Montreal Weekly Witness.

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MARTINIQUE AND ST. VINCENT.

The Work of Burying the Dead Thousands and Caring for Survivors.

LOSS OF LIFE GREATER IN MARTINIQUE BUT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY GREATER IN ST. VINCENT.

Soufriere is Silent Now but Mont Pelee is Still Active.

Fort de France, May 13.—The city is already filled with thousands of refugees from the north end of the island, and they are still coming in. They are destitute, dazed and helpless as children. Provisions will soon run short.

The whole appearance of the northern part of the island has been changed, crevasses taking the place of hills, and fertile valleys being filled with rocks. It is not believed that any persons are left alive in that part of the island; those who survived have fled either here or elsewhere.

Mont Pelee is still active; new craters have broken out, and there is a continuous rain of cinders and ashes from the mountain, which, with the darkness from the cloud of volcanic smoke overhead, makes the work of exploring St. Pierre doubly difficult. The stench from the dead bodies is fearful; thousands of them are covered up by the ceasless rain of ashes, and so rendered inoffensive, but thousands more are exposed, and are decomposing very rapidly.

Food is coming from Guadaloupe, but all that can be spared from there and the other neighboring islands will be insufficient for the needs of the destitute. It is now estimated that there are 50,000 people on the island who are without shelter and suffering for food. It seems inevitable that many will die of starvation. An epidemic is also feared, from the decomposition of the corpses, the intense heat of the weather, and the terror-stricken condition of the people, which will render them an easy prey to any disease.

Jean Louis Prudent, who was saved with others from the SS. 'Teresa Lovico,' says that the eruption began with an awful explosion, followed by a cyclone of fire and hot, poisonous sulphur smoke, which suffocated everyone who breathed it. Most of the victims died with their hands to their mouths, in the agonies of suffocation. The whirlwind tore the masts out of ships, blew up some and sank others, while the sky rained fire and big stones.

The swiftness and shortness of the fiery blast is shown by the fact that none of the victims are blinded, though their eyelids are in most cases nearly burned through.

Col. Ayme, American consul at Guadaloupe, gives the following account of the catastrophe:

Thursday morning found the inhabitants of St. Pierre anxiously looking towards the thick clouds surrounding the Mont Pelee crater. All day Wednesday horrid detonations had been heard. These had been echoed from St. Thomas on the north to Barbadoes on the south. During the night of Wednesday these had ceased, and only fine ashes, like rain, fell on St. Pierre. As this continued, the governor, M. Mouttet, who was then at Fort de France, tried to stop the panic which the volcanic disturbance caused. He declared the danger would not increase, sent a detachment of soldiers to prevent a general exodus of the inhabitants, and later went to St. Pierre himself with his wife.

The British steamer 'Roraima,' arrived at St. Pierre some time afterwards, with ten passengers, among whom was Mrs. Stokes and her three children, and Mrs. Jaince. They were all watching the rain of ashes, when, with a frightful roar, and terrific electric discharges, a cyclone of fire, mud and steam swept down from the crater, over the town and bay, destroying a fleet of vessels at anchor off the shore. There the stories stop. Twelve survivors only are in the military hospital at Fort de France, while thirty thousand corpses are strewn about or buried in the ruins of St. Pierre, or else floating, gnawed by sharks, in the surrounding seas. Twenty-eight charred, half-dead human beings were brought here. Sixteen of them are already dead, and four others only are expected to recover.

CANADIAN SAILORS TELL OF DESTRUCTION.

The stories of survivors have added to the awful details of the particularly harrowing account of the loss of the British steamer 'Roraima.'

Mr. C. C. Evans, of Montreal, and Mr. John C. Morris, of New York, who are now at the military hospital at Fort de France, say the vessel arrived at six. As eight bells was struck a frightful explosion was heard up the mountain. A cloud of fire, toppling and roaring swept with lightning speed down the mountain side and over the town and bay. The 'Roraima' was nearly sunk and caught fire at once.

'I never can forget the horrid, fiery, choking whirlwind which enveloped me,' said Mr. Evans. 'Mr. Morris and I rushed below. We were not very badly burned, not so much as most of them. When the fire came we were going to our posts (we are engineers), to weigh anchor and get out. When we came up we found the ship all afire aft and fought it forward until 3 o'clock, when the 'Suchet' came to our rescue. We were then building a raft.'

'Ben' Benson, the carpenter of the 'Roraima,' said:

'I was on deck, amidships, when I heard an explosion. The captain ordered me to 'up anchor.' I got to the windlass, but when the fire came I went to the forecastle, and got my 'duds.' When I came out I talked with Captain Muggah, Mr. Scott, the first officer, and others. They had been on the bridge. The captain was horribly burned. He had inhaled flames and wanted to jump into the sea. I tried to make him take a life preserver. The captain, who was undressed, jumped overboard, and hung on to a line for a while. Then he disappeared.'

'Gus' Linder, the quartermaster of the steamer, who is horribly burned and can scarcely talk, confirmed this.

Francisco Angelo, who speaks poor English, vividly described the on-rush of the fire. He said the captain was a very brave man, too brave to die burned up. Angelo further asserted that the storm of fire lasted not more than five minutes.

Joseph Beckles, a seaman, who is fifty years old, and is so frightfully burned that he cannot live, having inhaled flame, says that he was the last man to see the captain, who was then trying to reach a floating mattress.

Other men of the 'Roraima' who were rescued are Salvador Aielo and Joseph Susino.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

New York, May 13.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from St. Kitts, Island of St. Christophen, B.W.I., says: James Taylor, who was one of the officers of the 'Roraima,' the Quebec Line steamship, which was destroyed in the harbor of St. Pierre, gives a graphic account of the tragedy of last Thursday.

'We experienced the greatest difficulty in getting into port,' he said. 'Appalling sounds were issuing from the mountains behind the town, which were shrouded in darkness. All the passengers were up and some were trying to obtain photographs.

'Suddenly I heard a tremendous explosion. Ashes began to fall thick upon the dack, and I could see a black cloud sweeping down upon us. I dived below, and, dragging with me Samuel Thomas, a gangway man, and a fellow countryman, sprang into a room shutting the door to keep out the heat, which was already unbearable.

'The ship rocked, and I expected every moment that it would sink. Outside I heard a voice pleading for the door to be opened. It was Scott, the first officer, and I opened the door and dragged him into the room.

'It soon became unbearably hot and I went on deck. All about were lying, the dead and the dying. Little children were moaning for water. I did what I could for them. I obtained water, but when it was held to their swollen lips they were unable to swallow, because of the ashes which clogged their throats. One little chap took water into his mouth and rinsed out the ashes, but even then could not swallow, so badly was his throat burned. He sank back unconscious and a few minutes later was dead.

'All aft the ship was afire and from the land came draughts of terrible heat. At last, when I could stand it no longer, I sprang overboard. The water was almost hot enough to parboil me, but a wave soon swept in from the ocean, bringing with it cold water. I was caught in the receding wave, which was of tidal velocity, and was carried out to sea. Then, on the second return of the the wave I was washed up against an overturned sloop, to which I clung.

'A few minutes later I was joined by another man, whom I learned was Captain Muggah, of the 'Roraima.' He was in dreadful agony and kept begging piteously to be put on board his ship. Picking up some wreckage and a tool chest I and five others who joined me, succeeded in forming a rude raft, on which we placed the captain. Seeing an upturned boat, I asked one of the five to swim out to it so that he (Muggah) might have an opportunity to live. The man succeeded in getting the boat righted, but instead of returning he picked up two of his countrymen and went in the direction of Fort de France.

'Seeing the 'Roddam,' which had arrived in port soon after we anchored, making for the 'Roraima,' I said goodby to Captain Muggah and swam to the 'Roddam.' Before I could reach her she burst into flames and put out to sea. I finally reached the 'Roraima,' about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and later was taken off by the cruiser 'Suchet.'

LOOTING THE DEAD.

Fort de France, May 14.—Words fail to describe the present situation at St. Pierre. A small detachment of French troops is making efforts to inter the dead, although the government seems to be strikingly unconcerned as to what is done in this direction. The looting of the dead has begun already.

The United States Government tug 'Potomac,' on her way here from Porto Rico, picked up a boat containing five colored and one white man, whose pockets were filled with coin and jewellery, the latter evidently stripped from the fingers of the dead. Lieut. B. B. McCormick, the commander of the 'Potomac,' arrested these men and turned them over to the commander of the French cruiser 'Suchet' for punishment.

The 'Potomac' also brought a ton of supplies to Martinique, consisting in part of codfish and flour. A famine here is imminent. Business is suspended. The people of the city have assembled in the churches and the Cathedral, where special services are being held for the St. Pierre dead, has been thronged since daylight. Provisions are needed here for a hundred thousand people immediately. A ship load of lime is also needed at St. Pierre for sanitary purposes. The stench there from the dead bodies is overpowering.

Mont Pelee is still erupting smoke and fire.

It was reported here yesterday from the British island of Dominica that 300 survivors of the St. Pierre disaster had reached there in canoes.

STRANGE INCIDENTS.

Many strange and incomprehensible incidents are recounted of St. Pierre. The charred remains of a woman with a silk handkerchief unburned and in perfect condition held to her lips have been found there. The crushed bodies of young girls have been found but the shoes they wore were unhurt.

Forty persons rescued from the city are now in the hospital here.

In addition to the specie already secured, jewels to the value of a million francs were rescued from the banks of St. Pierre yesterday.

A gardener at the village of Morne Rouge, seven kilometres distant from St. Pierre, saw at the moment of the disaster seven luminous points on Mont Pelee. He said he had the impression of being violently drawn towards the volcano by a powerful current of air. Then the mountain opened, according to the description of the gardener and flung tornadoes of fire at St. Pierre.

SCENES IN ST. PIERRE.

London, May 14.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Fort de France says that scenes within the city of St. Pierre were strange and gruesome. In the section of the city known as the Moullage no sign of fire is visible, but everything seems to have been rent and scattered as though by a tornado. The iron bedsteads in the hopitals are twisted, but bear no mark of heat. The bed clothes and all textiles in the hospital simply vanished. In the neighborhood several houses were found intact, but their inhabitants were all dead, and appeared to have been killed by lightning. Here the bodies were lying, sitting and reclining in curiously lifelike attitudes.

The only woman known to have survived the disaster at St. Pierre was a negress named Fillotte. She was found in a cellar on Saturday afternoon, where she had been for three days. She was still alive, but fearfully burned from head to toes. She died in the hospital here.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

London, May 14.—Sir Frederick M. Hodgson, the Governor of Barbadoes (British West Indies), forwarded to the Colonial Office to-day the report of the Colonial Secretary, who has just returned from a visit to St. Pierre, Martinique. It confirms the worst accounts of the disaster. The secretary compares the ignited matter, which destroyed everything within an area of ten miles long by six wide, to burning sealingwax. He adds, significantly, that the services of the doctors are not required, as there are no wounded persons.

Governor Hodgson estimates that two million tons of dust from the Island of St. Vincent fell on the Island of Barbadoes.



WOMEN OF MARTINIQUE IN SUNDAY ATTIRE.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, Tuesday, May 14.—The correspondent of the 'Associated Press' here has visited St. Pierre, Martinique, by the relieving steamer 'Kenneth.' The destruction there is appalling. The streets are two feet deep in ashes and cinders, which cover thousands of dead bodies, scorched black and shiny as if they had been plunged into boiling pitch. Many of the dead were never touched by the volcanic fire, and some of the houses and woodwork destroyed show no signs of having been burnt.

At Moudlage, in the south-western portion of St. Pierre, the Town Hall is still standing as high as the first story, while at the fort in the north-western part of St. Pierre the most massive stonework is calcined.

The church tower, built by the Jesuits, two centuries ago, of cyclopean masonry work is now like a huge heap of old metal. Soldiers are guarding property from prowling ghouls who are robbing the dead. They meet with severe punishment when caught.

The stench throughout St. Pierre is terribly offensive. The streets are still obstructed by huge piles of debris and dead bodies. The work of clearing the thoroughfares will necessitate the employment of large numbers for many months.

Moudlage Rouge, near St. Pierre, is preserved and Basse Point and Macouba are yet unhurt. But the crater is still active and smoke and ashes are blowing steadily northward. The surviving inhabitants are trying to cross from St. Pierre to the Island of Dominica in boats. Many drowning casualties are reported.

Assistance is constantly arriving at Fort De France from all the neighoring islands.

SUFFERINGS OF SURVIVORS.

New York, May 14.—A 'Herald' despatch from St. Kitt's says: All the survivors of the St. Pierre disaster continue to be greatly broken up by the terrible experience through which they have passed.

First Officer Scott, Assistant Purser Thomas and Cooper Taylor are still in a pitiable condition.

Scott, who lost a son about to enter college, cannot take his mind from the scenes of last Thursday.

All three men speak in the highest terms of Capt. Pierre Lebris, of the French cruiser 'Suchet,' whose kindness to the survivors endeared them to him.

REFLECTION OF THE FIRES OF THE RUINS CAN BE SEEN FOR MANY MILES.

New York, May 15.—A Fort de France despatch to the 'Herald' says: In the destroyed city of St. Pierre the work among the ruins is being continued in an unsatisfactory manner. The dead are being burned, the pyres being fed with petroleum and tar. Great fires are kept going, which at night light up the entire island, and which, being seen at St. Lucia, led to the belief that Fort de France had been burned.

Although thousands have been burned, many bodies still remain to be cremated. Searchers, while walking through the ashes, often step upon what appears to be a charred pillar of stone, only to learn as it yields gruesomely under foot, that it is the trunk of another unfortunate.

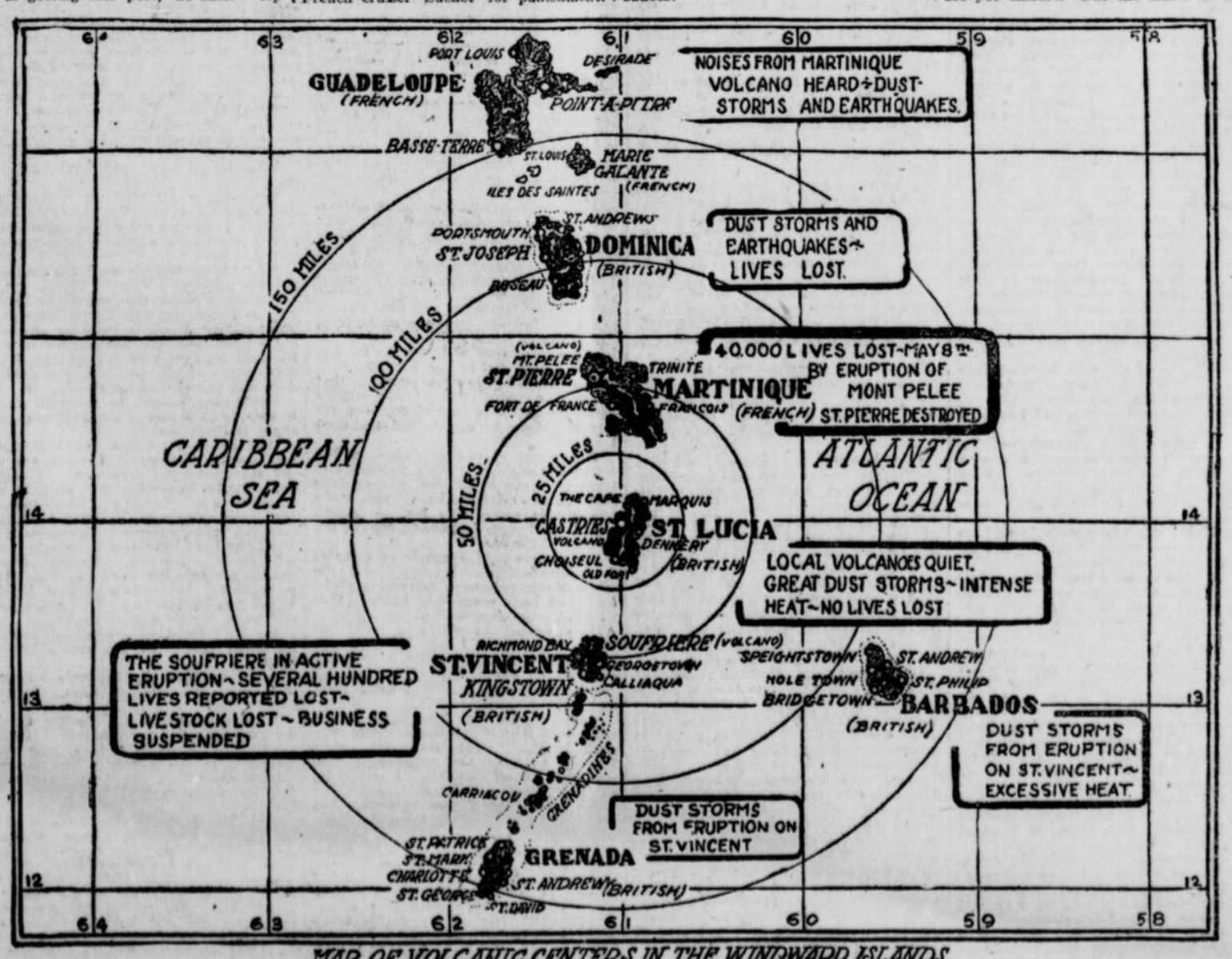
Some of the walls of the houses that still stand crumble and fall at touch. Some idea of the terrible heat that poured down from Mont Pelee may be had when it is known that the iron rollers of the Prinelle Sugar Mills were melted as though they had been passed through a furnace.

TWO THOUSAND BODIES RECOVERED.

Fort de France, May 16.—The approach to St. Pierre is easier. The fires in the wrecked buildings of the city are extinguished, and the representatives of commercial houses from Fort de France are digging in the debris of houses and stores in search of documents and valuables. The town is a mass of indescribable ruins which bear a striking resemblance to those of Pompeii. In the lower part of the town, called Mouillage, the outlines of the streets can be made out, and in places here and there are stretches of walls of houses several yards long which are still erect, but battered and crushed in at the top. The number of the victims is so great in places that in the great heaps of commingled dead identification of individuals is very difficult.

