with crocodiles in places, and a friend of Mr. Bailey's had shot seventy of these animals in one afternoon. The journey across in an ordinary native dugout canoe was therefore hazardous, but was accomplished with safety. 'From Fajao,' continued Mr. Bailey, 'my small caravan, in which I was the only white man, proceeded to Wadelai, where I was laid up with a slight attack of fever. Both here and, in fact, all along the line posts, I received the greatest kindness from the military and civil officers. At Wadelai there is a small steel boat on the river which runs between that port and the next British fort at Nimule. Up to this point the mosquitoes had at times been so bad that my men, even after a hard day's march, seemed to be allowed to move on, sleep being impossible, but beyond Wadelai we scarcely met with any of these pests, as we followed a road some distance from the river. On reaching Nimule I found that steps were being taken to erect the fort, stores, officers' quarters, etc., of stone, and no doubt this will become an important place.

'Perhaps the most trying part of my journey was from Nimule to Gondokoro, where the country was very difficult, and the heat in the middle of the day intense. Yet I was fortunate not to lose any of my men, or during the whole journey to have one incapacitated from work. About four marches before Gondokoro I joined Major Delme Radcliffe, commanding the Upper Nile District of the Uganda Protectorate, who was travelling with an escort and specie from Kampala. I was glad of being able to travel with him, as this portion of the route is largely frequented by wild animals. Just before I reached there people had been attacked and killed, both by lions and elephants—a herd numbering between three and five hundred had passed through Gondokoro a few days before I arrived there.'

THE NATIVES AND THE BICYCLE.

In conclusion, Mr. Bailey said: Though advised by many not to risk a bicycle through such country, I actually found it most useful, and a welcome rest from the marching. It was an object of interest to Europeans and natives alike, the latter in many places regarding it as something uncanny, as they had not seen one before. Sometimes natives near their villages would just disappear on its approach, but I always made a point of regaining their confidence. When I camped near them I explained to the chief what the machine really was, and in one case succeeded in getting a naked Bari native to ride on it while I held him on. The whole village turned out and marvelled at the sight. Often hundreds of natives appeared in the early morning to watch me ride off, with their best wishes for a safe journey. My track was always the native path of about a foot wide, and as part of the country is extremely prolific in its growth of great thorns it was a remarkable fact that I had only four punctures the whole way. Of course, I did not ride at all where it was not practicable. The most intense excitement prevailed when I showed the machine and its working of the free wheel, etc. I often unscrewed the cap of the bell, which, being nickeled, acted as a mirror. First, consternation; then a degree of fear, which gave place gradually to the most uproarious and hearty laughter, and the desire for each one present to enjoy the fun. I really think the ladies were most eager to see themselves, probably for the first time in many instances.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Radway's Ready Relief cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

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A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, 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 PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen street Montreal, Can.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Liebig's Fit Cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidently recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail, prepaid. It has cured when everything else has failed.

When writing or calling mention this paper, and give full address to The Liebig Co., 179 King Street West, Toronto.



BULL-STRONG!

....PIG-TIGHT....

An Illinois farmer said that after harvest he had fully 200 bushels of loose oats on the ground that he could not secure any benefit from, because the fence around the field would not turn hogs. Figure the loss for yourself. He also said, all this would have been saved if he had used the Kitselman Woven Wire Coiled Spring Fence, and the value would have gone a long ways towards paying cost of the fence.

With the Duplex Machine any farmer can make it himself at the actual cost of the wire. Catalogue free for the asking.

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The Family Physician in a Million Homes

By preventing and curing disease and saving unreasonable and unnecessary doctor's bills, Dr. A. W. Chase has won the esteem and confidence of the people of this continent. He is the family physician in a million homes where his remedies are kept on hand and his famous Receipt Book ready for reference in case of accident or disease.



Many Canadians know Dr. Chase personally, but far more have learned to respect and love him because of benefits they have derived from his famous prescriptions. It is not like taking patent medicines when you use Dr. Chase's Remedies, for you know that they are the outcome of a life-long study of disease and its treatment—the result of wide experience and unusual ability as a practising physician. The best people in the land use and recommend Dr. Chase's Remedies because they have proven themselves the best treatments available for the diseases for which they are recommended.



Mrs. Pursley, 130 Lippincott Street, Toronto, says:

"I may say that Dr. Chase's Receipt Book has been the consulting physician in our house for years, as I have always been able to control any sickness amongst our children by using the receipts given in its pages. For the past few years I have suffered much with my kidneys, accompanied with severe pains in the back, almost unbearable at times.

"After using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for a time, I am entirely restored to health, the pains in my back have left, and I feel better in every respect. It is a pleasure for me to add one more testimony to the grand reputation of Dr. Chase's remedies."

Mr. S. Johnston, 109 Alexander Street, Toronto, states:

"I am pleased to testify to the excellence of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which are equal to any emergency in cases of liver and kidney troubles. I can recommend them with confidence. We have had Dr. Chase's Receipt Book in the house for the past eleven years, and our folks would simply not be without it."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative, 50 cents a box. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, 25 cents a box, blower free. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle. At all dealers, or by mail from Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's Receipt Book, the easiest selling book of the age.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience in 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.]

MOLES.

An Old Subscriber, Newcastle, N.B.—Will you please answer the following questions for me through the columns of the 'Witness.' I have a field which is rendered partly useless because of the havoc made by the moles. 1. What is the best way to rid my land of moles? 2. What kind of a trap would you suggest to catch them? Ans.—1. Moles are often a very great pest, and I have known cases in which farmers have been well nigh driven off their farms through despair of success in their efforts to get rid of them. 2 Various means have been devised to exterminate these nuisances, and it is difficult to say what is the best method to adopt. I will, however, mention several. To destroy moles, says one authority, take castor beans, and where they have recently been passing through their underground passages make a small hole in the passage with the finger or some other way, drop in a couple of beans and cover the hole with

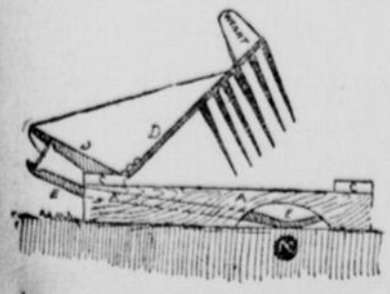


FIG. 1—EX-SQUIRE'S MOLE TRAP.

earth carefully, so as to disturb their track as little as possible. This course persevered in for a few weeks will exterminate them. The striped leaf variety, which bears a speckled bean, is best.

Another says: Make a stiff dough of corn meal, mixing with it a small quantity of arsenic; make a hole with the finger in the runways, drop in a lump of dough about the size of a marble, and then cover over with a lump of earth to exclude the light. After the first rain, go over the field again and deposit in all freshly made roads.

A third device is as follows: Sink a glass or stoneware jar into the ground under the mole-runs. The moles, while running along, fall into the jar, and the vertical, slippery sides of the jar prevent their getting out again.

As for mole traps, there are constantly appearing suggestions of methods of thus disposing of the 'varmints,' and there are every now and then advertisements of contrivances that are 'sure death to moles.' Here is an article from the 'American Agriculturist,' which gives an account of two of these mole traps:

"The number of washing-machines and cooking stoves patented each year indicates that perfection in these articles is not yet attained. We judge that this

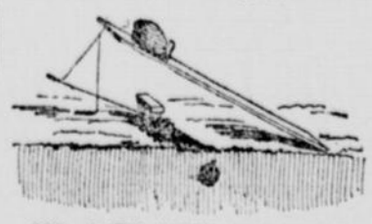


FIG. 2—FOLAND'S MOLE TRAP.

must be the case with mole traps, as each year brings us several new contrivances for destroying the burrowing pests. If mortality to the moles were at all in proportion to the ingenuity expended in exterminating them, the race would have been extinct long ago. We imagine that one thing is needed which the inventors cannot supply—care and persistence in using the traps wherever a mole track is noticed. "Ex-Squire," who dates from the odd place "Six Acres not Enough," in New Jersey, where "Ten Acres Enough" was discovered, sends his "con-traption," of which he says: "'Tis death on the moles, and not being patented, is public property. It is made of strips of one-inch boards: there are two pieces like 'a,' joined by two pieces, c, c, nailed on; b is hinged to one c; d, over which the cord runs, is nailed to c; e is on a pivot at x. The spikes are pieces of wire, ground to a blunt point. I make c c about eight inches long." Figure 1 shows an end view of the trap placed over a run.

'Mr. George Foland, Hagerstown, Md., gives a drawing of his trap, which he thinks more simple and effective than any we have heretofore published. He says: "It is only a common dead fall, which any boy knows how to make. A board ten or twelve inches wide, and from four to six feet long, with a stone upon it for a weight, is used with the common trip trigger. Take a block 9 in. long by 3 in. wide, and one and a half inches thick; strike a circle on each end, of two and a half inches diameter, and put in each circle four sharp nails, extending through the block about four inches. Place your foot upon the trail, and press it tightly down, and put the block upon the trail, with the nails on each side of the part pressed down. The point of the trigger must bear upon the part thus pressed down, as represented in the engraving. As the mole opens his trail, the trigger is raised, which drops the weight upon the block, and drives home the nails. This trap never fails to catch."'

POTATO SCAB.

F. P. G., Sydney, Cape Breton.—Will you please let me know, through your paper, what will prevent the scab on potatoes? Mine become worse affected every year, and if there is a remedy please inform me how to prepare it. By doing so you will greatly oblige.

Ans.—Here is a sensible article on the subject from the 'New England Homestead,' of April 13, 1901:

The scab of potatoes is a germ disease and is commonly caused by planting either scabby potatoes or planting in soil already affected by previous crops. The germs may live in the soil six or seven years. In soils which are badly infested with the scab fungus, it is usually cheaper to abandon potato growing upon it for a time at least, than to continue the practice. A rotation of crops, in which roots should be avoided, is probably of considerable help in freeing the soil of the fungus. The Vermont Experimental Station has recently issued a bulletin on this subject, in which it recommends that all seed should be treated before being planted.

The cheapest treatment is soaking the potatoes in a solution of corrosive sublimate. One ounce corrosive sublimate is placed in one gallon hot water, and when entirely dissolved, is diluted to seven gallons. The seed potatoes are soaked in this for 1½ hours, and the solution may be used over and over again. It is very poisonous and must be handled with care. Formalin has proved fully as effective, is not poisonous, and may be used in either wooden or metal vessels. One half pint of the commercial formalin is added to fifteen gallons water, in which the seed is soaked for two hours.

A convenient way to use either of these preparations is to put them in a wooden barrel and immerse the potatoes, which have been placed in a burlap sack. The corrosive sublimate treatment slightly retards germination and the seed should be treated several days or a few weeks before being planted. It has been found best to use the formalin treatment only a few days before planting. The use of sulphur has not proved very effective, except in some instances. A simple and quite effective method is to expose the potatoes to sunlight for several weeks previous to planting. This also hastens the germination.

A NATURALIST CLUB.

FORMED IN THE CITY UNDER FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

(From the 'Guelph Mercury.')

For several years past a number of persons in and around Guelph, having a taste for the things of the natural world, have been making observations, keeping

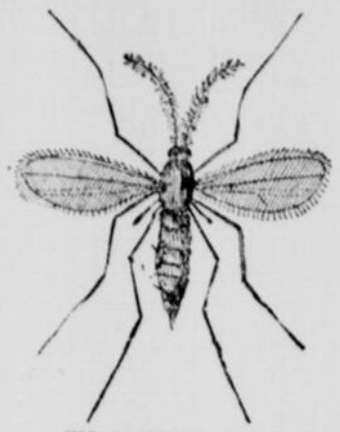


FIG. 14—HESSIAN FLY.

accurate records, and making collections. However, as reliable results can only be obtained by a comparison of observations of individuals, the idea was conceived by Prof. Doherty, of the O. A. C., of forming a club. Accordingly a number of enthusiastic naturalists met and organized an association to be known as the Wellington Field Naturalists' Club, with the following officers:

Hon. president, James Goldie; patrons, Messrs. H. Lockwood, J. M. Duff, E. I. Hill, B. A., Prof. Lochhead and G. Sleeman; president, Prof. Doherty; vice-president, Norman Beattie; secretary-treasurer, A. McAlister; executive committee, Messrs. Smith, Walker, Jarvis, Pickett and Robertson.

The objects of the club are: The bringing together of a complete collection of the plants and animals of the county of Wellington; the gathering of reliable data pertaining to these, and the encouragement of the study of nature.

A 'Mercury' representative had the pleasure of visiting the club rooms and was fascinated with the work done by the members, and pleased with the kindness shown by the president and other officers. No trouble was spared in displaying the collections and in relating interesting facts concerning the lives and habits of our birds. It was evident the members are all hard workers.

Early morning trips, it was stated, are made four or five times a week to the



FIG. 15—A DISEASED AND A HEALTHY WHEAT PLANT.

various outlying districts, and so well acquainted are these young men becoming with the habits of our birds that they can tell within a day or two when the different species may be expected to return, and where their haunts may be found.

The club is certainly a valuable and instructive factor, and worthy of all attention given it in the work they have undertaken.

In this connection the following paragraph occurs: 'Prof. Lochhead will spend the next ten days in Western Ontario pursuing a course of investigation into the damage being done by the Hessian fly, and, if possible, evolve some means for its eradication.'

This language seems to imply that, as yet, no discovery has been made of any adequate means of eradicating the insect pest, mentioned, whereas the fact is that this is one of the oldest and best known insect pests that infest Canadian agriculture. It has ranked as a destructive species for more than a century, and has probably been introduced nearly everywhere that wheat is grown. Dr. Asa Fitch, the noted American entomologist, says of it:

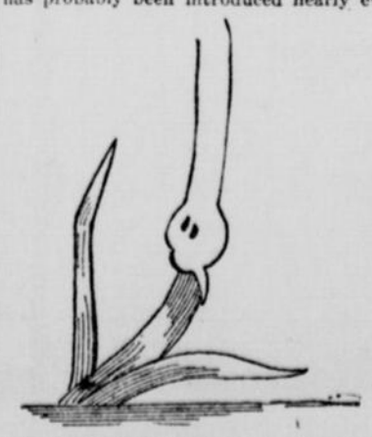


FIG. 16—LOWER JOINT OF A DISEASED WHEAT STRAW.

The Hessian Fly (Cecidomyia destructor, say) is a European insect, and has been detected in Germany, France and Italy, where it at times has committed severe depredations on the wheat crops. Written accounts which seem to point to this insect date as far back as the year 1732. It was brought to this country probably, in some straw used in packing by the Hessian soldiers who landed on Staten Island, and the west end of Long Island, 1776, but did not become so multiplied as to attract general notice by its injuries in that neighborhood until 1779. From thence, as a central point, it gradually extended over the country in all directions, advancing at the rate of from ten to twenty miles a year. Most of the wheat fields were wholly ruined by it within a year or two of its first arrival at a given place, and its devastations usually continued for several years, when they would nearly or quite cease, its parasitic insect enemies probably increasing to such an extent as almost to exterminate it. From that period to the present time it has been ever and anon reappearing in excessive numbers in one district and another of our country.'

The Hessian fly female is represented, magnified, fig. 14, the cross lines below the figure showing its natural dimensions. It closely resembles a mosquito in its appearance, but is a third smaller than that insect, and has no bill suitable for sucking blood. It is black, the joints of its body being faintly marked with reddish. This fly appears in the month of September, when the fall sowed wheat is but a few inches high. Its eggs resemble minute reddish grains, and are of the same appearance when magnified as represented, fig. 10. They are laid in the creases on the upper surface of the



FIG. 17—SHEATH TORN OFF, EXPOSING THE WORMS.

leaf. They hatch in about a week, and the minute worm crawls down the sheath of the leaf to its base at the crown of the root below the surface of the ground, where it remains, subsisting upon the juices of the plant, without wounding it, but causing it to wither, turn yellow, and die. Fig. 15 represents, in a very perfect manner, the diseased appearance which the Hessian fly causes in young wheat. Two shoots are there seen growing from the same root; that on the left erect, healthy and vigorous, of a deep green color, whilst that on the right is pale, wilted and dying, swollen at the roots from worms there nestled and concealed from view. The worm (fig. 18, the upper figure of the cut representing its natural size) is a glossy white maggot with a pale green cloud in the centre of its body, and indistinctly showing some fine transverse lines marking its sutures or joints. It attains its growth in about six weeks; its outer skin then dries and hardens into a kind of shell and changes to a chestnut color, whereby it has a marked resemblance to a flax seed. Inside of this shell the white worm (fig. 18) lies through the winter, and the following spring changes to its pupa form (fig. 19), in which state it only continues some ten or twelve days, when it crowds itself out of the flax-seed case and immediately throws off its pupa cloak, and is then the fully formed fly (fig. 14). Thus the fly comes out again in May, to make another attack upon those shoots of the wheat which it has not already killed. The plants are at this time beginning to start up into stalks. The eggs of the fly thus come to be placed on leaves growing higher up than before, whereby this second brood of worms become nestled at the lower joints of the straw, causing a swelling at the point where they lie, as shown in fig. 16. Fig. 17 is a view of a straw with the outer sheath broken and torn off from the central stalk to expose the worms or flax seeds where they lie, directly above the point. By their presence the straws become



Fig. 19—Hessian Fly Pupa.



Fig. 18—Hessian Fly Larva.

weakened and bend and fall down from the weight of the heads, and by these broken straws an infested field towards harvest time may be known, it looking as though cattle had passed through it.

There are several species of insect parasites which attack the Hessian fly, so checking it that in most localities it only occasionally becomes injurious.

Remedies.—The most prominent method of preventing the ravages of this insect appears to be that of inducing the flies to deposit their eggs in young wheat and then destroying it. When a third brood develops in volunteer wheat this end may be accomplished by turning under this volunteer growth when the Hessian fly larvae are about half-grown, or in case no such brood develops in volunteer wheat, a few strips in the field may be seeded to wheat a few weeks before the regular planting time, and the flies will lay their eggs in those, which are afterwards to be ploughed under. Thus the main crop of wheat will escape infestation.

LINDENBANK.

'World Wide' is an effort to select from foreign journals and magazines many articles which are of intense interest to Canadians, but which heretofore have too often been lost in the great sea of current literature before they reached Canada. 'World Wide' is a sixteen-page weekly, published at seventy-five cents per annum, by John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

N.B.—For 50 cents it will be sent regularly to Jan. 1st, 1902.

FARM GLEANINGS.

I find that it does not pay to get in a rush and plant corn on land that is cloddy, rather, harrow and roll until the ground is free from clods, then plant not too deep and follow up with the harrow as long as you can without breaking the corn down too much.

The best method that I know for successfully combating apple tree worms is this: On the end of a small pole wind a rag to make a swab. Dip this in a pailful of strong soapsuds and kerosene, about three parts of the former to one of the latter, and as fast as the worms hatch and begin a web, swab them out. It is very effective.

Since the granules of the soil are not as strong when the soil is moist as when dry, it ploughs much easier when in good condition. But if the soil has become too dry and yet must be ploughed, it should be ploughed deeper, rather than shallower. This is necessary to pulverize better, to get more moist soil on the surface for the immediate seed bed, and to quicker moisten and bring into condition the layer which has become too dry.

When one intends to feed his corn to cattle without husking, or even if he does husk it if he needs a good lot of corn fodder for winter use, as we do in this locality where dairying is the only kind of farming carried on, it is a good plan to plant in drills, two or three kernels fifteen to eighteen inches apart. If the corn is to be cut with a corn harvester it is better to plant just one kernel in a place and a little closer together, as it is easier on the machine.

It is surprising that pumpkins are not more generally grown for feeding swine. Some have a prejudice against them, believing that they promote an excess of urine. But this is not the case when swine are of a good breed, and the whole of the pumpkin is fed. If the seeds are taken out and fed alone, they may prove injurious. Being scant of grain one autumn, but having an abundance of pumpkins, I fed a considerable number of breeding Berkshires, during the month of October, November and a part of December, entirely on pumpkins, and the hogs kept in as good condition as I ever want to see a lot of breeders.

At the annual DeKalb County Farmers' Institute held in Sycamore, Ill., during the last week of December, 1900, A. D. Shamel, of the Illinois University, gave the following simple method of treatment of oats for smut. He said: 'Illinois farmers lose annually over three million dollars from smut in oats. Dip seed oats in sacks into water heated to a hundred and thirty-five degrees Fahrenheit for five minutes. This kills the smut germs. But the oats thus treated must be planted within two days. Sow broadcast or with endgate seeder. This treatment improves seed oats, causing them to germinate from two to four days earlier and to make a more vigorous growth. All small seeds, including garden seed, germinate quicker when thus treated.'

The imperfect preparation of stiff clay soils is the most expensive neglect of which the farmer can be guilty, and yet such neglect is not uncommon. The plough is sometimes started and never stops until the field is ploughed. If the weather has been dry, there is no possibility of fining the first ploughing until there is rain. It has dried and is full of hard lumps. A fine tooth comb would do about as much good as a disc or smoothing harrow on such land under such conditions; and many times corn is planted and wheat and oats sown on ground that is in this condition simply because it was not fined as fast as it was ploughed, and because there is no later opportunity to pulverize it. The result is a crop failure. It must be so, for al lthe moisture in the soil escapes and many of the roots can find no place to bed them.

Insects breathe through holes along their sides, and we find that any kind of oil coming in contact with these breathing holes stops them up and the insect suffocates in a short time. Kerosene and soap solutions are the very best remedies of this kind. In my own garden I could not get along without English soft soap. I buy it at the druggist's and use one pound to two gallons of water. With this I thoroughly saturate the trunk and limbs of all my trees, and I am never troubled with lice or scale insects of any kind. The potash in the soap suds running down to the base of the tree and coming into contact with the roots seems also to stimulate the plant's growth, and you know that a strong, vigorous tree will repel the attack of insects much better than a weaker one.

SEED POTATOES.

The selection of seed potatoes from the cellar, with a view to increase vitality, becomes a more difficult task and a knowledge of variety is essential to selecting those of the most value, but I hope to point out some things that will be of benefit to the grower. The first points to be considered are size and eye development. The largest potato with the best eye development is the one with the most vitality, hence it follows that the largest seed piece with the least number of eyes is the better for the purpose, and not over three eyes should be used in any case. I wish to put myself on record as advocating the exact opposite of what I ever saw printed before in regard to the subject of the selection of smooth eyed potatoes for seed. Now the features of the eyes of a potato are the characteristics of the type or variety when originated, and when the potato begins to run out, through various causes, the eye always gets smoother and smaller, never larger. Hence, select the tubers with the 'stem' eyes protruding and the eyes of the middle and main seeded eyes that show a bulge below the eye, that is, toward the stem end.

The protruding stem and eyes will give best results if four or five ounces are secured, but if there should be more than one eye to three ounces, cut the poorer one out, as this class of eyes will throw several original stalks. The indented eyes in the middle and toward the seed end are generally single stalk producers and two eyes may be used, clipping out extra eyes of less than five ounces; use no small pieces in any case. Plant three feet apart, each way, on your best soil and care for them thoroughly. Repeat the selection from the seed plot instead

of the field, using the product of the seed plot as soon as the amount is large enough for your general use for crop purposes. Repeat the selections each year and your seed plot will keep you in the best seed possible.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

As it is now, the owner of a strictly first-class, well-bred and registered stallion has no chance out over the country as compared with the owner of a part-bred horse that will fatten readily, and that, costing but a fraction of the other, can be stood for perhaps only two or three dollars less and get all the custom.

When the calf is about three weeks old apply a little concentrated lye to the incipient horns or buttons. Remove the hair from the buttons, moisten with water and rub on the lye, being careful to get none of it on the skin or in the eyes. Chemical dehorning should be done before the buttons become fixed.

The best calf undoubtedly can be raised on the cow; but in ordinary dairy practice this plan does not pay, for the milk which the calf would use is worth more than the calf itself; and the butter fat needed by the calf can be supplied to it in a cheaper form. Moreover, the calf will not take to eating dry food so quickly or so early in life if it is allowed to suck the cow. It must be borne in mind, however, that starving the calf into drinking milk is not a good plan, for its delicate stomach is very likely to be injured if force is resorted to in order to teach it to drink. Such mismanagement often gives the calf a set-back that stays with her through the following summer, if not throughout her whole life.

The first precaution to be taken is to avoid letting the lambs get too big. Within certain limits—say ten or twelve days—the earlier lambs are operated on the better. The younger the animals the less the risk from hemorrhage, and the less it seems to hurt them, both at the time and in its after effects. The difficulty here is that lambing spreads over several weeks, and if we wait until it is complete, some of the lambs have got a great deal too big. This makes it desirable—and it is not impracticable where the shepherd or the owner is the operator—that the lambs should be caught and tailed or emasculated when they are big enough, instead of having a regular field day and operating on the whole of the fall at one time. I do not like docking and castrating at the same time. It is, of course, the common practice where all the lambs are operated on at one time, but the shock and hemorrhage resulting from the dual operation are sometimes too much for the young animal. I prefer to tail the ewes and castrate the rams, and leave the docking of the latter for a week.

GARDEN GATHERINGS.

Transplanted onions ripen from two to nineteen days earlier than onions grown direct from the seed. The average is about nine days earlier.

Cucumber seed should be placed in water before being planted, and all seed that floats destroyed. Many growers germinate seed before planting.

Raspberries when in bloom are frequented more by bees than most other small fruits. It is thus a valuable honey plant, and is sure of being well fertilized.

Probably the worst enemy to the fruit garden is the currant worm, which eats the leaves of both currants and gooseberries and will ruin the bushes if left to itself. It is easily killed by prompt spraying with white hellebore.

The good housewife will appreciate man help in preparing her flower beds this month. Make them deep and rich and then harrow or rake fine. Many an overworked farmer's wife finds almost her only change from daily drudgery in her flower bed. Do not refuse this pleasure, but go at it enthusiastically, digging in plenty of the richest manure, thoroughly and deep.

It is true there are berries and some small fruits that the chickens must be kept out of during the ripening season, but at all other times the bushes and vines are all the better for having the poultry run in and through them, while for orchard fruits it is a positive benefit to have the fowls running through them at all times, for they destroy the early defective windfalls, which are always infested with insects. This, in itself, is of great importance to any orchardist.

Professor Bailey gives a special warning against overwatering seeds freshly sown. 'Fresh and vigorous seeds,' he says, 'endure heavy waterings, but old and poor seeds must be given very little water. If there is reason to suspect that the seeds are weak, water should not be applied to them directly. . . . Even sound and strong seeds should be watered with care. Drenchings usually weaken or destroy them. The earth should simply be kept damp.'

Beans should be planted twice a month from May 1 to Aug. 1, and the black wax, which is one of the best snap beans grown, is so hardy that it can be planted in April in favorable seasons, but all of the Limas are very tender, and the seed will rot in the ground if planted early, and they should not be planted until the weather is permanently settled and the land warm. It is best, also, to plant them as soon after a rain as the land can be put in good condition, as a rain usually forms a crust on the land, which is a damage to the young crops and often prevents a good stand and causes the plants to come up weak.

If one has a shady corner between boardings or under trees that has been given up to weeds and rubbish, try planting a few blackberry bushes of some good kind, and see in a year or two which will have the mastery, especially if there is some rotten wood on the ground, as there frequently is in such places. The bushes seem to delight in the mulch of rotten wood; don't you remember how much bigger and nicer the wild berries are that grow about old logs and stumps in the pastures? After a year or so they will furnish an abundance of delicious fruit, where there used to be only waste land. If it is convenient to empty the suds, and dish water, and wood ashes, on them, all the better—the size of the berries will repay you.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Geese cannot be raised to an advantage without grass and water.

The best lice preventive is to clean out under the roosts at least twice a week. It is the filthy moisture that serves as a breeding place for insect pests. Sprinkle with a little dry earth after each cleaning.

The first feed for goslings is grass, fed on sod. A small quantity of cornmeal, slightly moistened, is also given them. Sand and charcoal are sometimes mixed with the cornmeal. They are fed in this way two or three days and then given a ration composed of equal parts by measure of bran, middlings and steamed cut clover or cooked vegetables. This is fed three times a day until they are eight weeks old when they are penned to be fatted for market at ten weeks old.