The deadly odor of the putrifying bodies makes the work of handling them not only horribly offensive, but dangerous to the searchers as well. Thus far two thousand bodies have been found, and disentangled from the ruins. Of these, 362 have been buried. A noticeable thing is that petroleum does not catch fire when it is thrown on the bodies. On the ground floor room of the hospital there is a mass of twisted iron beds to be seen, but no trace of fire. It is supposed that an enormous puff of gas produced a great atmospheric pressure. The formation of sulphuretted-hydrogen gas doubtless caused thousands to die of sheer suffocation before the fire itself reached them. This would explain the condition of the bodies, which are covered with superficial swellings and super-

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MAP OF VOLCANIC CENTERS IN THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

SECOND THOUGHTS.

(Marianne Farningham, in 'Sunday-School Times.'

CHAPTER I.—A SHADOW.

They had been married but little more than a year, and the look of anger on their faces as they glared at each other was enough to make the angels weep.

Something more than anger was upon them; the sorrow of disappointment, an indignation which was the outcome of a feeling of wrong and injustice was working on the minds of both.

'It is too bad for him to be so unreasonable and unsympathetic,' she whispered to herself.

'It is too bad of her to be so little alive to her duty,' his thoughts said to him.

Their home was a pretty cottage in the country, ten miles from the great city in which John Morris did his day's work for the day's wage. This enabled him to satisfy one desire of his heart by residing in a place near the woods and the fields. He was born a village boy; and though his parents had migrated to the town, he had memories of buttercups and daisies, of rushing streams and whispering leaves, and whenever he thought of marrying and settling down, it was a country cottage that allured him.

The lady of his choice was a town-bred girl. Strong, energetic, large-hearted, alert and easily interested, she had no sooner left school than she began to be busy in church work. She was a Sunday-school teacher, and a leader in the Christian Endeavor Society. He was a teacher, too; it was, indeed, at a meeting of teachers and church workers that the young people met.

Mabel Hinton was one of the brightest, sweetest girls present. The young man was attracted at once to the girl, who was evidently the most popular of the group. He was a stranger, and male teachers were not so plentiful in the school that a volunteer would be likely to be received coldly. Everybody wanted him to feel at home, and that evening, when he was generally introduced to the workers, and Mabel first shook hands with him, remained ever afterwards in his memory as a delightful turning-point in his life.

Six months later he proposed, and was accepted, and after a time they were married. The good wishes of the church and the school followed them into their little home, and all the people prophesied a happy future for them. James, the chapel-keeper, cross at the unnecessary difficulties laid upon him by confetti, yet said: 'If it has made Miss Mabel any better pleased with her wedding, I don't mind the trouble, for she deserves the best. She has always a pleasant word for everybody.' And his wife added, 'Mr. Morris is a downright good fellow, too. I wish every girl was as lucky as Miss Mabel.'

What had so speedily brought about 'the winter of discontent'?

For some months everything went well, not because there was not daily need of forbearance, but because each was willing to bear and forbear with the other. But even from the first the young wife had hours of loneliness that were exceedingly hard to bear. Her husband was away all day in the city, and during an unusually long and severe winter the days were too dreary for her to bear with cheerfulness. She missed her own people and her friends. Especially she missed the meetings at the chapel in which she had taken her part, and which were to her almost a necessity.

'I just vegetate, I do not live,' she said once, in tones so full of complaint that her husband looked at her with astonishment.

'There is the train,' he said, 'you can go into the city when you please.'

'No, I cannot. The meetings I wish to attend are in the evenings, and you are always cross if I am away when you come home.'

'Naturally I am sorry to find you out. It is not pleasant after being away all day to spend my evenings alone.'

'Neither is it pleasant for me to be alone hour after hour, day after day.'

'I am sorry you are not satisfied. I come home at the earliest possible minute; I am only too glad to get here after the long day at business, and I do think, Mabel, that you might be a little more pleasant to a fellow who has been grinding away all day.'

'You forget my side of the affair. I work hard, too, and am tired, and I need a little recreation for my health's sake, health of mind as well as body.'

'But surely you can get a walk during the day?'

'No, I cannot. I have never cared for walking alone; and, besides, the weather has been execrable. Nothing is so dreary as the country in bad weather, and this has been such a fearfully long winter.'

John Morris looked annoyed as well as distressed.

'It seems to me,' he said, 'that to be able to stay quietly in a warm comfortable house instead of having to go out and face the world is about the most pleasant thing possible to any. It is wrong, I think it is even wicked, for you to be discontented, Mabel. I consider that yours is a most enviable lot.'

'Naturally, since I am the wife of John Morris!'

There was less of scorn than ill-temper in her voice, but it was sarcasm that cut John to the quick. He rose angrily and left her.

'It is a pity you ever married!' he said. 'You are far more fit to be a Bible woman or a missionary than the wife of a man who needs a little comfort and companionship. No woman is fit to be a wife who hates to do her duty.'

She flared up at him. 'Do you dare to accuse me of neglecting my duty?' she said. 'You say that to me!'

She went hastily to her room, and put on her hat and jacket; and the next minute left the house without a word. She just caught a train that was going to town. She had been asked to speak at a meeting and suddenly resolved to do so. It was after ten when she reached home on her return.

CHAPTER II.—DEEPENING GLOOM.

That was the first quarrel, but it was not the last. On the contrary, it seemed to open the way for a constant series of such bickerings as are fatal to love and peace. By degrees the little fondnesses that might have brought reconciliation were dropped. John Morris rather prided himself on being an undemonstrative man, and he did not know, or did not care, that love and its expression were as the breath of life to Mabel. He still loved his wife, but he thought she ought to know this without expecting the fact to be re-told. Had he not married her, and was not that enough to satisfy any woman of the truth? But love of so cold and restrained a sort did not suit Mabel at all. She remained the centre of a large and admiring group of friends, and to them she turned increasingly for the words and marks of affection that she needed, though it was a real trouble to her that she and her husband were drifting so far apart. If he had remained in town for some of the meetings that she enjoyed, and brought her home with him at the close, it would have made a great difference. But when he took the house in the country he had done it deliberately. He did not care for religious and social functions, and it cost him nothing to give them up, nor could he understand why Mabel did not feel as he did. His pain was so mixed with displeasure that he became cold and hard, and still more unsympathetic.

The pity of it! If Mabel's father or mother had been living, or any true friend had been wise and far-seeing enough to know how things were going, and brave enough to warn her, she might have been saved months of trouble, but there was no one to help her, and the relief for which she longed did not come. How should it? She and her husband might have worked out their own salvation, but no one else could do it for them.

John Morris grew taciturn and morose. By degrees he appeared to lose all interest in the church which he formerly attended, and was seldom seen within its walls, except once on the Sunday. Even although this began to be noticed, he let it make no difference to him, and was only more surly than ever. Mabel felt this a distinct injury to herself, and she let it widen the breach between them.

But what of the religious life of these two who were members of the same church?

It must be confessed that they had not started life together as their Puritan forefathers would have wished. They would have been drawn into closer union if they had knelt at the fireside, or read together the words of the Master. The mornings were too hurried, and the evenings too frequently broken in upon, for this to have been easy; but the young wife never ceased to be sorry that she had not made this one of the chief points of settlement between herself and her husband from the first. They had much more in common than they ever expressed, and it was a sore pity that although they both professed to love and serve the great Peacemaker they never mentioned his name to each other in their house. Could they expect life to be rich with blessing under such circumstances?

Once the man was roused to ask the question, 'Mabel, Mabel, into what are we drifting?'

'I don't know,' she said, bursting into tears. 'We seem to be going farther and farther away from each other. You evidently do not care for me, and I suppose that really you never did.'

'Don't make a scene,' he exclaimed, impatiently. 'I hate a scene. A woman never looks her best in tears. Why cannot you sit down and talk things over calmly and quietly? We might at least be sensible.'

But Mabel was angry with herself for being overcome by her emotion, and resolved to make no advances.

A few weeks later a crisis came.

Mr. Morris was on his way to London on business when he accidentally met with a friend whom he had not seen for many years. The recognition was mutual, and the lady's delight spontaneous.

'My old playmate!' she exclaimed. 'I am very glad to see you. Many times have I wondered where you were and what had become of you. What have you been doing with yourself all these years? Getting older, I see, but that has happened to us both. Do you remember the days of long ago when we got into mischief together?'

'Yes, I remember. I have thought of them often. Is it not strange that we should recognize each other, so changed as we are? Where are you living?'

The hour sped faster than the train. John Morris seldom talked so well as he did on that day. Mabel would have been surprised at his kindling eyes and smiling lips. When the streets of London began to appear, and they knew that the journey was over, the lady remarked: 'I have not said half that I have to say. I am sure my friends will be pleased to see you. Cannot you spend an hour or two with us this evening?'

So John telegraphed to his wife: 'Am staying in London until to-morrow.'

CHAPTER III.—A MISTAKE.

'Yes, we have made a mistake; but that is no reason why we should completely wreck our lives. The world is large enough for both of us. Let us agree to go our own separate ways. You have your own income settled upon you by your father's will, and it is enough for your wants. You can travel and mission and talk exactly as you please. You will be to all intents and purposes a free woman, and you need not fear that I shall molest you. We need make no fuss; we simply agree to part. It is a thousand times better than a life of estrangement and bitterness passed in the same house, where we cannot get away from each other.'

John Morris was very pale and stern as he quietly uttered these words; and his wife was white and stern too, as she listened while he disposed of her future in the cool, matter-of-fact way which she always found so irritating.

'And you?' she asked.

'Oh, it does not matter about me. A man can always take care of himself. I am glad you are going to stay with your old friends. Mrs. Ellis will take care of you. You had better consult her as to storing the furniture and things that are your own. The rest I shall sell.'

'Sell all our pretty new furniture?' she gasped.

'Certainly. What would you have me do? I shall go into lodgings after I have burned the boats.'

'Very well,' she said. 'I am very sorry. It has been greatly my fault, I am afraid, but my life has become quite intolerable lately, and if there is no chance of a better understanding we may as well end it. How has it come about, John?'

'Incompatibility of temper, I suppose.'

'It is too silly for anything,' she said, only half convinced that he was in earnest.

But he was. With what looked like most unseemly and unnecessary haste he took her to her friends, and left her to explain matters to them, and a few days later the household goods of their pretty home were removed to an auction room, and disposed of to the highest bidder.

During the following week John Morris again went to London, and called to see his friend. Her face lighted with pleasure when she saw him, and her welcome was very cordial. He accepted an invitation to dinner, and after a pleasant chat departed until the evening.

'Your friend has something on his mind, Alice,' remarked her sister. 'He looks very worn and worried. I hope you will be able to comfort him.'

'I wish I might. Certainly he appears to be in trouble. Poor old John! He does not look as if he found the world a particularly easy place to live in. If he does confide in me I will help him as far as I can.'

'Do you think you can give him the right answer if he should put a certain question to you?'

Alice blushed a rosy color, but she replied hastily. 'You are mistaken, Kate; he will not ask me that! I am years older than he, you know, and I believe that such a thing has not entered his mind.'

'Well, we shall see.'

That John Morris was anxious to have a private talk with his friend was apparent; and his hostess readily contrived to give him the opportunity. He plunged at once into conversation.

'Alice, I am in a good deal of trouble and perplexity, and I have not a friend in the whole world to whom I can talk about it but you. May I bother you with my affairs?'

'If it will help you at all, please tell me,' she said, gently.

'Thank you. I suppose we all make mistakes sometimes, and I have made a serious one. It is about—about my wife.'

'Your wife! John, are you married?' she cried in astonishment. 'You are not married, are you?'

'Oh, yes,' he said, 'I have been married some time.'

She was very indignant. 'Why did you not tell me?' she demanded.

'Well, it was not a pleasant subject. You see, we have not been getting on very well together, and I thought we had better change it. So I have sold up the home, and she has gone to stay with her friends. Perhaps I have been a little premature, but—but well, Alice, if it bothers you I will not tell you any more. But I thought you would be my friend.'

The woman controlled herself, and prepared to be the friend he needed.

CHAPTER IV.—IN THE TWILIGHT.

The stupid man apologized to his wife—in writing!

* * *

He received a ceremonious note in reply, stating that Mrs. Morris accepted his apologies, and hoped he was well. It also informed him that she and a friend were leaving England for a year's travel.

John Morris, left to himself, and with the faithful words of his friend constantly in his mind, repented bitterly of his ill-temper and unkindness.

'It is true what Alice says,' he repeated again and again to himself in his self-imposed solitude. 'What has she done that I should cast her off? Nothing! Is she not good, and true, and kind, why otherwise does everybody love and admire her? I wish I had gone to her, and begged her pardon on my knees. She is my own wife, and yet I shall, perhaps, never see her again.'

One thing he did. He tried to like the things that his wife liked, and to be interested in those that interested her. He succeeded in getting an engagement in another town, and there he settled at a certain church and offered his services to the minister, as one willing to do any kind of work that was possible to him. The preacher was an outspoken man, with great force of character and much fervor of spirit. Listening to him week by week, John Morris was conscious of a great uplifting of soul and desire. Religion became to him not only more real, but a new thing altogether. The man's heart was changed. There was a renewal of his nature, old things passed away, all things became new. He learnt to pray and to speak, and the joy of service came to him for the first time. He knew now that to be a Christian is to be a Christ's man; and putting himself under the great Teacher he began to learn such lessons as enrich a man and make him strong and true.

For some time he could not find his wife, but at last he learnt of her whereabouts, and resolved to go to her. A new hope had come to him, and he believed that he had not lost her love for ever. For himself he knew that he had never truly loved her as he did now that he understood her, and life, and God, better. And he waited.

Mabel Morris was in Paris, and the season was a gay one, but nothing could make her gay. Spring was in the air, and the markets were full of Lent lilies and violets, and flowers of many colors, but her thoughts dwelt on a little English cottage, with white and red daisies in the garden, with primroses and wallflowers and all the common blossoms that surround the country home. She had grown utterly weary of big hotels and strange crowds, and great cathedrals, and nothing to do. She remembered the simple puddings and the plain joints of her own land, and longed to be in some little kitchen testing her powers of cooking, or in a cosy little drawing-room, making it pretty. She had found it very hard indeed to forgive her husband for selling the furniture with which they had begun housekeeping, but lately she had been only conscious of a great desire to see him again and satisfy her woman's heart in service for one who surely must have cared for her. They had both made mistakes, but she blamed herself more than him; and as she sat in the twilight she wondered where he was and if he still cared for her, and whether it would be wise for her to make the first advances.

And then she started. Some one had entered the room, and she knew it was he.

'John, have you come to fetch me?' she cried.

'Yes, dear, will you come with me?'

'Oh, thank God! thank God!'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE GENERAL'S STORY.

(Jack Grey, in 'The Christian.')

It was during my Indian service—stirring times, too, ripe with mutiny and murder.

At that time I had in my regiment a little bugler. I had often noticed him as being too fragile and delicate for the life he had to lead; but he was born in the regiment, and we were bound to make the best of him. His father, as brave a man as ever lived, had been killed in action, and his mother had just drooped and died six months later.

She was the daughter of a Scripture reader, a delicate, refined-looking creature, and had brought up the boy strictly, according to her lights. In spite of her chapel-going propensities, she was generally liked and respected, and the boy was her image; but, as he liked better going to prayer-meetings with her than joining in the horse-play of the other boys, he was not popular, and suffered from many a coarse taunt and mocking gibe.

After his mother died—I heard all this afterwards—his life was made a misery to him by the scoffing sneers and ribald jokes of the men whose butt he was.

About two years later, when Willie Holt was fourteen years old, the regiment was bivouacking some miles from camp for rifle practice. I had intended leaving the lad behind, thinking him too delicate for such work—the ground was swampy and unhealthy — but my sergeant-major begged hard 'to take him along.'

'There is mischief in the air, Colonel,' he said; 'and, rough as they treat the lad—and they do lead him a life—his pluck and his patience tells on 'em, for the boy is a saint, sir; he is, indeed.'

I had a rough lot of recruits just then, and before we had been out a fortnight, several acts of insubordination had been brought to my notice—those were ticklish times—and I had sworn to make an example of the very next offence, by having the culprit flogged.

One morning it was reported to me that during the night, the butts, or targets, had been thrown down and otherwise mutilated, and the usual practice could not take place. This was serious, indeed, and on investigation, the rascally act was traced to a man or men in the very tent where Willie Holt was billeted, two of them being the worst characters in the regiment. The whole lot were instantly put under arrest, to be tried by court-martial, when enough evidence was produced to prove conclusively that one or more of the prisoners were guilty of the crime. In vain were they appealed to to produce the men, and at last I spoke:—

'We have all heard the evidence that proves the perpetrator of last night's dastardly act to be one of the men before us.'—then turning to the prisoners I added:—

'If any one of you who slept in No. 4 tent last night will come forward and take his punishment like a man, the rest will get off free: but if not, there remains no alternative but to punish you all, each man in turn to receive ten strokes of the cat.'

For the space of a couple of minutes dead silence followed; then, from the midst of the prisoners, where his slight form had been completely hidden, Willie Holt came forward.

He advanced to within a couple of yards from where I sat, his face was very pale, a fixed intensity of purpose stamped on every line of it, and his steadfast, shining eyes met mine clear and full.

'Colonel,' said he, 'you have passed your word that if any one of those who slept in No. 4 tent last night comes forward to take his punishment, the rest shall get off scot free. I am ready, sir, and please may I take it now?'

For a moment I was speechless, so utterly was I taken by surprise; then, in a fury of anger and disgust, turned upon the prisoners.

'Is there no man among you worthy of the name? Are you all cowards enough to let this lad suffer for your sins? For that he is guiltless you know as well as I.' But sullen and silent they stood, with never a word.

Then I turned to the boy, whose patient, pleading eyes were fixed on my face, and never in all my life have I found myself so painfully situated. I knew my word must stand, and the lad knew it too, as he repeated once more: 'I am ready, sir.'

Sick at heart, I gave the order, and he was led away for punishment.

Bravely he stood, with back bared, as one—two—three strokes descended. At the fourth a faint moan escaped his white lips, but ere the fifth fell a hoarse cry burst from the group of prisoners who had been forced to witness the scene, and with one bound Jim Sykes, the black sheep of the regiment, seized the cat as with choking, gasping utterance he shouted:

'Stop it, Colonel, stop it, and tie me up instead. He never did it, but I did,' and with convulsed and anguished face he flung his arms round the boy.

Fainting and almost speechless, Willie lifted his eyes to the man's face and smiled—such a smile—'No, Jim,' he whispered, 'you are safe now; the Colonel's word will stand.' His head fell forward—he had fainted.

The next day as I was making for the hospital tent where the boy lay, I met the doctor. 'How is the lad?' I asked. 'Sinking, Colonel,' he said quietly. 'What!' I ejaculated, horrified and startled past words.

'Yes, the shock of yesterday was too much for his feeble strength. I have known for some months it was only a question of time,' he added; 'this affair has only hastened matters'—then gruffly—'he is more fit for heaven than earth;' and with a suspicious moisture in his kind old eyes, he stood aside while I passed into the tent.

The dying lad lay propped up on the pillows, and, half kneeling, half crouching at his side was Jim Sykes. The change in the boy's face startled me; it was deathly white, but his great eyes were shining with a wonderful light, strangely sweet. The kneeling man lifted his head, and I saw the drops of sweat standing on his brow as he muttered brokenly:

'Why did ye do it, lad? Why did ye do it?'

'Because I wanted to take it for you, Jim,' Willie's weak voice answered tenderly. 'I thought if I did it might help you to understand a little bit why Christ died for you.'

'Why Christ died for me!' the man repeated listlessly.

'Yes, he died for you because he loved you, as I do, Jim; only Christ loves you much more. I only suffered for one sin, but Christ took the punishment of all the sins you have ever committed. The punishment of all your sins was death, Jim, and Christ died for you.'

'Christ has naught to do with such as me, lad; I'm one of the bad 'uns, you ought to know that.'

'But he died to save the bad ones, just them. He says, "I came not to call the righteous but sinners." "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Dear Jim,' the earnest voice pleaded passionately, 'shall the Lord have died in vain? Listen; he is calling you. He has poured out his precious life blood for you. He is knocking at the door of your heart. Won't you let him in? Oh! you must, and then, we shall meet again.'

The lad's voice failed him, but he laid his hand gently on the man's bowed head.

A choking sob was the only answer, and for a few minutes there was silence.

Standing there in the shadow I felt my own heart strangely stirred. I had heard such things once, long, long ago. Thoughts of the mother I had idolized came floating back out of the dead past, and the words seemed a faint echo of her own.

How long I stood there I know not, but I was roused by a hoarse cry from the man, and then I saw that Willie had fallen back on his pillow, fainting. I thought he was gone, but a few drops of cordial from the table at his side revived him. He opened his eyes, but they were dim and sightless. 'Sing to me, mother,' he whispered. "The gates of pearl," I am so tired.' In a flash the words came back to me. I had heard them often in that shadowy past, and I found myself repeating them softly to the dying boy:—

Though the day be never so long
It ringeth at length to evensong,
And the weary worker goes to his rest
With words of peace and pardon blest.
Though the path be never so steep,
And rough to walk on and hard to keep,
It will lead, where the weary road is trode,
To the Gates of Pearl—the City of God.

'Thank you, Colonel,' he whispered, 'I shall soon be there.'

His tone of glad confidence seemed so strange to me, I said, involuntarily, 'Where?'

'Why, heaven, Colonel. The roll call has sounded for me; the gates are open, the price is paid.' Then softly, dreamily he repeated as if to himself:

Just as I am without one plea,
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bidst me come to Thee,
O Lamb of God—I come.

Then once more he lifted his eyes to mine: 'You will help him, sir?' he breathed, laying his hand feebly on the head of the man still crouching at his side; 'you will show him the way to—the—Gates—of—Pearl.'

As each word fell haltingly, fainter and yet fainter came the breath from between his parted lips. Suddenly a glorious light flashed into his dying eyes, and with a radiant, happy cry, he flung out his arms as if in welcome: 'Mother! —mother!'

His voice rang out, thrilling the heart of every man who heard it. Then gradually the weak arms drooped, the light faded from the shining eyes and the brave spirit of the martyred boy had fled to God.'

Advertisements.

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Advertisements.



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HERE IS PROOF.

Mrs. J. T. Skine of Shigawake, Que., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine for the past four years and don't think there is its equal. When I feel drowsy, tired and have no desire to eat I get a bottle of B.B.B. It purifies the blood and builds up the constitution better than any other remedy."

LITERARY REVIEW.

QUEBEC TO PRETORIA.

'From Quebec to Pretoria' is the story of the first contingent, by W. Hart-McHarg, who was a sergeant in the Royal Canadian Regiment. There is nothing very new in the book, but it gives a much more consecutive account of the doings of the contingent than could be gathered from newspaper reports, and will be especially interesting to all who had relatives or friends in the contingent. Complete accounts, with diagrams, are given of Paardeberg and other battles, as well as a map of South Africa, with the travels of the contingent marked on it. Mr. Hart-McHarg comments frequently on the continuous blundering in details which marked the management of the contingent from the time it left Quebec on an overcrowded and miserably slow boat, with a short supply of drinking water, to the end of the year of enlistment, when most of the men refused to prolong their term on account of Colonel Otter's actions. The careless incompetence and utter lack of common sense on the part of most of the officers (which was not by any means confined to the first contingent) cannot be discussed particularly in public, because of the personalities involved, but it is well to remember that:

Making all allowances for the exigencies of campaign life, affairs in general might have been managed in such a way as to lessen some of the hardships. The men never objected to hardships and privations which were naturally connected with campaigning, but they felt at times that there was a supercilious indifference on the part of the officer commanding and the majority of the other officers, as to their welfare, and the remark was often heard, 'The next time I go on active service, it will be in a regular regiment. No more volunteer outfits for me.'

A matter that caused a good deal of complaint was the neglect of Colonel Otter to establish a dry (temperance) canteen. This neglect was evidently quite deliberate, because Dr. Barrie, the Y.M.C.A. representative, told me that he had asked permission to establish a coffee shop with eatables, but had been refused permission by Colonel Otter, who told him that he did not think the men needed any more than they were getting,—and that they must get used to campaign fare. Colonel Otter and the colonels of the British regiments evidently held widely different views on this subject, for the latter never missed an opportunity to provide canteens when possible.

HEAVENLY HARMONIES.

'Heavenly Harmonies for Earthly Living,' is a series of seven sermons preached by the Rev. Malcolm J. McLeod, D.D., in his church at Pasadena, California, and published by request. Their keynote is Joseph Cook's definition of salvation as 'harmony with God.' Some of the subjects are: 'Harmony of the Christian walk,' 'Harmony of the work with the worker,' 'Harmony with the Christ-pity,' and 'Harmony and communion of public worship.' Dr. McLeod's style is characterized by a wealth of varied illustration. In the sermon on 'Harmony with environment,' he speaks of the prisoners of physical misfortune, prisoners of misrepresentation, and prisoners of disappointed hopes.
(Revell, 50 cents.)

And time would fail to tell of the prisoners of prosperity, for they, too, are a great multitude. Some things in this world are dangerous to possess, on account of their tendency to possess us. 'Many a man going up the hill of prosperity meets his soul coming down.' A few there are who have sensed the danger and taken warning. Witness the late Samuel Appleton. He was becoming very wealthy. He had a ship at sea, uninsured. She was many days overdue, and he was growing anxious and worried. One night, nervous and sleepless, he arose, saying to his soul: 'Soul, this must not be.' He took his pen, estimated the value of ship and cargo, wrote out a cheque for the amount to some benevolence — without knowing whether or not it would ever arrive. Thus did he assert his freedom.

Arnold Parker's book on 'Ping Pong, the game and how to play it,' has already been noticed in these columns. The Canadian publisher is Mr. William Briggs, Toronto, who issues it at 35 cents.

BOYS' MAGAZINE.

The 'Canadian Boy,' after a cessation of four months, appears again under a new proprietor, but edited, as before, by Mr. Arthur W. Wright, of Guelph. Among the contents of the May number is a story, 'The Conscience of John Elmer,' and an illustrated article on the deaf children of Ontario. ('Canadian Boy' Publishing Co., Shallow Lake, Ont.)

Advertisements.

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Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

LITERARY CHAT

Mary Johnston's Virginian romances have sold to the extent of over half a million copies during the last three and a half years.

The 'Saturday Evening Post,' of Philadelphia,' in its issue of April 24, contains a paper by ex-President Cleveland entitled 'The serene duck hunter,' in which he records many of his own experiences in the prosecution of that sport, in a cheerful and even humorous way.

The French will next year celebrate the centenary of Alexandre Dumas, pere, who wrote about three hundred novels and plays, including the well-known 'Monte Cristo.'

Mr. Morley expects to finish his life of Gladstone and publish it before Christmas. It will be practically a history of England during the past fifty years.

There are now 368 Carnegie libraries in the United States, the only states without them being Rhode Island, Delaware, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas and Idaho.

Of Bret Harte's literary style the London 'Spectator' said: 'No living writer has struck so powerful and original a note as he sounded throughout the tales which made his reputation. In these he forgets all other literature and sees and is possessed solely by the life which he portrays. So vigorous and veracious is the conception that all extraneous and reflected matter is left behind as the impurities of a solution are rejected when it crystallizes.'

Some extensive changes are being made in the Burns cottage at Alloway, Scotland, where the poet was born, but assurance is given that the external appearance will not be injured, and in a way the place will be made more like what it was in Burns's day, for an outbuilding erected between 1805 and 1819 is to be removed. There is now an entire electric tramway running past the cottage door, and a road is being built between the 'auld haunted kirk' and the monument.

Jules Verne, the novelist, though now in his eighty-sixth year, still works at his desk for four hours a day. He has several new books in hand, which he hopes to finish before the close of the year. His house in Paris is crammed with scientific books, electrical apparatus, nautical instruments, etc., and on the walls of his study hangs an enormous map of the world, all scored over with lines indicating the routes taken by the heroes of his stories. M. Verne corrects his works to a remarkable extent, and it is said that he has rewritten many of his books ten times.

The young author would probably find it hard to follow any prominent writer as to method of work, for each of these shining lights appears to have a system of his or her own. According to the London 'Mail,' Mrs. Craigie's (John Oliver Hobbes) method of work is to keep three or four books going at once. She conceives a plot, and then thinks and rethinks it out until she is quite certain that as far as her knowledge extends it is true in fact and in theory. After she has once come to this conclusion nothing shakes her belief in it. The operation is, however, a very long one, and few of her books are finally ready for publication to the world under four years from the time when she has first conceived the plot and characters.

The Harpers say in their notes: 'Richard Harding Davis, like most successful authors, had his days of grind and uphill effort before he finally found himself in 'Van Bibber,' 'The Princess Aline,' and all the rest. He had the usual trials of a man who starts out to do newspaper work, and yet who has distinct literary aspirations. The editor who passed on Davis's reportorial copy said that the hardest work he had was to remove the 'literary touch' from Davis's reports, and he finally said, 'For heaven's sake, Dick, remember that you are writing for a newspaper, and not for 'Harper's Magazine.' Not long afterwards Mr. Davis was writing considerably for the Harpers, and their editors then had to grapple with the problem of how to get the journalistic idiom out of Mr. Davis's extraordinarily clever literary work. All of which was rather wearing on the aspiring young author.'

The Bibliophile Society of Boston has issued two volumes of their fine subscription edition of the odes and epodes of Horace, in nine volumes with life and bibliography. It is printed on handmade imported paper, specially watermarked by the society, and the Latin text is edited by Professor C. L. Smith, of Harvard University. The illustrations are by Howard Pyle and E. N. Garrett and others and among them are three hundred pen and ink drawings by Pyle and others, a hundred and fifty specially drawn illustrative initials and full page etchings. There is an introduction by Archbishop Ireland. The work is rich in notes and commentaries by the greatest Latin scholars, American and foreign. There are many facsimiles of title pages of rare editions of Horace to be found only in the great libraries of the world. No copies are for sale to those who are not members of the Bibliophile Society.

A PROPHET WITHOUT HONOR.

Mr. Gilbert Parker is fond of telling to his intimate friends how Robert Barr won from him a wager of five pounds, the turn of the bet hinging on Rudyard Kipling's popularity among the country people of England, says the 'Saturday Evening Post.'

Mr. Parker and Mr. Barr were travelling together and as they approached a small village, about twenty miles from Mr. Kipling's country home, it occurred to the author of 'The Right of Way' that he had recently been told, in London, that Kipling had been compelled to retreat to this village in order to insure himself sufficient immunity from interruption to complete certain work upon which he was then engaged.

'I'll wager five pounds that there are not three persons in the village who know Kipling as an author,' said Mr. Barr.

'Taken!' responded Parker, promptly producing the money. 'And I'll tell you who they are: the parson, the innkeeper and the school-teacher.'

The entire sojourn in the village was devoted by the two novelists to a thorough search for persons who held the secret of Mr. Kipling's identity. Mr. Parker's hopes were destroyed as soon as they had made the rounds of the parsonage, the inn and the schoolhouse. At last, however, he had the slender satisfaction of finding one old woman who divulged the fact that she had been visited by 'a gentleman by the name of Kitling, who wrote something in a book.'

KNITTING FOR THE NERVES.

A curious story of the late Robert Louis Stevenson is related by Mr. David Graham Phillips, whose new book, Her Serene Highness, is to be published in May.

Mr. Phillips tells how Stevenson was found at his hotel, in New York, one day sitting up in bed, swiftly and assiduously knitting. It was in the days of the great novelist's prosperity and so Stevenson was at a fashionable uptown hotel, and not at the sailors' resort, on the North River, where he went on coming to New York as a steerage passenger, and which he described, in one of his essays, as if it were a typical New York hotel.

Stevenson, at the time of the story told by Mr. Phillips, was in the habit of smoking a great number of cigarettes daily; frequently, indeed, he smoked as many as a hundred; and then would come times when he would try to cut down the amount. It was at one of these times of cutting down that the incident mentioned took place.

As his visitor entered the room Stevenson looked up and a bright smile lightened his gaunt face. But he did not cease from his knitting.

'I must do something in between cigarettes,' he said; 'it keeps my nerves quiet.' And he added, with another smile: 'It would surprise you to know how it affects me when I accidentally drop a stitch.'—'Saturday Evening Post.'

TRYING TO TRAP STOCKTON.

(From the New York 'Tribune.')

The proprietor of one of the large New York hotels often tells this story about Stockton: We had stopping with us several years ago a family consisting of a mother and several daughters. These went to many entertainments, and in return gave several teas in their apartments. To one of these Mr. Stockton was asked, and when his acceptance had been received there was great rejoicing among the young folks, for only the mother had met the author. 'This will be a good time to find out,' the youngest of the girls said, 'if it was the lady or the tiger.' The scheme by which the question was to be settled was an ingenious one. Ices were ordered in two forms, one of a lady and the other of a tiger. The guests were served when the time came, each with one of the frozen pieces, but Mr. Stockton received on his plate a 'lady' and a 'tiger.' The time had come when the girls would discover the secret, for it had been agreed that the answer to the question would be the author's selection. If he ate the 'lady' it would be in favor of that side of the controversy; if he preferred the 'tiger,' the 'tiger' would have it. It was an anxious moment for the girls and their friends, who had been posted on the manner in which Mr. Stockton was to be trapped. He looked at the tempting ices for a few seconds and then pushed the plate from him, saying, 'I will eat no ice to-day.' The girls were greatly disappointed because their well-laid plans had miscarried, and they and others now tell the story how they didn't find out if it was the 'lady or the tiger.'

JEAN INGELOW.

Though Jean Ingelow died only four years ago, the younger generation knows little of her; she had outlived her reputation in her lifetime. But how popular she was in the 'sixties'! The first series of her 'Poems' ran through fourteen editions in five years—at the time when Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne were at the height of their fame. Out of the mass of her poetic work, probably a few lyrics and ballads will survive, in virtue of their sweetness, pathos, and power. Her novels—they are safe in the sanctuary of the British Museum, that last but dubious refuge, so long as its catalogue endures, against utter forgetfulness, that overwhelms all but the highest, or those who, by the vicissitudes of their lives or the glory or the strangeness of their fates, cannot be forgotten by mankind.

It may be that the star of Jean Ingelow might have shone for a longer time had she been, as many lady-writers of our time are, skilful in the methods of self-advertisement. There was nothing eventful in her career. She became acquainted with most of the famous men and women of her day. With Ruskin, especially, she was on extremely friendly terms. Tennyson she knew. Some early work of hers he objected to on account of its cockneyisms—such rhymes as 'Eurodora,' 'before her'; 'vista' 'sister.' He was warm in his praise of the 'Poems,' saying: 'I declare you do the trick better than I do!'

Miss Ingelow's 'Don John' was severely 'slated' in a well-known journal when it appeared in 1881. Two years afterwards the same journal gave a second review of the novel, and this time praised it warmly.—London 'Daily News.'

BURNS MEMORIAL.

TORONTO ERECTS A MONUMENT TO THE SCOTTISH BARD.

The proposal to erect a monument in Toronto to Scotland's national poet, Burns, was first decided in Toronto's favor years ago, and a strong committee was formed to carry the project to a successful end. It was thought that $10,000 would cover the expense. The committee having seen their way clear to go on with the scheme, they placed an order for the statue with Mr. D. H. Heavinson, sculptor, Edinburgh. He completed the statue to the entire satisfaction of the committee, and it will be shipped to Toronto in the beginning of June. A splendid site for the monument has been secured in the Horticultural Gardens, and the city has promised to make any change in the ground that may be necessary and keep the site in good order. Mayor Howland will be asked to cut the first sod on Saturday, May 17. The statue will be unveiled on July 21, the anniversary of the poet's death. Prominent Scotchmen from all over the world will take part. There will be orations, song and instrumental music.



THE BURNS MONUMENT.

The committee have all the money required, with the exception of about $500, and this amount they expect to have in hand in about two weeks' time. The active officers of the monument scheme are: Mr. David Walker, president; Mr. J. L. Morrison, chairman of the executive committee; Mr. D. R. Wilkie, manager of the Imperial Bank, honorary treasurer.

At first the project met with hindrances such as the South African war and the Century Fund movement, both of which enlisted widespread sympathy and also financial sacrifice. Happily the war is all but over, and the hopes of the originators of the Century Fund have been more than realized. The strain caused by these movements has been relaxed, and public interest, which was withdrawn for a time from the monument scheme, has returned with greatly increased force. Money has come in of late with greater freedom, and there are not only sufficient funds on hand with which to pay the balance still owing on the statue, but there is a goodly sum to the credit of the committee on account of the pedestal.

Advertisements.

A THOUSAND THANKS.