Don't try to raise ducks and chickens in the same yard, even if the old hens are confined in coops. Most hens take excellent care of the ducklings they hatch. But each and every one of them seems determined to kill all that they can reach while brooding a flock of chickens. Besides, you can't feed them properly. The chickens will steal all the dainties you have provided for the ducklings, and the latter will foul all the drinking water they can reach. Another objection is that ducks must be fed oftener, and the best food is a mash of ground grains, clover hay and animal meal. Such a method of feeding chickens would soon end in disaster. I feed four times a day from the time they they are about a month old, giving the last meal when it was almost dark.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S EPITAPH.

West Flamboro.—Please give the Latin inscription on the tomb of Charles Kingsley, and the translation into English. Ans.—In Eversley churchyard, where Charles Kingsley was buried, January, 1875, his wife placed a white marble cross, on which, under a spray of his favorite passion flowers, are the words of his choice:

'Amavimus, Amamus, Amabimus.'

'We have loved, We love, We shall love' (literally). In writing to his wife, once from Cambridge, May 22, 1860, Kingsley said: 'I should like the only epitaph on our tomb to be Thekla's:

"We have lived and loved,
We live and love".'

Above the Latin inscription, circling round the cross, are the words, 'God is Love.'

HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

F.H., Mimico.—Kindly give a brief account of the poet, Helen Hunt Jackson. Ans.—Helen Fiske was born in 1831, in the village of Amherst, Mass. Her father was a professor in the college, but Helen's education was somewhat desultory, and for the most part confined to the course then considered the proper thing for girls. At the age of twenty-one she married Captain Hunt, of the United States army. Travel, and the social experience which she met with as an officer's wife, supplemented her education, and helped to ripen her mind. After the death of her husband and child, she began her literary work, and from 1867 till her death in 1885 she wrote almost incessantly. Her writings include verse, sketches of travel, essays, children's stories, novels, tracts for the time. Life in the Western States, after her marriage to Mr. Wm. Jackson, a banker of Colorado, brought her face to face with the Indian question. She was deeply impressed with the wrongs of the Indian, and used her pen in letters to newspapers and to government officials, and particularly in the story of 'Ramona,' to appeal for justice for the race. She wrote two or three other novels, but 'Ramona,' an Indian romance, is her most powerful prose work. Her 'Bits of Travel' abounds in picturesque descriptions, with touches of delightful humor, and plenty of local color. As a poet, Emerson was of the opinion that she held a foremost place among American women writers. Some of her short poems, like 'Poppies in the Wheat,' 'Burnt Ships,' 'October,' show a rich and lively fancy.

. . . . 'The poppies lithe and fleet,
Seem running, fiery torchmen, to and fro,
To mark the shore.
The farmer does not know
That they are there. He walks with heavy feet,
Counting the bread and wine by autumn's gains,
But I—I smile to think that days remain
Perhaps to me in which, though bread be sweet
No more, and red wine warms my blood in vain,
I shall be glad, remembering how the fleet
Lithe poppies ran like torchmen with the wheat.'

(Compare Wordsworth's)—
'And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.'

Other poems, like 'Spinning,' are ethical in tone.

'Like a blind spinner in the sun,
I tread my days.
I know that all the threads will run
Appointed ways;
I know each day will bring its task,
And, being blind, no more I ask.'

Her poems were published over the initials, 'H.H.'

ETIQUETTE.

S.M.G., City.—1. At a home wedding, would it be proper to pass refreshments around instead of having a wedding breakfast, and about what time? The train goes at 4 p.m. 2. What should such refreshments consist of? 3. What kind of suit would the groom wear, the bride being dressed in white muslin without a veil? 4. Would they wear gloves? Ans.—1. What is called a 'stand-up' breakfast, or 'luncheon,' is quite in order, and has gained favor among those who wish to avoid the trouble and expense of a formal wedding breakfast. The ceremony might take place at noon, the wedding party immediately after adjourning to the dining-room. This would leave plenty of time for the bride to don her travelling dress before train-time. 2. The refreshments are laid out on a long table, extending down one side of the room, or on smaller tables at the top and side. The table, or tables, are decorated with flowers, and made to look as pretty as possible. A few seats are placed round the wall, but the centre of the room is left free, that the guests may move about at pleasure. They sit or stand as they prefer. The servants stand behind the table, and give the dishes as they are asked for to the gentlemen, and the gentlemen help the ladies and themselves. At a 'stand-up' breakfast no hot entrées appear. Sandwiches of every description, cold entrées, mayonnaise, salads, sweets, ices, and fruits, would be given. The wedding cake forms a principal feature in the centre of the table, and it is cut and handed round as at an ordinary wedding breakfast. 3. His dress would not differ much from ordinary morning costume, for church, for instance. He should wear a black, or dark, morning coat, light waistcoat, light trousers, and light gloves. 4. Yes.

MORTAR IN QUANTITY.

A Reader, Toronto.—What is the best method of mixing mortar, in quantity? Ans.—Make a large box, about 4 by 10 ft., and 1 ft. deep, so that a part of one side may be easily removed to leave only slats placed near enough together to keep the lumps of lime from falling out. Raise the box about 2½ feet from the ground, on an incline towards the side where the slats are. Place boards on their edge on the ground, enclosing a space about 12 x 12 feet. Half fill the box with shell lime and sand in the proportion of one barrel of the lime to three of the sand. Mix this well with water, and when it is thoroughly mixed, remove the loose part of the side, so that the liquid mortar will run between the slats. Repeat until you have enough mixed. Leave this for about a week till it has had time to 'ripen,' when it is ready for use.

LATTER DAY SAINTS IN CANADA.

Shouldice, Ont.—1. What difference is there between the 'Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints' and the Mormons? 2. What is the origin of the former, and when was it organized? 3. What is their strength in Canada? Ans.—1. The main difference relates to plural marriages. The 'Latter Day Saints' oppose polygamy as strongly as non-Mormon churches do. They assert that it never was a doctrine of the original church, but is a perversion of their system, a principle introduced by Brigham Young. They attach much importance to having Joseph Smith, the son of the founder of Mormonism, at the head of the organization. They consider that they are the true, original, and only 'Church of Latter Day Saints.' 2. After the death of Joseph Smith, the founder, his church became divided in factions. That headed by Brigham Young obtained the ascendancy. Young and his followers emigrated to Utah; the remaining membership was scattered, but in 1852 a remnant effected a re-organization, calling themselves the 'Re-organized Church,' etc. 3. It is about a quarter of a century since their first missionary efforts were made in Canada, and churches established in one or two counties of Ontario. There are stated to be now about a hundred churches in that province, with a total membership of some 2,500 people.

TO DESTROY ANTS.

A Subscriber, Middleville, writes that his household is much troubled with black ants which seem to be in every part of the house. These industrious little insects are very difficult to get rid of, when once they have established themselves. There are certain remedies, but what will drive away the ants is disagreeable to the inhabitants as well. Ants do not like strong odors, and a sponge soaked in creosote will expel them from cupboards. A strong solution of tobacco water, or camphor in spirits of wine, or turpentine, or ammonia, will keep them away as long as the odor remains. If you could tell where their nests are, you might try pouring in tobacco water, or sprinkling quicklime over the place and washing it down with hot water. Carbolic acid has a deadly effect on them, so has corrosive sublimate, but great caution must be exercised in the use of these poisons. Powdered borax sprinkled about the places they infest has been recommended, also leaves of green wormwood scattered about. Perhaps some of our readers can tell of some other remedy which they have proved effectual.

GRACE HOSPITAL.

A.B.C., Sherbrooke.—Grace Hospital, Toronto, is homoeopathic. It is situated at the corner of College and Huron streets. A letter to the secretary will bring full information.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

REGISTERS.

Ontario.—In Quebec, I understand, clergymen are obliged to keep two registers for marriages, deaths and baptisms, the parish register, and a duplicate for the government. 1. Is this the only method of registering, marriages, deaths, etc., in Quebec? 2. Is this the only way in which the government returns can be made? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes.

SERVITUDE DRAINS.

Ignorance.—I bought part of a block of houses some years ago; the balance of the block was bought some four or five years later by the present owner. He had the houses remodelled, and an extra wing put on, also lowering the cellar some feet below the original depth, and he put in a very poor foundation. Now, he claims the water from my land at the rear of his houses, which is my back yard, filters (as he puts it), into his cellars, and he says, causes him much expense and annoyance. 1. Can he compel me to put in a drain in my yard to drain off snow or rain? 2. Can he claim damages if not done? 3. Can he put men or compel me to let men dig up my yard and mess up my place without any remuneration, so as he can cement his foundations? Ans.—1. No; the lower land is bound to receive such water as flows naturally from the land above; the proprietor of the upper land may do nothing to increase the natural flow or to aggravate in any way the servitude, but he is not responsible for water which flows only in consequence of excavations made by his neighbor. 2. No. 3. No.

MUNICIPAL LAW—PERSONAL TAX.

Enquirer, Que.—1. Can a municipal council, according to a by-law, collect a personal tax from males of the age of twenty-one and upwards, who have no real estate situate in the municipality under the jurisdiction of said council, who are receiving no salary from any source, but are simply boarding in said municipality, for a time? 2. Can such a personal tax be collected, when the parties boarding in said municipality are paying taxes in another municipality where they have real estate? 3. How long must a person reside in a municipality before the council can legally compel him to pay a personal tax? 4. When a person refuses to pay a personal tax, who has no real or personal property in the municipality where said tax is imposed, and is receiving no salary, how is the council to collect said tax? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. The law fixes no time, provided that the person is actually residing in the municipality at the time the tax is imposed. 4. They can simply obtain a judgment, and hold it until they find some means of realizing.

(ONTARIO.)

VALIDITY OF MARRIAGE.

B.—Is a marriage valid if the officiating clergyman did not have the license in his possession, or see it, before, or during the ceremony. The minister had been told by the groom a few days previous that the license had been procured. It was given to the minister by the groom after the ceremony was over. Was it a legal marriage? Ans.—Yes.

EJECTMENT-COSTS.

Subscriber, Ont.—On which falls the expense of ejectment, landlord or tenant, provided the tenant is well able to bear the expense? Ans.—Ordinarily, on the tenant.

EXECUTORSHIP.

An Old Subscriber, B.C.—A farmer died holding a note against a blacksmith for money borrowed; the man said he was not able to pay in cash, but was willing to work it out; so one of the executors, who is also a farmer, took the note, and had his blacksmithing done there to offset it, which the blacksmith did in a satisfactory manner; now, how much should the executor pay to the estate? Ans. — The full amount of the note.

AN IRREGULAR BAR OF DOWER.

A Constant Reader, Ont.— 1. Would a mortgage stand law if the clause barring the wife's dower had been neglected, but the document otherwise was properly signed, sealed and delivered? 2. Would it add any to its legality if an instrument were executed saying that the party of the second part understood when signing the mortgage that she was barring her dower in the same, this instrument attached to will, properly signed and witnessed, but not registered? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Strictly speaking, no, but although it would seem to be unnecessary, there might be circumstances connected with the execution of the indenture of mortgage by the wife, which would make it advisable that she should give a formal acknowledgment under seal confirmatory of her bar of dower.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

HIVES.

S. E. W. writes to know of a cure for hives. During the summer and winter holidays when at home is not troubled with them, but when living in usual place of residence is troubled to a great extent. The diet is much the same at both places except that at usual residence milk is used. The hives are present most of the time. They come in large dark red patches and the skin begins to itch before the spots appear. Ans.—Urticaria or hives is an inflammation of the skin characterized by the formation of whitish, reddish or bluish-red patches which itch intensely. The eruption usually appears suddenly, manifesting itself as firm circumscribed elevations. The itching is usually intense and the skin is so irritable that scratching seems to produce new spots. Urticaria as a rule runs an acute course lasting a few days, but occasionally the process becomes chronic, the heads appearing, disappearing and reappearing over a period of months or even years. The great majority of cases are produced through the digestive tract. Substances taken into the stomach may produce urticaria by inducing a sort of toxic or poisoned state; undigested food or food which has undergone a certain amount of putrefaction or fermentation may set up the condition. Then again, certain persons exhibit a peculiar reaction to certain foods which produce in them urticaria although other persons may remain free. Such foods as cheese, pork, nuts, strawberries, sausage, oysters, lobsters, and other shell-fish. Certain drugs may also produce the disease as morphine, turpentine, chloral, quinine. Urticaria is also sometimes associated with rheumatism and tonsilitis. Acute cases recover in a few days. The more chronic are very rebellious to treatment. The dietary must be the subject of the most careful study. Every detail of occupation, mode of living, and of habits must be scrutinized. The most careful search will, however, fail to reveal any cause. Most cases will be found to be due to gastro-intestinal irritation. In such the most simple diet will be of advantage. In obstinate cases it would be well to try a strict milk diet for a few weeks. If due to an indiscretion in diet take a tablespoonful of mustard in a cupful of warm water to produce vomiting and follow with a dose of epsom salts. As a lotion to relieve the itching one of the best is composed of a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to a pint of warm water or an alkaline bath composed of ¼ lb. of baking soda to 20 gallons of water may be tried. You had better try eliminating the articles of food one after another until you get the offending one. Perhaps in your case it is the milk that does it. Eat cooling food, fresh vegetables and fruit, and drink plenty of cold water. Keep the bowels free daily.

NERVOUS AND RUN DOWN.

R. E. is a young man, aged 21. So far as he knows does not suffer from any special disease, but is weakly and run down. He thinks that the condition is due to the fact that he has been abusing himself and thus injuring his constitution. Ans.—We welcome the opportunity of replying to you as we feel sure that you are a sample of a good many sufferers. Unfortunately most like you shrink from speaking to a physician about such matters and thus never receive sensible advice, and often fall into the clutches of advertising quacks whose business it is to frighten people into believing themselves in imminent danger. The habit referred to is said to be very prevalent among young people, and is indeed degrading. If persisted in to excess it may lead to grave nervous depression and even mental disturbance. It must be said that the danger has been greatly over-estimated. Insanity and tuberculosis have been attributed to it, but these are certainly very rare cases. The great danger is that in those who are not properly informed an injury may be done before the person is aware. Further, there is a grave moral injury done, for no one suffering from this habit feels upright and honorable and that he can look others in the eye. The moral degradation is grave. To all who suffer like you we would say: 'Take courage,' 'be honest and manly.' 'Break off such habits.' This is not easy. It involves a continuous struggle, but victory is quite possible with persistent effort. Do not indulge in the idea that you are suffering any lasting physical injury, and, above all, do not trust in the advertisements you see. You will spend your money and unnecessarily frighten yourself. The best specific in such cases is plenty of hard work, mental and physical. Go to bed at night thoroughly tired and rise when you wake first. You might try the following routine. Rise at 6.30 or 7 a.m. Take a cold sponge bath or shower and then ten minutes with dumb-bells or Indian clubs or some other exercises. Diet must be plain. Use butcher meat only once daily. Avoid pickles, spices, sauces, condiments, and alcohol. If you can get an hour's exercise in the afternoon or evening, walking or riding is good. Always keep your hands or your brain fully occupied. Do not eat late suppers. At most take a biscuit and a glass of milk one hour before bed. Sleeping room should be well ventilated, rather cool. The mattress should be hard and the covering light. Avoid bad companions and bad books. With careful attention to these matters and an exercise of will-power you should do well. You will find the greatest difficulty in keeping your determination fixed, but do not give up. Once the habit is given up entirely you will regain your usual strength, even without medicine.

GENERAL WEAKNESS.

M.D.P. is a young man, aged 22 years. Was taken ill about a year ago with general weakness. Is, however, steadily growing stronger, but nervous. Ans.—We think you need not alarm yourself at all about your condition. The trouble you refer to, unless it is worse than you say, is certainly nothing to worry about. These losses are natural for all healthy young men, and unless occurring very frequently are not abnormal and need not be checked by medicine. In fact, it is better not to interfere. You should not worry about what is healthy and natural. If you are regaining health and strength and feel practically well you need no medicine and should not alarm yourself. You will find benefit, however, from plain living and a systematic routine. Work hard mentally and physically. You should go to bed every night feeling a little fatigued. Take plenty of outdoor exercise. Get full eight hours' sleep, but not more, and rise immediately on waking. Five minutes with dumb-bells or Indian clubs night and morning will be a good thing. A cold sponge or plunge bath every morning is a splendid tonic and bad books. With careful attention to these matters and an exercise of will-power you should do well. You will find the greatest difficulty in keeping your determination fixed, but do not give up. Once the habit is given up entirely you will regain your usual strength, even without medicine.

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M.D.P. is a young man, aged 22 years. Was taken ill about a year ago with general weakness. Is, however, steadily growing stronger, but nervous. Ans.—We think you need not alarm yourself at all about your condition. The trouble you refer to, unless it is worse than you say, is certainly nothing to worry about. These losses are natural for all healthy young men, and unless occurring very frequently are not abnormal and need not be checked by medicine. In fact, it is better not to interfere. You should not worry about what is healthy and natural. If you are regaining health and strength and feel practically well you need no medicine and should not alarm yourself. You will find benefit, however, from plain living and a systematic routine. Work hard mentally and physically. You should go to bed every night feeling a little fatigued. Take plenty of outdoor exercise. Get full eight hours' sleep, but not more, and rise immediately on waking. Five minutes with dumb-bells or Indian clubs night and morning will be a good thing. A cold sponge or plunge bath every morning is a splendid tonic and bad books. With careful attention to these matters and an exercise of will-power you should do well. You will find the greatest difficulty in keeping your determination fixed, but do not give up. Once the habit is given up entirely you will regain your usual strength, even without medicine.

ACUTE MANIA.

M.D.—A young man, aged 28 years, is suffering from acute mania, caused by bad habits when a boy. Asks if he will outgrow the disease, and if there is any cure? Ans.—Not having any details, it is quite impossible for us to give any opinion as to cure. All such cases are best treated in an asylum, where they get constant medical attention, and have attendants to look after their personal wants. Treatment at home is practically impossible, as it puts too great a strain upon the members of the family, who are also not always the best judges as to what is best for these cases. Would strongly advise sending him to an institution. There is no disgrace in this. It is far wiser to look upon such places as hospitals for treatment, which they really are.

BILIOUS ATTACKS.

Rex.—Has a girl, 10 years old, who suffers from bilious attacks. She has been vomiting a green material, and has been sick for a week. The attacks are frequent, appetite is sometimes too good, and at other times she will hardly taste anything. Suspects that she is troubled with worms. Ans.—We are unable to say what the cause is. You should, by all means, consult your nearest doctor. Bilious attacks, so called, arise from a variety of causes. Sometimes eye-strain will do it. The little girl may need glasses. In other cases, growths in the nose and throat are responsible. Perhaps most cases are due to disturbances of the stomach and bowels. You can try the effect of dieting, but if it fails, by all means have her eyes and her throat examined. Do not give much meat, and for a couple of weeks keep her diet down to bread and milk as nearly as possible. Give a dose or two of castor oil, so as to thoroughly clear out the bowels. Encourage her to take exercise in the open air and sun as much as possible. If in the course of the attacks she suffers from severe pain in the stomach, you should not delay at all, but see a doctor at once. Some cases of appendicitis are mistaken for biliousness. With regard to the worms, the only proof as to their existence, is seeing them.

HOME TREATMENT FOR STAMMERING.

Reader asks for suggestions for a home treatment for stammering. Ans.—Stammering is interrupted speech, caused by a spasm of certain opposing muscles, more or less closely related to the articulating mechanism. This spasm is not always confined to the muscles directly concerned with speech, but may extend to any part of the body, especially when great effort is made to overcome the interruption. The character of the spasm varies with the temperament of the individual. Some can only stand and stare, and employ no muscular effort until they feel themselves able to proceed. Most, however, try to speak, and the degree and extent of the muscular spasm are proportionate to the effort put forth. The cause of the spasm is manifestly misapplied energy. In normal persons, speech tends to become automatic, and to require an unusual amount of muscular energy, but when anything happens to interfere with the development of this automatic action, more or less stammering results. In other words, there is a surplus of nervous energy produced, and this excess overflows into muscles which normally have little or nothing to do with speech production. The causes of stammering are not well understood. They are probably manifold. About 35 percent of patients have relations who stammer. Most cases occur in boys. Such children commonly inherit a nervous temperament. The condition may follow the infectious fevers of childhood, or may be the result of eye-strain, or growths in the nose or throat. In all cases, the eyes, nose and throat should be examined, for any possible disease. Shock or excitement in many cases seems to be an exciting cause. Few children would become stammerers if they had proper treatment at the start. Whatever be the cause the child begins to hesitate in speech during a period of mental excitement. There is a confusion of ideas which leads to a confusion of words. Usually, the child is scolded when this happens, and this adds to the trouble. Most careful and gentle treatment should be employed. Any attempt at speech should be prohibited until mental quiet is fully established. The general health of the child should be seen to. The sleeping rooms should be cool, and well ventilated. Diet should be plain and nourishing. The child should be encouraged to talk but little, and to think of only one thing at a time, and to speak with slowness. The word 'stammering' should not be used in his hearing, nor should his attention be directed towards his speech defect. Many stammerers are deficient in will power, and a voluntary control of the muscles is difficult to acquire. Such people not only stammer, but think disconnectedly. The faculty of the will has to be developed by training. To gain voluntary control over the organs of speech certain muscles belonging to the vocal and respiratory mechanisms must be brought under the control of the will. The management of the breath is of great importance, and attention should be directed to this first. No more breath should be produced than is necessary to produce the sound required. Further, the breath must come at the exact time it is required. The patient dwells upon the initial consonant, or repeats it until such time as the vocal mechanism may come to the rescue, with the vocal element necessary for the completion of the syllable or word. In other cases, it is the mechanism of the lips and tongue which is at fault, and the patient dwells upon the sound, or repeats it until such time as the articulating organs may be brought into action for the formation of the syllable or word. In most cases for this it is necessary to have the patient speak in syllables. This should have a prominent place in the treatment. In many cases it may be necessary to divide the syllables into their component parts, and to drill the patient on the individual elements. Then after a time the elements which compose a syllable may be attempted together, and syllabic conversational exercises given. In all exercises there should be an attempt to harmonize the various faculties of the mind not only with one another, but with the exercises themselves. The patient should be induced to think introspectively, and to study the impressions that the proper muscular action in the production of each syllable makes upon the mental and physical organisms. The stammerer generally knows how the syllable would sound, if properly given, but he has no definite knowledge of how it would feel to give it, or what would be the physical and mental impressions. Exercises for the breathing alone should be employed without the use of speech. Thus teach the child to get control of his breathing muscles by inflating his chest or emptying it on the word of command. Commence with regular intervals and then try irregular ones. If he can control his breathing the rest becomes simpler. If the child is young you will have a good deal of difficulty. If excitable, do not allow him to romp with other children, and try to save his nervous system.

A communication has been received from Mr. David Brown, for which thanks are returned.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

RELIGION AND NATURE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Summer is coming and with it a general longing for an out-door life. Especially is this the case on Sundays, when the family has greater freedom from every-day tasks. Many go away to pleasant resorts, but there are many more who never have this opportunity Sunday for many is the only day when they can have a chance to breathe the fresh air of park or mountain. As your readers discuss many subjects of universal interest in your much prized paper will some of them very kindly tell us what they think the 'brave stay-at-homes' should do in the summer on Sundays. Take Westmount, for instance, with its big park and lovely mountain. Then, too, take Montreal, with its glorious mountains. Should our Sunday-schools, which often are so poorly attended in hot weather, meet in church or basements when there are such grand opportunities for great open-air union Sunday-school meets?

Or again, what about the churches? Could not the people who never get to Old Orchard Beach or other great centres where wonderful gatherings congregate for special meetings, have lovely, union open-air services either in a park or on the mountain. Was it Wesley who once said of music: 'It's a pity to let the devil have all the good tunes' Is it not a sad affair to let him have so much of the fresh air of this big, beautiful Montreal? What do you all think about it? Several mothers and sisters and Sunday-school teachers would like to know.

FRESH AIR.

THE CORONATION OATH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Please allow me a little space to give a few historical reasons for that clause in the coronation oath which the Romish Church is so anxious to get removed; and first, let me say, that the fact that Romanists and their High Church allies would like the oath altered is the best of all reasons why it should not be altered. The oath must be a Protestant bulwark, or those who are not Protestants would not be so earnest in their efforts to have it expunged. Romanists will require to be taught to distinguish between toleration, which they enjoy to the full throughout the British Empire, and what belongs to the essence of a Protestant constitution, which is the best guarantee for the permanency of toleration as a working principle in British public life.

The coronation oath is not a thing of yesterday. Its terms refer to a claim of right presented by the Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland to King William and Queen Mary at the Revolution of 1689. It showed that 'King James VII. being a professed Papist, did assume the regal power, and acted as King without ever taking the oath required by law, whereby the King at his accession to the government is obliged to sware the Protestant religion,' and therefore that he had 'Forfeited the right to the Crown, and the throne is become vacant.' 'That by the law of this Kingdom, no Papist can be king or queen of this realm, nor bear any office whatever therein; nor can any Protestant successor exercise the regal power until he or she sware the coronation oath.'

The offer of the crown of the Kingdom of Scotland was made to William and Mary on these conditions—conditions which are as binding to-day as they have ever been. We cannot believe that Protestants are so dead to the highest interests of the Empire, as to be indifferent spectators of any attempt at tearing up by the roots the very foundation of our Protestant constitution.

At the time of the union of Scotland with England in 1707, the greatest concern was how to preserve the Protestant and Presbyterian religion of Scotland inviolate for all coming generations. An act of parliament was passed which provided that the commissioners for the Treaty of Union, 'should not treat of or concerning any alteration of the worship, discipline, and government of the Church of this kingdom as now by law established.' This was 'expressly declared to be a fundamental and essential condition of the said Treaty of Union in all time coming, the sure and perpetual foundation of a complete and entire union of the two kingdoms of Scotland and England.'

The English Parliament ratified these acts of the Scottish Parliament as the essential conditions of the Union, and it was declared that the acts for 'securing the Church of Scotland should 'forever be held and adjudged to be observed as fundamental and essential conditions of the said union.' Among the other acts thus ratified is the fifth act of the first parliament of King William and Queen Mary, entituled, 'Act ratifying the Confession of Faith and settling Presbyterian Church government, with all the other acts relating thereto, in prosecution of the declaration of the Estates of this Kingdom, containing the Claim of Right bearing date April 11, 1689.'

The act ratifying the Confession of Faith is thus seen to be a fundamental part of the treaty with England referred to in the coronation oath. Take these securities away and the monarch of the British Empire ceases to sway his sceptre 'de jure' over the ancient kingdom of Scotland. Remove the essential and fundamental conditions of the Treaty of Union, and Scotland becomes 'ipso facto' a separate kingdom; and the Protestant religion, as far as the coronation oath and the British ruler are concerned, may swim or drown. We trust the synod which meets this week in our city will do something to help to preserve intact the coronation oath.

SCOTSMAN.

Remember to have the renewal subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' mailed in good time. None better for the home, office, factory. See the special inducements for clubbing offers in another column.

THE DEATH OF A HEROIC MISSIONARY

THE REV. JAMES CHALMERS.

Monday's paper contained a brief telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Sydney, announcing that a missionary named Chalmers had been murdered by natives. The countless friends and admirers of the Rev. James Chalmers, the illustrious apostle of New Guinea, read the news with a shock of pain. A telegram was at once sent from the head office of the London Missionary Society to their own agent in Sydney, and late on Monday night the following reply was received: 'Wired Thursday Island. Received following: "News from Daru states Chalmers and Tomkins, twelve students, murdered, Aird River. Tribal fight at time. Chalmers landed, tried to make peace."'

What probably happened was that Mr. Chalmers was returning from the convention meetings at Port Moresby to his own home at Daru, and that he visited, with his colleagues, other stations along the coast. Mr. Tomkins, a young man of twenty-six, was appointed by the society as an assistant to Mr. Chalmers, and with a view to his ultimately succeed-



THE LATE REV. JAMES CHALMERS.

ing him, Mr. Tomkins was trained at Mr. Grattan Guiness's College, Harley House, Bow. He was a man of fine physique and of fine spirit, bright-faced, cheery, and devoted. Mr. Chalmers had written many times warmly praising the work he had done, and thanking the society for sending him such a helper. The double loss makes a sad blank in the little band of South Sea workers. Mr. Chalmers had, however, no thought of an early retirement. He was in England in 1895, and spent his furlough, as so many foreign missionaries do, in addressing a long series of meetings. It is still remembered how his speeches electrified immense gatherings in all parts of the country.