Jean Boivue is very Hearty in His Expressions of Gratitude

In Graceful Sentences he Pours out His Praise of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the Remedy which has done so Much for Him.

St. Elzear, Que., May 16 (Special).—It is a well-known characteristic of our French-Canadian people that they are fearless and enthusiastic in their praise of anything or anybody that has befriended them.

No one is more capable of gracefully expressing gratitude than the average French gentleman.

A recent case illustrates this point.

Mons. Jean Boivue has for many years been afflicted with a terrible malady of the Kidneys.

He suffered a very great deal of pain, and his disease forced him to rise every hour during the night.

He was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after taking a short treatment, found himself completely cured.

His gratitude knew no bounds, and ever since he has recommended to all his friends the wonderful remedy which cured him so promptly and completely.

When he finds any one who has no confidence in them his first act is to give them some Pills, and explain to them how to use them, and he has found this method very soon convinces the most skeptical of the truth of the statement he makes that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest medicine in the world.

Mons. Boivue says:

'Dodd's Kidney Pills are good.

'I know this because while at one time I suffered very severely from Kidney Disease, now I am well.

'Not long ago I used to have to get up several times during the night; now I can sleep well all night without rising.

'You can believe me, I am glad to have regained my health, and I say thanks a thousand times to Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

[For the 'Witness.'

PRISON DOOR.

Fleet are the feet of the angel throng,
Passing sweet their glorious song,
Mustered in hosts of bright array,
Rolling the stones from doors away.

How many are hovering round the coast,
Cheering the sad and lifting the lost,
Into the arms of divine embrace,
Chanting the praise of omnipotent grace.

Fluttering near the fortress wall,
Glad with the prisoner's earnest call,
Forcing the bars of the dungeon deep,
Rending the chain of the saints that sleep.

Binding the shoes to willing feet,
Passing the word to the public street,
Wrapping the garment, leading the way,
Breathing farewell ere the break of day!

Come to the souls in the bondage of time,
Burst the chains with your skill sublime,
Silence supreme, subdued the breath,
Leave the cold prison in sleep of death.

H. T. MILLER.

Beamsville, Ont.

EXPERIMENTS IN BURIALS.

Sir Seymour Haden reports from experiments carried on in England for twelve years in the burial of animals that bodies buried four feet deep required more than four years for their complete dissolution; three feet deep, three years; two feet deep, two years; one foot deep, one year; while bodies not buried, but simply covered with a foot of earth, disappeared, all save their bones, in less than a year; but in all cases without injuring the purity of earth or air.

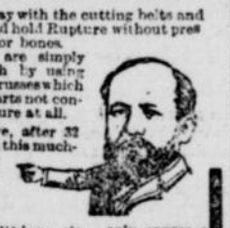
Advertisements.

RUPTURE

Learn how I do away with the cutting belts and pressing springs, and hold Rupture without pressure on hips, spine or bones.

Learn how you are simply ruining your health by using spring and leg-strap trusses which press on most vital parts not connected with the rupture at all.

Learn how I have, after 32 years' practice, solved this much-misunderstood rupture problem by my patented inventions.



Learn how the action of coughing, lifting, etc., only causes a firmer hold by my Automatic Pad.

Learn what the cure of Rupture really is and how I treat successfully BY MAIL.

Write for my FREE BOOK now and learn the whole truth about Rupture and its Cure.

CHAS. CLUTHE, 29 East 14th Street, New York City.

THE NEW HIGH-ARM No. 3

DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE

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

It makes the double-lock stitch, using two threads, which are locked together in the centre of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides.

The Head is handsomely decorated, in gold and bright colors. All the working parts, (screws, plates, etc.), highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is let into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, greatly improving the looks of the machine, and facilitating the handling of work.

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned, with clear space underneath 5½ by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

The Needle is straight, has a large shank, it is impossible to set wrongly or become fast in the bar, so that it cannot be readily removed, as it is held with the latest style patent needle clamp.

The Needle Bar is round, made of hardened steel, and finely finished. It runs in hardened steel bushings, packed above and below with felt, which absorbs oil enough to lubricate the part without any danger of its running down and soiling the work.

The Automatic Bobbin Winder is a great improvement, winds a spool of thread, and with no care on the part of the operator, except to keep the treadle moving.

The Tension Liberator is of a new design, and enables the operator to remove the work from the machine without danger of breaking or bending the needle.

The Feed is double, extending on both sides of the needle, positive in action, handles the work easily. The term "positive feed," is often used in describing other machines; but in nearly all it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed-bar to its bearing. The feed-motion—patented October 20th, 1891—is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed-dog.

The Cabinet is piano polished; work is of the highest grade, and best of workmanship throughout.

The following attachments are supplied:—Ruffler, Tucker, Binder, Braider Foot, Under Braider Side Plate, Shirring Side Plate, Four Hemmers of assorted widths; Quilter, Thread Cutter, Foot Hemmer and Feller.

The Accessories include twelve Needles, six Bobbins, Oil Can filled with oil, large and small Screw Drivers, Sewing Guide, Guide Screws, Certificate of Warranty good for five years, and elaborately illustrated Instruction Book.

The advantages of the drop head machine are many. It is neat in appearance, and when closed can be used as a table or writing desk; a great convenience over the old style.

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH of NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates,

—or for Twenty-two Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional.

or for Fourteen Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and eighteen dollars additional.

—or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and twenty dollars additional.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29; or including the 'Weekly Witness,' $27.

Transportation to be paid by receiver.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NOT A STAGE MEAL.

'My,' exclaimed the good natured housekeeper as she watched Weary Wraggles devour the food, 'you certainly do act as if you were hungry.'

'Act?' he cried, between bites, 'Gee whiz, lady, don't you know de diff'rence between actin' an' de real t'ing?'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

DIPLOMATIC.

'Father, I wish you'd spank me a little bit.'

'Why, Tommy, the idea! Spank you—what for?'

'Yes; then I'll cry, and grandma will feel so awfully sorry she'll give me some candy.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

Mild in Their Action.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are very mild in their action. They do not cause griping in the stomach or cause disturbances there as so many pills do. Therefore, the most delicate can take them without fear of unpleasant results. They can, too, be administered to children without imposing the penalties which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.

Little Willie (at restaurant)—Pa!

His father—What is it, Willie?

Little Willie—This shad has got lots of slivers in it.—'Judge.'

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

First Mounted Cop—Th' papers say Dovviry is a 'satrap.' Phat is a 'satrap'?

Second Mounted Cop—A 'Say-trap'? Whoi thot's a lobster-pot—a thing they use for ketchin' lobsters.—'Judge.'

They are a Powerful Nervine.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centres.

ANCESTRY.

'She comes of a very old family. One of her ancestors was beheaded in the Tower of London.'

'How lovely!'—New York 'Sun.'

Time has Tested It—Time tests all things, that which is worthy lives; that which is inimical to man's welfare perishes. Time has proved Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. From a few thousand bottles in the early days of its manufacture the demand has risen so that now the production is running into the hundreds of thousands of bottles. What is so eagerly sought for must be good.

THE WRONG TRACK.

Lord Stonebroke—Miss Pyle, may I call you Angelina? It's such a charming name!

She—It is! But it's my sister's name, not mine!—'Punch.'

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

Stern Father—What an unearthly hour that young fellow stops till every night, Dora. What does your mother say about it?

Daughter—She says men haven't altered a bit since she was young, pa.—Glasgow 'Evening Times.'

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

She—Tell your mother I'm so sorry I haven't been to see her lately; but the distance is so great and the weather has been so bad, I haven't dared venture.

He—That's all right. Don't mention it. She'd be very sorry if you had.—'Punch.'

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

He—'I'm afraid if I play ping pong with you much more I shall lose my heart.' She—'Yes, it is hard on bric-a-brac.'—'Life.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Boys' Page.

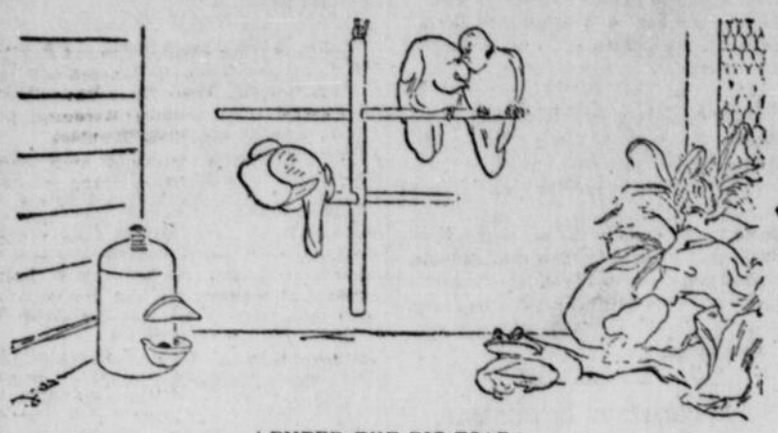
Animal Actualities.

A DOVE AND A TOAD.

('The Strand.')

Misplaced attachments among animals would seem to be somewhat less rare than one might expect. Last month we had an odd case of love at first sight, on the part of a very fat and motherly old goose, for a barn-door cock. Now we have a quainter thing still—the love-making of a turtle-dove, the object of its affections being a toad. A goose and a barn-door fowl are at least both birds, while the toad and the turtle-dove are of different classes in the animal kingdom. More, it was the turtle-dove who was enamored—the beautiful turtle-dove type of felicity in affection; and it was the toad—the dank, ugly, despised toad—who rejected its proffered love.

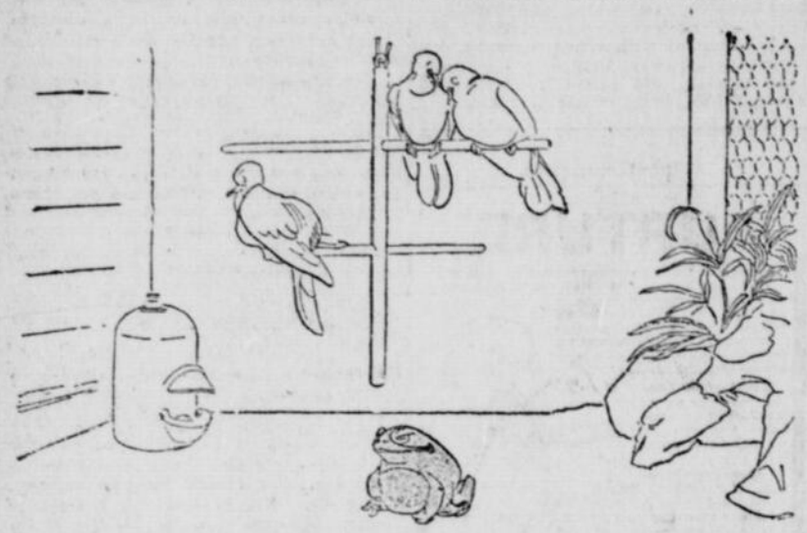
The creatures belonged to the private collection—some might call it a menagerie—kept by Mr. J. A. Shepherd, the artist. It is a collection continually changing its personnel, there are frequent additions of all sorts, and occasional subtractions because of death or escape. And as there fluctuations occur with little or no notice, questions of accommodation are apt to arise, sometimes resulting in the 'chumming-in' of strange companions, the governing consideration being that of who is likely to eat what. On one of these occasions a number of lizards arrived at the menagerie—so many, that they filled the only reptile case then available, and crowded out an immense Italian toad.



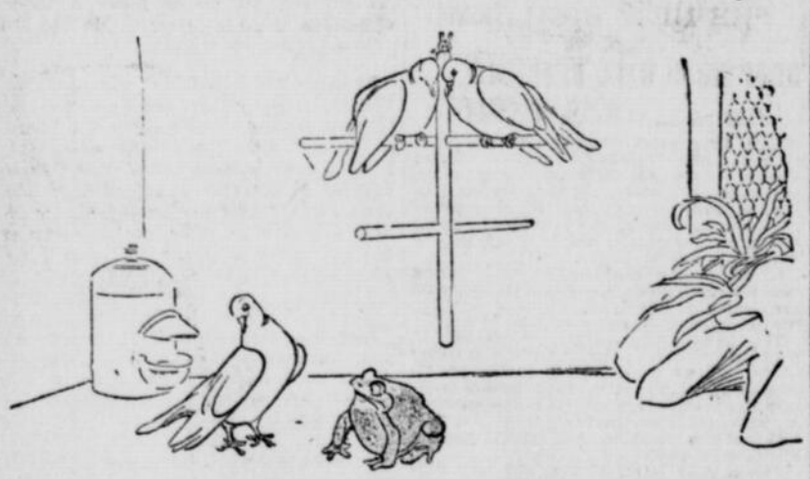
'ENTER THE BIG TOAD.'

The problem of what to do with the homeless toad was considered at length, and in the end it was decided that he could come to no harm in that part of the aviary reserved for the turtle-doves—at any rate for a little while.

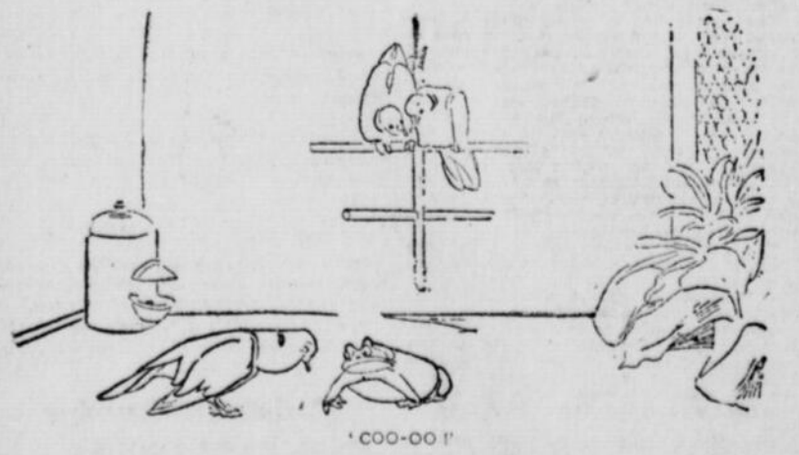
Now, the collection happened just then to be rather short of turtle-doves. There were only three—a pair and a spinster. The pair were as ardent lovers as turtle-doves usually are, and all day long they billed and cooed, greatly to the jealous disgust of the solitary



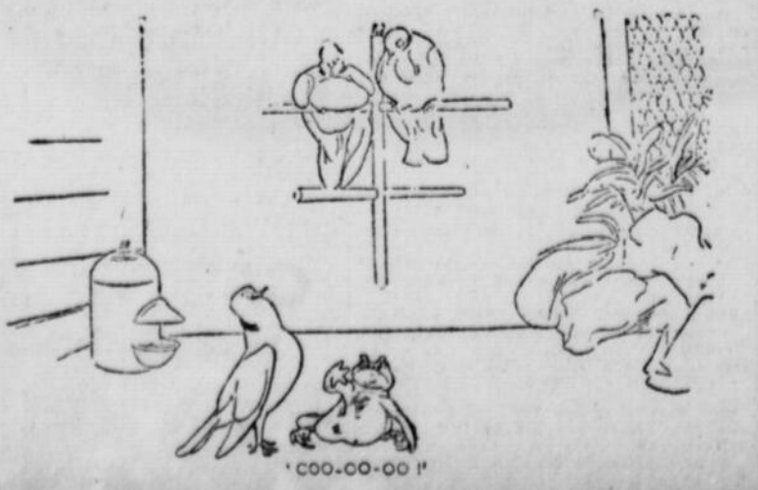
'SEEMS SATISFACTORY, ON THE WHOLE.'



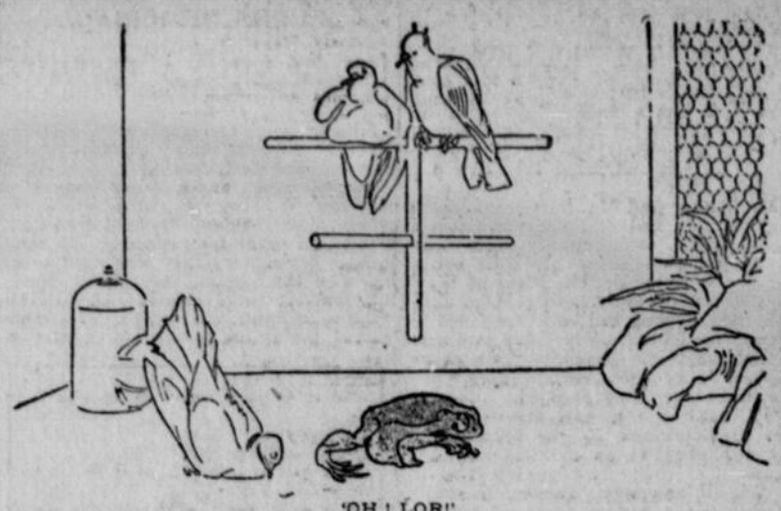
'WHAT ?'



'COO-OO !'



'COO-OO-OO !'

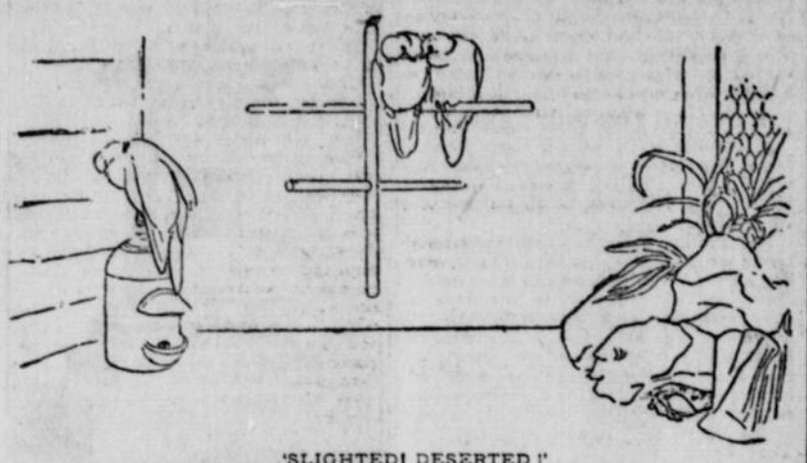


'OH ! LOR!'

spinster. Till enter the big toad, very quietly from the sheltered corner he had been put in at. He crawled cautiously toward the centre of the aviary, and looked about him. The pair of doves took no notice of him, but the spinster was instantly alert. Here was the longed-for true love at last. The dove was down from its perch immediately, bowing and rising and bending and cooing to the extreme astonishment of the unenthusiastic toad.