MR. CHALMERS'S LIFE STORY.

James Chalmers was born in 1841 at Ardrishaig, on Loch Fyne. His father was an Aberdeenshire man, and his mother a beautiful, dark-eyed Highland girl, might have served as a heroine for Neil Munro in his Argyllshire stories. He was only an infant when his parents removed to Inveraray, three miles higher up the Loch. When leaving Inveraray to enter on his life-work, he said jestingly that on his return he would dine at the Castle. This prediction was verified. The late Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Lorne showed a warm interest in him, and often took the opportunity of showing him personal kindness. Visitors to Inverary may see the Spanish chestnut which Mr. Chalmers planted in the Castle park close to that planted by Dr. Livingstone.

As a boy his love of fun was so irrepressible that his mother was in constant fear when he was out of her sight. Twice he was taken home to all appearance drowned. Many of his happiest hours were spent in the fishing-boats on the Loch. At the same time he was attentive to lessons and a prize-taker. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers were Established Church people, but their son attended the United Presbyterian Sunday-school. Interest in missions was stirred in his mind by a sermon from the United Presbyterian pastor, the Rev. Gilbert Meikle. Addressing the school on mission work in the Fiji Islands, Mr. Meikle said: 'I wonder whether there is any lad here who will go to the heathen and to savages and tell them of God and his love.' The boy said in his heart, 'I will,' and on the way home he went behind a stone wall, and, kneeling down, promised to spend his life in the service of Christ. For several years he worked as a lawyer's clerk at Inverary, but when he was sixteen he planned with two companions to run away to sea. He had always, however, been a dutiful and affectionate son, and the thought of his mother's sorrow kept him at home. After joining the United Presbyterian Church, he wished to become a city missionary, and applied for advice to the Glasgow City Mission. The directors, as the result of an interview, appointed him one of their agents in connection with the Greyfriars United Presbyterian Church, under Dr. Calderwood. He was working amongst the Glasgow slums when he encountered the Rev. George Turner, LL.D., of Samoa, who talked with him of the wonderful work which the London Missionary Society had undertaken amongst the South Sea Islands. James Chalmers had never forgotten his self-dedication to the foreign field. He applied to the directors of the London Missionary Society, and after examination was accepted and was sent to Cheshnut College for training. James Chalmers was a great favorite among his fellow students. Most cheerfully, when his college course was over, did he accept his appointment by the directors of the London Missionary Society to Raratonga, and at once began making preparations to proceed thither.

The great missionary chose as his bride Miss Jane Hercus, daughter of Mr. Peter Hercus, a wholesale merchant of Greenock, who in 1865 emigrated to New Zealand. Mrs. Chalmers was through life her husband's devoted helpmate, the sharer of his perils and of his triumphs. The marriage took place at Glasgow, and Mr. Wardlaw Thompson helped to tie the knot. Mr. Chalmers's greatest sorrow was the death of his brave wife at Sydney in 1879. There has never been a nobler woman missionary than Jane Chalmers. During her illness she would not allow her husband to be sent for, as she was determined not to withdraw him from his important work. So it happened that in travelling the missionary took up a newspaper, saw the heading, 'Death of a Noble Woman,' and read the announcement that his beloved wife had passed away. His second marriage was equally fortunate, but again, in October, 1900, he was called upon to bear the heaviest of all bereavements.

He embarked with his young wife on board the 'John Williams' on the 4th of January, 1866. Mr. Chalmers was soon known to his native pupils and converts as 'Tamate,' or teacher. It is by this name that he is mentioned in Robert Louis Stevenson's Letters, and even his English friends among the islands rarely referred to him by any other name. He soon mastered the Motu language, and nearly all of the 200 hymns in that language were translated by him from English sources. In later life he picked up several other native dialects.

He was marvellously preserved during many attacks of fever. When he joined the New Guinea Mission in 1877 his arrival made an epoch in the history of the island. He was soon better known to the natives along the south coast than any white man, and had from the first a wonderful influence over them. From the beginning he went amongst them unarmed. He never knew fear, and in the quarrels of ferocious chieftains, would often mediate like a monarch. His work as an explorer was hardly less valuable than as a missionary. In his books, 'Pioneering in New Guinea,' and 'Adventures in New Guinea,' he added much to our stock of geographical knowledge. Although various costly expeditions have been fitted out for the exploration of New Guinea, Mr. Chalmers penetrated further than anyone into the island.

Mr. Wardlaw Thompson has a pleasant remembrance of how he and Mr. Crosfield visited Mr. Chalmers in 1897. In April of that year they reached Daru in the 'John Williams.'

Mr. Chalmers's house stood about a hundred yards from the beach, and was raised eight feet from the ground on poles of wood. There were three large rooms, one of which was his study. He had not many books, for in his constantly roving life it was impossible to accumulate a library. I asked Mr. Thompson whether Mr. Chalmers had spoken of R. L. Stevenson, but he said the name was not mentioned. Mr. Chalmers met Stevenson on his voyage to Samoa.

The English visitors were greatly impressed with Mr. Chalmers's power with the natives. Over the wildest men he seemed to exercise a magnetic influence. This Mr. Thompson attributes partly to his splendid presence. He was a powerfully built man, with a stentorian voice and a kingly flash of the eye.

One of the most interesting sights at Saguane was that of the bold and successful pioneer teaching the rudiments of English and Scripture to twenty-three children in his little school. 'But,' says Mr. Thompson, 'he was putting as much heart and energy into his work as he would into the effort to conciliate a tribe of cannibals, and was succeeding. He used the Gouin method in teaching English, and it answered admirably.' The church in 1897 was a frail structure of bamboo and thatch, built on the sand. Not long after the visitors left it was completely washed away by a flood. Mr. Chalmers's most important work was done in the islands of Torres Straits, but in later years he made good progress on the Fly River itself, and his letters were full of plans for further development. Only a vigorous, cheerful spirit could have gone on, year after year, in the dreary, low-lying, mosquito-haunted Fly River region, but Mr. Chalmers's constitution seemed invulnerable. His native teachers at the various stations were devoted to his service. They were, as a rule, earnest and capable men, whose simple eloquence was wonderfully effective with their brethren.

It is feared that Mr. Chalmers has left nothing in the way of autobiography or reminiscence. His was one of those large, open, sunny characters, who have no leisure for introspection. The story of his life will doubtless form one day a volume as fascinating as the biographies of Paton, Gilmour of Mongolia, and Mackay of Uganda. His life was a glorious chapter in the romance of foreign missions.—'Lorna,' in 'British Weekly.'

THE PRIVACY OF THE SEA

(London Spectator.)

Whether expressed or implied, there is certainly a deep-rooted idea in the minds of shore-dwellers that the vast fenceless fields of ocean are in these latter days well, not to say thickly, populated by ships; that, sail or steam whither you will, you cannot get away from the white glint of a sailing ship or the black smear along the clean sky of a steamship's smoke. There is every excuse for such an attitude of mind on the part of landward folk. Having no standard of comparison against which to range the vast lonely breadths of water which make up the universal highway, and being mightily impressed by the statistics of shipping owned by maritime nations, they can hardly be blamed for supposing that the privacy of the sea is a thing of the past. One voyage in a sailing ship to the Australasian colonies or to India, if the opportunities it afforded were rightly used, would do far more to convince them of the utterly wrong notion possessing them than any quantity of writing upon the subject would do. But unhappily, few people to-day have the leisure or the inclination to spend voluntarily three months upon a sea passage that can be performed in a little more than one. Even those who by reason of poverty or for their health's sake do take such passages, almost invariably show signs of utter weariness and boredom. As day after day passes, and the beautiful fabric in which they live glides gently and leisurely forward, their impatience grows until in some it almost amounts to a disease. This condition of mind is not favorable, to say the least, to a calm study of the characteristic features of ocean itself. Few, indeed, are the passengers and fewer still are the sailors who will for the delight of the thing spend hour after hour perched upon some commanding point in wide eyed sight-strengthening gaze out upon the face of the sea.

Upon those who do there grows steadily a sense of the most complete privacy, a solemn aloofness belonging to the seas. The infrequent vessel, gentle though her progress may be through the calm waters of the tropics, still strikes them as an intruder upon this realm of silence and loneliness. The voices of the crew grate harshly upon the ear as with a sense of desecration such as one feels upon hearing loud conversation in the sacred place of some huge cathedral. And when a vessel heaves in sight, a tiny mark against the skyline, she but punctuates the loneliness, as it were—affords a point from which the eye can faintly calculate the immensity of her surroundings.

Quite differently, yet with its own distinctive privacy, does the stormy region of the ocean impress the beholder. In the fine zones the wind's presence is suggested rather than felt, so quiet and placid are its manifestations. Its majestic voice is hushed into a murmur undistinguishable from the musical rippling of the wavelets into which it ruffles the shining sea-surface. But when beyond those regions of perpetual summer the great giant Boreas asserts himself and challenges his ancient colleague and competitor to a renewal of the eternal conflict for supremacy, there is an overwhelming sense of quality which is entirely absent in calmer seas. As the furious tempest rages unappeasable, and the solemn ocean wakes in mighty wrath, men must feel that to be present at such a quarrel is to be like some puny mortal eavesdropping in full Sanhedrim of the high gods. Apart altogether from the imminent danger of annihilation, there is that sense of intrusion which is almost sacrilege of daring thus to witness what should surely be hidden from the profane eyes of the sons of men. All thoughtful minds are thus impressed by the combat of gale and sea, although their impressions are for the most part so elusive and shadowy that any definite fixing thereof is hopeless. Especially is this form of the solemn privacy of the sea noticeable in the Southern Ocean. Along the line, untraced by mortal hand except upon a Mercator's Chart, favored by the swift sailing ships between South America and Australasia, the vastest stretch of ocean known is dotted only at enormous intervals by the fleets of civilization. Day succeeds day, lengthening into weeks, during which the brave intruder is hurled upon her headlong way at the rate of eight or nine degrees of longitude in the twenty-four hours without a companion, with no visible environment but sea and sky. And do what the intelligent novice will, he cannot divest himself of the notion, when drawing near the confines of New Zealand, seeing how minute that beautiful cluster of islands appears upon the chart, that it would be so easy to miss them altogether, to rush past them under compulsion of the mighty west wind and waste long painful days struggling against its power to get back again to the overrun port.

Once in the writer's own experience an incident occurred that seemed to almost justify such a fear. Only sixty days had elapsed since leaving Plymouth with four hundred emigrants on board, and during the last fortnight the west wind had blown with frightful violence (to a landsman). But the master, in calmest satisfaction, with fullest confidence in the power of his ship, had refused steadfastly to shorten sail. He seldom left the deck, the spectacle of his beautiful command in her maddened rush to the east being to him apparently sufficient recompense for loss of rest. At last we flew past the Snares, those grim outliers of the Britain of the South, and it became necessary to 'haul up' for Port Lyttelton. To do this we must needs bring that great wind upon our broadside, and that, with the canvas we were carrying, would have meant instant destruction. So all hands were called and the work of shortening her down commenced. Several of the lighter sails at the first slackening from their previously rigid tension, gave one despairing flap and vanished to join the clouds. But furious toil and careful skill through long hours of that dense night succeeded in reducing the previously great sail area down to three lower topsails, reefed foresail and fore-topmast staysail. Then after most careful watching of the waves that came fatefully thundering on astern until a lull momentarily intervened, the helm was suddenly put down, and the gallant vessel swung up into the wind. Nobly done, but as she wheeled there arose out of the blackness ahead a mountainous shape with a voice that made itself heard above the gale. Higher and higher it soared, until spurning the bluff of the bow, it broke on board, a wave hundreds of tons in solid weight. The stout steel ship trembled to her keelson, but she rose a conqueror, while the avalanche of white-topped water rushed aft, dismantling the decks and leaving them, when it had subsided, in forlorn ruin. But she was safe. Justifying the faithfulness and skill of her builders she had survived where a weaker ship would have disappeared, beaten out of the upper air like a paper boat under a stone flung from the bank. Slowly and laboriously we fore-reached to the northward, until under the lee of the land the wind changed, and we entered port in triumph.

This sense of solitude induced by contemplation of the ocean is exceedingly marked even on the best frequented routes, and the most crowded (?) waters. To enter into it fully, however, it is necessary to sail either in a cable ship, a whaler, or an old slow-going merchant sailor that gets drifting out of the track of vessels. Even in the English Channel one cannot but feel how much room there is. In spite of our knowledge of the number of ships that pass and repass without ceasing along what may truthfully be termed the most frequented highway in the watery world, there is an undoubtedly reasonable sense induced by its contemplation that however much the dry land may become overcrowded the sea will always be equal to whatever demands may be made upon it for space. There are many harbors in the world, at any rate landlocked bays that may rightly be called harbors, wherein the fleets of all the nations might lie in comfort. And their disappearance from the open sea would leave no sense of loss. So vide is Old Ocean's bosom. Perhaps this is even now more strongly marked than it was fifty years ago. The wonderful exactitude with which the steam fleets of the world keep to certain well-defined tracks leaves the intermediate breadths unvisited from year to year. There are private places whither he who should desire to hide himself from the eyes of men might hie and be certain that but for the host of heaven, the viewless wind, and the silent myriads beneath, he would indeed be alone. They are of the secret places of the Almighty.

Occasionally the great steamships that lay for us the connecting nerves of civilization penetrate these arcana, for their path must be made on the shortest line between two continents heedless of surface tracks. And the wise men who handle these wonderful handmaids of science know how private are the realms through which they steadily steam, leaving behind them the thin black line along which shall presently flash at lightning speed the thought-essence of mankind. The whaler, alas! is gone; the old leisurely South Seaman to whom time was a thing of no moment. Her ruler knew that his best prospect of finding the prey he sought was where no keel disturbed the sensitive natural vibration of the wave. So these vessels saw more of sea solitude than any others. Saw those weird spaces unvisited even by wind, great areas of silky surface into whose peaceful glades hardly rolled a gently undulating swell bearing silent evidence of storms raging half a world away. So, too, upon occasion did, and does, a belated sailing ship, such as one we met in the Southern seas, bound from the United Kingdom to Auckland, that had been nine months on her passage. Into what dread sea solitudes she had intruded. How many, many days had elapsed during which she was the solitary point rising from the shining plain into the upper air. Her crew had a wistful look upon their faces, as of men whose contact with the world they dimly remembered had been effectually cut off. And truly to many, news of her safety came in the nature of a message of resurrection. Books of accounts concerning her had to be reopened, mourning garments laid aside. She had returned from the silences, had rejoined the world of men.

All the tracks along which ships travel are but threads traversing these private waters, just little spaces like a trail across an illimitable desert. And even there the simile fails, because the track across the ocean plain is imaginary. It is traced by the passing keel and immediately is gone, and the tiny portion of the sea surface thus furrowed is but the minutest fraction of the immeasurable spaces wherein is enthroned the privacy of the sea.—F. T. Bullen.

A GREAT GORILLA.

A great prize has just been obtained by the Umlauff Museum, in Hamburg. It is the carcass of the largest gorilla which has ever been seen.

Herr H. Paschen, a native of Schwerin, in Germany, killed the monster recently in the German colony of Cameroon. Some natives came to him in great ex-



citement one day and told him that an immense gorilla was lurking in the forest near Tsnou-town, which is a settlement in the Yaunde district. Thereupon the German, who is a skilled hunter, took his gun and went out to look for the great ape. He soon caught a glimpse of him between two branches of a tree, and, as the animal peered out from this lofty hiding place, he fired twice, and struck him each time in the lower jaw, with the result that he lost his hold on the tree and came crashing down through the branches.

He died almost immediately, and only then did Herr Paschen realize that no man before him had ever killed such a large gorilla. He ordered the negroes who accompanied him to skin the animal, but to take care not to injure the skeleton. This they did, and then the gorilla's flesh was eaten by the older negroes, but not by the younger ones, since they believe that there is something of a human spirit in a gorilla, and that harm would come to them if they devoured him.

Immediately after killing the animal Herr Paschen took a photograph of him in a sitting position, in which he was placed and held by three strong negroes. This photograph shows clearly the great size of the gorilla. On his return to Germany Herr Paschen presented the gorilla to the Umlauff Museum, and there immediate steps were taken to preserve it. Professor Lenz, of Lubeck, a well known anthropologist, also made exact measurements of it, and according to him both its skull and its body are of abnormal size. Its shoulder, he says, is forty-five centimetres in length, its hand is twenty-seven, its thigh is thirty-eight, its foot is thirty-one and the entire height of the skeleton is 165 centimetres.

The Umlauff Museum has been offered twenty thousand marks for the skeleton, but has refused to part with it.—New York 'Herald.'

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

A useful premium and easily obtained. Send three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or five renewal subscribers at one dollar each, or a club of ten and $8.00. The sender of any of the three foregoing clubs will receive a Post Fountain Pen, one of the best self-filler fountain pens obtainable. The regular price of this pen is three dollars. It is supplied in three styles, Fine, Stub and Medium.

A GREAT COAST-CHIEF.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF OF THE NOOTKA INDIANS RECALLS MURDEROUS DEEDS.

News was brought by the steamer 'Queen City' of the death of one of the most noted Indian chieftains of the province, Maquinna, chief of the Nootka Indians, of the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Maquinna is dead in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and because he is gathered to his fathers the illahees and rancheries of the coast are wrapped in sorrow. There is weeping and wailing at Friendly Cove and on Nootka Sound, and elsewhere on the coast signs of sadness are prevalent. At the ilahees over which the dead chieftain reigned at Nootka night and day there was a wailing cry from the huts, and the Indians were dancing their sorrow dance and otherwise mourning their dead chief. On a point looking out to sea they have erected a large cairn, the totem, from which they hold the spirit of Maquinna is to look out to sea.

Thus the Victoria 'Colonist,' which adds:

Maquinna was an hereditary chief of the Nootkas, the descent being traced on his mother's side, according to Indian custom. He was the grand-nephew of the Chief Maquinna of Captain Vancouver's time—the Maquinna who sold Vancouver Island to Captain Meares in 1788 for a few sheets of copper and a few bottles of whiskey. The now dead chief was a man who keenly felt his position as a tyee of the Coast Indians. Son of a Wiccanninish chief's daughter, he had been found at a village to the north when his predecessor died, and put on all the pomp he could when he began to rule. On all state occasions he was dressed in the uniform of a naval captain, with a cap on which was a crown and beaver, this uniform being the gift of Dr. Powell, then agent of Indian affairs for the West Coast, it having been specially ordered and made for the dead chief.

Although he had never led his tribes to war, or had been guilty of massacres, Maquinna was by no means unwarlike, and a few years ago the Kitkatlahs nearly drove him to war with them. They came down in a band to his illahee to take the sea-otter, which were then to be captured off the isles near Nootka. Maquinna took up the matter of their encroachment warmly and was prepared to do battle for his rights, and the Kitkatlahs foreseeing trouble should they persist in taking the sea-otter, withdrew and left for the north.

Maquinna, grand-uncle of the chief now being mourned, in his sale to Capt. Meares, led to the British flag being planted on Vancouver Island. The Spaniards, whose vessels had also visited these coasts in the early days, laid claim to Vancouver Island, but with the sale of the territory by Maquinna to Capt. Meares, the claim of Spain was invalidated, and Capt. George Vancouver was sent out, and not only to survey these coasts—the most noted of his works—but also to receive from the Spanish authorities the territory which had been purchased from Maquinna. Thus from this sale to Captain Meares, of the 'Felice,' in 1788, after Vancouver and Alva had visited Nootka and made the transfer in 1794, the Union Jack was planted on this Coast.

The old Maquinna was also responsible for the massacre of the crew of the 'Boston' in 1803, and for the murder of seven men of the ship 'Manchester' in 1802. The 'Boston,' an American ship, had anchored in Nootka Sound off Maquinna's village, and the chief went on board. He was given a fowling piece, and a few days later brought this on board and said it was no good. Capt. Salter, in a rage, took it from him and throwing it into the cabin, called him a liar. The massacre was planned in revenge. Maquinna and his Indians came on board apparently on friendly terms, and held a dance, the chief and others having the huge siwash masks on and otherwise in regal dancing costume. Suddenly he gave a signal, and the Indians fell on the ship's crew and massacred them, after a short fight. Two alone survived, W. F. Jewett, the armorer, and J. Thompson, sailmaker. The heads of the other twenty-five were cut off and laid in a row on the quarter deck, for the survivors to identify. Jewett and Thompson remained with the Indians two years, when they were taken off by the brig 'Hope,' the master of which had received one of the many letters Jewett had sent off to passing ships.

The murder of the seven men of the 'Manchester' took place the year before. They left the ship and went ashore to the Indians, with whom they remained a short time, and then attempted to desert to the Wicanninishes. Maquinna secured them and killed them all in a horrible manner.

[For the 'Witness.'

MARY OF MODENA.

Thou from the past like a far star doth shine,
With a faint lustre in the lists of fame,
Sorrow and sanctity hath veiled thy name,
Yet never wholly can its power decline,
Still doth it radiate a beam divine—
Still lives the mem'ry of the love that made
Thy heart a well of pity—love that laid
Its soothing touch on suff'rings less than thine.

Crown'd from thy cradle with life's sharpest thorn,
Fate frowned upon thy birth, and thy life long
Mixed with thy fortunes, yet thy glowing faith
Kept thee, above all proud and pitying scorn,
Serene in suffering and in sorrow strong,
Ev'n till thou sunk'st into the arms of death.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Nobby Suit For..$7.45



Men's Nobby Tweed Suits, Fine Saxony Finish, All-wool Material, in Brown, Fawn and Grey Mixed, Broken Check and Stripe Effect, Cut in the Latest Single Breast Sacque Style, With Either Single or Double Breast Vest, Handsomely Trimmed and Tailored.

A Very Stylish Suit, Sizes, 34 to 44 . . . . $7.45

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA.

A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

Containing Much Information as to the Care of Children, and the Treatment of Ills that Commonly Afflict Little Ones—Given Free.

'Baby's Battles; A Message for Mothers,' is the title of a very handsome little pamphlet just issued by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company. It is devoted entirely to the care of infants and small children and tells the mother how to aid her little ones in the emergencies of every day life. It describes the ills that commonly afflict children and tells how to treat them. This little book is one that should be in every home where there are infants or small children. All mothers who send their name and address on a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., will receive a copy of this book free of charge. Mention the 'Witness' when writing.

WINDMILLS.



Does the POWER question bother you? Get a CANADIAN STEEL AIRMOTOR

It will take the Power out of the Wind, and put it just where you want it.

Grinds Pulps, Cuts Straw, Pumps Water, &c., &c.

Send for catalogue of Windmills, Pumps, Water Basins and Tanks, Grinders, &c.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited TORONTO.

ANOTHER MARRIAGE CASE

Nullity Declared This Time by the Court of Review

THREE JUDGES REVERSE MR. JUSTICE LYNCH'S DECISION.

The Court of Review, composed of Judges Mathieu, Curran and Lemieux, rendered judgment on Friday in the marriage case of Marguerite Durocher vs. Joseph Degre.

Judge Curran, who concurred in the judgment of the others of the court, gave particulars of the case, which came up for review from a judgment by Judge Lynch, which gave the parties separation as to bed and board, but refused to declare the marriage null.

Plaintiffs have inscribed in review of a judgment granting separation as to bed and board to the female plaintiff, but refusing to declare the marriage null and void, as prayed for. Plaintiff claims that their full conclusions should have been accorded. The action was instituted on the third day of January, 1899. The facts of the case are as follows: Female plaintiff and defendant were both minors on June 30, 1891. They were both Catholics at that date, being residents of the parish of St. Alphonse, district of Bedford, in the diocese of St. Hyacinthe. They left their own parish in a vehicle, and drove to East Franklin, in the State of Vermont, one of the United States, and there went through the marriage service before a minister named Prouty, entitling himself a minister of the Gospel. They returned on the same day. None of the requirements of the law with regard to marriages in this province, as provided by the Civil Code, had been complied with. There had been no banns of marriage published, no leave had been obtained to dispense with such banns, and it is clear that the parties wished to act in fraud of the law. Female plaintiff and the defendant lived together for some years. More than one child appears to have been born of their cohabitation.

The plaintiffs are the said Dame Marguerite Elizabeth Durocher and her father, Francis Durocher. Female plaintiff alleges that she and the defendant went to be married at East Franklin for the special purpose of evading our law.

The male plaintiff further complains that the said parties were minors, and that he never gave his consent to the marriage. He asserts that he has an interest in having this marriage declared null inasmuch as his daughter is his heir-at-law.

The grounds upon which it is sought to have the marriage annulled are:

1. That the said parties purposely left the Province of Quebec and got married in the State of Vermont in order to evade the laws of the province.

2. That the marriage was not celebrated by a functionary having authority and jurisdiction.

3. That the marriage was not celebrated according to the laws and usages of the Catholic Church, to which plaintiff and defendant belong, and that by a sentence of His Lordship Bishop Descelles on Nov. 13, 1899, such bishop having jurisdiction in such matters in and for the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, the said marriage was declared null and void, and that no lien conjugal exists between the female plaintiff and defendant.

Defendant allowed the case to go by default. He appears to be a worthless fellow, who for some years past has abandoned her and their children.

The only question that presents itself for adjudication from my point of view is as regards the validity of the marriage owing to the lack of formalities required by the law, and that it was celebrated by a person unauthorized in a foreign land, and not by the parish priest of the parties, and that the parties acted in fraud of the law.

TEMPERANCE AGITATION

ORILLIA WORKERS TAKE ENERGETIC ACTION.

A meeting of temperance workers, representing the various congregations and temperance societies of Orillia, was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association recently.

A committee previously appointed to take steps to endeavor to secure the limiting of liquor licenses in Orillia to seven, reported that they waited upon the members of the town council individually, and found them, with one exception, favorable to the proposed limit, nad therefore retained Mr. D. Ingles Grant to draft a by-law, to be submitted to the council. When that committee met, however, it was found that the views of three or four of the members had undergone modification, and the by-law could not be carried, so it was withdrawn. The liquor interests further secured the removal of Messr. Alport and Carter from the board of license commissioners, and the appointment of two gentlemen who have proved more in accord with their views, with the result that, notwithstanding the stout resistance offered, the club house license has been granted.

The report continued: 'It appears to your committee that some step should be taken to show the minister in charge of the license department that his active interference in behalf of the liquor interests in this matter does not meet with the approval of the best part of the community, of whatever political views.'

Amendments to the law, such as extending the area of those entitled to petition for or against a license to a certain distance from the premises, irrespective of ward or polling sub-division limits; the holding of municipal elections on the first day of January; doing away with all screens or obstructions to the view in bar-rooms, etc., were discussed.

SENATOR DECHENE APPOINTED.

Ottawa, May 13—Mr. Alphonse Arthur Miville Dechene, M.P. for L'Islet, has been appointed to the Senate in the place of the late Senator Ross. Mr. Dechene was first elected to parliament in



SENATOR DECHENE.

1896. He is 52 years of age. He is a lumberman. The contingent of senators from Quebec whom the Premier has selected are all comparatively young. Senator Baird, Victoria, New Brunswick, is reported to be dangerously ill. He is 53 years of age, a Conservative, and has been in the Senate since 1895.

MANITOBA LIQUOR LAW.

Winnipeg, May 16.—The Hon. Mr. Campbell, attorney-general of Manitoba, has retained Mr. Haldane, the eminent English jurist, to argue the liquor act appeal before the Privy Council. The attorney-general will leave shortly for England in connection with the case.

A PRESBYTERIAN COURT

INTERESTING SESSION OF THE SYNOD OF MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

The Presbyterian Synod of Montreal and Ottawa met in St. Gabriel Church, Montreal, last week. At the opening session the retiring moderator, the Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth, preached from I. Thessalonians i., 8: 'For from you sounded out the word of the Lord not only in Macedonia and Achaai, but also in every place your faith to God-ward is spread abroad.'

The first business taken up was the election of moderator. The clerk read the nominations by the presbyteries:—The Rev. Dr. Herridge, of Ottawa; the Rev. Jas. Fraser, of Chatham; the Rev. Dr. Scrimger, of Montreal, and the Rev. Dr. Kellock, of Richmond.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell moved that Dr. Scrimger be called to the moderator's chair. Mr. Walter Paul seconded the motion.

The Rev. Mr. Cormack, for the Presbytery of Glengarry, moved that the Rev. Jas. Fraser, of Chatham, be moderator of the synod. The Rev. Dr. McNish seconded this motion.

The voting resulted in the Rev. Dr. Scrimger being elected by a large majority. The mover and seconder retired with Dr. Scrimger and introduced him to the house. Having taken the chair Dr. Scrimger thanked the synod for the honor done him. He craved the indulgence of the brethren, and asked the earnest assistance of all the members. The Rev. Dr. MacVicar moved that the retiring moderator receive the thanks of the synod for the manner in which he had conducted the duties of the chair, and for the sermon he had preached.

The Sabbath-school report for 1900 was presented by Mr. D. Torrance Fraser, convener of the Sabbath-school committee. The number of Sunday-schools within the limits of the Synod is 432. These schools reported 3,030 teachers, 26,402 scholars, and 744 new communicants. It was stated that the majority of presbyteries in the synod have reported in favor of having a synodical Sabbath-school field worker; if we can obtain such assistance it will be a great advantage to our work; the present methods of oversight are wholly inadequate.'

The report of the committee on education was presented by the Rev. Dr. Scrimger. In Ontario the average salary of male teachers was $394, and that of female teachers, $294. Buildings were good, and the teachers usually very efficient.

In Quebec the number of pupils was increasing in the elementary and secondary schools. There was an increase of teachers without diplomas, and a decrease in the number of teachers belonging to religious orders. The average salary of R. C. female lay elementary teachers was $111 per annum, an increase of four dollars over the preceding year; that of Protestants of the same class was $152, an alarming decrease of $31 in a single year.

AUGMENTATION AND LUMBERMEN.

The Rev. Dr. Kellock reported for the augmentation committee that the receipts during the past year were $21,327.18, and the expenditure $25,067.63. This ate up the previous balance and left a small deficit. After detailing particulars regarding each station in the Synod, the committee made the following recommendations: 'That our presbyteries be enjoined by Synod to continue partial oversight and care of their augmented congregations; see to the regular visitation of such; inspect the subscription lists; that pastors of self-supporting congregations keep the interests of this fund before their people.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson spoke on the matter, and the recommendations were adopted with thanks to the convener.

The report of the committee on missions to lumbermen followed. The demand for literature had increased, and much good was done through that agency. There was great need for improved conditions in the line of sanitation in the mining and lumber camps, and there was also in some cases a serious lack of provision for medical attendance in cases of illness and accident. In some cases men and horses lived and slept in the same building without even a partition between them. The result of the discussion was the appointment of a committee to consist of the moderator and the clerk of the Synod, to draw up a letter and address it to the heads of the Ontario and Quebec governments, drawing attention to this undesirable state of affairs. The question as to when and where the next meeting of Synod should be held was next dealt with. Smith's Falls, Stanley Street Church, Montreal, and Carleton Place were proposed, and the vote showed that the latter place was the popular choice of the meeting. The Synod will consequently meet next year in St. Andrew's Church, Carleton Place, Ont., on the second Tuesday in May, at eight p.m.

The Rev. D. Strachan, of Brockville, read the report of the committee on life and work. The recommendations of this report as received and adopted were:

That sessions give special attention to the promotion of religious life in the home.

That boards of management be urged to adopt the financial methods best adapted to their congregations.

That the Synod enjoins upon all the members and adherents of the Church the restful and religious observance of the Lord's day, and it expresses its cordial appreciation of the work done by the Lord's Day Alliance.

That the attention of sessions be given to the suppression of drinking and to the consideration of the best methods of dealing with the liquor traffic.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson addressed the court on home missions. Twenty-five thousand dollars more would be needed this year than last. There was a great influx of people into the North-West. About half of these were Galicians, Poles, Russians and other peoples from central and northern Europe. They should be educated and taught the principles of Christianity. Many were also coming from the United States, where they had been without the means of grace. They also should be assisted.

The Rev. Dr. Ross presented the report of the committee appointed to consider the reference from the presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew. Having heard all parties, they moved 'that since it appears that the feelings are such that there is no hope of reconciliation between the parties, they instruct the presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew to formally organize the mission in Lanark as a mission station, it being understood that such mission shall have no claim on the Home Mission funds of the church. This was agreed to. The parties in the case were called before the court and informed by the moderator what the finding of the court was. They were asked if they acquiesced in this finding. The parties who represented St. Andrew's Church intimated their willingness to do so. Those representing the mission were not unanimous in the matter. Some accepted for themselves, but could not say what their fellows would do.

There were several most interesting conferences during the meetings of synod and it stands on record as one of the most interesting and helpful of the gatherings of this church court.

MONTGOMERY MONUMENT

To Erect it Would be to Glorify an Invader

QUEBEC HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROTESTS AGAINST THE PROPOSAL.

The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec have been taking energetic action, which they hope may be effective, in the line of opposition to the erection of the proposed monument to the memory of General Montgomery at Quebec, as desired by a group of the late general's admirers in the United States.

At the regular monthly meeting of the council of the society, held on May 8, 1901, Sir J. M. Lemoine, ex-president of the society, and a past president of the Royal Society of Canada; Mr. William Wood, president; the Hon. P. B. Casgrain, ex-president, and Mr. F. C. Wurtele, as secretary of the committee, were appointed a committee to draw up a renewed protest against the erection on Canadian soil of any monument in honor of General Montgomery. In their resolution, which has been forwarded to the Governor-General and other high officials, they say: 'We renew our protest of November, 1898, in the very strongest possible manner against the erection in Quebec of any monument or other memorial glorifying the attempted taking of Quebec on Dec. 31, 1775, by General Richard Montgomery, because he was a retired officer of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot of the regular army, who used the local knowledge acquired during his previous service in the British army against our French and English-Canadian forces, and still more, because his avowed intention was to sack the city after the assault.

'We desire at the same time, to reaffirm that we are now—as before and always—animated by none but the most friendly feelings towards all American citizens, and we are sure that, when the facts of the case are fairly placed before them, they will see how impossible it is for us to acquiesce in any such commemoration without a complete loss of self-respect as loyal Canadian subjects of the crown.'

The president of the society, in a letter to the press, says: 'If any leader of that time is worthy of monumental fame in Canada, it is not Montgomery, who tried to destroy Canada, but Carleton, who succeeded in saving her; and, if any heroes actually present there that night are to be celebrated in granite and bronze, they should be the two gallant French-Canadians who commanded at the barricade before which the invaders were repulsed.'

THE LATE MR. JOHN DONALDSON.

(From a correspondent.)

Among the best known and most respected residents of Chateauguay county, Que., was the late Mr. John Donaldson. He was born nine miles from Edinburgh, Scotland, in the village of Musselburg, on July 2, 1812. His people were principally sea-faring folks, and many of them found a watery grave. John Donaldson came to Canada in 1832, and, being well educated, taught school for many years. Eventually he purchased a farm in the third concession of Ormstown, on which he lived till his death. For several



THE LATE MR. JOHN DONALDSON.

years he was bookkeeper to the late Col. McEachern. In 1837 he married Miss McKellar. The latter died in 1875.

Mr. Donaldson has twice visited his native Scottish home, his last trip being taken nine years ago, when he spent his eightieth birthday in the house in which he was born. He was always an energetic worker in the Master's cause, and for many years acted as Sunday-school superintendent. He died on April 17, 1901, after a lingering illness, and was laid to rest beside his wife. He leaves four daughters and three sons. Mr. Donaldson was one of the first subscribers to the 'Daily Witness.'

MRS. GAGE DEAD.

Washington, May 18.—Mrs. Gage, wife of Secretary Lyman Gage, of the Treasury Department, died at her residence here at 9.30 o'clock last evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



LOOK! $18.95 ONLY, for this beautiful, high arm, 5 year guaranteed, 5 drawer, drop head, oak cabinet, Premier sewing Machine, with the following accessories: 1 quilter, 1 sewing guide, 2 screw drivers, 6 bobbins, 1 package needles, 1 oil can filled with oil, and 1 complete instruction book. For 75 cents Extra (or $19.70) we furnish the machine complete with set of highest grade steel attachments—1 foot hemmer, 1 ruffler, 1 tucker, 1 binder, 1 short foot and 4 hemmers of different widths. In ordering, state whether you want the machine without these attachments at $18.95, or with the attachments at $19.70. Do not be deceived by advertisements in U. S. papers offering machines at $11.95 without attachments. With duty, freight, and cost of customs entry added, these machines will cost you as much as our Premier machines, not to speak of the delay in delivery and transportation. Drop us a post card if you are in need of a sewing machine, and our large and complete catalogue with testimonials will be sent by return mail. Order to-day while the prices low. Other machines at $17.50.

Address ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS, 30 Foundling Street, MONTREAL

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Net Profit $1,537,522. High Water Mark in Bank's Business.

PERCENTAGE OF EARNINGS 12.81 ON CAPITAL OF $12,000,000 COMPARED WITH 12.70 PERCENT LAST YEAR.

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended April 30, 1901:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1900		$ 427,180.80
Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1901, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		1,537,522.39
		$1,964,703.19
Dividend 5 percent, paid 1st December, 1900	$ 600,000.00	
Dividend 5 percent, payable 1st June, 1901	600,000.00	
		1,200,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$ 764,703.19

NOTE.—Market price of Bank of Montreal stock, 30th April, 1901—258 percent. (equal to $516 per share.) (Same date last year, 262 percent).

GENERAL STATEMENT.

April 30, 1901.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$12,000,000.00
Rest	$ 7,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	764,703.19	
	$ 7,764,703.19	
Unclaimed dividends	2,432.01	
Half yearly Dividends, Payable 1st June, 1901	600,000.00	
		8,367,135.20
		20,367,135.20
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$ 6,482,214.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	18,184,774.47	
Deposits bearing interest	54,501,853.13	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	46,082.93	
		79,214,924.53
		$99,582,059.73

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver coin current	$ 2,564,358.36	
Government demand notes	3,472,440.25	
Deposit with Dominion Government required by act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation	310,000.00	
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Great Britain	$ 2,536,166.61	
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Foreign countries	2,264,257.63	
Call and short Loans in Great Britain and United States	23,536,628.00	
	28,337,052.24	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	617,930.93	
Railways and other Bonds, debentures and stocks	2,889,973.17	
Notes and cheques of other banks	1,690,470.10	
		$39,882,225.05
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches		600,000.00
Current Loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere (rebate interest reserved) and other assets	$58,850,449.34	
Debts Secured by mortgage or otherwise	131,135.27	
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for)	118,250.97	
		59,099,834.63
		$99,582,059.73

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, April 30, 1901.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

THE QUEBEC PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following interesting figures and deductions therefrom have been prepared from the recent report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

1900.	R.C.	Protestant.	Total.
Schools	4,953	959	5,943
Scholars	274,679	36,574	311,263
Attending schools of different faith	2,606	1,407	—
Teachers, total	8,371	1,398	9,769
Teachers, 'Religious'	3,259	1	—
Teachers, Lay, male	277	114	391
Teachers, Lay, female	4,835	1,283	6,118
With Diplomas	4,497	1,314	5,811
Without Diplomas, Lay Teachers	615	83	698
Without Diploma, 'Religious'	3,259	1	3,260
Average salaries, Male Teachers, with Diplomas—			
Elementary	$242	$663	—
Model and Academy	487	830	—
Average Salaries, Female Teachers, with Diplomas—			
Elementary	111	152	—
Model and Academy	131	291	—
French Scholars learning English	73,506	—	—
English Scholars learning French	—	24,608	—

The report shows a decrease in Protestant schools of thirteen; of scholars, forty-two, and of teachers, nineteen, and an increase in Roman Catholic schools of seventy-nine, of scholars, 3,986, and of teachers, 33. There is significance in the continued decrease in the number of 'religieux' employed in the Roman Catholic schools, 105. The number is now 3,259. In 1895 there were 4,369, considerably more than half of the Roman Catholic teaching staff at that time. The decrease of twenty-seven male teachers and the increase of 125 female teachers shows the continued withdrawal of men from the teaching profession. Of the 'religieux' about two-thirds are nuns. There is scarcely any change in the average of the salaries of Roman Catholic teachers. In the case of the Protestant teachers there is a decline. There must be a mistake in the report in the average salary of Protestant male teachers in elementary schools, $663. Last year it was $345. The increase of French pupils learning English is very marked, 11,258. However, the proportion of English pupils learning French is very much higher. The two languages are supposed to be taught in all schools, but of Protestant scholars two-thirds are learning French, and of the Roman Catholic scholars not much more than one-fourth are learning English. Still, credit must be given to our French fellow-citizens for their facility in speaking English. French laboring men can generally speak English while many English professional men cannot speak French.

MATILDA METHODIST DISTRICT MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Matilda Methodist district was held in the Methodist Church, Cornwall, on May 15 and 16, presided over by the Rev. Hugh Cairns. All the clerical delegates were present, and, with one or two exceptions, all the lay delegates. The Rev. Arthur Wilkinson was elected Journal secretary, and the Rev. A. E. Runnels statistical secretary. The usual examination of ministerial character was found satisfactory. Robert C. Armstrong was recomended to conference to be continued at college. Matilda official board asks for a division of their circuit, with a view to taking two ordained ministers.

Mr. H. E. Brown, Cornwall, was elected delegate to the Missionary Committee. The Rev. Fred Tripp is to represent the district on the stationing committee. The Rev. George Stafford and Mr. Irwin Hilliard are elected to represent the district on the Sabbath school committee of the annual conference, and the Rev. R. G. Power and Mr. S. D. Vancamp to the Epworth League committee, whilst the Rev. Wm. Pearson and Mr. W. R. Allison represent the district on the sustentation fund committee. It was resolved to ask the stationing committee to take the necessary steps to have the annual conference change the name of Matilda district to that of the Cornwall district.

On the evening of the first day of the annual meeting the Rev. S. J. Hughes, M.A., preached a timely and helpful sermon on the 'Ascension of Our Lord,' and at the close of the service the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered. The people of Cornwall were heartily thanked for their kind entertainment of the delegates. Under the wise direction of the chairman of the district, with the co-operation of the pastors and people, the past year has witnessed success in all departments of church life.

SHORT STORIES OF THE WAR.

General Kitchener Sends them Intermittently; And they Tell Little.

LORD SALISBURY'S DEDUCTIONS ARE CLEAR.

The War Has Shown the World How Dangerous the British Empire can be to Any Enemy.

The absence of news from South Africa, except in Lord Kitchener's brief despatches, is taken to mean that the heroic part of the war is practically done. All that remains seems to be the pursuit of desperate parties, who at first grow more formidable in proportion to their desperation until they may be reduced by circumstances later to absolute impotency. Lack of supplies and ammunition, want of food and misery incident to being the hunted instead of the hunters, isolation from organized command, and kindred drawbacks may be counted on to bring this state of affairs about. Already it has been shown by the voluntary surrenders of a few commandos, and the disarmed burghers are on their way to different points of detention. They are said to be in the most deplorable state. In the hands of the British as prisoners there are 18,341 fighting men.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

LORD SALISBURY'S DEDUCTIONS—HIS WORDS OF WARNING.

Lord Salisbury, recently returned from France, in a speech in London on May 13, reviewed the benefits which he believed had resulted from the war in South Africa despite the lamentable sacrifices Great Britain had been called upon to make. One of the greatest of these benefits, he said, was that the display of the latent powers of the empire had dissipated the notion which had spread throughout the world that Great Britain's star had set; that she would never fight again, and that any adversary only needed to press hardly and boldly enough to compel her to yield. Now, it was seen that she could copy the brilliant examples of the past. The empire was undoubtedly safer, and the cause of peace more secure. There was now no power in the world but knew that if it defied the might of Great Britain it would defy one of the most formidable enemies that might possibly be encountered.

Another benefit was that the war had revealed the existence for a long time of a conspiracy to oust the British from South Africa, which, if it had not been encountered now, would have strengthened and grown more dangerous. The British had thereby been taught a lesson regarding home rule for Ireland. When they had fought in the past against Irish home rule they had not realized what sort of a fight could be maintained by a hostile government against its suzerain, no matter how overwhelming the power of the suzerain. If the home rule bill of 1893 had been passed and an Irish government established at Dublin, it was not very extravagant to assume, in view of the exhibitions in the House of Commons and elsewhere, that it would have been a hostile government. What, then, would have been Great Britain's position if she had not only to meet the South African republics but concurrently a hostile Ireland? There were good reasons before for resisting home rule, but since the South African experiences had taught the power and capacity of modern instruments of war, his hearers knew that if they allowed hostile Irish leaders unlimited scope to make warlike preparations they would have, if engaged in war with any other power, to begin again also the task of conquering Ireland.

PLUMER AT PRETORIA

OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN DISTINCTLY SUCCESSFUL.

Pretoria, May 18.—General Plumer's force arrived here yesterday afternoon, having finished its operations which were distinctly successful. Holding the drifts General Plumer imprisoned a large number of Boers in a densely-wooded semi-circle where water was scarce, forcing many of them into the hands of General Kitchener and the Middelburg columns. Raiding parties from Plumer's force scoured the semi-circle, capturing numbers of cattle and many prisoners.

General Plumer then moved south, concentrating his force without opposition. Near Kameel Poort, a Boer force, estimated at three hundred, was discovered moving south. Major Vaills, who captured De Wett's convoys and gun, was despatched in pursuit with two hundred and sixty men on picked horses with no transport. Major Vaills captured twenty-seven prisoners, a thousand cattle and thirty waggons.

General Plumer's trek and his dispositions have resulted as follows Major Vallis's lot, 143—nearly 400 refugees of both sexes, including many able-bodied men, have also surrendered—and he has secured three thousand cattle.

GEN. FRENCH RECOVERED

WILL REJOIN FORCE IN VAAL RIVER COLONY SHORTLY.

Capetown, May 18.—General French, who has been ill with malaria, and has been taking a brief holiday here, has recovered, and will rejoin the forces in the Vaal River Colony in a few days.

GEN. GATACRE WAS BADLY HURT

London, May 18.—The health of Gen. Gatacre still causes anxiety. His injuries in the Point-to-Point races have turned out more serious than at first thought, for, in addition to breaking his collar-bone, three of the general's ribs were injured, and he suffers great pain from deep-seated internal bruises.

BECOMING OUTRAGEOUS.

London, May 18.—Bennett Burleigh wires the 'Daily Telegraph': Never have I seen the Boers so disheartened nor so many genuine surrenders of able-bodied burghers. With a little further push the word 'ended' may be truthfully written of this war. It is time; for the degeneracy of the enemy's operations are becoming outrageous. Last Taursday young Triechardt and D. Hinton burned mine buildings at Brugspruit, and turned out the manager's wife in a nude state upon the veldt.

MORE FIGHTING.

Capetown, May 18.—A column under Major Paris has returned to Kimberley from Boshof, whither it escorted a convoy. It met with opposition as it neared its destination, but the Boers were dispersed. Their loss is unknown. On returning the column was opposed by fifty Boers, but they scattered when a pom-pom opened fire on them. The British had a few casualties on the latter occasion.

A sergeant and six colonial troopers who were released by the rebels and cast adrift in Khama's country, north-west of the Transvaal, on May 3, have reached Vanrhynsdorp, 160 miles from Piquetberg Road station, in Cape Colony, after making their way on foot for 370 miles through Bushmanland. They endured terrible hardships.

In an engagement with the Boer invaders south of Maraisburg last Monday the colonial defence forces had six men killed and eleven wounded.

SHOT SEVEN BOERS

BUT THE BRAVE YOUTH FINALLY MET DEATH.

Bloemfontein, May 18.—Twelve Boers, captured at Abraham's kraal, have been brought in here. They are well clothed and mounted. Some burgher police were surrounded by the enemy the other day, but according to the report which has reached here, all escaped except one boy, who held his ground and shot seven Boers before he was killed himself. In all, fourteen Boers were killed.

PEACE OVERTURES

BOTHA WAS ANXIOUS TO RESUME THEM AFTER MILNER'S DEPARTURE.

New York, May 18.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says: 'I am told that General Botha as soon as he learned that Sir Alfred Milner was about to leave South Africa, sent a mounted messenger to Lord Kitchener with a view to the reopening of peace negotiations. Botha wanted to communicate with Mr. Kruger, but Lord Kitchener said he could have no dealings with the ex-president.'

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS

SCHEME FOR CONNECTING JOHANNESBURG WITH THE COAST.

Durban, Natal, May 18.—It is learned that a big scheme of development has been submitted to the Imperial Government. A syndicate has been established with a capital of £7,000,000 for this purpose, and it is proposed to build immediately a direct railway trunk line from Durban to Johannesburg, cutting through the hills. The trains on this route will make the trip in twelve hours, which is about one-half the present time, and will also beat the trains on the other route considerably. The syndicate also proposes to dredge the bay and construct wharves and piers. Big men are behind the scheme.

A proclamation has been issued at Pretoria providing municipal government for Johannesburg by a town council which will be nominated by the governor.

RUSHED THE LAAGER.

SUCCESSFUL MOONLIGHT RAID BY GENERAL COLVILLE.

(British Mail Advices.)

Standerton, Eastern Transvaal, May 4.—The mobile column, under General Colville, carried out a very successful expedition by moonlight on Sunday night. The objective of the expedition was a laager which had been established by Commandant Hans Botha between here and Heidelburg.

The British troops, moving with great rapidity, got right up to the Boer laager, and, aided at the last moment by a thick mist, got past the Boer outposts unchallenged. Our troops rushed the laager, and the Boers were taken completely by surprise.

There was some sharp work with the bayonets, and the enemy bolted, leaving absolutely everything in the shape of ammunition, supplies and transport in our hands. The Boers also left a number of dead, wounded and prisoners. There were several casualties on our side, including four killed.

Volunteers from Heidelburg were equally successful in a similar expedition on Tuesday night, in which they captured a Boer camp.

SKIRMISHING AT KRAI PAN.

Capetown, May 17.—Four parties of Boers visited Kraai Pan, south of Mafeking, Cape Colony, on the morning of May 10. During the night they took a position on a kopje from which the Boer guns opened fire in October, 1899. They pillaged the natives who were living on the kopje, killing two and seriously wounding three others. Then they crept up on the garrison at the siding, but a sentry discovered the presence of the burghers and their attempt at a surprise was frustrated. At daybreak the mounted scouts composing part of the garrison, made a sortie, while at the same time the British opened fire with a Nordenfeldt on the Boers, who scattered. Captain Tupper followed the retreating burghers until nightfall, when the chase was abandoned. One scout was severely wounded. Later advices are to the effect that the Boers are still in the vicinity of Kraai Pan.

DE WETT'S WHEREABOUTS.

London, May 16.—An unconfirmed report has been received from Rosmead that General De Wett, with a small commando and a long tom has crossed into the Zuurberg district of Cape Colony.

BRITISH OPERATIONS.

(British mail advices.)

Pretoria, May 3.—Further proclamations which have been issued indicate an extension of civil administration, including permanent regulations for civil police in the towns. These have already been made applicable to the towns of Johannesburg, Boksburg and Krugersdorp. The establishment of courts and resident magistrates has also been extended to Heidelberg and Standerton.

The prisoners captured by General Blood's and General Plumer's columns are arriving here in considerable numbers. Their deportation is effected speedily.

The arrangements made permit of the northern columns executing a wide sweeping movement for the purpose of clearing the bush veldt. General Rundle has commenced similar movements in the north-east of the Orange River Colony.

Boers continue to surrender in considerable numbers daily throughout the country.

From the despondent tenor of our telegrams and letters it will be understood how anxiously we are looking here for signs which may be confidently construed as indicating definite results. The last fortnight has witnessed at Standerton, Heidelberg and Springs the first real, bona fide surrenders of armed burghers in any numbers since Commandant Prinsloo's capitulation, and we have information that others of General Botha's following have moved north with the object of surrendering, but they are so terrified by interference on the part of Botha's whips that they are afraid to come direct to the British outposts. We can only hope, now that the real surrenders have commenced, that many who had openly stated that they were but waiting for a precedent will follow soon. But no surrenders of this nature have yet been made in the Orange River Colony.

The success of Kitchener's Scouts under Colonel Grenfell north-east of Pietersburg removes the last of the four now historic 6-inch Canet-Schneider position guns, the mobility of which has proved one of the most surprising lessons in modern warfare.

NEW SOUTH AFRICA.

GLOWING PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY TOLD BY MR. BLELOCH.

New York, May 16.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says Mr. Rudyard Kipling has asserted that there is a tremendous future before South Africa which ought not to escape the observation of Canadians. The early sheets of a volume entitled 'The New South Africa,' which Mr. W. Bleloch has written for Peinmann, fully supports this sanguine view. It is a book dealing with the resources of the two large new colonies, and with the possibilities for enterprise and development under enlightened government. It is constructive rather than historical or political. It contains an accurate description of the gold fields, discusses changes required in the gold laws and dynamite monopoly, points out the necessity for new railways, gives a glowing account of the wealth of the country in diamonds, iron, silver, copper and lead. The author, after making a summary of the resources and the Crown assets demonstrates the capacity of the colonies for a meeting of a considerable portion of the war debt and sounds a warning against capitalistic legislation and an undue prolongation of military rule.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL AS A RESULT OF THE PLAGUE.

Brockville, Ont., May 16.—A letter, dated April 13, has just been received from Mr. James Cummings, Canadian commissioner to South Africa. In it he says: 'We reached Capetown on Tuesday and as the plague has demoralized business we are going on to Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban. It is impossible to move about here with any freedom as the government is taking strenuous methods to wipe out the trouble.

THE LURID LIGHT OF WAR

SHOWN IN THE LETTER OF A CANADIAN CORPORAL OF THE LEINSTERS.

Corporal Fred Cox, son of Mr. A. J. Cox, of 17 St. John street, Montreal, whose home is Halifax, writes from the border of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, South Africa, March 20, 1901, and he tells of the misery of war for both victor and vanquished. After referring to the receipt of a home letter from his mother on Oct. 25, which reached him at Vrede only a few weeks prior to his date of writing, Corporal Cox describes the effort made to reach Standerton. Heavy rains and an immense convoy, with a usually fordable river swollen to a rushing torrent twenty feet deep, and difficulty of transport delayed the column, where it stuck on the Klip river for more than a week. The distress and fatigue had driven some of the men mad, and Corporal Cox expressed fears that his reason might also be unhinged unless the war soon ceased. He says: 'Forty-five men have died in my battalion during the last four months, and hundreds more are unfit for service. Out of a battalion of 1,100 strong, but 500 remain.' After pouring out some of the miseries of war, in language that must have been heart-rending to his mother, Corporal Cox goes on: 'It is curious to see the rigs some fellows are compelled to resort to out here. In Vrede, which we garrisoned for five months, no clothes were served out to us. We were actually in rags and tatters. In pursuance of Lord Kitchener's policy, Vrede was evacuated, and all the inhabitants, English and Dutch, were sent away, leaving everything behind them. Beautiful houses, with all their costly furniture; shops, whose counters and shelves were loaded with valuable goods of all descriptions; warehouses full of stoves, ranges, boilers, crockery—everything in the town was left. This was a great chance for us soldiers to help ourselves. We got everything in the stores that was at all useful to us. Unfortunately there was not much there of service to poor Tommy. Such as there was—thread, needles, writing paper, pens, ink, etc., we got. There were no men's clothes in the stores, but ladies' apparel there was in plenty. Girls' and ladies' underwear we were glad to appropriate, and night gowns and chemises made good shirts for us, as our own were ragged and dirty. Beautiful dress goods made towels and handkerchiefs for us. Strangers would have laughed hysterically to see us, but we were in perfect earnest. There were hundreds of ladies' beautiful ostrich-trimmed hats, worth, I suppose, twenty-five dollars each, which, as they were useless to us, we chucked about like footballs on the dirty floors. Costly bric-a-brac was there, scents, medicines, silks, satins, plushes, etc. In the houses of the wealthy there were rich tapestry carpets, clocks, furniture—in fact, everything you would find in a beautiful house. All this was left behind deserted. Such is war—suffering and misery for the victors as well as the vanquished!