'Coo !' went the dove; 'coo-oo-oo !' And she rose to her best height, ducked alluringly, flopped and nestled, as is the manner of doves in their love-making. But the prosaic toad was not in the least in love ; in the phrase of the street, he 'wasn't taking any.' 'Coo-oo !' pleaded the dove once more, desperately, curtsying again, and then bobbing and rising like clockwork. 'Coo-oo-oo !' But the toad had never seen love-making of this sort before, and didn't understand it at all. It struck him that on the whole the wisest proceeding would be to get out of it while he was safe. So he got.

He sneaked off sheepishly to a corner of the aviary where a few plants and pieces of rock offered shelter, and there he remained till accommodation was found for him elsewhere, and no blandishments of the disconsolate dove could bring him out. Till at last the dove gave up the attempt, and resigned itself to single blessedness.



'SLIGHTED! DESERTED !'

A Story of 1812.

(F. Day, in 'The Argosy,' Mount Allison University.)

But we'll never do aught, I know, unless
We are as brave as our sires of old;
And face like them the bitterness
Of the battle, and storm, and cold.
—Canadian Song.

Any visitor to the pretty little town of Lockport would probably saunter some evening to the Look Off, for from that position he could obtain a fine view of the rock-bound coast, and the ocean with its tireless billows. Here, if the night were fine, he would probably see a number of men who are interested in shipping gazing with glasses about the horison for the glimpse of a home-bound sail. If he continued to saunter along, and descended the slope from the top of the hill towards the sea, he would be treading on ground where ninety years ago was acted a bit of historic drama.

At that time Great Britain and the United States were at war. Britain, although engaged in an important campaign on the continent, sent to our aid all the men and ships she could spare. On land our militia with the British regulars more than held their own against superior forces and every Canadian must feel a thrill of triumph when he thinks

'Of those that bore the battle brunt
At Queenston and at Lundy's Lane
On whose scant ranks but iron front
The battle broke in vain !'

On the other hand the navy which Britain at first sent us was insufficient to patrol our entire coast, and hence many of the sea-port towns of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were exposed to the ravages of privateers, fitted out by enterprising New Englanders. It is no great event of the war that I am about to relate, but a simple episode, which shows that the fisher-folk of a little Nova Scotia town were fired with the same patriotism that made of untrained Canadian youths soldiers who could follow Brock to his death up Queenston Heights or stand firm amid the bloody fray at Lundy's Lane.

Had the visitor stood on the Look-Off one fine summer evening, ninety years ago, he would have seen, instead of a group of men smoking their pipes and exchanging notes on the weather, a very different group. A crowd of excited children, women and old men stood there, consternation and despair written upon their faces as they gazed with eager eyes towards the sea. Away to the eastward, roared the 'Emulous' breaker, so called ever since the night the stout ship 'Emulous' went to her death on that treacherous rock, long years after the time of my story. Directly to the south stretched the black line of chain ledges, and between these two ridges of rock, where nowadays may be seen the brown sails of fishing craft, pitched the black hull of an American privateer, with rows of black port-holes and numbers of men on deck. She appeared to be a vessel of about a hundred and fifty tons burden, heavily sparred for her size and rigged in the fashion of a brig. The setting sun cast over all its radiance and beauty; but the crowd upon the hill saw none of its beauties. The wind had fallen and the brig lay becalmed, her sails slatting against the yards as she rolled in the heavy swell. For an hour or more she had been lying on much the same position, and as the crowd stood silent upon the hill, the dull rattle of the anchor chain was heard, and with sails clewed up and yards squared, the brig swung around with her head to the tide, while at the same time up swarmed the sailors to furl. Gradually darkness settled down upon land and sea and nothing was to be seen but the twinkling lights of the village and two ominous flashes of red and green to seaward. Almost all the able-bodied men of the village were away, for in those times life meant a hard struggle for the bread-winners.

But though the remaining people were chiefly old men and women, they were not resourceless. They had the spirit of British ancestry in their hearts, and the sight of a foreign foe spurred them to action. What they could not repulse by force they might perhaps by stratagem. Few slept in the village that night, for all were busy. All night long the women sewed, and out of various materials, such as curtains, table-cloths, etc., they made red coats. It is even said that some of the girls devoted their Sunday frocks to the good cause, but this happened so long ago that we cannot be certain of the fact. All night long men and boys carried bundles of sail cloth down to the hillside and there made them into tents. Later they dragged down from obscurity two old swivels and mounting them on carriages made from boxes, placed them in as formidable a position as possible. Wood was collected and piled in front of each tent for a camp fire. Faint streaks of grey were beginning to show themselves in the eastern sky when everything was ready. When day did at last break the American look-out reported a British encampment and a battery on the hill-side near the town. For there stood a dozen or more tents with a camp-fire blazing before each and numbers of red-coated figures perched about in various careless attitudes, some cooking breakfast, others attending to the various duties about an encampment, while some were drawn up near the cannon as though getting ready for action. Had the Americans known that most of these gallant soldiers consisted of trembling women and decrepit old men they would not have been in such a hurry to leave. But 'Conscience doth make cowards of us all;' and soon was heard again the rattle of the anchor chain and the clank of the windlass. Then came the anxious moment. Would the privateer enter the harbor in the face of the mock fortifications, or would she sheer off ? Slowly the snowy sails were shaken out and hauled into position. Then the heave of the windlass recommenced, which had ceased when the anchor was about to break ground, and to the relief of the anxious defenders the brig paid off and with swelling sails bore away to the southward. The Americans, deceived by the sham garrison, and believing a force of British soldiers to be stationed in the village, prepared to sail and plunder some town where they thought less resistance would be met with. The defenders could scarcely believe their eyes, so successful had been their plan, and they returned to their homes thanking God for the protection thus afforded them. Even yet the old men whose fathers were boys at that time tell with flashing eyes of the stratagem by which the town was saved from capture and destruction.

COMPETITION RESULTS.

A contribution to the recent 'Kidnapper' competition was received from Lawrence Ogden, of Aylsworth, Rainy River, some days ago. It was carefully written and deserves an 'honorable mention.'

PLEASE TELL TEACHERS.

Any day school teacher or principal not already taking 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge. By kindly making this known to teachers, subscribers will greatly oblige the publishers.

Advertisements.

900 Drops

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

Infants Children

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 Cents

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you got C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Puzzles.

AN AGGRAVATING UNCLE.

An uncle with a turn for figures, presented his youthful nephew with a box of soldiers, but made it a condition that he should not play with them till he could discover, on arithmetical principles, how many the box contained. He was told that if he placed them three in a row, there would be one over; if he placed them four in a row there would be two over; if five in a row, three over; if six in a row, he would have four over. The total number was under a hundred.

How many soldiers did the box contain?

A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

One that always hates.
One that always waits.
One that will search and explore.
And another who is no more.
One filled with light.
One with fight.
And one with fright.
One forever on the road.
One greatly given to explode.
One breathes air most pure and clear.
And one of a dread disease has no fear.

Hint: The first word wanted is 'abomination.'

WORD DIAMOND.

A letter in shell—a carriage—a girl's name—wicked—a letter in shell.

RIDDLE.

('Youth's Companion.')

The more of them one has,
The greater they be,
So much the richer
And grander is he.

The more another has,
And the greater they are,
He's so much the poorer
And shabbier by far.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

PICNIC PUZZLE.

Seventeen boys and a schoolmaster went for a picnic At lunch they spread the cloth and sat down. The master was at the head, eight boys on either side, and one facing him. Somebody would have to return to the school with the lunch basket, and it was agreed that every fifth person should stand up and the last one to rise should act as carrier. They would only count round the party once. Where did the boys start counting so that the master had to do the work ?

The boys can begin to count with the fourth boy on either side of the master.

THE BLIND BEGGAR.

Here is a well-known riddle :—

A blind beggar had a brother, and that brother died, but the man who died had no brother. What relation was the blind beggar to the man who died.

Ans.—The blind beggar was the man's sister.

ENIGMA.

My first is in dust, but not in mud,
My second is in lily, but not in bud,
My third is in sea, though not in ocean,
My fourth is in stillness, also in motion.
My fifth is in tear, but not in cry,
My sixth not in wheat, though found in rye.
My whole is loving, gentle, brave,
The very best thing a boy could have.
Ans.—Sister.

EARN A BICYCLE

distributing 1000 catalogs for us in your town. Agents can make money fast on our wonderful 1902 offers.

1902 Models, $9 to $15

1900 & '01 Models, high grade, $7 to $12

500 Second-hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost.

We SHIP ON APPROVAL and 10 DAYS TRIAL to anyone in U. S. or Canada, without a cent in advance.

Write at once for our prices and special offer to agents. Tires, equipment and sundries, at all kinds, half regular prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO.

Dept. 359 S., Chicago, Ill.

WORD DIAMOND.

L
T E A
L E A S E
A S K
E

Answers received from Allie D. Vibert, Gladys Frank.

QUOTATIONS.

The quotations given last week are as follows:—

1. Now blessings light on him that first invented sleep! It covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak; it is meat for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, heat for the cold, and cold for the hot.

In 'Don Quixote,' by Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616).

2. The guard dies, but never surrenders.

This phrase attributed to Cambronne, who was made prisoner at Waterloo, was vehemently denied by him. It was invented by Rougemout, a prolific author of 'Mots,' two days after the battle in the 'Independant.'—Fournier, 'L'Esprit dans l'Histoire.'

3. Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh.—Eccles, 12-12.

4. 'But, grandma,' said the child, 'what a great mouth you have!' 'The better to eat you up.'—Tale of 'Little Red Riding Hood.'

5. Who was the honest, light-hearted young man in fiction, whose ambition was 'to come out jolly' under the most unfavorable circumstances? This was Mark Tapley, in Dickens's story of 'Martin Chuzzlewit.'

WHAT HE WAS THERE FOR.

There is at least one court in the world, an English Midland assizes, the judge of which is not afraid to say that black is black. The Birmingham 'Post' gives the following glimpse of his method of dealing out justice:

A respectable-looking man was in the court in the autumn session. The charge was theft. The aggregate value involved was considerable, and the plea was guilty, but it was alleged that there were extenuating circumstances.

The defence introduced a medical expert to testify for the prisoner. He said that the self-confessed thief had kleptomania.

'What's that ' asked the judge, gravely.

'Er—it's—er—a disease, My Lord,' said the astonished expert.

'What kind of a disease?' asked the judge.

'Well, it's a—er—a mental disease that causes the subject to appropriate property not his own,' stammered the physician.

'Makes him steal?' asked the judge.

'Yes, My Lord, that is generally the effect.'

'I know the disease,' said His Honor, a grim smile in his eyes. 'I know the disease, and I am sent here to cure it.'

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

The 22 shipyards of Germany employ 80,000 men.

The earth's population doubles every 260 years.

More than 140,000 men are engaged in anthracite coal mining.

England buys from Russia $15,000,000 worth of eggs per annum.

The Vatican now has an installation of electric lights which cost $45,000.

It is proposed at Valencia, Spain, to tax all the church bells in the town.

Six persons recently started from Paris to Pekin in an automobile via Siberia.

Victoria, Australia, ships to London each year about $8,000,000 worth of butter.

No less than 185 species of butterfly are found in Mexico and Central America.

The microbe of tuberculosis may live in a book 103 days, as has been shown by experiment.

The quarterly target practice of the North Atlantic Naval Squadron costs $178,000 for ammunition.

Out of every 100 pounds of paper manufactured in the world only six pounds are made into books.

Germany has imported as much as $10,000,000 worth of apples in one year and $2,500,000 worth of pears.

The most envied of all Russian decorations is the grand cross of the Order of St. George. To possess this it is necessary to have commanded a victorious army in the field.

Last year 26,000 new houses were built in London. Probably they are now filled by 130,000 people, the population of a large borough. This is the way London grows every year.

In the coldest parts of Siberia a rainbow may sometimes be seen all day long in a cloudless sky. It is supposed to be due to the reflection of the sun on fine particles of snow in the air.

By using compressed air in the blowing of glass a Dresden inventor has discovered a method of manufacturing glass vessels of unusually large size, such as bath tubs and kettles.

There are more daily newspapers in Costa Rica than in any other Central American republic. The natives of the other Central American countries rely almost exclusively on weekly and monthly publications.

The District of Columbia commissioners are considering the prohibition of buildings over a certain height in the residence sections. The claim is made that they interfere with the circulation of air and shut off light.

ANGLING EXTRAORDINARY.

('Pastimes Review.')

At Winchester it is quite a common thing to see men fishing through the street gratings. Under the High street there flow streams which ultimately discharge into the River Itchen, a noted trout stream; these streams receive the storm and surface water from the street by means of the ordinary street grating; the line is dropped through and fastened to the end of a stick small enough to go through the grate. When the fish is hooked the line and stick are dropped through the grating, and the fisherman rushes to the point where the stream emerges from under the street, and is there able to recover his line and land his fish.

UNIQUE LEGISLATION.

There is a unique law on the statute books of Nevada, the object of which was to clear from stain the name of an Indian chief, who, although a strong temperance advocate and an abstainer, took a 'pick-me-up' one day in a local saloon. In his extremity he appealed to his white friends, with the result that the State Legislature was persuaded to declare itself thus: 'Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Nevada, the Governor concurring, that the drink of whiskey taken by Johnson Siddes in the Magnolia saloon, July 11, 1887, be and is hereby annulled.'—Chicago 'Journal.'

CAPRICE OF FAME.

No man can tell what achievement of his will strike the popular fancy, so little does one appreciate the quality of his own work. When Thomas Dunn English, who died last month, wrote 'Ben Bolt' for the New York 'Mirror,' he apologized for it, and in later years was displeased whenever any one spoke to him about his connection with the song. But he would not have been known outside of his own state, where he was a physician, editor and politcian of some note, if it had not been for 'Ben Bolt.'

In any century most people neither desire nor expect fame. That, perhaps, is why 'Ben Bolt,' which celebrates the unchanging friendship of the humble has appealed to so many. It may explain, too, the popularity of 'Home, Sweet Home,' which is the one thing for which the successful dramatist and actor, John Howard Payne, will be remembered; and the simple sweetness of the music which the late F. W. Nicholls Crouch wrote for 'Kathleen Mavourneen' may account for its continued popularity when his other songs are forgotten.—'Youth's Companion.'

VICTOR HUGO'S DOUBLE.

In a recent issue of the London 'Academy' appeared the following in reference to a Parisian, who was the exact physical double of Victor Hugo;

'He was a hawker of pencils in the Latin quarter and for some years enjoyed no small measure of reflected glory in virtue of his remarkable physical resemblance to the poet. The big forehead, the disordered hair and the bushy beard of the late Hugo were his also So striking, indeed, was the likeness that he was able to extend his income considerably by posing as model for most of the Hugo portraits of commerce painted in Paris in the seventies and early eighties. Even cheap photographers found him sufficiently realistic for their purpose. He had his part, too, in creating the Hugo legend. In those days, as is well known, the poet was often to be seen travelling on top of an omnibus, even during the most inclement of weathers. A bourgeois, on reaching home at night, would tell his wife proudly: "To-night I came along with Victor Hugo!" Then, in response to his spouse's exclamation of astonished incredulity, he would explain the momentous incident thus: "Yes, it was quite by chance—on the top of the omnibus. He shook hands with me!" It was the hawker of pencils. In the evening Victor Hugo's double, discarding his wares, used to frequent the cafés of the Latin quarter. There it was his custom graciously to accept refreshment of credulous strangers, who next day would be sure to boast to their friends that they had "stood drinks with Pere Hugo." The double, too, was sometimes a marital excuse for unwontedly late hours. "How could I help it?" the aggrieved wife would be asked. "I was at the café. Victor Hugo came in and I offered him a 'bock.' Then we talked literature. And you can understand that, with a man like him, it was not for me to get up and go first." When Victor Hugo died his double suffered more than most. And he was debarred from the consolation of delivering a funeral oration.'

SUPERSTITIONS OF ROYALTIES.

(London 'Tit-bits.')

His Majesty the King of Portugal is really an eminently practical, shrewd business man, and is certainly not influenced in his actions to any great extent by superstitions. King Carlos is a bright, happy, witty monarch, all through the week except on one day, and that day is Friday. Curiously enough, on Friday His Majesty is nearly always miserable, and dreads on this day to transact any business at all.

A few years ago King Carlos, it will be remembered, paid a somewhat lengthy visit to England, and on one occasion had to speak to a very 'swell' company somewhere in the West End of London. The day happened to be Friday, and the King was accordingly in an 'upset' state. During his speech His Majesty chanced, in his nervous condition, to kick over a flower-pot, many of which were, in honor of the occasion, placed along the edge of the platform.

Now, unfortunately, this flower-pot fell straight upon the head of a very great nobleman who was sitting close under the platform. His Majesty was naturally very much distressed at this accident, and apologized to the injured one.

'I knew what it would be—yes; I knew well enough what it would be,' said King Carlos, in quite a pitiable tone of voice to the nobleman. 'If to-day had only been Saturday instead of Friday I should have had better luck—and so would your head, Lord X——!'

Lord X—— gallantly replied, 'Oh, your Majesty! Pray do not worry yourself about such a trivial matter; it is nothing. I can assure you!'

'Well, Lord X——,' humorously said King Carlos, 'I have been a sportaman all my life and have "potted" some big game in my time, but I have never before "potted" the head of a British peer!'

The Princess of Wales is certainly not more superstitious than the majority of the fair sex; nevertheless Her Royal Highness confesses that she does possess some superstitious feelings. Once, the Duchess of York (as she then was) happened to break a rather valuable looking-glass, and was, in consequence, very much unnerved the rest of the day. Next morning Her Royal Highness appeared quite melancholy, and came with a most terrible tale to her good-natured husband.

'Oh! I'm so miserable!' said the Duchess, in a very sad tone of voice; 'yesterday I broke a looking-glass, and (I knew something terrible would happen!) this morning one of my poor cats is dead!'

Now, the Duke, passionately fond of most animals, is not particularly in love with cats. He sympathized with the Duchess, however, and the matter dropped. Next day His Royal Highness said quietly to his wife: 'Any more cats dead this morning?'

'Oh! I should think not, indeed!' cried the Duchess, in a most alarmed manner. 'Why do you ask such a question?'