Corporal Cox's time expired on April 14, and he expected to be soon afterwards homeward bound for Halifax. As there has been some sharp fighting since the date of his letter just where he was, it is probable that he did not leave the scene as soon as he expected.

IN CAPE COLONY

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A FORMER MONTREALER.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Mr. J. Holland, of Slocum Farm, St Lambert, from his son, who is a lieutenant in the Ordnance Stores Corps, and at present in South Africa. There are many in this city who doubtless will remember Lieut. Holland, although he has now been twenty years in the Imperial service.

Hotel Milner, Matjesfontein, C.C.,
Tuesday, April 9, 1901.

After a stay of 42 days at the Convalescent Officers' Hospital, Wynberg, the medical board recommended me for three months' sick leave on the Karoo, or desert. This place is an oasis on the main line going north. The refreshment contractor owns the whole village. It was he who built the hotel, which will accommodate about 25 guests. The atmosphere is invigorating and dry. Consumptives, and people suffering with chest complaints, come here to recuperate. We have had only one wet day in thirty—by conserving water and digging wells, they manage to keep the trees and gardens alive. Logan, the proprietor, has 30,000 acres of this veldt land, which is only stone and scrub. He managed to irrigate about five acres, from which fine crops of Indian corn, tomatoes, figs, quinces, grapes, apples and pears have been gathered. One can do wonders if one removes the stones and irrigates.

Along the streams there are a few mimosa bushes and cacti. I have topped the surrounding hills, and in a view of forty miles each way I could only see one village namely, Laingsburg, 16 miles from here, so we are not over-populated. The Grand Karoo extends for about 250 miles by 80 miles. We are situated in about its centre. It is one mass of hills and depressions of stony ground, very desolate in places. In the distance the scrub and sage bushes make it look as if it were clothed in green, but on a closer view, it is very disappointing. We are about 3,000 feet above sea level at this place.

You will, no doubt, have seen that a few of the mines on the Rand at Johannesburg, have started work again. Trade will soon spring up, and in about two or three years, the effects of the war will be effaced—all but the cemeteries. Enteric is responsible for the greater number of the deaths.

We are under martial law here. Our garrison, consisting of a half battery, R.F.A., and two companies of infantry, left here last night for De Aaar, but will be replaced by a half company of militia. Troops are useless here, as we have only about 75 permanent inhabitants, and the arrival and departure of the mail trans, one each way, are the most important events of the day. It takes the trains 11 hours to do the 195 miles to and from Capetown. It is a single line, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. The carriages are on the corridor system—the corridor being on one side, and the seats crosswise.

CHINESE INDEMNITY

CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES ASTONISHED AT THE AMOUNT ASKED.

Dr. Morrison, in telegraphic correspondence to the 'Times' from Pekin, on May 10, says:

'The Chinese plenipotentiaries are drafting a reply to the ministers of the powers, expressing astonishment at the amount of indemnity demanded, and urging a reduction on the ground of the empire's financial difficulties, but undertaking, if the full amount is exacted, to pay in thirty annual instalments of 15,000,000 taels, from the likin, salt tax and native customs. Pending a revision of the tariff, they also ask the powers to consent to an increase of the maritime customs and the import and export duties by one-third.

BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR ENSURING PAYMENT.

London, May 18.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Pekin says that Great Britain has proposed to the representatives of the powers that China pay the indemnity demanded of her by issuing four percent bonds, with a one-half percent sinking fund.

London, May 18.—The Press Association has issued the following statement: 'It was asserted in the city last night that a Chinese loan of £60,000,000, with an international guarantee, has been practically arranged, to be issued as soon as political affairs in Chia settle down.'

INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

Shanghai, May 18.—The British consul at Nanking, Mr. J. N. Tratman, is still making vigorous efforts to persuade the viceroy, Liu Kun Yi, to consent to the landing of British troops inside the city of Nanking. The nominal object of this scheme is to protect the viceroy from the possibility of loss from any uprising, but the real object is to gain a foothold in the Yangtse valley. If any troops are landed at Nanking all the countries interested in preserving the integrity of China, it is argued, should also have forces on the spot; otherwise the partition of China will begin in earnest.

THREE GERMANS KILLED.

Pekin, May 15.—An explosion at the arsenal at Kalgan to-day wounded one German officer and four privates. Three German privates are missing. It is supposed that they were blown to pieces. The Germans generally believe that the Chinese intentionally committed the outrage, although evidence to substantiate this view is lacking. A thorough investigation will be made.

SCATTERED THE BOXERS.

Berlin, May 15.—The War Office has received the following from the German headquarters at Pekin:

'Gen. Liu's troops attacked and scattered 1,000 Boxers, 45 kilometres south of Paotingfu.'

A GERMAN REPLY UNSATISFACTORY.

London, May 17—The 'Ewo' incident at Tientsin on May 4, where some German soldiers guarding a German bridge across the Peiho at the south end of the British concession there, fired on a British tug of that name, wounding two of her crew, after the vessel had touched the bridge which impeded river traffic, is assuming a graver character. Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the German commander's explanations the matter has been referred to the British minister at Pekin, Sir Ernest Satow, with a view to diplomatic action being taken. According to a despatch from Pekin to the London 'Times,' published to-day, after two of the Chinese crew had been wounded (they have since died) the remainder were arrested, taken to a German prison and flogged. General Lorne Campbell asked General von Lessel for an explanation for the 'unwarrantable act of brutality.' Von Lessel's reply, which has just been received, promising that the incident shall not be repeated, at least so far as the use of arms is concerned, is regarded as quite inadequate.

SITES FOR LEGATIONS.

Paris, May 17.—An official despatch received here announces that the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries have agreed to the demands of the powers for concessions to be used as legation sites.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

LITTLE CANADIAN GIRL AT HARBOR BEACH, MICH., KILLED BY SCHOOLMATES.

Windsor, Ont., May 17.—Beaten with sticks and pounded until she was stunned and bleeding, little Blanche Reynolds, daughter of W. J. Reynolds, a prominent merchant of Harbor Beach, Mich., staggered home on Wednesday afternoon and fell unconscious into her mother's arms. An hour later she was dead, and the responsibility for her murder is laid upon six young girls, none of them more than sixteen years of age. The Reynolds family moved to Harbor Beach from Toronto a few years ago. Their two children, Blanche, aged seven, and Eddie, nine, have lately begun attending the public school, but they held themselves aloof from the other pupils, and in consequence were somewhat disliked. This feeling culminated on Wednesday when a crowd of girls waylaid the little Reynolds children on their way home and attacked them viciously. The girl was knocked down and kicked until she fainted, while the boy was also severely injured. The police have made but one arrest so far, Hattie Harriman, a fourteen-year-old girl being placed in jail yesterday afternoon. Other arrests will, it is said, follow shortly.

WIPED THE ENEMY OUT.

CAPT. CARSTAIRS WRITES OF THE BENIN CITY EXPEDITION.

Toronto, May 15.—Mr. J. S. Carstairs, B.A., of Harbord street collegiate institute, has recently received letters from his brother, Capt. W. F. W. Carstairs, lieutenant of the Third Niger Battalion and transport officer of the punitive expedition, under Major Heniker, another Canadian, which early in February started from Old Calabar, on the West African Coast, for Benin City. In a cable despatch of the 30th ult., Lieut. Carstairs was reported as the only officer wounded. Writing from Immicermiga, on March 25, he says: 'For the past two weeks it has been fight, fight, fight, every day, but we have wiped the enemy out, or nearly so. I was wounded on the 20th in the right forearm and left leg, but am happy to say I am fast recovering.

In another letter from Ekisiga, on Feb. 14, he says: 'We have just captured this town of about 30,000 or 40,000, without a single casualty. We expect to add at the least four million people to the empire in this expedition.'

A COSTLY BIBLE

BROUGHT TWELVE HUNDRED GUINEAS AT AUCTION.

London, May 16.—A manuscript Bible, richly illuminated of about the year 1410, was sold at auction here this afternoon for 1,200 guineas.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATION AS THE KING'S BIRTHDAY ONLY A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT

London, May 17.—Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to the King, explains to-day that there has been a misunderstanding in regard to the King's wish that May 24 should be observed as his birthday. He says the King suggested that Queen Victoria's birthday should be observed as usual so as not to deprive the officials of their usual holiday. The arrangement, however, is merely a temporary one.

NEW YORK MYSTERY

MASSAGE OPERATOR UNDER ARREST ACCUSED OF MURDER.

New York, May 17.—The body of a man found late last night in a house on Ninth avenue, has been identified as that of the Rev. Dr. Edward S. Phillips, of St. Gabriel's Church, Hazleton, Pa., who recently had a conference with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in reference to the threatened strike in the iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania.

The coroner says that the identification can hardly be questioned, as papers found on the body seem to prove it. The police are working on the theory of murder.

Kirk Stanley, a massage operator, in whose rooms the body was found, is under arrest as a suspicious person. A great deal of mystery surrounds the case. Decomposition had advanced so far when the body was discovered that a cursory examination was not sufficient to reveal the cause of death, and an autopsy will be held.

Stanley, subjected to a rigid examination, is said to have told conflicting stories. Mrs. Bernius, from whom Stanley leased four rooms, in one of which the body was found, says that her tenant claimed to be from San Francisco, and called himself 'Dr. Stanley.' He was accompanied by a young woman, whom he introduced as his wife. The body was discovered by Mrs. Bernius's daughter, who went into Stanley's apartments to remove some bedding. The police were immediately notified, and a search of the body disclosed a number of papers. Among them was a letter from Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and addressed to the Rev. Dr. E. S. Phillips, Hazleton, Pa. There were also several telegrams from Mitchell addressed to the priest, a half-fare railway coupon, such as is issued to clergymen, and several receipts made out in Dr. Phillips's name.

The body of Father Phillips was removed to the morgue. Dr. A. F. Dougherty, of Wilkesbarre, who said that he was a nephew of the priest, went to the morgue, where he identified the body. His eyes were red from weeping. Dr. Dougherty said he could not account for his uncle's actions in New York except on the ground that his mind was temporarily upset by the excitement of the conference on the miners' struggle with J. P. Morgan. He said Father Phillips had come to the city to buy some statuary for his church.

New York, May 18.—The autopsy on the body of Father Phillips was completed at 3.15 yesterday afternoon. Coroner Bausch announced that no marks of violence had been found on the body.

Dr. O'Hanlon says there was no sign of alcohol in the dead man's stomach. A dram of dark fluid, the character of which was not determined, was found in the stomach and it is this fluid that will require analysis. Dr. O'Hanlon also said that either Bright's disease, fatty liver or fatty heart, from which the dead priest suffered, might have caused death.

Hazleton, Pa., May 17.—Father Phillips has been away from Hazleton for about two weeks on a vacation.

Father Phillips was pastor of St. Gabriel Church, this city. He was born in 1851, at Hawley, Wayne County, Pa. Recently the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood was celebrated here and a large number of priests and Catholic dignitaries from the surounding country came to Hazleton to do him honor.

PORTE AND POST-OFFICES.

SORRY NOW THAT IT HAS GOT INTO CONFLICT WITH THE POWERS.

Constantinople, May 15.—The foreign embassies have received a note from the Porte in connection with the recent controversy regarding the foreign post-offices in Constantinople, regretting that the 'susceptibilities' of the embassies were wounded by the previous notes, and hoping that the embassies will co-operate in bringing about a settlement of the question in accordance with the desires of the Porte.

London, May 16.—'It is reported from Constantinople,' says the Vienna correspondent of the 'Standard,' 'that the Porte has ordered the Turkish minister in Washington to ratify the international postal convention concluded at the Postal Congress in Washington several years ago. If this report be true, it shows that Turkey regrets having started a conflict with the powers.'

FRENCH FLEET MAY FORCE DARDANELLES AS A PROTEST.

London, May 18.—'It is rumored here,' says the Constantinople correspondent of the 'Daily News,' 'that an arrangement has been agreed upon whereby the French fleet is to force the Dardanelles with European mandate unless Turkey yields on the postal question.

A MASSENA TRAGEDY.

Watertown, N.Y., May 17.—Fred. Pike, aged 22, and his bride of one month, stood conversing on the lawn at Massena, when he suddenly drew a revolver and blew his brains out. Jealousy is said to be the motive.

GEN. MASCARDO SURRENDERS.

Manilla, May 17.—Gen. Mascardo, with 328 men, has surrendered to Captain Jos. P. O'Neil, of the 25th Infantry, at San Anatonia, Zambules province.

A CANADIAN MINT.

The Government's Proposal to Coin the National Currency of Canada Discussed.

MONTREAL AS A NATIONAL HARBOR.

Debate on the Clergue Contract Engaged the House for a Time —The Railway Policy of Manitoba was Supported.

The Hon. Mr. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, was in Ottawa last week. He attended the House of Commons on Monday, May 13, sat in the gallery and listened to the opinions expressed concerning the bill to ratify the conditions of the agreement entered into by Manitoba with the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Northern companies. Mr. Bourassa and the other opponents of the bill asked that a clause should be inserted declaring that the act under discussion shall not bind Manitoba, in its amended form until the legislature of the province accepts the agreement as it now stands. Mr. Sifton's explanation of the position of the railways was that the Dominion Government did not ratify the agreement but merely empowered the railways that came under federal jurisdiction to enter into contract with the Province of Manitoba.

The Hon. Mr. Haggart thought the act really was a ratification and argued that the disallowance of the act was permissable as a matter of principle. This, the Premier remarked, was the very argument used for disallowance of the Jesuits Estates act.

Colonel Tisdale, Mr. Heyd, Mr. Clarke Wallace, Dr. Christie, Mr. Lariviere and Mr. Richardson all spoke. The latter was against the bill, and moved the six months hoist, seconded by Mr. Bourassa. Only Messrs. Charlton, Wallace, Bourassa, Richardson and Puttee voted for the six months hoist and the bill was read a third time and passed.

When the House of Commons met last Tuesday morning Mr. E. F. Clarke moved to send the alien labor bill back to committee to insert therein a provision empowering parties to set the law in force by an application to any magistrate. This was voted down by 37 to 66. The bill then passed a third reading.

In supply the mail and steamship subsidies were taken up. Sir Richard Cartwright explained that the government had arranged for a direct service with France, twelve voyages from Montreal and Quebec in the summer and six voyages in the winter from St. John and Halifax. This was done to follow up the advantages of our exhibits at the Paris exhibition, and the minister thought he saw a chance of greatly adding to our trade with that country. The maximum subsidy which the government would have power to pay was a hundred thousand dollars, though it was not expected that more than half would be used. The subsidy would be paid to the Franco-Canadian line which was being reorganized so as to include a number of prominent Canadian business men, among them Senator Robert Mackay, Messrs. Alfred Thibaudeau, Melvin A. Jones, Henry A. Miles, A. A. Ayer, J. R. Booth, E. V. Douglas, George E. Drummond and F. H. Clergue. It was expected that Canada would be able to develop a large export of pulp. Then again we might do a respectable trade in iron and coal. With some moderate concessions there was abundant opportunity for enlarging our sales there of food products. From France in return we would get fancy goods, silks, fine woollens, etc.

Mr. Tarte endorsed the movement as a good one. There was an opportunity for a much larger trade with France.

A NATIONAL HARBOR.

On Tuesday afternoon last there was considerable discussion on the proposal of the government to lend the Harbor Commissioners one million dollars to secure elevators for the port of Montreal. The Hon. Mr. Tarte, under whose control as Minister of Public Works the elevators must be constructed, related the negotiations conducted by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners to secure elevators, and referred to the failure of the Conners scheme. For his own part he was in favor of government ownership of elevators. The government owns the canal system, and should be master of the terminal facilities. After full consideration, the government had decided that it was preferable to advance this million dollars to help build an elevator, warehouse, and to complete, so far as that amount could, the harbor accommodation. The primary object was to build an elevator, but in his opinion a big warehouse should also be put up. It would be necessary to have these works equiped with railway tracks, permanent sheds, and all modern improvements, to facilitate the cheap handling of freight. The Grand Trunk said it would not have left Montreal if adequate equipment had existed there. Everyone who was acquainted with the fact knew that not one of our chief ports is properly equipped.

Mr. Ross (Victoria)—What does Halifax want?

Mr. Tarte—Well, I hope to see soon a fast line of steamers there.

PRESENT PILOTAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. Tarte, in reply to Mr. Haggarts's remarks said: I am very glad my honorable friend interposes that remark. I quite agree with him. I have followed all inquiries into accidents from 1896 to 1898, and I am sorry to say that in nearly every case it was found that the pilot was responsible. That state of affairs has to be put an end to without any delay. (Hear, hear.) I have no hesitation in saying that in speaking for myself, and I am sure for all my colleagues, we have no desire that that state of affairs shall continue any longer. (Hear, hear.) There are able pilots, but there are pilots that are not able. Let the able pilots stand on their own merits, but let the bad pilots be dispensed with. In other words, in my humble opinion, free pilotage should be the order of the day. Perhaps I should not say that much now, but it is just as well that I speak out my mind.

A voice—Stick to it.

Mr. Tarte—It seems to me that in matters of trade like this we should have no hesitation in applying a radical remedy where it is clear that there is a radical evil. The member for Bellechasse asks me what I mean by free pilotage. I mean that every navigation company should be free to choose its own pilots. Under the system now in vogue, when a pilot has made thirty trips in a season, though he may be the best pilot in the world, he is not allowed by the laws of his corporation to make any more.

Mr. Talbot—That is between Montreal and Quebec.

Mr. Tarte—Yes. The pilots between Montreal and Quebec pool their receipts, and each one enjoys an equal share. It is a dangerous policy to which this country can no longer submit. The navigation companies must be given the right to choose their own pilots. It is to my certain knowledge that in the past pilots guilty of the greatest negligence have found a means to escape punishment.

The Montreal Board of Trade insist very strongly that two elevators shall be built to serve the trade that will take place in these basins and on these wharves. In other words, these elevators will serve the same purpose which is served by elevators at Portland. Big ships will come to the wharves, load and unload produce, cattle or anything else, and at the same time the grain in the elevators will be loaded into the holds of the ships. The whole operation will be done simultaneously, as on every well-equipped wharf. The question is whether two elevators are immediately necessary in the centre of the harbor, because we must not lose sight of the fact that we shall have to deal to a very large extent with all-water trade. I am sure that ships will come down by the canals in greater numbers than hitherto.

Mr. W. R. Brock (Centre Toronto) held that Quebec was the site for our national port, not Montreal. Parliament should try to make a winter port of Quebec and then this large outlay on the ship channel farther up would not be needed. It might be ungracious to talk thus, but Montreal must be content with that. She could be made a great city without becoming a great exporting centre.

Mr. Monk said there was abundant justification for the advance of this money. It was not a grant, but a loan, and the history of the port in the past showed that is was a safe policy to pursue.

PORT COLBORNE HARBOR.

Mr. Tarte replied that a breakwater was being built at Port Colborne. This would give a safe harbor at the upper end of the Welland canal. This work has to be finished next fall. The canal was being deepened and two piers were being constructed adjoining the canal. It would be a hard fight between the St. Lawrence route and the American route via Buffalo and Montreal must be equipped to hold her own.

The resolution passed and later on a bill based thereon will be put through.

The committee rose at eleven o'clock.

THE CLERGUE CONTRACT

When the House met again on Wednesday afternoon the estimates for the Railway Department were first taken up, and Mr. Haggart brought on another debate on the contract which the government has entered into with the Clergue syndicate for a supply of nickel-steel rails for the Intercolonial Railway at $32.00 per ton. In the previous discussion the Opposition had stated that the bargain was a most improvident one; that it was made in a falling market, and that the Canadian Pacific and other roads were able to purchase rails in the United States at $25 per ton.

Mr. Blair told the House that the Grand Trunk Railway Company had a few days ago contracted for rails in the United States to cost them between $32 and $33 per ton, and that the company with whom they had been dealing now said they could not supply them even at this rate.

Mr. Osler said this doubtless referred to rails wanted for immediate delivery, which would always cost more, but Mr. Blair's contract was entered into last fall.

Mr. Blair held that the price for this year was a fair one, and that the understanding that the Clergue company would get no further contract unless they could supply rails at the current market prices in England guaranteed that there would be no over-charge in the years to come.

Mr. Osler held that the British prices for rails were higher than those in the United States.

Mr. Haggart noticed that the new contract presented to the House was formerely 25,000 tons, while that formerly laid on the table was for 125,000. He wondered whether Mr. Clergue would be satisfied with this new arrangement.

Mr. Blair said that Mr. Clergue was satisfied. There was no deviation from the terms of the order-in-council. The contract was for one year, but if the company was able to supply more at current English prices they would be given the chance to do so for four years to come.

Mr. Haggart said that the minister had acted unjustly in not giving other companies the chance to compete for this contract. Why was the Dominion Iron & Steel Company not asked for a bid?

Mr. Blair said the Clergues were the only people to make an offer, and their proposition was accepted.

The debate as to the merits of the arrangement was all gone over again. The minister contended that he had done a wise thing in making provision for the establishment of this new industry in Canada. The Opposition claimed that he should have shown no favoritism if that was what he wanted to do.

Resuming consideration of the railway estimates in the House on Wednesday evening, the minister explained the circumstances under which the government came to purchase 55,000 tons of American coal for the Intercolonial Railway when a strike was threatened last December The step was taken on the recommendation of the Intercolonial officials because the road had no supply ahead.

The Opposition criticised Mr. Blair for having acted without consulting the Canadian mine owners, which might have satisfied him that the trouble was not imminent.

The Minister of Militia explained the purpose of his $455,000 vote for arms and ammunition. This is the balance of a three-million-dollar outlay which parliament decided in 1896 to make to improve the equipment of our Canadian force.

Upon the vote for the Geological Survey, the minister explained that he has under consideration a scheme for the reorganization of this institution so as to add to its practical value. He was thinking of getting out a summary volume on the work of the Survey, which, stripped of all technical and scientific language, would be more intelligible to the general public than the regular reports of the department.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

Ottawa, May 17.—The second reading of the government bill to grant Prince Edward Island $30,000 a year to extinguish the provincial claim for non-fulfilment of the terms of union, engaged attention at this morning's House of Commons sitting.

Mr. W. F. Maclean feared that it would lead to an avalanche of claims from the other provinces.

The Prime Minister replied that the suspicion was quite groundless.

Mr. Clarke asked what position the Quebec claim re fisheries was in.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries stated that as the result of a conference between himself, the Department of Justice, Premier Parent and the Deputy Attorney-General of Quebec an agreement had been reached that one government should issue licenses, that the other should remove the nets operated under such licenses, which led to a friendly suit for the determination of the question as to where provincial rights began.

The balance of the sitting was taken up in the debate of a protest from the Opposition side against the principle of increased provincial subsidies. The Minister of Marine and others on the government side upheld the grant as a simple act of justice to the Island, and that had nothing to do with the provincial subsidy.

A CANADIAN MINT

Mr. Fielding Unfolds the Government's Plans

Ottawa, May 18.—The Minister of Finance outlined to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon his plan for the establishment in Ottawa of a branch of the royal mint. In so doing, Mr. Fielding invited the approval of parliament to a resolution setting aside $75,000 annually for the maintenance of this institution, which will be employed in the turning out of Canadian copper and silver coins and of a gold coinage of our own. It had been argued for some years that it would be of advantage to us to possess a mint of our own, and the time seemed to have arrived when the move might be said to meet with popular support. The advantage of having in Canada a branch of the royal mint rather than a purely Canadian affair was this, that in addition to the coinage needed for circulation in the Dominion the former would be able to turn out gold for circulation in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Maclean asked would it not be able to coin as well British silver pieces.

The Minister of Finance replied that this was obviously unreasonable. Doubtless that would bring us in a neat profit for the silver in a fifty-cent piece was worth not more than about thirty cents. Gold, on the other hand, was worth as much in the bar as it was stamped out into sovereigns.

Mr. Fielding went on to say that there were three branches of the Royal Mint in Australia to-day. One was established in New South Wales in 1853, another in Victoria in 1869, and the third in Western Australia quite recently. But the governments of those colonies were in somewhat different position from us, however, in the matter of gold coinage, as they used sterling currency, the same as England herself. Nevertheless, the Canadian government had been urged so incessantly that after giving the matter close study, it had come to the conclusion that the institution could be made of advantage to us. It was an old adage that trade follows the flag. But it was also said sometimes that trade follows the gold. British Columbians thought so, anyway, as they saw the gold of the Yukon and the trade with it going past thier doors to the American city of Seattle, which, since the boom in our northern country, had sprung from quite a small place to a flourishing centre of business.

Mr. Fielding reminded the House that the Canadian currency is chiefly a paper currency on a strong gold basis. He did not expect, therefore, that the demand for gold coins was going to be a very large one. But it should not be lost sight of that there is about twenty-five or twenty-six million dollars of a gold reserve in Canada, largely in American coinage, which could be replaced by our Canadian gold. The law provided that up to a government note issue of $20,000,000 the Dominion should hold in reserve fifteen percent of gold and ten percent of Canadian debentures, guaranteed by the Imperial government, which made the latter as good as gold. It would be the ministry's object to convert this large gold reserve into Canadian gold coin. Besides, now that our note circulation has so far outrun this twenty million mark, the law provides that for every paper dollar issued the government must hold in reserve one dollar in gold. From this it could be seen at a glance how rapidly our gold reserve was increasing. There would also be manufactured in the mint standard gold bars for use in transactions between banks. When to this was added the coinage of our own copper and silver, it would be seen that there was a reasonable amount of work to keep the establishment employed.

The government's desire was to start in a very modest way. He did not anticipate that more than $65,000 annually would be required to keep the mint in operation. But as the institution is to be guaranteed, as it were, by the imperial authorities, following the precedent in Australia, the home government had preferred that there be provided by statute this annual letter of credit of $75,000. For the unused balance the Imperial government held itself responsible. The principal officials would all be men of experience brought from England, or Canadians of whose selection the Royal Mint approved. However, this was not of any great disadvantage to us, as under any circumstances we would have to bring from abroad experts, if we were setting up the mint purely on our own account.

The minister understood that the opposition which had been apparent on the part of our Canadian banks to the setting up in Canada of a mint was based on this very idea that the government might be induced to put out much more silver. However, he could assure them that there was not the least danger of this being done, under this or any succeeding administration. He felt certain that the Canadian Government would always be able to resist temptation to put out silver for the sake of the profit that it would realize.

He had been supplied with a computation of the profit on our copper and silver coinage for the last ten years and found that it struck an averagee of $94,875 yearly.

The Finance Minister went on to say that in addition to the mint it would be necessary to establish on the Pacific coast an assay office for the purchase of gold ore and nuggets. He had not yet decided whether it should be established at Dawson City, Vancouver or Victoria. British Columbians thought that if holders of Yukon gold were brought down to the Canadian assay office in either of the last two named cities they would leave considerable money there, and the country would reap a larger profit than if the office were placed in Dawson. This was something the government would look into in the course of the present season. The Minister of the Interior proposed visiting Dawson City and the coast and he had also heard that the Prime Minister was invited to make a similar trip, though he could not say definitely whether Sir Wilfrid had yet accepted. The establishment of the assay office would cost about twenty thousand dollars. That would be the outside figure. He had not taken any vote from parliament for the purpose. Perhaps the government might lease premises at first.

Mr. E. F. Clarke—Where is your mint to be established?

Mr. Fielding—In Ottawa, and probably on our own government land.

The leader of the Opposition endorsed the government's policy as a wise one. He saw no reason why it should not be made to pay. In fact he thought the demand for the Canadian gold coin would be larger than the government imagined. In addition to the government gold reserve which could be changed into Canadian coin probably many of the banks carrying large reserves of American gold coin would come to use our own instead.

Asked as to what denominations of Canadian gold coins would be issued, Mr. Fielding said they would likely be $2.50, $5.00 and $10.00. He did not think it likely that any of higher value than that would be needed.

The resolution was then put through committee and reported.

A bill based thereon was read a first time.

The bill authorizing a grant of $100,000 to assist in establishing a new line of steamships between this country and France was read a third time.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The Premier then moved the House into committee on the Pacific cable resolution, and explained that by an arrangement made with the Imperial and Australian authorities Canada's part of the direct cable to Australia would be $2,000,000 instead of $1,700,000 which the government had already authority from parliament to devote to this purpose.

Mr. Haggart asked if there had been any further negotiations on the subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that there had. Canada had protested against the agreement entered into by New South Wales with the Eastern Extension Company by which business was to be given to that company. Our law officers had given the opinion that this arrangement on the part of New South Wales would hurt the prospects of the imperial scheme, but the British authorities did not agree with this. His own impression was that our own law officer's view was the correct one.

In accordance with the wishes of the government, a clause was added to the cable resolutions providing that the bill is only to come into force on the issuing of a special proclamation by the Governor-General. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was well to add this till it was seen what the outcome of the present correspondence would be. The bill was given its final reading and sent up to the Senate.

It was after eleven o'clock when the House got into committee of supply, which occupied the balance of the sitting.

OUR ROYAL VISITORS

A HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS VOTED.

Ottawa, May 18.—In the House of Commons last night, on the vote of $120,000 for the reception of the Duke of Cornwall, the Finance Minister said that municipalities would defray the cost of their own receptions to the royal party, but that there would be links to fill in between which this appropriation would serve.

Ottawa, May 18.—Before the House rose last night the acting Postmaster-General announced that the question of increasing the salaries of letter carriers has been left over till next year, when a scheme would be prepared.

The government will recommend to parliament the granting of a bounty not to exceed $100,000 annually on lead refined in Canada. It is granted as follows: $5 per ton in 1902, $4 in 1903, $3 in 1904, $2 in 1905, and $1 in 1906.

THE SENATE

THE TELEPHONE BILL WITHDRAWN.

The Bell Telephone bill, which has given rise to such a fierce struggle before the Senate, was withdrawn on Wednesday. The division of the day before had shown clearly that the balance of opinion in the Senate was against the position the company assumes, and in favor of holding them down to the conditions imposed by their charter of 1892. At any rate, the measure could not have got through at this stage of the session, with the opposition it would be certain to evoke in the lower chamber. Senator Kirchoffer intimated that the company would endeavor to come to an understanding during the coming recess with those who have not shared the views of the company.

THE COOK CHARGES.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved that the report of the special committee charged with the investigation of the charges preferred by Mr. H. H. Cook, of Toronto, be received. This was done without discussion. The report, as the public is aware, presents no finding upon the evidence adduced. It simply laid before the House the evidence taken and the argument of counsel thereon. Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, remarked as the motion passed, that that was the last of Mr. Cook.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company's bill to ratify its agreement with the Manitoba government, which gave rise to such a protracted fight in the Commons, was put through first and second readings. It is evident that the Upper Chamber will not spend the time on the bill that has been spent in the Commons. The measure will come before the Senate Railway Committee on Friday.

In the Senate on Friday afternoon the Manitoba Railway bill received its third and final reading without amendment. It now requires but the formal assent of the Governor-General to become law.

MR. CALLAWAY'S RESIGNATION.

New York, May 18.—Mr. Samuel R. Callaway, for the last two years president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railway Company, in which position he succeeded Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, has tendered his resignation, to accept the presidency of the American Locomotive Company, a $50,000,000 corporation recently organized. Mr. Callaway made it clear that there was no difference of opinion between himself and the Vanderbilts, and that the severance of his connection with them was due to no friction of any kind. In fact, it is understood that the Vanderbilts will be prominent factors in the new locomotive company. It is declared that the American Locomotive Company, which was financed by Harvey Fisk & Sons and W. C. Sheldon & Co., will control fully two-thirds of the output of locomotives in this country. These concerns are included in the combine:—Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Cooke Locomotive & Machine Works, Paterson, N.J.; Manchester Locomotive Works, Manchester, N.H.; Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Works, Pittsburg, Pa.; Schenectady Locomotive Works, Schenectady, N.Y.; Richmond Locomotive & Machine Works, Richmond, Va.; and the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, of Providence, R.I. The last named concern is in control of the International Power Company, which will probably play an important rôle in the affairs of the consolidated company.



MR. CALLAWAY.

THE BISLEY MATCHES

SOME IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE PROGRAMME.

London, May 16.—The principal alterations in the Bisley programme are:

In the competition for the King's prize, in the second stage, the distances are changed from 500 to 600 yards to 600 and 800 yards, with ten shots.

In the St. George's match orthoptics will be allowed.

In the 'Rajah of Kolapore' match, a special commemorative prize is to be given each member of the winning team.

CROPS IN ONTARIO.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS SENT OUT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Toronto, May 15.—Following is a summary of the crop bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, based on the reports of its regular correspondents. The reports are as to conditions on May 1, 1901:

The weather.—The mean temperature for the six months, November to April, was only three-tenths of a degree above the average for the past nineteen years. Every month of the six, however, was warmer than the average, except February, which was 5.2 degrees colder than the February average. The total precipitation of the six months was almost exactly the same as the average of the past nineteen years, but it was distributed the same. Up to May 1 no report was made of injurious spring frosts.

Fall Wheat.—But for the injury done by the Hessian fly in the south-western part of the province, fall wheat could be classed as a most promising crop. Unfortunately every county south of a line drawn from Hamilton to Sarnia has suffered considerably from the fly, and a few townships a little to the north have also been visited by the pest. Some fields will be ploughed up on this account, but not so large an acreage as the poor condition of the wheat would warrant, on account of the grain having been seeded down with grass. Outside the counties affected by the Hessian fly, fall wheat looks well. Some injury was done by ice on low-lying or poorly drained lands, but as a rule the crop presents a luxuriant appearance and several counties may be expected to give yields well up to the record.

Winter Rye.—Very little rye is being raised for the grain, most of the crop being cut for green feed. Where grown, however, the crop is looking well.

Clover.—The crop came out of the winter in about the same condition as it entered it, the damage done by 'Heaving' and ice being very small. Clover fields had been given a good start by timely rains and warm weather, and present an excellent appearance.

Vegetation—Correspondents speak of rapid growth, rather more forward than usual. The eastern portion of the province appears to have been relatively more advanced in this respect than the west. Meadows in the beginning of May afforded excellent pasturage for sheep, and a fair bite for other live stock.

Live Stock—All classes of live stock came through the winter in good condition. Horses especially look well; cattle were rather thin; but on the whole are healthy. Sheep are in particularly fine form. Scab has disappeared and lambs are plentiful and vigorous. Swine have commanded more attention than ever before, owing to encouraging prices; but while litters have been large there have been heavy losses among young pigs, and during the latter part of the winter, many hogs suffered from rheumatism or stiffening, which, however, appeared to wear off when the animals were turned out in the spring. In most parts of the province there was an abundance of fodder for live stock during the winter.

Farm Supplies—Farmers differ more upon the question of supplies than upon any other topic. A scarcity and a surplus are frequently reported by neighboring correspondents. While a number speak of a scarcity of hay, the majority are of opinion that there is more than enough for home demand; and so with wheat and oats, although there is not so much of the latter grain on hand as usual, it having been fed more largely than ever on the farm. What has been said of stuffs applies also to fat and store cattle. In the same districts a scarcity and an abundance are sometimes reported, although in the round-up it will likely be found that there are hardly as many of either class of animals to be disposed of as usual.

Fruit Trees.—In the western portion of the province fruit trees have come through the winter in splendid condition. In the counties along the St. Lawrence, however, an ice storm in the spring had the effect of breaking off many of the branches, and in some cases killing the trees. A number of fruit trees in the northern districts also have died, although the cause has not been given. Orchards were coming into bloom as correspondents wrote, and nearly every class of fruit was giving promise of a generous yield should frost and heavy rains keep off during the period of setting, although some state that it will be a comparatively off-year for apples. The tent caterpillar pest does not appear to be as common as it was a year ago.

Spring Seeding.—Taking the province over spring sowing was about half done on May 1, although in a few localities the work was practically completed by that time. Early sown grains found an excellent seed bed, more especially on high and well-drained lands; but a heavy snow and rain storm, ranging from the 19th to 21st of April, gave spring operations a decided setback, by flooding lowlying places, and not only preventing further sowing for a week or so, but in some instances drowning out a portion of the crop already put in. Notwithstanding this drawback, the prospects for spring crops are on the whole encouraging.

COLONEL LEYS

WILL WITHDRAW HIS RESIGNATION.

Toronto, May 17.—Col. Leys, M.P.P., who recently sent in his resignation as Liberal member for London owing to an alleged failure of the Ross Government to carry out his wishes in connection with fishing in the Thames river, who was in the city to-day, informed a reporter that the difficulty had been satisfactorily arranged and he would, consequently withdraw his resignation.

HONORARY A. D. C.'S.

Ottawa, May 18.—Lieut.-Colonels T. D. B. Evans and F. L. Lessard have been appointed honorary aides-de-camp to His Excellency.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Foster have decided to reside in Toronto.

The Bell Telephone Company's bill before the Senate has been withdrawn.

A pneumatic parcel delivery is one of the latest proposals for Toronto.

The Muskoka lakes are to be re-stocked with bass.

It is thought that Owen Sound has a population of over ten thousand.

It is estimated that the population of the Canadian 'Soo' is seven thousand.

A school of domestic science will be opened in Ottawa next winter.

Mr. J. G. Pennycuick, the inventor of Luxfer prisms, died in Toronto recently.

The Governor-General and family will leave Ottawa next month for an extended tour through the Maritime Provinces.

Hamilton Grocers' Association has asked the City Council to pass a by-law prohibiting the use of trading stamps.

It is understood that the survey of the River St. Lawrence between Kingston and Prescott is shortly to be resumed.

A good deal of counterfeit money, mostly paper, is said to be in circulation in Toronto.

Arrangements are in progress to have the town of Oshawa lighted by acetylene gas.

Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P. for West Toronto, has donated $1,000 towards Lady Minto's Cottage Hospital fund.

The Synod of Toronto and Kingston unanimously chose the Rev. J. R. S. Burnett, of Alliston, as moderator.

The Toronto garrison will parade on Victoria day instead of on Dominion Day.

A proposal has been made in Ottawa that the streets be sprinkled on Sundays during the dusty season.

The Toronto lacrosse club gives an exhibition at the Pan-American exhibition on June 7.

The London 'Advertiser' thinks that an electric railway will soon connect London and Woodstock.

The first excursion from London to the Pan-American exhibition will be run on May 23, via L. E. & D. R., and boat from Port Stanley.

George Forbes, a native of England, while working in the Cordova Gold Mines, near Havelock, lost both hands by an explosion of dynamite.

On May 27 one of the greatest meetings ever seen in Canada will be held in Toronto under the auspices of the Liberal Conservative party.

W. H. Hogg, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Regina, has accepted the managership of the branch at Peterborough, Ont.

The Rev. Halliday Douglas, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Cambridge, England, has been asked to take the new chair of apologetics in Knox College.

A convention of the Liberals of North Ontario will be held at Beaverton on Thursday, May 30, to select a candidate for the legislature.

Hamilton city council spent $390 in entertaining a Michigan delegation that came to inspect the tar macadam roads of that city.

Lightning struck the Presbyterian church at Bondhead recently, and a son of Mr. Hector Grant, of West Gwillimbury, standing in the porch, was killed.

Mrs. Revell, wife of Dr. R. M. Revell, dentist, of Woodstock, died from the injuries received a week ago by being badly burned.

The provincial statue of Queen Victoria at Toronto, may be erected on the site now occupied by the Macdonald monument, which will in that case be given another site.

A man named Albert Campbell, about thirty-five years of age, was drowned while fishing at Burlington on Thursday. It is supposed he came from Belleville or Napanee.

Dr. McNicholl, of Cobourg, has been appointed superintendent of the new asylum for insane women, in that town, and Dr. Harriet Cockburn, of Toronto, is to be assistant physician.

The steamer 'Theano,' bound from Glasgow to Sault Ste. Marie, passed through the canal at Iroquois on Thursday, being the first vessel to use the high level.

Mr. George Baker, of Chicago, aged 65 years, a former resident of Brantford, was knocked down by a street car and had his leg so badly crushed that it had to be amputated, death ensuing from the shock.

The London city council allow the Salvation Army to use Victoria Park on Sunday afternoons. A deputation from the Army promised that there would be as little drum-beating as possible.

The late Archbishop Lewis was insured for $24,500, of which $5,000 was for his first wife's family, $13,500 for his widow, and $6,500 held by the Synods of Ontario and Ottawa.

The Rev. J. C. Madill, of P.P.A. fame, who resigned from the Hope Congregational Church, Toronto, is applying for re-admission into the Presbyterian Church.

Ottawa corporation employees will sue the city for wages. A judgment would mean that they would have to seize city property, as there is no money in the treasury.

Mr. Peter Grossman, the noted musician, died at Hamilton on Thursday, in his 85th year. The deceased was a native of Baden, Germany, and came to Canada in 1848.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Symonds, rector of Ashburnham, Peterborough, formerly professor of theology at Trinity College, has been chosen as head master of Trinity College School, Port Hope.

The Copp Bros.' Company, Hamilton, has made arrangements to continue business, the chief creditor, the Merchants Bank, has been paid its claim of $40,000, and the receiver will be withdrawn.

On Thursday morning, May 16, there was heavy frost in Ontario, the sections of country about Hamilton, Guelph and Woodstock reporting considerable damage to potato and bean plants, barley, flowers and early vegetables.

The hotelkeepers of Woodstock refused to contribute anything towards the Old Boys' reunion planned for July 1, unless the business men helped, and the $2,000 necessary not being in sight, the committee droped it.

The Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church will meet in Pembroke on May 29. The names of the Rev. Dr. Rose, Dr. Benson and the Rev. G. G. Huxtable are mentioned as probable candidates for the position of president.

The Frost & Wood Company, Limited, of Smith's Falls, one of the largest implement companies in Canada, has purchased the buildings, plant and good will of the Coulthard Scott Company, of Oshawa. The latter company manufactures seeding and cultivating machinery.

At the town of Fergus an interesting society, to be called the Old Log School Association has been organized to perpetuate the memory of the late James McQueen, who taught the youth along the upper Grand River from 1836 to 1858.

The London old boys of Ottawa are making arrangements for the old boys' annual excursion to London during August. It is expected that between twelve and fifteen thousand of London's old residents will attend this union.

To mark the compliment paid the city in naming the new steamer of the Ontario and Richelieu Navigation Company 'Kingston,' the City Council has ordered the mayor to secure a full set of colors to be presented to the steamer on her first visit to that port.

Inspector Pearen, of West York, has succeeded in driving out a systematic violator of the local option prohibitory law at Fonthill, Pelham township, Welland county. This is the only municipality in Ontario where the Dunkin act exists.

The attorney-general and the railway companies of Ontario are to commence another crusade against tramps. Six men are to be appointed to round them up. These officers, under the direction of Inspector Joseph Rogers, will scour the country for men who refuse to work.

Mr. Thomas Southworth, director of colonization for the Ontario Government, has received a request from a settler in the Temiscaming district for a hundred and sixty acres of land as a bounty upon the first child born in the district, a member of his family.

The Toronto Board of Control has finally refused to provide the Public School Board with the money for the teachers' salary increases. The comptrollers cut the trustees' estimates by over $51,000 on the advice of Mr. Fullerton, corporation counsel, and the judgment of Chief Justice Meredith in the London case.

The advice of the corporation counsel, Mr. Fullerton, to the Works Department, Toronto, is to contest in the courts the claims of the Bell Telephone Company to the righte to erect poles in the streets. A private letter received at Ottawa from Japan announces that the Japanese Government contemplates the opening of a consulate at Montreal.

One of the oldest landmarks of Brantford, the Kerby mill, in the Holmedale, is being torn down. The Kerby mill was erected in 1833, thirteen years after the time when the first settlers came to this district, and three years after the Indians granted the site of the present city to the crown. It was the second grist mill to be erected in Brantford.

A meeting of canners was held in Toronto last week to complete the formation of a syndicate to handle all the canned goods packed in Ontario in 1901. This syndicate has put up $25,000 as a guarantee fund, and on July 1 will take over the unsold pack in the hands of canners at fixed prices. The canners agree to put up reliable goods to an amount not exceeding seventy percent of last year's pack.

Mr. Hector Reid, Lindsay, procured some potash tablets and stored some in a vest pocket in which he kept matches. The matches in some way became ignited and set fire to the potash tablets, and in a second Mr. Reid's garments were blazing fiercely. By throwing off his coat and vest he escaped any body burns, but the fingers of his right hand suffered severely, and had to be dressed by a medical man.

The well-known barrister, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., was on Tuesday afternoon the instrument of saving an unknown boy's life. A young lad had fallen into the River Don and was supposedly drowned. A companion had dived and brought up the body, which was laid on the bank for dead. Mr. Nesbitt, who was riding by, dismounted and began the process of resuscitation, and after half an hour's work was rewarded by seeing the lad open his eyes.

QUEBEC.

The Bisley team has been selected and sails from Montreal on June 22.

Montreal will spend fifteen thousand dollars to entertain the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

It has been decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal some time towards the end of September.

Letters patent of incorporation have been issued to Montreal capitalists under the title of 'The Canadian Linseed Oil Mills,' capital stock, $180,000.

Miss Mary Reynolds, who was struck with lightning last week in the Lake Shore schoolhouse, near Beebe Plain, is reported improving and is likely to wholly recover from the shock.

Last week at the Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, the benediction of a handsome new chest destined to hold the holy relics of Ste. Anne, took place. It is a splendid piece of work, and was constructed at Liege, Belgium.

It is announced for a fact that Rock Island and Derby Line are to have a $50,000 library, and work has even commenced. The giver of this good and great gift is Mrs. M. M. Haskell, of Derby Line.

The SS. 'Belgian,' of the new Leyland Line, sailed from Quebec for England, with grain conveyed over the new route from the North-West by lake steamers to Parry Sound and rail to Quebec.

The body of John Ranger, shoemaker, of Fort Covington, who mysteriously disappeared recently, was found in the Salmon river, between Dundee and Fort Covington. He was said to be under the influence of liquor. It is supposed he wandered to the river's edge and fell in. He leaves a wife and four children.

The gang of boy burglars which committed so many depredations at Sherbrooke about a year ago, seem to be at work again. A number of stores have recently been raided. One young lad who was released about a year ago from a three years' term in the penitentiary, has been arrested again.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dawson will hold a bench show this month.

A fatal case of hydrophobia is reported from Dawson.

A large bed of coal has been found on a farm at Altamont, near Winnipeg.

A letter received in Dawson says that pans of $3 to $5 have been taken from Gold Bench Creek, in Koyukuk.

Mrs. Alexander Campbell, of Kinosha, Man., who died a few days ago, had 314 descendants.

The mining students from McGill are examining the coal mines and geological strata of Nanaimo.

Vancouverites are discussing the advisability of holding an annual exhibition.

Coal in Winnipeg has been advanced to eleven dollars a ton, much to the discomfort and chagrin of local consumers.

Theodore Schmidt, whilst engaged in digging a well on his farm there recently, struck five feet of oil.

Tickets for Skagway were selling at $5 at Vancouver, in consequence of the northern rate war.

Alex. Campbell, owner of the Campbell block, at Winnipeg, and a pioneer, is dead.

By the capsizing of a canoe on the Naas river on May 1 eight Indians were drowned.

A petition has been presented in the North-West Assembly, praying for a plebiscite on the liquor traffic.

For the banquet to the new commissioner to the Yukon, tickets were $25 each. It was a brilliant and unique affair.

Jim Hall, an Eldorado miner, lost $19,000 in a gambling saloon in one night recently. This is the largest loss for one night that has ever been known there.

Sir Henri Joly, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, has completely recovered his health, after a stay in California.

Mr. J. B. Kerr, the retiring editor of the Rossland 'Miner,' was entertained at a banquet by his friends at the Allan House.

The British Columbia Methodist Conference has passed a resolution to the effect that government control of the liquor traffic would be appreciated.

A poor Chinaman, named Wun Lung, was gored and killed at Chemainus last week by an angry bull, who was afterwards shot by the owner, a lady farmer.

Jas. Ker and Robert Wood have obtained a charter for the Midway & Vernon Railway, carrying a subsidy of $4,000 per mile for fourteen hundred miles.

The new C. P. R. steamship 'Hating,' now due from the Orient, will make her first trip to Skaguay between May 20 and 25.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell, Attorney-General of Manitoba, has retained Mr. Haldane, the eminent English jurist, to argue the liquor act appeal before the Privy Council.

George Spaulding, the defaulting cashier of the Gladstone branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Judge Ryan at Portage la Prairie.

The salmon ship 'Machrihanish,' with 68,000 cases of British Columbia salmon, reached Liverpool on May 5. The barque 'Naiad' is now the only vessel of the fleet not reported.

Mark Bray, who has reached Dawson from Tanana, says there is much copper in that district, and he brought an Indian-made knife of native copper to show this.

Hundreds of horses which have been running wild during the last few years on the plains between Lillooet and Cariboo and Okanagan are being captured, to be sold to the British Government for use in South Africa.

Orders from the North-West for $17,000 worth of horses, cattle and swine have been received this week by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. An official paid $800 for one horse to form part of the shipment.

Nelson City Council has decided to stop the playing of baseball and other sports at the recreation grounds on Sundays. Four aldermen supported the prohibition, two others and the mayor opposed it.

The clean-up season has begun at Dawson, with the promise of the biggest output in the history of the camp. Twenty-five millions is the common estimate. A third or more is expected to be produced by summer work.

Quarantine has been declared at Skaguay and Juneau against Sitka, Killisnoo and other south-eastern Alaskan points, infected with smallpox. Over seven hundred have submitted to vaccination at Sitka, where there were over eighty cases and four deaths.

A daring robbery was committed at the C.P.R. station at Birtle, Man., last week. The safe was blown open and the contents stolen. The robber got about two hundred dollars. Had he been one day sooner he would have secured over four thousand dollars.

The Rev. Father Welsh, of Rossland, on a recent Sunday, preached in favor of shorter hours for labor generally, and especially urged that some consideration should be had for the publican. He ought to be permitted to close his saloon from midnight on Saturday to Monday morning.

The price of eggs and beef has jumped high the last week, says a Dawson despatch of April 23. Three concerns control the beef. Beef advanced from 40 cents to 60 cents a pound wholesale, and went up correspondingly at retail. Eggs went up from $5 to $40 and $60 a case.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Neil McCuish has been missing from Louisburg since last March.

Mary McMillan, a native of Prince Edward Island, has been missing from her home since last Monday week.

The three-year old child of Smith Brown, near Moncton, N.B., was severely burned and died three hours later.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor George William Howlan, one of the foremost citizens of Prince Edward Island, died at the Hotel Davies on May 11.

Patrick Hogan, brakeman on the I. C. R., was instantly killed while the train was being shunted at Georges River on Tuesday night.

Trouble has arisen in the faculty of the Halifax Medical College, which has culminated in the resignations of Dr. N. E. McKay and Dr. Murdoch Chisholm.

Two thousand persons witnessed the funeral at Halifax last week of the unknown woman who committed suicide there on May 1. The wish of the dead woman that she be buried as an 'unknown' was gratified.

About thirty Italians left Sydney recently for Lake Ainsley, where they intended working for Mackenzie & Mann, on the Inverness & Richmond Railway. When they arrived they were met by a force of English-speaking laborers who drove them back with picks and shovels. The Italians were forced to return to Sydney.

The Presbyterian General Assembly meets at Ottawa on June 12. The Halifax delegates will include the following: Clergymen—Revs. Dr. Pollock, Dr. Gordon, J. MacMillan, Thomas Stewart, J. S. Sutherland and A. P. Logan, Bedford. Elders—Isaac Creighton, J. K. Munnis, Sheriff Archibald, R. Murray, A. Troop, George Mitchell, Professor W. C. Murray, W. H. Chase, O. Chase, E. L. Trone, Dr. A. H. McKay.

The British armed sloop 'Alert,' the first vessel of the Newfoundland fisheries squadron to arrive, reached St. Johns last week to arrange with the colonial government as to the season's operations. Two French warships, assigned to similar service, are now at St. Pierre. The SS. 'Lake Champlain,' leaving Liverpool on May 21, will disembark the garrison regiment at Halifax.

A shocking tragedy occurred at Senator Snowball's sawmill at Chatham last week. The sawdust at the mill is burned in specially constructed furnaces, which are filled from the top through circular holes. A young man named Cuthrow was feeding the furnace, and when the mill shut down at nine o'clock he was missing. The furnace was searched the next day when human remains were found. It is supposed that he lost his balance and fell into the opening.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

The SS. 'Anglo-African' will sail this week with 750 horses for the British army in South Africa.

The customs department has started a campaign against those who sell literature the importation of which is prohibited. One newsdealer has been fined $50 on each of two charges against him. Actions have also been taken against a dozen dealers.

Mr. John S. Shearer, of the firm of John S. Shearer & Co., wholesale commission merchants, and a member of the Board of Trade, died on Wednesday last at his residence, 108 Mackay street, of heart trouble. He was born at Banff, Scotland, in 1831, of Scottish and Scandinavian ancestry.

Mr. Thomas Coté, census commissioner, who is now in the city, says that government officials never promised the census enumerators three dollars a day. The law fixes the maximum salary at three dollars, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. If it had been announced at the outset that five cents a name would be paid, the census lists might have been stuffed. The result of the census will be announced about July 1, and the cost will be about $750,000.

The business community of Montreal has again lost one of its most prominent members in the person of Mr. Charles Lacaille, wholesale grocer, who died on Wednesday at the age of seventy-three years and nine months. Mr. Lacaille was one of the oldest business men in the city, having been connected with the grocery trade here for a period of about fifty-five years. He was born at Boucherville on July 20, 1827.

The death took place at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at his residence, 269 Rachel street, of Captain Naud, of No. 16 fire station, paralysis being the cause. The deceased, who was fifty-four years of age, had served in the fire department for thirty-three years and was greatly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and three children. His brother, Mr. John Naud, who survives him, was a sub-chief in the department.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Dispensary the report of the committee of management showed that the total number of applications for advice and treatment during the year was 16,918, of whom 11,827 were Catholics and 4,112 Protestants. They were divided among the various departments as follows: General department, medical and surgical, 9,888; diseases of the eye and ear, 1,706; diseases of women, 1,470; diseases of the nose and throat, 629; diseases of the skin, 2,769; diseases of children (for two months), 203; dentistry, 253.

For the last two or three years the number of saloonkeepers using music as a means of drawing custom, has been steadily increasing. Several have built theatres as adjuncts to their saloons in which variety shows have been given, to which admission has been free. Liquor has been served during these performances by young girls. Though clearly against the law, these places have been tolerated. Now, however, there is to be a change, the Police Committee having given orders that no theatre licenses are to be issued for such places, and the License Commissioners having declared that they will grant no liquor license to a café-concert.

The efforts made during the past year towards decreasing the debt of St. James Methodist Church have been most encouraging, but there is still much persistent work to be done. An appeal will be made before the various conferences of Canadian Methodism, which meet in the latter part of May and first of June, with a view to renewing general interest in the effort throughout the Dominion, and a determination to wipe off the heavy indebtedness still existing. All branches of church workers will be enlisted in the work. The Rev. Dr. Williams, who has done such excellent work during the past year, will remain as senior pastor of the church for another year and continue his efforts in this direction.

The SS. 'Northman,' bound from Chicago to Hamburg, and drawing thirteen feet three inches of water, arrived in port on Thursday last, having come ad port on Thursday evening last, having come down from Chicago without touching thus showing that at this time of year at least, there is a clear channel to that depth. The 'Northman' is the first of her kind to reach Montreal, the 'Northwestern' should have got here first, but ran aground at Prescott in trying to get around a dredge. The 'Northman' is 256 feet long, 43 wide; her tonnage is 2,150, and her speed, 13 knots. Captain Ross, who is in command, holds that when everything is in good running order, the trip from Chicago to Hamburg will be made in twenty days; on this trip the boat was caught in the ice in Lake St. Clair, and so delayed.