'Well,' replied the Duke, solemnly, 'when you told me yesterday that you had broken a looking-glass, and that a cat died in consequence, I went straight away and broke four looking-glasses—that is why I asked about the cats!'

Once, when joining a shooting party in England, the German Emperor happened to see a magpie fly right over his head. Turning round to the Duke of Cambridge, who was with the party, His Majesty said: 'I have just seen a magpie. Now, I'm not a particularly superstitious kind of a man, but I don't like to tumble across these wretched birds; I don't, indeed.'

The Duke laughed, and said, cheerfully: 'Does Your Majesty know our old saying concerning the superstition about magpies? "One for sorrow, two for mirth, three for a wedding, four for a birth." Your Majesty must look round for a second, or a third, or a fourth magpie.'

'Oh, indeed!' thoughtfully replied the Emperor; 'a fourth magpie means a birth, does it? But supposing there is a fifth magpie, what then?'

'If you see a fifth magpie,' answered the Duke, very solemnly, 'it means twins!'

WHO KILLS THE BIRDS?

Who kills the birds?
'I,' said the Woman, 'although 'tis inhuman,
I must have dead birds.'
Who sees them die?
'I,' said the Man, 'whenever I can,
For my sport they must die.'
Who tolls the bell?
'I,' said the Boy, 'I love to destroy,
I toll the bell.'
Who digs their graves?
'I,' said the Girl, 'for a feather's neat curl,
I'd dig all their graves.'

* * * * * *

So the men and the boys by the woodland and streams,
And the women and girls, with their hats like (bad) dreams,
Are robbing the earth of its bird life and song,
With never a thought of their rights, and our wrong.
But, isn't it strange, if their hearts have no pity
For the poor little birds in the country and city,
They never remember that some summer day
Not a bird can be found that a human can slay.
Why, what will become of the boys and the men,
Who can't shoot at birds, for there'll be no birds then?
And as for the women and girls of that day,
With their featherless bonnets, and hats in array,
'Tis dreadful to think what their sorrow will be,
And yet it is something I'd much like to see.
For it's certainly true, and the truth must be said,
If we kill all the birds, all the birds will be dead.
—Mary Drummond, in Oakfield 'Eagle.'

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

(Washington 'Post.')

'One of the best stories I ever heard,' said Representative Foster, of Vermont, yesterday, 'was the story of a man who was stranded in Jamaica, with only enough money in his pocket to pay his passage back to the United States. He thought the matter over, and came to the conclusion that he would buy the ticket, and as the sea trip only lasted a couple of days, he would go without food that length of time. He realized that if he remained in Jamaica and spent his money he would never be able to get back home.

'So he went on board the steamer and bought his ticket. He closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell, and when dinner time came and a fellow-passenger asked him to accompany him to the dining-room he politely declined on the ground that he never ate at sea. The next morning he skipped breakfast by sleeping late and at lunch time he kept to his room. By dinner time at night, however, he was so hungry that he could have eaten a pair of shoes. "I am going to eat," he said, "even if I am thrown overboard afterwards. I might as well be drowned as starved to death."

'At the dinner table he ate everything in sight. Then he braced himself for the explosion. "Bring me the check," he said to the waiter.

'"The check?" queried the waiter.

'"Yes," said the man.

'"There isn't any check," was the reply. "On this ship meals go with the passage ticket."'

WATCH GOES FIFTEEN YEARS WITHOUT WINDING.

A time and labor-saving device is the latest improvement in the horologue which has been perfected by a Swiss watchmaker named David Perret, of Marin, near Neuchatel. He has invented a watch which goes by electricity. Its special feature is its accuracy. It was severely tested by experts, and it was found that it gained only seven-tenths of a second in five weeks. The watch resembles an ordinary gentleman's lever, costs £12, and goes for fifteen years without being re-wound.

EVIDENCE FROM THE BENCH.

(London 'Mirror.')

When Lord Chief Justice Holt presided in the Court of King's Bench in the days when witchcraft was a legal offence, a poor, decrepit old creature was brought before him, charged as a criminal, on whom the full severity of the law ought to be visited with exemplary effect.

'What is her crime?' asked His Lordship.

'Witchcraft.'

'How is it proved?'

'She has a powerful spell.'

'Let me see it.'

The spell was handed to the bench. It appeared a small ball of variously colored rags of silk, bound with threads of as many different hues. These were unwound and unfolded, until there appeared a scrap of parchment, on which were written certain characters now nearly illegible from much use.

The judge, after looking at this paper charm a few minutes, addressed himself to the terrified prisoner: 'Prisoner, how came you by this?'

'A young gentleman, My Lord, gave it to me, to cure my child's ague.'

'How long since?'

'Thirty years ago, My Lord.'

'And did it cure her?'

'Oh, yes, and many others.'

The judge paused a few moments, and then addressed himself to the jury. 'Gentlemen of the jury, thirty years ago I and some companions, as thoughtless as myself, went to this woman's dwelling, then a public house, and, after enjoying ourselves, found we had no means to discharge the reckoning. Observing a child ill of an ague, I pretended I had a spell to cure her. I wrote the classic line you see on a scrap of parchment, and was discharged of the demand on me by the gratitude of the poor woman before us, for the supposed benefit.'

A LIZARD IN CHURCH.

(Toledo 'Blade.')

The notes from the organ in the German Methodist Episcopal Church at Ontario and Walnut streets died out in dismal wail during the services yesterday morning. The singing stopped, and there was a decided interruption in the services. It was because no wind could be pumped into the bellows of the organ. And the reason for the interruption was one of the queerest happenings imaginable.

The organ at the church is worked by a water power motor. This motor forces the wind into the bellows, and it is said to be a great improvement on the old style of doing things, in which a boy, or a strong, husky man did a hard day's labor at the bellows every Sunday.

The water for this motor is obtained from the city supply. Yesterday something crawled into the pipe supplying the motor and got stuck. The water would not flow, and the wind would not work the pipes in the organ, and there was no music to amount to anything. It was all very mysterious, until this morning, when some plumbers went on a scouting tour. They found the cause of the trouble. It was a lizard, or water dog, measuring a foot in length.

A CHINESE PROVERB.

An attaché of one of the legations in Pekin at the time when two continents were in a high state of tension was a guest at the Army and Navy Club in New York, a few evenings since. 'I had occasion,' he said, 'to meet Li Hung Chang, who, despite the heavy suspense overhanging his country, seemed to be, to us, painfully cheerful. One of the party present, a man in authority, referred to Li's merriment. The interpreter mentioned it to his master, who requested him to make the most beautiful reply I ever heard. "Tell him," said the interpreter, quoting his master, "that the Chinese have a proverb which I commend to all, in all conditions: You cannot prevent birds of sorrow flying over your head; but you can keep them from stopping and building nests in your hair." I immediately wrote it down, so I know the quotation is correct.'—'Leslie's Weekly.'

FEEDING 'THE SHIP OF THE DESERT.'

('Army and Navy.')

We ought really to love the camel—but we can't. He is an animal that renders love impossible. He seems to be born to suffer, and to die unreasonably at inconvenient times. His few pleasures even are dreary. He is never so happy as when rending dusty leaves and prickly thorns from miserable bushes that an animal of any self-respect would pass by in scorn. This latter taste, however, renders him exceedingly valuable as a means of transport in any arid country where there is scrub jungle, as through this perverted taste he will not only live, but thrive, where another animal would die. When the country is so desolate, as in parts of Afghanistan, as not to provide the food that the 'oont' loves, it is with the greatest difficulty that he can be persuaded to eat barley, chopped straw, or even good nourishing grass. He has to have a fore leg tied, his mouth pried open, and the food chucked in, after which operation his mouth is firmly held closed, till with many complaints and groans he is obliged to swallow the unaccustomed food. It takes a day or two of this process before he will eat good food voluntarily. The camel needs daily water nearly as much as any other animal, but he will do with less for his bulk in proportion to others. Those who have worked with camels know well that the old theory that the 'ship of the desert' would go for days and days without water is absurd. Most animals can live a long time without water; the camel's way of objecting to drought is to chuck himself down, double back his head to touch his hump—and die.

SUMMER SHIRT WAISTS.

The Exeter shirt-waist is suitable for any of the summer materials. As represented in the design there are two



EXETER SHIRT-WAIST.

rows of wheel embroidery in the front, and clusters of tucks on either side. There are also two clusters of tucks at



SHERRY SHIRT-WAIST.

the back, where it also fastens, although the latter is a mere matter of taste, and it may open in the front if desired. The gauntlet cuff is a particular feature.

The Sherry shirt-waist is double-breasted, fastening at the side with a stitched strap in which are made the buttonholes. This waist is made of blue mercerized gingham, which has tne finish of silk and is very attractive goods. The embroidery in the yoke has some black threads wrought in it that lend tone to the general effect. To make it requires three yards of material.

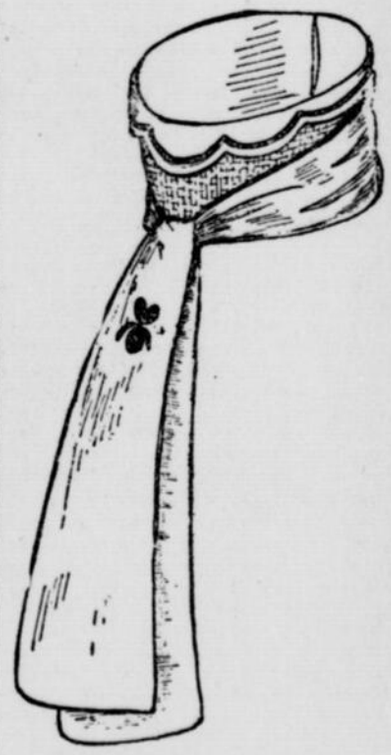
The Gibson shirt-waist is distinguished from various other designs by the broad shirt bosom front which is obtained by the diagonal fold of the goods extending from the shoulder and sleeve seams to the box plait in the middle of the front.



GIBSON SHIRT-WAIST.

The same effect is carried out at the back and is shown in the accompanying design. This is one of the most popular designs for the corded piqué waist.

The stock and tie is one of the essential novelties of the summer, and is one of the smartest. The pattern of the Alice stock and tie is in two pieces, the collar surmounted by a small turnover collar, and the tie of softer material. This one is made of white Madras and



THE ALICE STOCK AND TIE.

blue linen. The tie is blue and is bound with a bias band of the white and stitched. One-half yard of material is required to make this stock and tie.—'Ledger Monthly.'

GEORGE DOWNING.

('St. James's Gazette.')

Every letter Lord Salisbury writes from Downing street perpetuates the name of a clever man from Massachusetts. Those were the days before the Fourth of July had any significance in American annals, and George Downing, the first scholar in the first public school in Massachusetts, and the first graduate sent out by Harvard College, came to England and became a chaplain in Cromwell's army. By a remarkable stroke of fortune, he was sent to represent England at The Hague, when Europe was trembling before Oliver, and during three distinct eras in England's history he held the office of British Ambassador at the Dutch court. He was as popular—or as clever—under the Merry Monarch as under the Protector and the Commonwealth, and it came to pass, in the reign of Charles II., that the man from Massachusetts was granted a great tract of land at Westminster, where he built huge mansions and laid out Downing street. To this day Downing's street is Downing street still, and, though George Downing is forgotten, there is no name in the British Empire which is more familiar to us than his.

Advertisements.

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If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, 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** with valuable Treatise, and try it. The sample bottle will be sent by mail, prepaid, to your nearest Post Office address. It has cured where everything else has failed. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 179 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA

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Advertisements.

BURNING BUNIONS.

Do you suffer from bunions? Do they pain, ache and burn till they make walking almost impossible. Try FOOT ELM in your shoes, and the relief you will get will be almost magical. FOOT ELM relieves burning bunions, and soothes sensitive corns. There is nothing like it for all troubles of the feet. Price 25 cents a box of 18 powders. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Is Not This Stealing?

Are Not Imitators Who Live on the Reputation of the Article They Imitate Thieves?

In Spite of at Least Half-a-Dozen Imitators Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Has More Than Three Times the Sale of Any Remedy Recommended for Throat and Lung Troubles.

Have you been imposed upon when asking for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, by being offered an imitation? Many have been, and we know of some who have changed their druggist as a result. It is not safe to deal with a druggist who offers imitations and substitutes. An honest druggist will not offend his customers by such questionable methods.

The use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has become so universal that on all sides are springing up preparations of turpentine and linseed, put up in packages similar to Dr. Chase's, with the object of making sales on the reputation of this famous remedy. Is not this dishonest? Is it not stealing or even worse? For, besides the injury done to the proprietors of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the people are being deceived. In some cases, no doubt, even life is lost as a result.

Are you being deceived? Have you asked for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and been given an imitation or substitute? There is no doubt about the virtue of this great throat and lung remedy. It is too well known as a thorough cure for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, asthma, coughs and colds to need further words of commendation. What we want to do is to warn you against these imitations. To be certain that you are getting the genuine, be sure that Dr. Chase's portrait and signature are on the wrapper.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has reached phenomenal sales, because it cures when other remedies fail. It is far-reaching in effect, curing the cold as well as the cough, and uprooting the most serious forms of bronchitis, asthma and similar throat and lung diseases. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

HOME DEPARTMENT

SYSTEMATIC SPRING CLEANING

Overdressing Schoolgirls---Dangers of Discontent ---How She Read Her Paper.

THE SPRING CLEANING.

(By Constance Fuller McIntyre, in 'The Ledger Monthly.')

The men folk of certain families look upon the perennial spring cleaning as a species of prolonged and aggravated 'washing day,' which stands in their minds, for general discomfort, not only in unpunctual meals carelessly prepared, but in the simultaneous upheaval of the sitting-room and other comfortable nooks in the home. But we are rapidly progressing, if we have not already fully attained thereto as yet, toward a more methodical fashion of managing these matters, greatly minimizing if not altogether doing away with, the need of enduring any discomfort, even if the housekeeper be scantily provided with extra help during the process of spring cleaning.

Though many housewives prefer to do the whole house as quickly as possible, every room being more or less dismantled at the same time, there is a good deal to be said in favor of a gradual accomplishing of the work. A lady I knew used to take one room at a time, waiting sometimes two or three days, as convenient, before attacking another room. In this manner she managed her spring house-cleaning with efficacy and thoroughness, and with very little discomfort to the family.

CLEANING THE PARLOR.

In many houses the parlor is perhaps one of the biggest jobs in house-cleaning, because of the many pictures, curios and fragile ornaments, almost priceless to the possessor as mementoes of friendship and travel, which if broken can never be replaced. These call for special and personal attention, there being very few servants who, even if they had the time, could be trusted to clean them. They should, of course, be all removed from the room before the carpet is taken up, together with all the furniture, which should be thoroughly beaten and dusted before it is removed, unless it be a heavy piano, which should be well covered over

EXTERMINATING INSECTS.

All insect life is more prolific in hot countries, and therefore it behooves the good housewife, in the bright spring days, to use preventive measures, always more satisfactory than remedial ones. One of the best insect exterminators known is alum water. Put the alum in hot water and boil it until dissolved; then apply with a brush to all cracks or lurking places of the pests. Ants, cockroaches, bedbugs and other creeping things are killed in this way, and not being poison, it has not the disadvantages of being in any way dangerous to use where children are playing about. Little red ants, it is said, will not travel over wool, so that a piece of flannel laid on a pantry shelf will keep them away; branches of sweet fern scattered around also help in this. A good way to catch them is to sprinkle sugar on a sponge, and when it is full of ants drop it into boiling water. A few drops of oil of lavender sprinkled about a bed is a good thing to keep off fleas. Hellebore sprinkled over the floor at night where cockroaches are troublesome will kill those who eat it, and their dead bodies may be swept up in the morning.

CLEANING MARBLE.

Where a marble hearth and mantel piece have become discolored or stained, this may be removed by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting. Let this remain for a little while before brushing off, and then wash the marble with warm water, adding, if it is dirty, a little household ammonia, but no soap. Wipe dry immediately and polish with a piece of chamois skin.

CLEANING BRASS ARTICLES.

Brass candlesticks, andirons or ornaments which have blackened with neglect, may be cleaned very easily with oxalic acid—which, by the way, is poison—rubbed on with a flannel rag; they need only a little polishing with chamois skin after this. I have seen brass so long neglected, as in the case of a memorial slab set into the wall of a church, as to be perfectly black, having the appearance of slate; with very little trouble oxalic acid restored it to its original brilliance. In ordinary cases brass can be cleaned and brightened with powdered rotten stone mixed to a paste with turpentine.

CLEANING GLASSWARE.

Glass vases or other vessels which have become discolored or stained can be cleaned with little torn-up fragments of wet newspaper shaken around in them; little old tacks and nails are also useful for this, being preferable to shot, which is often used for cleaning decanters and other glass vessels, because the sharp corners scrape away the stains from the sides. Mirrors and looking-glasses can be satisfactorily cleaned with a sponge dipped in alcohol or spirits of wine, and then dusted over with powdered blue and polished with an old silk handkerchief or soft cloth. Newspaper is also good for polishing both mirrors and windows, especially good quality newspaper. A little washing soda should be dissolved in the water with which windows are to be washed. They can be polished with newspaper or chamois skin.

CLEANING PAINTED WOODWORK.

Light colored painted woodwork should be dusted lightly with a brush. The great secret in cleaning paint successfully is to do it very quickly and use only a little water, rinsing it as soon as clean in clear water, and letting it dry quickly. The water used may have a little gold dust or similar cleansing agent, dissolved in it. Black painted woodwork can be very easily cleaned and brightened by rubbing with a rag dipped in either kerosene or oil and turpentine. This could also be applied to light paint work if very dirty. The hinges of creaking doors should also be attended to at this time, the defect being easily remedied by applying a feather dipped in oil. This will also ease a stiff lock or door handle.

CLEANING WALL PAPER.

Wall paper if very much soiled will require something more than a long-handled soft broom to remove the dust, though this with a soft, clean rag tied securely over it, is generally sufficient. In the former case, thick, cut slices of stale bread, which should be rubbed very lightly and in one direction, will be found efficacious; each slice should be discarded as it becomes dirty. This will also clean soiled photographs or drawings which have lain about unframed.

FURNITURE POLISH.