At the meeting of the Ministerial Association the attention of the association was called to a quotation in the Montreal 'Herald' of April 26, from the 'Patric' of the previous day in which Judges Choquet and Desnoyers were represented as characterizing a resolution of the association as 'faise,' 'a tissue of falsehoods,' and 'full of exaggerations and falsehoods.' While considering it beneath its dignity to reply to such gross, injudicious and extraordinary language from men holding His Majesty's commission as judges in this province, the association resolved to reaffirm every statement made in the report submitted by the committee at last meeting, and adopted unanimously concerning the uncalled for, improper and insulting statements of the license commissioners with reference to the clergy, who, in the exercise of their undoubted rights as citizens, appeared to protest against the granting of hotel license to Her Majesty's Café.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Congregational Club was held recently in Emmanuel Church, with Mr. T. B. Macaulay in the chair. The report of the executive committee showed that two dinners had been held, at the first of which the subject of church extension was discussed, and at the second woman's work. The treasurer reported a balance of over fifty dollars on hand after all expenses had been paid. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, Mr. S. H. C. Miner; first vice-president, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton; second vice-president, Mr. A. McA. Murphy; secretary, Mr. R. W. McLachlan; treasurer, Mr. H. Vallance. Executive committee—Prof. Creelman and Messrs. F. E. Dougall and Thomas Moodie. Reception committee—Messrs. Charles Gurd, G. S. Wilson, Miss Williams, Mr. F. H. Barwick and Prof. Warriner. Lookout committee—The Rev. Hugh Pedley, the Rev. E. M. Hill, Mr. S. P. Leet, K.C., Mrs. Charles Gurd and Mrs. Charles Cushing.

There was a murder on Thursday night. The victim was Mrs. Louis Lefebvre, who kept a small ice cream and candy store, combined with a boarding house, at 3168 Notre Dame street, Ste. Cunegonde. The unfortunate woman was shot dead by one of her boarders, a young man named Joseph Ernest Laplaine, of about 31 years of age, who, immediately after he had committed the crime, surrendered himself to the police, admitting his awful deed. Cause for the tragedy there was little or none. It appears from a letter which the prisoner wrote and addressed to the coroner just before he killed Mrs. Lefebvre, that he entertained a hopeless passion for her, and that, disappointed in this, he had determined on first killing her and then himself. The latter, however, he never attempted. Instead, he went to the police station and gave himself up, proclaiming himself a murderer. At the coroner's inquest he seemed dazed and refused to say anything, but when brought before the magistrate and arraigned on a charge of murder, he pleaded not guilty. He was remanded for trial. Laplaine was of no settled occupation, and had been employed as census enumerator. Mrs. Lefebvre was 39 years of age and bore a spotless character.

THE LATE ABBE VERREAU.

THE EMINENT EDUCATIONIST PASSED AWAY ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The death of the Rev. Abbé Verreau, which had been expected for a week, occurred on Wednesday afternoon. He peacefully passed away shortly after two o'clock in his cherished Normal School, surrounded by his pupils.

Hospice Anthelme Jean Baptiste Verreau was born at L'Islet, Que., on Sept. 6, 1828. He received his education at the Quebec Seminary, where he was a class-mate of Mgr. T. E. Hamel, and was ordained priest in 1851. After serving for some time as professor at his alma mater, he was appointed principal of the St. Therese College, and when, in 1857, the government founded the Jacques Cartier Normal School, he was given the principalship thereof, a position which he held with brilliant success until the time of his death. The bright young abbé had come to Montreal the previous year to assist in founding the Société Historique, and was its first president. In addition to his duties as principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Abbé Verreau held the chair of Canadian history at Laval University since 1887. He was a Lit. D. (Laval), a member of the Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, of the Société des Arcadem, Rome; a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and an officier d'Instruction Publique, France. In 1873 Abbé Verreau was commissioned by the Quebec Government to make investigations amongst the European achives for documents bearing upon events in Canadian history, and he embodied the results of his inquiries in a report published both in French and English, and which is now considered a very precious book. He contributed many historical papers of great value to the 'Memoirs de la Société Historique de Montreal,' and to the records of the Royal Society of Canada. He also published two volumes of 'Memoirs' relating to the invasion of Canada, with annotations by himself (1870-73).

Abbé Verreau's library of Canadiana is probably the most complete in existence. Notwithstanding this enormous amount of work, the deceased priest found time to give a private classical training to a number of talented young men, who now occupy prominent positions in the clergy and liberal professions.

HIGH PRICED HOGS.

Toronto, May 17.—The price of hogs has reached a record. The reason assigned is the increasing demand, without an accompanying increase in the supply. On the live stock market yesterday the best selections sold at $7.25 per hundredweight, and lights and fats at $6.50 per hundredweight. Last year the prices ranged from $0.13 to $5.30.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Little Faith

Many women have little faith in advertisements. Consider PEARLINE. Could it have been advertised so extensively for twenty years if our claims for it were not true? We say it's better, easier, quicker than soap. Saves work and clothes. Try PEARLINE on the faith of the millions who use it. You owe it to yourself to try it. 432

STRIKE AND BLOODSHED

ALBANY MOB ATTACKED THE MILITIA, AND WERE FIRED UPON, WITH FATAL RESULT.

Last Tuesday there commenced in Albany, N.Y., a struggle for supremacy between the mob element and the law. The employees of the United Traction Company had struck work because of the employment of non-union men and for other reasons. The company, backed by police and militia of the state, tried to run their cars. The mob opposed them, and there was some violence during the day. Cars were wrecked and trolley wires were cut. The Tenth State Militia Regiment seems to have been patient under great provocation. On Wednesday they guarded the property of the company, and were reinforced by 400 men of the 23rd Brooklyn Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Brady. On Thursday the Traction Company made a most determined attempt to run their cars, and the militia guarded them. The result of it was that several assaults were made upon car employees and soldiers, and when evening closed over the excited and desperate groups two men had been killed and several seriously wounded. William Walsh and Leroy Smith were both shot in an assault on a car defended by a squad of the 23rd Regiment. Mr. Smith told his pastor that the soldiers were perfectly justified in firing, as he had no business there. The casualties up to Friday are given below:

Wm. Walsh, merchant, shot by National Guard, dead.

Leroy Smith, merchant, shot by National Guard, dead.

William Marshall, non-union, motorman, skull fractured, will die.

Gilbert Hall, non-union motorman, shot by mob; will recover.

George Booze, citizen, cheek ripped open by bayonet.

William Rooney, citizen, shot by National Guard, not seriously.

Non-union Motormen Monahan, James Glynn, Frank Flint, Ernest Mores, Jas. Murphy, Thomas Kelly, Michael Smellin, Stephen O'Hare, Michael Curtin, Charles Jennings, M. Walk, Michael Kelly are all badly cut and bruised by stones thrown by strikers.

Troopers F. B. Harrington and Walter van Guishin, of the 3rd Signal Corps, wounded with stones.

Hundreds of citizens slightly wounded by flying missiles and bayonets.

Albany, N. Y., May 19.—The great street railway strike, lasting for twelve days, requiring the presence of three thousand members of the National Guard in the city, costing the lives of two prominent merchants, and entailing an expense to the county of Albany of over thirty-nine thousand dollars, is amicably settled, and if the agreements are kept there will be no trouble for three years at least.

As is usual both sides to this controversy claim the credit.

From the face of the agreement it is evident that the striking men won these concessions:

Night men and extra men's wages increased to twenty cents per hour.

Men granted the right of appeal from a decision of an inspector or the superintendent to the Traction Company's executive board.

Inspectors boarding a car hereafter must present an equivalent for fare.

The road to pay an employee for lost time when suspended and found not guilty.

Employees permitted to ride on their own divisions free by showing their badge.

No discrimination against strikers who have not committed violence.

The traction people obtained these concessions:

That men who were on strike and committed violence shall not be reinstated, unless proven guiltless.

That the road may hire or discharge any man without reference to his affiliation or otherwise with a union.

That no proposition to strike shall be acted upon until forty-eight hours has elapsed from the time of notification, and that if a strike is ordered it shall not take effect until six days.

WENT DOWN IN A GALE

TWO VESSELS AND FORTY-EIGHT SOULS LOST OFF THE AUSTRALIAN COAST.

Victoria, B.C., May 17.—News has been received by the steamer 'Moana' of the loss of the steamer 'Federal' off the Australian coast during the heavy gale in March. Thirty-two persons perished with her. Six bodies were recovered, but no other wreckage was found, and it was believed that the vessel foundered near the coast. When the bodies were found dingoes were eating them, and were driven away with difficulty. The bodies were badly mangled by the wild dogs, and only a few were identified, including the captain, Coult, and the engineer, Hills. Fifteen of the lost sailors were married.

The ship 'Louis Lamont' was lost during the same storm, with sixteen souls, and nothing was heard of any of them.

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE, May 20, 1901.

LOCAL STOCKS

The course of the local stock market has, as may well be imagined, been very erratic during the past week. C.P.R. has fluctuated between 99 and 106 and other stocks have varied in proportion. The reasons of course are not far to seek. Not only has sympathy with the London and New York markets been a strong factor, but some of our local speculators have undoubtedly been compelled to drop local holdings in order to cover speculations in Wall Street. There now comes in another and even stronger influence, in the industrial troubles that are looming up in the States. A more or less lengthy period of depression may be anticipated.

MORNING BOARD

C.P.R.—275 at 104½.
M.S.R.—150 at 285½, 50 at 285.
New M.S.R.—50 at 280, 110 at 281, 113 at 281 1-8, 50 at 282, 50 at 281½.
Tor. Railway—50 at 109½, 25 at 109 1-8.
Republic—1,500 at 18½, 2,500 at 18.
Twin City—25 at 76.
Duluth common—100 at 10.
Richelieu—50 at 116½.
Virtue—500 at 10.
Dom. Steel com.—25 at 35¼, 50 at 35.
Mont. Power—705 at 94, 48 at 94.
Dom. Steel pref.—10 at 85, 50 at 85¼.
Payne—2,000 at 29, 1,000 at 30.
Dom. Cotton xd—50 at 70¾, 50 at 70¾.
Dom. Coal com.—75 at 35 75 at 35¾, 25 at 36½.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

C.P.R.—25 at 104½, 300 at 104.
New M.S.R.—25 at 282, 100 at 282¼, 2 at 281, 50 at 282, 250 at 282½, 100 at 282¼, 50 at 282¼.
Richelieu—100 at 116¾, 50 at 116¾.
Twin City—100 at 76½.
Republic—2,000 at 17½.
M.S.R.—75 at 285, 25 at 285¼, 50 at 285, 5 at 284¾, 75 at 285, 40 at 285.
Dom. Cotton xd—200 at 71, 100 at 70, 25 at 69¾, 50 at 68¾.
Mont. Cotton—25 at 121¾, 25 at 122.
Dom. Coal com.—50 at 36, 100 at 35½.
Dom. Iron and Steel com.—10 at 35.
Dom. Steel pref.—2 at 86.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros. Brokers.)

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canadian Pacific Railway	107¼	98½
Duluth Com.	11	10
Do. Preferred	29	29
Montreal Street Railway Co.	286¼	280
Montreal Street Railway New	279	276
Toronto Street Railway	119	108¾
Halifax Electric Ry.	12	12
St. John Elec. Ry.	117½	117½
Twin City	76¾	74½
pfd.	142	142
Richelieu & Ontario xd	118¾	117
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	185	183
Commercial Cable Co.	170	170
Montreal Telegraph	173	172
Bell Telephone Co.	242½	237¾
Montreal Gas Co.	249	249
Royal Electric Co.	....	....
" " N.S.	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	129	125
Dominion Cotton xd	72	70
Colored Cotton Co.	63	63
Merchants "	117	113
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	22	18
Republic Mg. Co.	24	18
Payne Mining Co.	30	30
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co.	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
Virtue Mining	10	10
North Star	60	60
Dom. Coal	36¼	34
" pfd.	115¾	115
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co.	....	....
Bank of Montreal	259¾	258
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	199½	199
Bank of B. N. A.	123	123
Merchants Bank	162	160
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co.	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
Commerce Bank	....	....
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	106	105
Quebec Bank	....	....
National Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
" " Reg'd	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt.	110	110
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	....	....
Dom. Coal Bonds	110¼	110¼
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
Dom. Iron & Steel Com.	35¼	35
" " " pref.	87¼	86½
" " " Bonds	88¼	87½
M. L. H. & P. Co.	98	94

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler Banker and Broker, 1731 Notre Dame st.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-32 prem	3-64 prem	¼ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	9 1-32	9 3-32	9¼ to 9¼
Sterling, Demand	9 13-16	9⅞	10 to 10⅛
Sterling Cable	10 1-32	10 1-16	10⅛
Paris Cheques	5.15		

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 20.—The opening of the stock market was very irregular, but the mixed changes were confined to fractions except in a few stocks. Union Pacific opened unchanged and declined 2 points under Saturday. Sugar lost 2½ and St. Paul 1¼. Baltimore and Ohio, on the other hand, jumped 2½ and Delaware and Hudson, after opening up 1½ fell back a point.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The local markets have not developed any new features during the past week, the changes which have occurred being very slight. There is a little more activity in the grain market, especially for oats and barley. There is also a little more demand for white wheat. Flour has gradually become inactive, there being only a very small jobbing demand to note. Rolled oats are quiet with not much doing, and the same may be said of feed and hay. Provisions have fallen off and are now dull without, however, any change in prices. Farming products are steady in tone but the amount of business is not nearly so great as last week. The tone in dairy products is firm, with a strong tendency on the part of holders to stick out for top prices. Business is consequently rather dull.

GRAIN — No 1 Ontario spring wheat, afloat May, 76½c; peas, 75½c afloat; No. 1 oats, 36½c; No. 2 do., at 36c; buckwheat, 61c; rye, 58½c, and No. 2 barley, 53c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.30; strong bakers, $3.90 to $4; straight rollers, $3.30 to $3.50; in bags, at $1.67½; Ontario patents, $3.75 to $4.

FEED—Manitoba bran at $17; shorts at $19; Ontario bran in bulk, $17.50; shorts in bulk at $17.50 to $18.

ROLLED OATS—We quote millers' prices to jobbers, $3.50 to $3.60 per barrel, and $1.70 to $1.72½ in bags.

HAY—No. 1, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $10.50; clover, $8 to $8.50 per ton in car lots on track.

BEANS—We quote at $1.50 for primes.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs, $8.50 to $9.50 according to weight and size of order; bacon, 14c to 15c; hams, 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork at $20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 11½c to 12½c per lb.; compound refined, 7¼c to 8c per lb.

EGGS—Fair sized lots of No. 1 at 11½c to 12c; No. 2, 10c to 10½c.

BUTTER — Choice creamery at 18c; fresh dairy, 15½c to 16c; held creamery, at 12½c; dairy, 11c.

CHEESE—8 1-8c to 8¼c for Quebec, and 8¼c to 8½c for western.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup, 6½c per lb. in wood; 70c to 75c per tin; sugar, 9c to 10c per lb.

POTATOES—Prices are firm at 40c to 42c in bags.

ASHES—Firsts, $4.15 to $4.20; seconds, about $3.60; no pearls on market.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—May 16.

There were about 275 head of butchers' cattle, 400 calves and 100 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End abattoir to-day. The holiday (Ascension Day) did not prevent a large number of the butchers from coming to the market, and as the supplies were small, the prices advanced considerably all round. Prime beeves sold at about 5½c per lb, a few of the best brought 5¾c per lb.; pretty good animals sold at from 4c to 5c per lb., and the common stock at from 3c to nearly 4c per lb. The calves sold at from $2 to $9 each, very few bringing over $4.50 each. Shippers paid 4¼c per lb. for good large sheep and the butchers paid from 3¾c to 4½c per lb. for the others. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $5 each. Fat hogs are scarce and sold at about 7¼c per lb. for good straight lots weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, MAY 20.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 500 calves and 200 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in full force and trade was brisk, but the prices were nearly one-quarter of a cent per lb. lower than on last Thursday's market. Prime beeves sold at about 5c per lb, a choice pair being bought by G. Martel cost 5¼c per lb. Mr. George Nicholson bought 24 very good cattle at a little less than 5c per lb. Pretty good cattle sold at from 3¾c to 4¼c per lb., and the common stock at from 2¾c to 3½c per lb. Bulls were numerous and sold at from 3c to 4c per lb. Calves sold at from $2 to $10 each. Shippers paid 4¼c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3¾c to 4½c per lb., for the others. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.50 each. Fat hogs are more plentiful than for some time past, and prices are declining. Good, straight lots weighed off the cars, sold to-day at from 7c to 7¼c per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, MAY 17.

There was a good attendance of both farmers and markets gardeners at the city markets this forenoon, with an abundant supply of seasonable stuff, which was sold at very moderate rates in most cases. As has been the case for some time past, the market is greatly overstocked with shalots, which are offered for sale at about half a cent per lb.; rhubarb is also in great abundance, and pretty low priced; butter and eggs are both being offered in increasing quantities, with the prices tending downward. Oats sold at 80c to 85c the bag; buckwheat, $1.10 do.; beans, $1.50 to $2 the bushel; potatoes, 50c to 60c the bag; turnips, 60c to 90c do.; American cabbages are very plentiful at about $2.50 the crate; American celery, $1 the dozen; rhubarb, 10c to 20c the dozen bunches; radishes, 20c to 30c do.; lettuce, 25c to 35c do.; shalots, 4c to 6c the large bunch; cucumbers, 90c the dozen; dead turkeys, 10c to 12½c per lb.; geese, 10c do.; chickens and ducks, 10c to 13c do.; spring chickens, 60c the pair; fowls, 80c to $1 do.; tub butter, 18c to 20c the lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 13c to 15c the dozen. A few are sold at from 18c to 20c the dozen. Apples, $3.50 to $5 the barrel; Messina oranges, $2.50 the box; lemons, at $1.50 to $3 do.; bananas, $1 to $2 the bunch. A carload of strawberries from North Carolina will arrive in the city to-day, and will be sold by auction to-morrow morning; the price, in quantities, is expected to be from 16c to 18c the box. Hay, $9 to $11 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

London, May 20.—4 p.m. — Closing — Consols for money at 94 3-16; do., for the account at 94¼.

Atchison, 51; C.P.R., 107; St. Paul, 166¼; Ill. Central, 143; Louisville, 106½; Union Pacific preferred at 93½; N.Y.C., at 156½; Erie, 37¾; Penn., 75; Reading, 70¼; and Erie, first preferred, 68¾; Grand Trunk, 11¾; Anaconda, 9¾; Rand mines, 43; U.S. Steel, 46; do., pref., 96.

Bar silver quiet, 27½d per ounce; money, 2 to 3 p.c.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ to 3 11-16; do., for 3 months, 3⅝ to 3¾ p.c.

New York, May 20.—Money on call firm at 5 percent; prime mercantile paper, 4 to 4½ percent; sterling exchange steady at 4.88 to 4.88¼ for demand, and at 4.84½ to 4.84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, 4.85½ to 4.89; commercial bills, 4.83¾ to 4.84¼; silver certificates, 60; bar silver, 59¾; Mexican dollars, 49; government bonds steady.

London, May 20—The stock exchange will be closed on May 25 and 27. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000.

Paris, May 20, 4 p.m. — Three percent rentes, 101 francs, 65 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15½ centimes for cheques; Spanish fours, 71.72½.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, May 18, will say of Montreal trade:

'Trade conditions at Montreal continue of a favorable healthy character. General remittances are coming in well, while the week has passed with only two insolvencies noted in the city and district. Hardware and metal men continue to be well satisfied with the movement in progress, and groceries show a very fair distribution. Dry goods travellers still write of cool weather as hindering the active breaking into of spring stocks, but a fair amount of sorting is reported, and quite a number of buyers from the larger centres have been noticed in the wholesale houses this week, looking for bargains in jobs usually picked up prior to the June stocktaking. Leather and hide rule somewhat quiet, and this is a sort of between season time with boot and shoe manufacturers, a good many of whom are preparing to take stock. A good country demand is still noted for oils, paints, etc. Raw wool is dull, millmen being backward in placing orders, and only a hand to mouth business is reported at the moment; new clip is being bought in the country at about 15 cents. As regards values, few notable changes are reported. Summerlee pig iron is offered ex-wharf at $19.75 to $21 as to lot; domestic brands are quoted at $18.50 to $19.50. Tinplates and galvanized sheets are firmer. Fuller reports regarding the opening of the Japan tea market indicate that the higher grades are a shade cheaper than last year, while medium and common grades range from about the same to slightly higher figures. The sugar market rules steady, though some considerable importations of American refined are reported. The combination of starch manufacturers has advanced prices half a cent per lb.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Range of prices on Chicago Board of Trade, May 20, 1901:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	21st Clos'g.	19th Clos'g.
Wheat—					
May	73⅝	73⅞	73¼	73⅝	73⅝
July	72⅝	73⅛	72½	72⅝	72⅝
Corn—					
May	46	48	46	48	46½
July	44⅞	45⅛	44¼	44⅞	44½
Oats—					
May	28⅞	30¼	28⅝	30½	29⅜
July	28⅝	29	28⅜	28⅞	28⅝
Pork—					
May	14.72	14.80	14.72	14.80	14.72
July	14.85	14.97	14.85	14.92	14.85
Lard—					
May	8.20	8.25	8.20	8.25	8.10
July	8.10	8.20	8.10	8.17	8.10
Short ribs—					
May	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.12
July	7.95	8.00	7.95	8.00	7.92

MINING NOTES

A BANNER WEEK FOR SHIPMENTS OF ROSSLAND ORES.

Rossland, B.C., May 20.—Mines of the Camp this week established a banner record, beating all previous shipments by sending to the Smelters 12,048 tons. The mines that made up this total were: Le Roi, 6,240 tons; Centre Star, 1,980 tons; War Eagle, 870 tons; Le Roi, No. 2, 2,128 tons; Rossland Great Western, 810 tons; Iron Mask, 20 tons. The total shipments for the year aggregate 162,902 tons.

The Spitzee, which is being operated by the Indian Chief Mining Company, and which is situated in the southern part of city, is turning out remarkably well. The shaft is down 80 feet, and the entire bottom is in ore. It is quartz gangue, carrying chalcopyrite pyhrotite, and some free gold, and average $28 to the ton.

Mr. Alexander Sharp, the consulting engineer of the company, said to-day that he felt very much encouraged over the way in which the Spitzee is developing, and he feels considerable confidence that it will, with the proper development, make a mine.

Appended is a list of the shipments of the past week and year to date, approximately:

Mine.	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	6,240	82,868
Centre Star	1,980	41,268
War Eagle	870	14,709
Le Roi, No. 2	2,128	15,029
Rossland Great Western	810	6,241
Iron Mask	20	1,893
I.X.L.	—	1,893
Velvet	—	563
Evening Star	—	74
Spitzee	—	60
Giant	—	52
Portland	—	24
Totals	12,048	162,902

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, May 20.—Sales on the Toronto Mining Exchange:

Fairview—250 at 2¾.
C.G.F.S.—6,000 at 5.
Republica—1,000 at 20, 1,000 at 20, 1,000 at 20½.
Golden Star—500 at 6¼.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, May 20.—Cattle, receipts, 26,000; active; good to choice, steady; others a shade lower; butchers' stock, firm; good to prime steers, $5.10 to $5.90; poor to medium, $4 to $5.05; stockers and feeders, $3 to $5; cows, $2.80 to $4.60; heifers, $2.85 to $4.70; canners, $2.10 to $2.80; bulls, $2.75 to $4.40; calves, 3.40 to $5.60; Texas fed steers, $4.25 to $5.40; Texas bulls, $2.75 to $3.85.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 35,000; to-morrow, 19,000; left over, 750; active, steady; top, $5.97½; mixed and butchers, $5.70 to $5.95; good to choice heavy, $5.85 to $5.97½; and rough, heavy, $5.70 to $5.80; light, $5.65 to $5.90; bulk of sales, $5.80 to $5.90.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

The local market continues stagnant, almost no business being done. Prices are 1½c under last week at 1 hard, 77½c; 2 hard, 75c; 3 hard, 66c; 3 northern, 61c; and tough 3 hard, 61c; tough 3 northern, 57c; dried 3 hard, 66c, and dried 3 northern, 61c, all in store Fort William. There are buyers at these prices; sellers ask ½c to 1c more. — Winnipeg 'Commercial,' May 11.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Napanee, Ont., May 15.—At the cheese board to-day 635 boxes of white cheese boarded; 8 cents was highest bid. No sales. Buyers present were Messrs. Bissell, Alexander, Thompson and Vanluven.

Brockville, Ont., May 17.—At the weekly meeting of the Brockville cheese board to-day, 1,628 boxes were boarded, 1,253 white, balance colored; sales, 720 boxes of colored at 8¾c; 8 5-16c offered for white; no sales.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 14.—The Ingersoll cheese market opened to-day for the season with a good attendance of both buyers and salesmen. J. H. Scott was elected president and E. Facey, vice-president. After election of officers seven factories boarded 487 boxes cheese, mostly second week May make, all white; one lot 55 boxes sold at 8⅛c, 8 3-16c bid on some lots but refused, salesmen holding for the quarter.

Kingston, Ont., May 17.—Many salesmen and buyers were at the cheese board yesterday. The boardings were 825 boxes of white and 35 boxes of colored, at 8¼c; 610 boxes of white were secured; 8c was offered and refused for colored. The board made it compulsory for each factory represented to pay a membership fee of $1. The rules will be registered and the board incorporated. Next meeting, Friday, May 24, at 11 a.m.

Tweed, Ont., May 16. — The Hungerford cheese board met here to-day; 590 cheese were boarded; all white; 100 sold at 8 3-16c; 200 sold at 8 1-8c; balance unsold. Bird, Brintnell and Russell, buyers.

Kingston, Ont., May 16.—At the Frontenace cheese board to-day 860 boxes were registered, 810 were sold at 8¼; 8c was offered for colored stock and refused. The next meeting will be Friday, May 24, at 11 a.m.

London, Ont., May 18.—London Dairymen's Exchange at to-day's market: 14 factories offered 1,177 boxes of first half May cheese, 854 white and 323 colored. Sales—48 colored at 8 1-16c; 210 white and colored at 8 1-8c.

Cornwall, Ont., May 19.—One thousand one hundred and seventy-five boxes of cheese were boarded here on Saturday, of which 38 were American and the balance Canadian white. All sold, the former at 8 3-16c, and the Canadian at 8 5-16c. Lovell & Christmas got 580; Hodgson Bros., 275; James Alexander, 125, and A. A. Ayer, 125.

Canton, N.Y., May 19. — Butter, 19c; cheese, large, 8 1-8c to 8 3-16c; small, 9c to 9¼c.

Belleville, Ont., May 18.—At meeting of cheese board held here to-day there were offered 1,730 white and 75 colored. Following sales were made:—Brenton and Sons, 165; Hodgson Bros., 240; Jas. Alexander, 330; Lovell and Christmas, 125, all at 8¼c.

Cowansville, May 19.—At the weekly meeting of the Cowansville Cheese Board, on Saturday, 658 boxes of cheese were sold at 8¾c, and 275 boxes of butter at 18½c. The new rule of requiring the buyers to produce a letter of credit to cover the amount of their purchases was in force today and it was pronounced a great improvement on the old system of making a deposit in the Eastern Townships Bank, and complaints of inconvenience and dissatisfaction have ceased. The number of butter factories on this board are rapidly increasing and the future of butter is bright.

Iroquois, May 17—At the cheese board today, 470 white and 53 colored cheese were offered; highest price bid was 8¼c for white and 8 1-8c for colored, at which price 420 boxes were sold on the board; six buyers were present.

Kemptville, Ont., May 17.—At the first meeting of the season of the Kemptville cheese board to-day, the following buyers were present. Webster, Bissell, Howe and Ferguson. There were offered for sale, 365 white and 145 colored, of which only 100 white and 55 colored were sold. Howe bought 60 white, and Ferguson bought 40 white; Bissell bought 55 colored. All sold for 8¼c.

Brantford, Ont., May 17.—At the Brantford cheese market to-day 279 boxes cheese were offered. Sales—65 at 8 1-8c, and 84 at 8 3-16c. Next market on Friday, June 7. The annual meeting will be held on same date.