A good polish for varnished furniture is equal parts of vinegar, sweet oil and the spirits of turpentine; the furniture may be washed first with warm water and soap. Little white spots may be removed by holding a hot dinner plate over them for a few moments. For unvarnished furniture of dark wood a coarser oil, mixed with turpentine, does very well; besides improving the appearance and cleaning it, it also preserves the wood and strengthens it. Chippendale or inlaid mosaic furniture should be frequently cleaned with oil, which preserves it from cracking and keeps the inlaid parts from becoming loose and protruding. Any one who is fortunate enough to possess olive wood tables or boxes should have them frequently wiped over with olive oil. Cane chair bottoms may be not only cleaned but made more springy and elastic by washing with hot water, using, if they are dirty, soap also. The chair should be turned upside down and well soaked. Dry it out in the wind and sunshine, and it will be as firm and nice as when new, unless it is broken or injured in any way.

CLEANING FLOORS AND CARPETS.

It is much easier to spring-clean a room with a carpet square than one completely covered with carpet, though the latter method gives least trouble during the rest of the year. Stained borders to floors, or even entire hallways stained a dark oak color, require constant attention to be kept nice, and are, moreover, really rather expensive, requiring, to present a nice appearance, to be so often wiped over with linseed oil and turpentine, or kerosene. Carpets are brightened and the colors wonderfully renovated by being sprinkled with salt before sweeping. A more thorough method of cleansing them is, after having them thoroughly beaten and freed from all dust and grit, to secure them with tacks and scour quickly, with a new broom, in soft warm water, to which oxgall has been added in the ratio of a pint to three gallons.

CLEANING MATTING.

Matting may be freshened and revivified by wiping with a cloth dampened, not wet, in salt water. This is better than having alkaline washing powders in the water, as they have a tendency to turn straw matting yellow. Floor cloth may be washed in milk, or, after having been washed in the usual way, wiped over with a cloth dipped in beeswax and turpentine.

CLEANING STAIR CARPETS.

It considerably prolongs the use of a stair carpet, besides adding very much to its appearance, giving pretty much the same effect as padding, to place one or two old newspapers on every step underneath the carpet. A stair carpet should always have an extra yard from the required measurements, so that each time it is taken up and put down the position may be shifted a few inches, thus avoiding the premature wearing out of the strip across the outside edge, which gets harder wear than any other part. Many people place newspapers under a carpet in a room, which saves it by receiving the dust, and also makes the room warmer. Old matting is also sometimes used for the same purpose.

CLEANING DINING-ROOM TABLES.

Dining-room tables marked by hot dishes can, with little pains, be rendered impervious to any reasonable degree of heat in dishes by treatment in the following manner: To one pint of linseed oil take two ounces of black rosin, two ounces of spirits of nitre, four ounces of distilled vinegar, one ounce of spirits of salt and two ounces of butter of antimony. The table is to be washed on alternate days—the first day with boiling water, the second with the above mixture, and the third with vinegar. If this process is repeated for a little while the table will become hardened against the encroachments of hot dishes placed upon it without a mat, and anything spilled upon it by accident will leave no mark after having been wiped off.

CLEANING COPPER COOKING UTENSILS.

Copper cooking utensils and zinc bathtubs can be kept nice and bright by the cleaning them every now and then with a hot solution of salt and vinegar. If very dirty, they can be scoured first with soap and ashes. Kerosene will make tin teakettles as bright as new, but they must be well washed in soap and water to get out the kerosene taste. Dishes discolored from being put in the oven may be cleansed with either a little whiting or soda, rubbed on with a damp rag. Any tin pans or dishes, if rubbed over with fresh lard and heated thoroughly in the oven, will never rust afterward. Thus treated, any tinware can be constantly put in water and yet remain comparatively bright and quite free from rust.

MOTHER'S METHODS

AMUSEMENT OF CHILDREN.

Children's individuality should be considered in their social pleasures. The inclination oftener than we think is the measure of the need. When proper supervision of companions and amusements has been given they may safely be allowed to enjoy themselves in their own way. The quiet, thoughtful child, who loves to sit beside her mother, and listen as the grown people talk, is having her social life in a different way from her romping sister, but it is none the less satisfying to her nature. Expect each to be happy in the way of the other, and both would be miserable. There is too much in this world of wanting people to be happy in our particular way.

The progressive ripening of childish joys has been referred to, and the unwisdom of prematurely plucking the fruit of this beautiful tree. But it is undeniable that it may be withheld until the flavor is all gone. We cannot go back to the pleasures of a past period. We must take them as they pass, or they are missed. The child who is defrauded of childhood's delights loses something out of his life that cannot be made up to him in after years. He may have deeper joys, but not the same. There is a sad little note of truth in the old song:

'Enjoy the spring of love and youth,
To some good angel leave the rest;
For time will teach thee soon the truth,
There are no birds in last year's nest.'

'That thought,' said a mother once, 'has made me give my child a good many pleasures he would not otherwise have had.'

It is not hard to give children a full, healthy social life, provided we keep them simple and natural. We have but to open our homes and our hearts to them and their associates. We furnish the occasion; nature does the rest. And in what better way can we use our homes, our lawns, our carriages, our money, or our thought than in providing for our children a social life that shall be to them a present happiness and a future uplift?

OVERDRESSING SCHOOLGIRLS.

One evil which no teacher can wholly counteract, but which lies almost wholly with the mother, is the overdressing of school children. One sees the pitiful beginning of it, even in the kindergarten, where little girls are decked in tawdry, much betrimmed frocks and hats, with rings, bracelets, lockets, and all sorts of baubles, which are quite unfit for children to wear. In these days such attempt at decoration sows the seeds of vanity and frivolity, and as children grow older all sorts of mischief are bred by overdress. In the prospectus of every well conducted boarding school which looks to the higher life of its pupils, one will find a plea to mothers to make their girls' wardrobe as plain, as comfortable, and as sensible as possible. 'And please add to it the smallest amount of jewellery necessary to a girl's wardrobe,' is a line one occasionally sees. The sort of school which calls itself fashionable and demands a good wardrobe of evening gowns is the school a sensible mother will let alone.

The mother whose social aspirations for her daughters lead her to deck them in gay gowns and diamonds, even when they are schoolgirls, is not only doing everything in her power to make them foolish, selfish women, but she is hindering the good work of the school and scattering seeds of jealousy and dissension broadcast. In such a home all sorts of evil are inculcated. The girl who sees her mother bow down to wealth, birth and social position, while she snubs and scorns poverty, is very apt to follow the home example, and treat her school mates as her mother does the world.—'Good Housekeeping.'

TO PREVENT WORRYING.

The greatest danger that many a bright intellect has to face is the discontent that comes from daily living a dull, monotonous existence, continually being forced to perform small, insignificant labors without hope of reward. This discontent will sometimes wear out nervous force and energy, and the man or woman will sink into an apathetic and indifferent mental attitude. In youth there is always the ambition that events will shape themselves so that the environments can be changed for the better; but after half a lifetime of drudgery, hope long deferred makes the heart sick, and ambition withers up. The drudgery of office work, of shop practice, and of clerical labors, will sometimes produce an atrophy of mind that completely changes the person.

In the home life the young woman finds novelty and pleasure in the daily performance of the small details of housekeeping; but as the years go by the danger of becoming a slave to a system increases. The monotony of the work may then crush out pleasure and ambition, and one will grow restless and discontented or dully indifferent to the ordinary events of life. The daily work which gives little time for study, reading and recreation is to be deplored. There is no justification for it. If it is the commercial and industrial system, it should be changed; if it is the creation of one's own ambitions, it should not be tolerated an instant. Life is too short and sweet to permit of such warping of our human interests and capacities for enjoyment. Even though we have the physical strength to work continuously it is not wise, for by so doing we neglect the development of some side of our life.

HELPFULNESS OF CHEERFULNESS OF SPIRIT.

If a woman permits the daily drudgery of existence to control her mind and nerves in this way so that a habit is formed, the ultimate effect cannot be other than disastrous. Irritable, dissatisfied, natures are produced in this way in many a home. Sickness and physical weakness may have been the original cause, but habit confirmed and intensified the mental attitude. It is possible for a confirmed invalid to perform daily monotonous duties with a cheerfulness of spirit that pleases as much as it surprises. Can it be said that such a person does not enjoy life more than another who has allowed sickness to weaken nerves and temper so that every day's living is a wild protest against circumstances? For the sake of one's own peace of mind, as well as for the comfort and happiness of others, the cultivation of a cheerful disposition in the home is necessary. Tempers and dispositions are less due to heredity than to the habits which we permit ourselves to drift into. If we cannot accept a disappointment or sorrow manfully and womanly, shedding perhaps an appropriate tear over it, and then dismissing it from mind, it is hardly possible for us to achieve a philosophical control of ourselves which will yield the highest happiness.

Many of the things which worry us the most in life are trifles when we come to examine them closely. They seem so important to us because we have for one reason or another magnified them out of all proportion to the rest of our environment. This power of the mind to concentrate itself upon one thing, isolating it from all other relations, and then magnifying its importance, is something that contains either a great blessing or a great danger. If we permit it to control our feelings, affections or emotions, it may warp and injure our whole life, or it may lead us into the performance of acts that we will be ashamed of later. Mental concentration properly controlled enables us to ascertain minute and clear knowledge of certain things; but when directed towards trifles, augmented by false emotions and intensity of feelings, it is very apt to prove a curse to us. Yet this is the process that many a woman follows who finds in her daily duties nothing but irksome, unpleasant, and unsatisfying labor. All the sweetness of life, all the pleasure that can be extracted from honest work, and all the happy anticipation and ambition for the future, are absent from such a person.

THE LADIES' MEETING.

(By Charlotte Perkins Stetson.)

It was a lovely lady,
With manners of the best;
She was finely educated,
She was exquisitely dressed,
With a topic philanthropic,
She arose to fill her place
On the programme which was builded
All to elevate the race.
She arose with highest purpose,
Her noble best to do—
There were seven other ladies
Upon the programme, too.

The lady read her paper
Till her hearers wore a frown—
The chairman was a lady—
She would not ring her down;
And when the chairman hinted
That her limit long was o'er,
The lady with the paper
Asked for just a minute more!
The hearers all were ladies,
What could the hearers do?
There were seven other ladies
Upon the programme, too.
And those seven other ladies
Had to summon grace sublime,
To smile and wait in silent state
While the speaker stole their time.

Eight papers in a two hours' space
Gives each a clear amount;
Could not the lady read the score
Of those who also claimed the floor?
Could not the lady count?
Did she imagine that her theme
Was the only subject there,
Or that her treatment was the best,
And no one wished to hear the rest?
Was it that she forgot their feeling,
Who had to lose what she was stealing?
Or that she did not care?

To think one's own all adequate
Is ignorance indeed;
To push yourself while others wait,
Is rudeness beyond mead,
To take what other people own
Is stealing pure and plain—
And when our ladies calmly rise
And do this thing with open eyes,
What qualities remain?
—'Pacific Ensign.'

Selected Recipes

USEFUL TO KNOW.

In making tea or coffee, or in cooking vegetables, water that has been allowed to boil should not be used. When juices are to be extracted from food, soft water should be employed. When the object is to retain them, hard or salted water is best. Vegetables that are to be served without the liquor should be cooked in only sufficient water to keep them from burning, otherwise much of their nutritive qualities will be lost.

To clean black silk, peel a medium-sized white potato and cut it into thin slices. Over it pour a gill of boiling water, cover it up and allow it to stand over night. The next day strain and add to it enough pure alcohol to bring it to the consistency of a thin water starch. Sponge with this quickly the right side of the goods, wetting it all over, but carefully rubbing the spots. Then turn it over and iron on the wrong side, lengthwise of the goods, with a cool iron.

Tinware can be cleaned readily by rubbing with a damp cloth dipped in soda; rub briskly and wipe dry.

In a sick room never shake pillows and bedclothes over the patient. Always shake them away from the bed.

Hops used as a tea are highly recommended for all blood impurities.

Jam, some say, will not only be much nicer, but will keep longer, if the scum is not taken off when it is made, but, instead, it is allowed to boil itself clear, and is then poured into warm jars.

When froning starched clothes with fringe, take a basin of rather hot water, dip in the fringe, wring dry and shake. The fringe will then be ready to iron and will require no combing.

To set delicate colors in fancy work, place a flannel bag full of bran in a basin of boiling water, allowing it to remain there until the water is cold, then wash the article gently in it with curd soap, and rinse quickly.

Place a jam jar in your hat box and put your tulle hat on it. This will prevent the tulle becoming crushed in.

The juice of half a lemon in a cup of strong, black coffee, without sugar or milk, seldom fails to cure a sick headache.

For a burn by vitriol, or anything else, apply the white of egg, mixed with powdered chalk, to the parts burnt, with a feather.

SUNSHINE

GOOD CHEER.

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

ONE DAY AT A TIME.

We carry too often the burden that ne'er
Was meant for this day, nor the next day, to bear.
How often we borrow the ills we deplore,
And shrink from the woes that ne'er darken our door!
Such worry's a sin; let's be quit of the crime
By living one day, just one day, at a time.

A day at a time—that's enough, if we knew,
To spend all our strength on, and anxious thought, too;
Its tasks and its trials, its varied demands
Are all we can handle with one pair of hands.
Each day fitly lived makes the record sublime;
God perfects us slowly—one day at a time.

Then let to-morrows stand waiting, I say,
And deal with each one when its name is To-day.
The best preparation the future can ask
Is doing one's best with to-day and its task.
Life's highest and best, that's the peak we must climb
By faithfullest footsteps—one day at a time.
—James Buckham.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

The young girls who compose this branch have caught the true Sunshine spirit of doing the thing that comes next to hand for the happiness of others. At the last meeting, on May 10, it was suggested that each of the members should make two boxes of candy, which they could sell at ten cents a box, the money to be applied to the purchase of a crutch for a little lame child near the village.

On May 31, the society is invited to a 'thimble-tea' at the Manse, to finish a quilt which is being sent away in a missionary box. The members are also to visit the old people and distribute flowers as they did last month.

The society has increased in numbers, there being now 16 members. The new members are: The Misses Pearl Funchion, Ruby Funchion, Mary Somerville, Bertie Durwash and Maggie Watson.

Kindly words and sympathizing attentions cost very little, but they are priceless in their value.—Robertson.

THE WESTMOUNT BRANCH.

On Tuesday afternoon the Westmount Branch held an interesting meeting in Victoria Hall, the president, Mrs. (Dr.) Hutchinson, presiding.

A letter from the secretary of the Parks and Playgrounds Association was read, and the society decided to assist in the work. They will collect toys and children's books for the playgrounds, where these things will give pleasure to many little ones during nine weeks of the hot summer. Will those who have toys or children's books to donate for this purpose, kindly send them to Mrs. (Dr.) Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street.

How to raise funds for the work during the summer months was considered, and the plan of holding an entertainment some time in June was discussed. A special meeting is called for Tuesday evening, May 27, at 8.15 o'clock in Victoria Hall, to arrange about the entertainment, which will probably take the form of a garden party. Honorary members and the gentlemen interested in the work of the society, as well as active members, are requested to be present at the meeting.

The secretary had a large number of letters to read, showing how the Sunshine work is spreading far and in many directions. These were arranged under the heads of 'contributions' and 'requests.' Among the latter was a request for literature from a mining camp at Sturgeon Lake, Ont. The writer stated that the last mail for a month was just going out, but when the ice broke up, some of the men would go in a canoe to the place to which they asked that literature be sent. The literature committee will meet in Victoria Hall next week, to sort and pack books, magazines, etc., ready to be forwarded to Sturgeon Lake and other places.

All parcels sent out bear the stamp of the society. Contributions should be addressed: 'To the Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount, Que.' The secretary is Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served, Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Macfarlane acting as hostesses. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered pleasingly by Miss Sheppard and Miss Barker.

The great number of letters to be answered, and books, etc., sent by mail, make the postage account mount up rapidly. In the matter of stamps, it is a case of always wanting 'more.'

Another request for 'any kind of good reading matter' is from a resident near Lake Dauphin, Man. She lives twelve miles from town, station, and post-office.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

A business meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, May 20, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Wilson, 173 Metcalfe ave. This is perhaps the last meeting for the season, and a large attendance is requested.

The president of the branch wishes to express her gratitude to the members for the nice present which they sent on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her marriage.

This week a parcel of books was sent to the House of Refuge, and one elsewhere. A little invalid has been visited and cheered.

Those who so kindly and promptly sent books and boys' papers to the little boy in Assiniboia will be interested in the following extracts from a letter, written by his mother to the secretary of the Westmount Branch. She writes:

'Dear Friend,—I can hardly tell you how grateful I am to you and other kind friends for your kindness to my little son. I saw your request on his behalf in the 'Witness,' and he asked me when he might perhaps get some reading. I did not think he would for two mails after we saw it in the paper, but the very next mail he received two such nice parcels, and the next three more; the next, one, and the last, three more. He does cheer up at the sight of them, and plans how he will send them to give more sunshine to others that need it badly, when we have read them to him.

'My little son has been able to write only one short note of thanks, as yet. He has been full of pain every day at intervals. He has taken care of the addresses, and will try to answer one at a time. One lady wrote me a kind, sympathizing letter, and I felt as if I had found a friend indeed.'

'A boy at Lancaster sent my boy a nice puzzle, and you could hardly imagine how pleased he is with it. I do thank you all for the gleams of sunshine for my darling.'

A lady has sent a beautiful, illustrated Bible story book to the little girl at Okotoks, Alta. There are other contributions to be acknowledged.

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

READING ROOMS.

Libraries and reading rooms not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on application for a six weeks' trial free of charge. Subscribers will kindly make this known and oblige the publishers.

Scan the first column of the Eighth Page. There are many good offers there.

Advertisements.

BABY'S BIRTHRIGHT

Is Health and Happiness—How Mothers Can Keep Their Little Ones Well.

Health is the birthright of all little ones. It is a mother's duty to see that her baby enjoys it. Mother's greatest aid in guarding children's health is Baby's Own Tablets—a medicine which can be given with perfect safety to the youngest baby. Among the many mothers who have proved the value of this medicine is Mrs. J. W. Booth, Bar River, Ont. She says: 'My baby suffered greatly from sore mouth and bad stomach. Several doctors prescribed for her, but nothing seemed to benefit her in the least till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets, and then in a short time my little one was fully restored to health. I would not be without the Tablets in the house and would advise all mothers to use them when their children are ailing.'