Perth, Ont., May 17.—On the cheese market to-day only 40 boxes were offered, all white. The lot was bought by Bissell at 8¼c.

Brighton, Ont., May 17.—Eight factories boarded 365 cheese, of which 50 were sold to McGrath at 8 1-8c. Buyers present—McGrath, Russel and Bird. The board meets again on Friday, May 31.

Winchester, Ont., May 17.—At the meeting of the cheese board to-day 582 boxes were registered, 512 white and 70 colored. The whole boardings were sold, the white at 8 5-16c, and the colored at 8 1-8c. Buyers present—Wood, Ault and Logan.

Ottawa, Ont., May 17.—The first meeting of the Ottawa cheese board was held this afternoon, and was largely attended. The full quota of buyers was on hand, but the sellers were few. In all 150 white cheese were boarded from four factories. The bidding was fairly good, but only 88 boxes sold at the prevailing price, 8¼c. The buying firms represented were Lovell & Christmas, Alex. Ayer, and the Imperial Produce Co., all of Montreal.

RECEIPTS BY RAIL AND CANAL.

	C.P.R.	G.T.R.	Canal.
Wheat, bush	12,000	77,600	87,496
Corn, bush	—	3,160	72,000
Peas, bush	2,700	500	6,078
Oats, bush	4,000	3,200	29,000
Barley, bush	—	3,500	51,892
Rye, bush	—	—	47,112
Flour, brls	1,350	300	500
Eggs, cases	569	1,343	—
Butter, pkgs	198	214	—
Cheese, boxes	174	2,990	—

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, May 20.—On passage: Wheat quiet but steady; maize quieter and hardly any demand. Country wheat markets, steady.

Liverpool, May 20.—Spot: Wheat steady; maize quiet. Futures: Wheat inactive, July, 5s 10⅞d; Sept., 5s 9¾d; maize, quiet; July 3s 11¼d; Aug., 3s 11¼d.

Paris, May 20.—Wheat quiet May, 19.90; July and Aug., 20.50. Flour, quiet May, 25.05; July and Aug., 25.70. Country markets firmer.

LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Liverpool, May 20.—Wheat: No. 1 Cal., 6s 1½d; red winter, 5s 11½d; No. 1 northern, 6s 0½d. Corn, new, 4s 0¼d; old nominal; peas, 5s 8d; pork, 61s 6d; bacon, l.c., light, 42s 9d; l.c., heavy, 41s; s.c., heavy, 40s 9d; lard, 41s; tallow, American, 25s; Australian, 26s 3d; cheese, white, 47s; colored, 46s.

ICED CARS FOR BUTTER.

Commencing Wednesday, May 22, iced cars for the transportation of butter to Montreal will be run by the C.P.R. weekly during the warm season, from Bedford, Sherbrooke, West Shefford, Cookshire, South Roxton, via Sutton Junction, Quebec, Labelle, St. Gabrielle de Brandon, and from Pembroke, on Wednesdays, from Masonville and St. Jerome on Thursdays, and from St. Lin and Vankleek Hill on Fridays. Butter will be picked up and loaded into these cars at all intermediate points on the direct route. When space will permit cheese may also be loaded into these cars.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, May 6.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The supplies of fat cattle have been rather lighter this week, trade has been fairly good, and prices generally about 10s a head higher than those of last week. Fat cows have been dear. The supplies of fat sheep have been exceedingly light. With the reports from the South a little better, a fair trade has been met, prices being on an average nearly 2s to 3s a head higher than the exceedingly low ones of last week. Lambs, if of good quality, are selling well. A good show of fat calves met a better trade, and pigs, which were shown in smaller numbers, continue to sell at very high prices. In the store market the supplies of sheep have been very heavy; there has been a fair enquiry at prices as nearly as possible similar to those of last week, any change being in favor of the buyer. There were also more store cattle offered, and the quality not being quite so good, the demand has only been moderate, but anything of a good class continue to make high prices. A larger show of milch cows met a rather worse trade, for those of the very best class. Quotations:—Top price of cattle per live cwt., 37s to 38s 6d; current, 35s 8d to 37s; mutton from 8d to 8¾d per lb.

London, May 6.—Beast supply included larger proportion from Norfolk, as well as of fat shed cows, latter meeting less demand ruled lower by fully 2d per 8 lbs. Trade for fat beasts, both prime and second quality, dull, with marked downward tendency. Very little demand for fat bulls and rough cattle. Arrivals—35 Irish, 826 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 314 Midland, Home and Western Counties, 25 Devon. Supply in sheep market included larger proportion of lambs, trade for which was rather slower, rates favoring buyers; wedder sheep met ready sales, at firm rates; ewes easier. Few calves offered were difficult to cash. Beasts, 2s 4d to 4s 5d; sheep, 3s 2d to 5s 8d. Calves, 3s 8d to 5s 3d. Lambs, 5s 10d to 7s 8d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,200; sheep and lambs, 9,870; calves, 15.

Liverpool, May 6.—Beasts, 628; sheep, 5,400. Best beast, 6½d to 6¾d; second, 6d to 6¼d; third, 5d to 5¾d. Best Scotch sheep, 9½d; other sorts, 7d to 8½d. An increase of 41 beasts and 2,465 sheep. Good demand for all classes at about late rates.

Newcastle, May 8.—Yesterday's numbers:—Cattle, 1,855; sheep and lambs, 6,231; calves, 239; pigs, 819. Shade firmer trade in cattle. Prime heifers, 7s 3d to 7s 9d; steers, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; second class, 7s to 7s 3d; coarse and inferior, 5s 3d to 5s 9d; pork, 5s 6d to 7s 9d; lamb, 10d to 1s; mutton, 5¾d to 8¾d; veal, 6d to 9d.

Salford, May 8.—At market yesterday:—Cattle, 1,845; trade slow. Sheep and lambs, 10,218; sheep firm, but lambs slow. Calves, 274; better trade. Quotations:—Cattle, 5d to 6¾d; sheep, 6¼d 8s 4d; lambs, 11d to 1s 1d; calves, 6d to 8½d per lb.

BUTTER.

Cork, May 7.—Firsts, 88s; seconds, 81s; thirds, 72s; superfine, 92s; fine, 84s; choicest boxes, 90s. Fresh—A, 92s to 96s. In market, 126.

Limerick, May 8.—Choicest pure Irish centrifugal creamery butter was officially quoted by the Price Committee at Limerick yesterday at 94s to 97s to dairies.

Manchester, May 8.—Arrivals of Danish, Swedish and Flemish yesterday were slightly in excess of last week. There was a fair demand all round at about last week's rates, but the market was not cleared even of choicest grades. Irish creamery supplies were small and met with a ready sale at quotations. Quotations:—Finest Danish and Swedish, 102s to 103s; finest Finnish, 93s to 95s; finest Irish creamery, 97s to 100s.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 17—The activity of trade at the western cattle market showed no sign of diminution to-day, and the heavy offerings in all classes were quickly absorbed. The demand continues excellent, especially in the better grades, and holders have no difficulty in making sales. Buyers say that the sellers are asking too much, and that the market is bound to break before long. There was no indication of weakness today, however, and values were firmly maintained throughout. Prices of cattle were unchanged; sheep and lambs were dull and lower, and calves and hogs were steady. The total run was 81 loads, including 1,300 cattle, 294 sheep and lambs, 18 calves and 1,705 hogs.

Export Cattle—The offerings were not up to the usual standard of quality, and the buyers were unable to obtain enough fine cattle. One or two loads sold at top prices, but the others were of ordinary to medium quality. The demand for the choice lots was keen, and several lots would have sold readily. Prices are unchanged at $4 to $5.25 for choice, and $4.50 to $4.90 for medium, including light weights.

Butchers' Cattle—Plenty of good cattle were on hand and they were all sold quickly. The chief demand was for choice to picked lots, but all classes, including cows, found buyers at good prices. The range of quotations shows no change. Picked lots are selling up to $4.75, and a great many cattle are being taken at above $4.50. Choice to medium cattle are firm.

Bulls—Trade dull and offerings light. The best animals bring $4.25 and common to good bulls are selling at $3.75 to $4.00.

Light weight sare quiet at $2.75 to $3.35.

Feeders—There is a steady demand for short-keep at $4.25 to $4.75, but the supply is not large. Medium weights are quiet, but lights are fairly active. The latter are quoted firm at $3.50 to $3.75.

Stockers—Market is strong and values are firm. The supply is not large enough and buyers were anxious to make heavy purchases. Prices are unchanged at $3 to $3.50.

Sheep—Market is dull, with very little demand and prices are lower. Export ewes are quoted at $3.50 to $4 per cwt., and the bucks are 50c lower at $2.50 to $3 per cwt.

Lambs—The demand has fallen off and prices are lower. Grain fed are 75c lower at $5 to $5.50 per cwt., and barnyard lambs 50c lower at $4 to $4.50.

Hogs—Market steady, with prices unchanged at $7.25 for selects and $6.75 for lights and fats.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, May 17.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,507; trade rather slow; steers strong to 10c higher; bulls and thin cows firm; medium cows barely steady; steers, $5.15 to $5.75; top, $5.90; fat oxen, $4.90 to $5.35; bulls, $3.20 to $4.50; cows, $2.30 to $3.90. Cables quoted live cattle steady at 10¾c to 12½c per lb.; sheep, 13c to 14c; refrigerator beef, 9c per lb. Exports, 522 cattle and 4,260 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 18,183; market opened lower and closed 25c to 50c lower; veals, $4 to $5.87½; choice and extra, $6 to $6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,631; sheep, steady; lambs, 15c to 25c higher; clipped sheep, $3.25 to $4.50; culls, $2.75; clipped lambs, $5 to $5.60; culls, $3.50; spring lambs, $4 per head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,050; market firm; State hogs, $6.10 to $6.20; no western on sale.

East Buffalo, May 17.—Cattle—Offerings more liberal, three loads, and demand active, on the basis of Monday's prices; among the sales were 24 head butchers' cattle at $5.25; 11 do., at $4.90. Calves were in large supply, 700 head, but the demand was good and extra calves sold up to $6; choice to extra, $5.75 to $6; good to choice, $5.20 to $5.75. Sheep and lambs—The total offerings were 43 loads, demand active, with the basis at $5.40 for extra lambs; sheep were also higher; choice to extra, $5.25 to $5.40; good to choice, $4.25 to $4.50; the close was a little easy. Hogs—Hog market was active and higher, with a total of 40 loads on sale; heavy were quotable at $6 to $6.05; mixed, $6; Yorkers, $5.90 to $6; pigs, $5.75 to $5.80; roughs, $5.25 to $5.50; stags, $4 to $4.75; the offerings were pretty well cleaned up and the close was a shade higher on heavy hogs.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

London, Ont., May 18.—Grain — Small grain market, lots of buyers, but few sellers. Wheat unchanged, $1.10 being ruling figure. Oats ranged from 92c to 95c per cental; wheat, 66c; oats, 31c to 32c; peas, 54c to 60c; corn, 47½c to 56c; rye, 53c to 56c; barley, 36c to 40½c; bran, $1.15 to $1.25 per bushel; buckwheat, 40½c to 45½c; and cloverseed, red, $7 to $7.25.

Hay—From a dozen to fifteen loads on sale at from $7 to $8 per ton; demand active, and sales slower than usual.

Dairy Produce—Offerings of butter and eggs very good. The range of prices today was from 14c to 16c for roll butter, and 13c to 14c for crocks, and 21c to 23c for creamery. Eggs were also plentifully supplied, and demand good, at 9½c to 10c for fresh laid and crate lots.

Dressed hogs from $8.75 to $8.80 per cwt. Live hogs, $6.50 per cwt., for next week. One load of unwashed wool was disposed of at 7½c per lb.

Poultry—Only moderate offerings and prices high for first class fowls. Spring chickens offered at from 65c to $1 per pair, and live birds from 55c to 60c; turkeys, 10c to 12c per lb.

Guelph, Ont., May 18.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.10; red wheat, 62c to 64c; goose wheat, 61c to 62c; bran, $13; middlings, $16; barley, 40c to 42c; oats, 29c to 30c; rye, 50c to 53c; peas, 65c to 70c; hay, $8 to $9; potatoes, per bag, 25c to 30c; sheepskins, 75c to $1; hides, $6 to $6.50; live hogs, $6.75 to $7; butter, 14c to 16c; eggs, 9c to 10c; and chickens, per pair, 60c to 75c.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 20.—White wheat, 64c to 65c; red fall wheat, 64c to 65c; spring wheat, 64c to 65c; barley, 40c to 45c; peas, 55c to 60c; oats, 29c to 31c; corn, 48c to 49c; bran, $16 to $17; shorts, $17 to $18; potatoes, 25c to 35c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bush.; live hogs, $6.50 to $6.85 per cwt.; flour, $1.65 to $1.95 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 16c to 18c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 9c to 10c per doz.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Ottawa, May 18.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather this morning many farmers with their wives and daughters were in attendance and the market square was well filled with vehicles containing all the different kinds of farm produce. There was also a large attendance of buyers, and business transactions were as lively as could have been desired. Cabbage plants put in their first appearance, and found a ready demand at 8c doz. or 60c a hundred. Water cress is in liberal supply and dull at quotations which are 25c a doz. Rdishes were in good demand at from 20c to 30c doz., and lettuce retailed at 25c to 35c a doz. bunches. Green onions are selling at 4 doz. bunches for 25c, while the other kinds of vegetables that have been in supply all winter remain unchanged at former quotations.

A seller offered a few pairs of spring chickens which he disposed

WALL STREET SLUMP

A TIME OF GREAT STRESS, WHICH BROUGHT RUIN TO MANY.

On Thursday, May 9, there was a panic in Wall street, the like of which has not been seen before. There has been a mad rush to get rich for some time past by means of stock speculation, and all prices were very much inflated. When the collapse came prices tumbled alarmingly, and many of the smaller speculators were wiped out. The slump in general stock prices was caused by a corner in Northern Pacific, which mounted in a single day from around 120 to 300, to 400, to 500 and 700, and some sales were made as high as $1,000. To find the money to pay these prices, other stocks had to be sacrificed wholesale and regardless of what they fetched. While the panic was at its highest, there were few of the stock-brokers who were solvent. Standard Oil dropped 171 points, Delaware & Hudson 59, United States Steel 26½, St. Paul 30½, Union Pacific 38, and every active stock slumped in a less or greater degree. So far as can be understood, a deal has ben pending between the Northern Pacific and the Burlington railway interests, in the line of joint control, and the corner was brought about by the rival interests of the Union Pacific trying to prevent the deal by purchasing a controlling number of Northern Pacific shares. It now appears that a peace has been patched up, and that the price of 150 has been agreed upon to enable the short interest in the stock to settle. If the extreme prices of the panic day had been insisted upon, there would have been many bankruptcies. The market in Wall street has since been fairly active, but it is not expected that the extremely inflated values that preceded the panic will be reached again in the near future. Fortunately, there were no failures in London on 'Settling Day,' May 16, as stock-brokers who were short of Northern Pacific had been temporarily assisted.

PRINCE EDWARD ALBERT COMING

London, May 18.—It is settled that Prince Edward Albert, the eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, will join his parents when they reach Canada on the return from their Australian tour.

FOOD FOR CANARIES.

In reply to a question from a Yarmouth correspondent in the 'Weekly Witness' of May 7, we spoke of 'bird bread' as being one of the probable causes of her bird's indisposition. Our attention has been called to the remark, as liable to be interpreted by some readers to mean a condemnation of the well-known 'Cottam's Bird Bread.' This was by no means intended, as the 'bird bread' is a carefully prepared bird food, and, given properly, will be of value to the canary. The fault does not lie in the food itself, but in the over-indulgence of the bird. Canaries have an especial fondness for 'bird bread,' and if it is left in the cage where they can reach it at will they are pretty sure to eat more than is good for them, just as children, if permitted, will injure themselves by over-eating of some favorite dainty. Young birds especially have large appetites, and their tendency to take too much food should be guarded against, as over-eating is one of the most frequent causes of an unsatisfactory condition.

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.

BRADY—At Huntingdon, Que., on May 9, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Brady. 14

BECKET—At East Orange, New Jersey, on May 17, 1901, a son to Dr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Becket. 18

HAMILTON—At Huntingdon, Que., on May 8, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hamilton. 14

LUKE—At No. 9 Cote St. Paul Road, St. Henri, on May 14, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. R. Luke, twin daughters. 18

RUSSELL.—At Pictou, Nova Scotia, on May 16, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Russell. 20

MARRIED.

BLOOD—CRUICKSHANK.—At the residence of G. C. Patterson, Esq., 286 Gerrard street, Toronto, on May 11, 1900, by the Rev. J. F. Ockley, pastor of Berkeley Street Methodist Church, Mr. Herbert Blood, of Ottawa, to Miss Annie, daughter of Peter Cruickshank, Esq., of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. 15

BONNER—PARSONS — On May 13, 1901, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. H. Gomery, Mr. Isaac Bonner, to Miss Bertha Dale Parsons, eldest daughter of Mr. S. H. Parsons, both of this city. 14

EATON — McCREA — At the Methodist Church, Omemee, Ont., on May 8, 1900, by the Rev. E. Roberts, Lindsay, assisted by the Rev. Geo. Brown, Omemee, John Craig, youngest son of Mr. Timothy Eaton, Toronto, to Florence, youngest daughter of Mr. John McCrea, Omemee. 16

FRASER—WALTHAM.—On May 15, 1901, at St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, Mary Louisa Waltham, of Toronto, to Sydney Robertson Fraser, of Weston. 17

HERBERT — STUART — At the residence of the bride's father, 89 Aylmer street, on May 16, 1901, by the Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Jas. A. Stuart, B.A., of Calvin Church, Bathurst, Ont., brother of the bride, John Henry Herbert, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of John A. Stuart, all of this city. 18

JACKSON—ATKINSON—At Valleyfield, on May 15, 1901, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., Mr. Joseph Jackson to Miss Alice Ann Atkinson, both of Blackburn. 17

MACKAY—DEFRIES—At 282 St. George street, Toronto, on May 15, 1901, by the Rev. William G. Wallace, Annie Gray, eldest daughter of Dr. William Mackay, of Toronto, to Robert A. L. Defries, B.C.L., Trin., also of Toronto. 17

LOUGH—MacFARLANE. — On Wednesday, May 15, 1901, at the Methodist Church, Prestonvale, Ont., by the Rev. D. A. Lough, brother of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Isaac Wilkinson, J. Oberlin Lough, of Ottawa, to Margaret G., daughter of Mr. George MacFarlane, of Prestonvale. 17

McLEAN — BRUSON— In Brooklyn, N.Y., on May 16, 1901, at Christ Church, by the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, Flora, daughter of Dr. Mary Bruson, of Jacksonville, Florida, to Francis Herbert McLean, of Montreal.

NEIL—CRAVIE.—On April 27, 1901, at All Saints' Church, Leamington, England, by the Rev. John Hendry Anderson, rector of Tooting Graveney, James Neil, M.D., superintendent of the Warneford Asylum, Oxford, to Kate, widow of the late John M. Cravie, M.A., Aberdeen, and recently warden of Queen Margaret Hall, University of Glasgow.

DIED.

BELL.—On May 13, 1901, at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Cotton, 29 Tranby ave., Toronto, Dr. Robert B. Bell, eldest son of Mrs. H. J. Bell, in his 25th year. 15

BROGAN.—At Hemmingford, on May 14, 1901, John Brogan, in the 96th year of his age.

CAIRNIE — At 4364 St. Catherine street, Westmount, on May 16, 1901, John Cairnie, of Melbourne, aged 73 years.

CAMPBELL.—At 80 avenue road, Toronto, on May 17, 1901, Charles J. Campbell, late Assistant Receiver-General, in his 82nd year. 20

CARROLL—At Toronto, on May 16, 1901, Ellen Carroll, widow of the late Henry Carroll, of Fremont, Nebraska, and second daughter of the late Rev. R. D. Mackay, aged 39 years. 18

CARTER—In this city, at 17 Bosset street, on May 15, 1901, Catherine Stewart Cameron, beloved wife of W. J. Carter, in her 45th year.
Winnipeg and North-West papers please copy. 15

CHAMBERS—At her summer residence, Brewster avenue, Upper Lachine, on May 17, 1901, Louisa Percy Davies, widow of the late Edward Thomas Chambers.

COWPER.—In this city, on May 17, 1901, of typhoid fever, Miss Jennie Cowper, aged 28 years.

CRAWFORD.—In this city, on May 16, 1901, George H. Crawford, aged 37 years.

DAVIES.—At Stanbridge Ridge, Que., on April 27, 1901, Louisa Jane Davies, in the 80th year of her age. 20

DOIG.—In Stratford, Ont., on May 12, 1901, Agnes Doig, relict of the late John Doig, aged 82 years and 9 months. 15

FINLAY.—At his residence, 105 Tupper street, on May 20, 1901, A. W. Aytoun-Finlay, B.A., barrister.
London (Eng.) 'Times' and 'Standard' please copy. 20

FISHER.—At Maxville, Ont., on May 10, 1901, Malcolm J. Fisher, eldest son of the late John Fisher, of Indian Lands, aged 76 years. Deeply regretted. 17

FORRESTER—On May 14, 1901, at 27 Cote St. Catherine road, Outremont, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. R. C. Binning, Thomas Forrester, aged 63 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.
Glasgow papers please copy. 16

GOWAN — Suddenly, in Mexico, on April 26, 1901, John Gowan, aged 44 years, formerly of Montreal.

HENNINGSEN—In this city, on May 16, 1901, Albert E. Henningsen, aged 28 years.

HOOD.—On May 18, 1901, Elizabeth Ann Patton, beloved wife of Thos. D. Hood, in her 79th year.

HOUGH.—On May 16, 1901, after a short illness of nervous prostration and congestion of the brain, Dr. Herbert J. Hough, of Midland, younger son of H. Hough, Toronto, in the 27th year of his age. 20

KELLY.—At Toronto, on Sunday, May 19, 1901, Thos. Kelly, formerly of Montreal.

KIROUAC — At Quebec, on May 12, 1901, after one day's illness, at the age of 39 years and 8 months, Annie Davie, beloved wife of Nap. G. Kirouac, stock broker and flour merchant, and eldest daughter of Geo. T. Davie, shipbuilder, Levis. 14

LACAILLE — In this city, on May 15, 1901, Charles Lacaille, wholesale grocer, aged 73 years and 9 months.

MACKENZIE — At Ottawa, on May 13, 1901, Laura M. Mackenzie, daughter of the late Dr. Andrew Mackenzie. 14

McCALLUM—At Ormond, on April 25, 1901, Janet McGregor, widow of the late John McCallum, aged 77 years.

McCANN—At Perth, Ont., on May 14, 1901, Mary Hourigan, wife of Mr. John McCann, License Inspector, aged 51 years. 18

McDONALD — In Cannington, Ont., on May 10, 1901, Alexander McDonald, aged 73 years 14

McDONALD—At Cobourg, on Tuesday, May 14th, 1901, Mary L. Thompson, relict of the late John McDonald, aged 78 years.
Edinburgh and Aberdeen papers please copy. 18

McDONELL.—At his residence, at Pointe Fortune, on May 2, 1901, John W. McDonell, aged 59 years and 6 months, son of the late J. B. P. McDonell, and grandson of the late Judge McDonell, of the Hudson Bay Co. 20

McDOUGALL—At Pembroke, Ont., on May 6, 1901, Alexander McDougall, in the 87th year of his age. 14

McMILLAN.—At Lochiel, Ont., on May 11, 1901, Catherine, dearly beloved only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McMillan, aged 10 months and 10 days. 20

McNAUGHTAN — At Cote St. George, on May 14, 1901, Catherine McGregor, widow of the late William McNaughtan, aged 83 years. 18

McOUAT.—At Lachute, on May 18, 1901, Emma Jane (Janie), second daughter of Thomas McOuat.

MILNE.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. F. L. Mackay, Indian Head, Assa., on Tuesday, May 14, 1901, Amelia Bussell, widow of the late John Milne, of Bowmanville, Ont., and mother of the late Mrs. D. Thomas Tees.

MULCAHY.—In this city, on May 17, 1901, at No. 19 St. Monique street, James C. Mulcahy, in his 71st year.

NICOL.—At Summerhill, Guelph, Ont., on May 13, 1901, Annie Forbes, wife of Wm. Nicol, School of Mining, Kingston. 15

NORTON—In Brussels, Ontario, on Saturday, April 20, 1901, the Rev. Wm. Norton, Methodist minister, aged 83 years, 1 month and 16 days. 16

PORTER—At his residence, Gorge road, Victoria, B.C., on May 6, 1901, Arthur Porter, a native of Sunderland, England, in the 76th year of his age.

PRENTICE.—At her late residence, Carrville, Ont., Margaret Clarke, beloved wife of Aaron Prentice, on May 12, 1901, aged 76 years and 3 days. 15

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REID.—On May 16, 1901, at Outremont, Mary Ann, beloved wife of James Reid, in her 65th year.
Hamilton and Detroit papers please copy. 17

REVELL.—At Woodstock, Ont., on May 17, 1901, Margaret Amelia, beloved wife of Richard Macarthur Revell, dentist, and mother of R. Leslie Revell, D.D.S., in her 65th year. 20

ROY.—In this city, on May 19, 1901, Norman Robert Ernest, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Roy, 270 Delorimier ave.

SCOTT.—At East Bolton, on May 9, 1901, Merah Scott, aged 77 years and two months. 17

SHEARER — Suddenly, at his residence, 108 Mackay street, on Wednesday evening, May 15, 1901, John S. Shearer, in the 70th year of his age.

STEPHENSON.—On May 14, 1901, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Edgar, 387 Gilmour street, Ottawa, Mrs. Charles H. Stephenson, of Hamilton, in her 71st year. 15

SWEET.—At Frontier, Hemmingford, on May 9, 1901, Richard Sweet, in the 76th year of his age. 15

TEES.—On May 14, 1901, at his late residence, Covey Hill, P.Q., William Tees, in his 76th year.

TYTLER — At Guelph, Ont., on May 16, 1901, Kathleen Agnes, younger daughter of W. Tytler, B.A., Public School Inspector, aged 8 years and 9 months. 18

WALLIS—At his residence, lot 40, con. 2, Etobicoke, Ont., on May 16, 1901, W. A. Wallis, sr., in the 77th year of his age. 18

WANNAMAKER — In Trenton, Ont., on May 13, 1901, James A. Wannamaker, aged 71 years, 4 months.

WILLIAMS.—On May 13, 1901, at St. Catharines, Ont., Nora Emma, elder daughter of H. G. Williams, vice-principal of Ridley College, of appendicitis, aged seven years and eight months. 15

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*SS. BRECKFIELD.....May 25
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WILEY — On May 11, 1901, at 54 College street, Toronto, Isabella, widow of the late James Wiley, in her 88th year. 14

IN MEMORIAM.

SUTHERLAND.—In loving remembrance of Alexander Sutherland, in his 27th year, youngest and dearly beloved son of the late Robt. Sutherland, who died at Montreal, on Tuesday, May 17, 1898.
'So He giveth His beloved sleep.'

Books, &c.

FORTY-FOUR BOOKS FOR $1.00 BY EXpress. 'Harp of Canaan'; 190 pages, 150 pieces by best poets on Biblical subjects, Graphic, Victoria Funeral Number, five Navy and Army Illustrated, New York after dark, by Talmage, five second-hand bound books, also thirty-one famous pamphlets on Romanism and other subjects. The Graphic and Navy and Army alone cost me 90c. If any careful Scotch body wants any more particulars before sending cash, they better save their stamps and my patience. This offer closes May 31st; only nine lots left. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. 22

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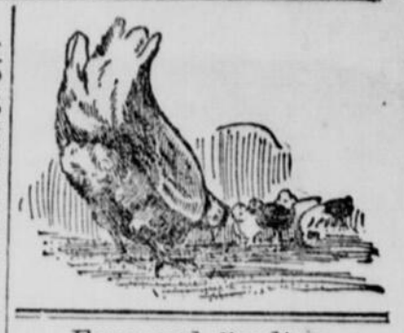
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