Baby's Own Tablets are used in thousands of homes in Canada and always with beneficial results. They contain absolutely no opiate or other harmful drug; are mild, but sure in their action and pleasant to take. The very best medicine for all troubles of the stomach and bowels, curing colic, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea and simple fever. They give relief in teething troubles, dispel worms, promote healthful sleep and cure all the minor ailments of children. Price 25 cents a box at all druggists or sent by mail post paid by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is reported that the historic oak under which John Wesley preached in Savannah, Georgia, has been cut down to make room for a trolley-car track.

The Government of Natal has contributed the sum of £300 towards the cost of a home for discharged prisoners at Pietermaritzburg, in connection with the Salvation Army.

Religious tolerance has always been limited in Denmark, but the legislature has just passed a bill granting to nonconformists the right to use churches of the establishment at certain times.

Interesting items of prison Endeavor are the greeting that the society in the Utah State Prison recently sent to all their fellow-prison Endeavorers, and the recent appointment of a superintendent of jail and prison Endeavor by the New Mexico convention.

There are 168,000 Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands. They maintain their heathen rites and customs, and are as intensely heathen as in Tokio or Yokohama. The greater number of these belong to the lower class, living in huts on the plantations in great poverty and ignorance. Comparatively speaking, there is no home life among them.

CECIL RHODES'S VISIT TO GENERAL BOOTH'S COLONY.

General Booth's son relates, in the English 'Christian Herald,' the following particulars of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes's visit to General Booth's Hadleigh Farm Colony: 'Cecil Rhodes came at the General's invitation to pay a visit with him to our Hadleigh Colony. He and the General had met before in South Africa, and Mr. Rhodes was evidently much taken with the General. I have heard it said that he was a silent, taciturn man, cold, stiff, and difficult to talk to. I saw nothing of the sort. Before we had been seated for five minutes in the railway carriage on the outward journey, he and the General were talking as hard as they could go about the poor and the miserable in the world, about South Africa and the native races, about the prospects of our work in Rhodesia (it was before the present war), and the chances of our getting help to do something for the peoples on the Zambesi. Mr. Rhodes seemed to enter fully in the General's ideas as to the value of the people to the country before all else, and the importance of caring for their moral and spiritual, as well as their material well-being. After a while the General proposed prayer, and kneeling down in the railway carriage compartment, sought God's blessing on our visitor. Mr. Rhodes bowed his head, and closed his eyes with much reverence, and when the General took his seat again, held out his hand to him in the midst of a silence which to me seemed eloquent of thoughts too deep for words. Later in the day I had a close talk with Mr. Rhodes about eternal things. I have no idea what religious training or experience he may have had in the past, but one thing was quite clear to me, he had a lofty conception of duty, and while conscious of his great influence, knew that it was bestowed on him in the Providence of God, to whom he was accountable for all.'

'Mr. Rhodes was delighted with his day at Hadleigh, and said so. He went everywhere, saw everything, asked innumerable questions, interviewed officers, and colonists, tasted the soup, challenged the price of the coal, offered his advice on the value of certain fruit trees, and chaffed me about an old portable engine, which ought, no doubt, to have been disposed of long ago, but which our poverty had induced us to keep going. He was much impressed by some of the colonists, and could not believe, at first that these fine, browny fellows could ever have been what, alas! we knew only too well to have been the case. The General requested him to speak to one or two, and he was delighted, and showed it in the most unaffected manner. When we were separating that night at Liverpool Street Station, he said to me: "Ah, you and the General are right. You have the best of me, after all. I am trying to make new countries; you are making new men." I think it was a true thought, finely expressed. And now he is gone, and I am reminded of his last words (quoted from Tennyson) as I write, "So little done; so much to do."

'Cecil Rhodes came to a meeting at the London Mansion House on behalf of the Salvation Army Social Work. Before the meeting he would not promise me to do anything, all I could get out of him being, "Well, I will see how you get on, and then let you know." The Lord Mayor was presiding. I was the first speaker, after the chairman, and as soon as I sat down a slip of paper was passed to me on which Mr. Rhodes had pencilled, "All right; I will say a few words if you wish it." Of course, I did wish it and had the pleasure of hearing him speak out well for the Army and its work, to the great delight of the audience. I recollect that he gave the pressmen—who were present in force—one of those little surprises which I enjoyed much because of the evident and fruitless attempt of those gentlemen to conceal their astonishment.'

[For the 'Witness.'

OPPORTUNITY.

The old voyageurs in the Lower Province had a saying 'Every one must row with the oars he has.'

When battling with the trials of life,
Fine honor or great wealth to gain,
We must not envy other men,
Or of our sphere in life complain;—
Though brighter talents, higher place
Would help, we think, fulfil our dream,
We must use the oars we have,
And bravely pull against the stream.

Instead of idly wailing out
For gold, or help, or intellect,
Counting ourselves illused of men,
And blaming every other sect;
Though good that's quite beyond our grasp
Would greatly help us on, we deem
We must use the oars we have,
And bravely pull against the stream.

KATHERINE A. CLARKE.

Toronto.

Glasgow University shows an increase of 193 students over last year, Edinburgh of 102, St. Andrews of 26, while at Aberdeen there is a decrease of 10 It is impossible to make out yet what influence Mr. Carnegie's gift has had on these numbers.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 1, 1902.

PAUL AT LYSTRA.

(Acts xiv., 8-22.)

(By James M. Gray, D.D.)

Golden Text.—Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.—II. Tim. ii., 3.

After Paul and Barnabas were driven out of Antioch in Pisidia, they came down to the next town known as Iconium, and there abode a long time, it is said (xiv., 3), 'speaking boldly in the Lord, who bore witness unto the word of his grace, by granting signs and wonders to be done by their hands.' But by-and-by persecution arose there also and the missionaries fled into the next towns of Lystra and Derbe, and there preached the Gospel. It is at this point our new lesson begins with:

I.—THE MIRACLE AT LYSTRA
(Verses 8-10.)

How is this poor cripple described? What goes to show the helplessness of his case from a human point of view? It is these cases, the absolutely helpless ones, that are usually singled out in the New Testament for healing, not only because they serve the better to exalt God's glory and power, but because it is such subjects who are likely to exercise simple faith in him. Knowing that there is no earthly hope for them they are for that reason prepared all the more to cast themselves entirely upon the heavenly hope. Here is a reason why in seeking to save souls we should earnestly and faithfully proclaim the law of God before preaching the gospel, since it is only as a man believes himself to be absolutely lost that he will unreservedly cast himself upon Jesus Christ to be saved. (Luke xix., 10.)

Helpless as this poor cripple was, he nevertheless got some chance to hear Paul preach; perhaps he was helped into the synagogue, or Paul may have been preaching on the public street or in the market-place, where he lay begging. All this encourages us in seeking to bring those who are spiritually the worst off under the sound of the Gospel. It not only encourages us to do so, but lays a solemn obligation upon us to that end. Little do we know, as we sow the seed in our Sunday-school class or elsewhere, where and when it may take hold of the heart awakening faith.

The expression in verse 9, 'steadfastly beholding him' refers not to the cripple, but to Paul. What did the apostle see in the man? How did the man get this faith? I think God must have given it to him. And this suggests that saving faith is also the gift of God. Read Ephesians ii., 8. But let not this discourage anyone who does not possess it, for while it proves to us that our salvation is entirely of grace, yet it at the same time, and for that very reason, makes us throw ourselves upon God's mercy to receive it. That is what God wants us to do, and no one has ever done so in vain. (Read Isaiah lv., 7; Luke viii., 13, 14; Romans x., 13.) What did Paul say to this man? (10.) And what resulted from the command? Just as quickly and just as thoroughly as this is that soul saved who by faith accepts the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour.

II.—THE PEOPLE'S MISTAKE.
(Verses 11-18.)

What very natural but terrible mistake did these heathen people fall into about the apostles, as the result of this miracle? What heathen gods did they suppose them to be? What did they undertake to do for them in consequence? All this shows us the awful state of blindness into which the heathen are fallen, and from what they are to be delivered only through the Gospel. It is to be remembered also that there is practically no difference in this respect between the heathen of Paul's day and those of our own day.

How did this affect the apostles? (Verse 14.) What confession did they make in verse 15? 'Passions' here is translated 'nature' in the Revised Version. How did they improve the opportunity to set the truth before the people? What did they call the sacrifice of idolatry? How did they exalt the true God? How did they account for the existence of idolatry and heathenism in the past? (Verse 18.) Had God given the heathen no chance to learn of him during that long period? Had he entirely neglected them because they had turned their backs on him? (Verse 17.) I think teachers had better call the attention of their classes to the teachings of the first chapter of Romans about the heathen, especially verses 18-25. Here we are plainly taught, first, that the heathen are without excuse for not knowing the true God since he has given them ample evidence of himself (verses 18-20), and, secondly, that their present condition of moral and spiritual blindness is a judicial infliction of punishment upon them (verses 24, 25).

III.—THE CHANGED FEELING.
(Verses 19-22.)

What enemies of Paul followed him to this place finally. What radical change in the feelings of the people did they bring about? Does this suggest any similar experience in the history of Jesus? What about two contrasting events that occurred in the last week of his life? Some people speak much of their trust in humanity, but is not humanity rather fickle ofttimes? Should we not be glad that we have some one stronger and less changeable to trust in? What did they do to Paul? In whose case had Paul assisted in doing this same thing? How little he thought at that time that he would soon be in succession to Stephen in the 'noble army of martyrs.' How serious was the result of this stoning in Paul's case? What miracle was wrought on his behalf (20.) Where now did he and Barnabas turn their steps? If you will consult the map you will discover Derbe to be very near Paul's birthplace and home at Tarsus, but he does not avail himself of that fact to be relieved of his perils and give up his work as a missionary. On the contrary, what now does he do? (21.) What physical as well as moral courage is often required of a consecrated servant of God? Compare here Paul's own words in I. Thessalonians ii., 1, 2. On this return trip to the places heretofore visited, what seems to have been the character of the ministry of Paul and Barnabas? Were they doing missionary work as before, or was it more in the line of building up the converts? (22.) What great and general principle do they lay down for the consideration of the disciples? How does this agree with the teachings of Jesus in John xvi., 33? What relation does there seem to be between this tribulation and our entrance into the Kingdom, according to II. Corinthians iv., 17? Do you think this holds good for all men or only Christ's true disciples?

HOME READINGS.

Monday, May 26.—Acts xiv., 8-18.
Tuesday, May 27.—Acts xiv., 19-28.
Wednesday, May 28.—Acts xvii., 22-31.
Thursday, May 29.—Rom. i., 14-23.
Friday, May 30.—II. Cor. 21-30.
Saturday, May 31.—II. Tim. iii., 10-17.
Sunday, June 1.—Rom. viii., 8-18.

TOPIC

June 1.

THE PURPOSE OF HIS COMING.

'The Son of Man is come to save that which was lost.' (Matt. xviii., 11.)

'I am come that they might have life.' (John x., 10.)

We often find out the 'Why' of a thing before we find out the 'How.' We may not know how it happens that the clouds gather in the sky and their waters come down in tiny drops, or how the moisture feeds the green leaf, but we say it rains to make the crops grow—every one knows that. And so while the learned Paul in his epistles explained how God's great purpose was fulfilled in Christ's coming, a proverb or faithful saying passed from mouth to mouth among the common people as to what that purpose was. 'Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. (I. Tim. i., 15.) To see more clearly that this saying is worthy of every one's acceptance let us examine two other reasons that might be assigned for Christ's coming to our sinful world.

1. He came to set a perfect example—'Holy, harmless, undefiled; separate from sinners.' (Heb. vii., 26.) 'In all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin.' (Heb. iv., 15.) 'This is my commandment that ye love one another as I have loved you.' (John xv., 12.) 'For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you.' (John xiii., 15.) Scripture says but little about Christ as our example. The example is so bright and shining, no Christian can miss the impulse to be in some little degree what Christ was; and on the other hand, there is danger in emphasizing too much the example of Christ, for to the unregenerate heart it will always seem attractive to believe that 'to try to be good' is sufficient. Observe that the references to Christ's holiness in the epistles are coupled with thoughts of his high-priestly work. Thus Peter says 'Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that ye should follow his steps, who did no sin' (I. Peter ii., 21, 22) but he adds in the same sentence, 'Who his own self bare our sins.' (V. 24.) The example of one we do not love or admire has little power over us, and the example of our Lord would not have changed the face of the earth if sinners had not loved him for saving them. 2. He came to reveal the character of God. God was already known to the Jews as the source of power, personality and wisdom. They also knew him to be kind and just, a contrast to the selfish deities invented by the heathen. But it is difficult to preserve faith in a kind and just God, when circumstances go against us. Practically the Jews believed in a God who had given a severe law and would punish those who broke it, but when Christ came the kindness and faithfulness of God were made plain to all. (See John i., 14.) A free paraphrase of John i., 12 might run as follows: 'And the wisdom of God was incarnated so as to come upon a plane where we could understand it, and when we beheld the glory of Christ we realized that this was indeed the divine glory—the moral glory of graciousness and truthfulness.' But in what did Christ most truly show the heart of God? In his holy life and his deeds of mercy? No, most of all in his dying for sinners. The cross, interpreted by the testimony of the prophets, and of those who spoke with Christ after he rose again, is the sign of truly divine love that will suffer the last extremity rather than let go of its object. And this is not only the greatest manifestation of God's love, but it is the one which appeals most directly to our hearts. Those people Christ helped and healed in his earthly life were only a few—and mostly good people of course, we may say. But we know that the cross is for all of us. Each may say 'He loved me and gave himself for me.' Christ did indeed reveal the character of God when he came to save sinners.

To return then to this central theme, our Lord is called Christ because God appointed him to a certain task, the salvation of sinners. He is also called Jesus, which means 'Jehovah is salvation.' As Dora Greenwell sings:—

He did not come to judge the world, He did not come to blame,
He did not only come to seek—it was to save He came;
And when we call him Saviour, then we call him by His name.

The 'Why,' the purpose, is the one thing we can know and preach. How this purpose was accomplished remains after all explanation, a sacred mystery. The Rev. Campbell Morgan, a prominent representative of modern evangelical thought, says: 'When asked for a theory of the Atonement I reply that I have none whatever as to the process. The results are plainly declared in Scripture and proven by the experience of the saints. The same idea is expressed in simple words by the poet already quoted:

I am not skilled to understand;
Christ died for sinners, this I read,
And in my heart I find a need
Of Him to be my Saviour.

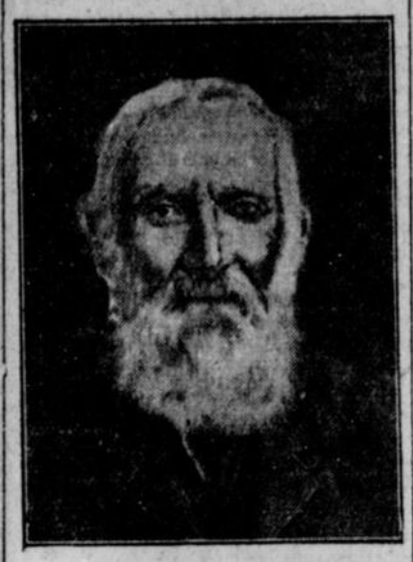
We may not know how to explain the gospel in words, but each of us should be a living proof of its truth and power. Questions for this meeting: What are we saved from? What are we saved into Is Christ's salvation suited to people of every race and color? Why have so few received it What are the results of receiving the new life?

FIVE SCORE AND TWELVE

DEATH OF A NEW BRUNSWICK CENTENARIAN.

Mr. James Ross, of St. Martin's, N. B., who had passed the three score and ten limit by almost forty-two years, died suddenly in the early morning of last Saturday, May 10.

Mr. Ross was born in the small village of Portmahomack, Rossshire, Scotland, on June 18, 1790, and had, therefore reached the very advanced age of 111 years, 10 months and 23 days. He came to this country in 1812, landing at Pictou, N. S. He was at Londonderry, N. S., when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and, being then a quarter of a century old, the famous event remained in his memory, the more so



THE LATE MR. JAMES ROSS.

as two of his uncles fought on that field.

About 1820 he went to St. Martin's, N. B., where he resided continuously ever since, more than eighty years. In 1837 he married Miss Phoebe Amelia Brown, who died in 1888. They had nine children, of whom four are still living, two sons—Jacob and John S.,—and two daughters—Mrs. L. Clark and Mrs. M. Gallan. There are twenty-three grand children, three great-grandchildren.

For many years before his death the old man lived with one of his married sons. Life for him retained a great deal of its charm. His sight and hearing were remarkable in one so old, and his memory reached back with distinctness into the remote past. Although he could not read or write, his mind was alert on topics of the day, about which he liked to be kept informed. Up to a year or two ago he was an active man, liking to potter about the farm on summer days. When he was over 108 years old he repaired a piece of fence which the winter storms had broken. In 1900 the Municipal Council of St. John County presented him with a chair.

This hardly old Highlander never forgot the language of his childhood, and could speak Gaelic fluently.

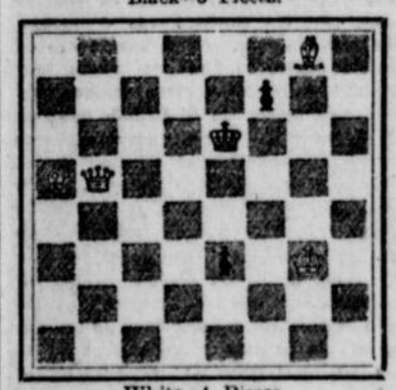
On Friday night, May 9, he retired as usual, and on Saturday morning was found dead in his bed. The funeral, on the following Sunday, was very largely attended. Mr. Ross was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CHESS

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

Saturday, May 17, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 575.
(By J. Berger.)
Black—3 Pieces.



White—4 Pieces.
White to play and mate in three.

PROBLEM NO. 576.
(By A. W. Galitzky.)
Black—6 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.
White to play and mate in three.

Solutions June 7, must reach editor June 2.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 569. Feast. Two moves. B—R 7 Correct from Pawn, J.S.C., George Patterson. W. M. Thompson sends B—Q 4, which fails, for R—Q B 5 or Kt 5. Accordingly, scores in competition A are:—Pawn, 36; J.S.C., 34; W. M. Thompson, 33; G. Patterson, 31. Blackburne's 'Games' have been forwarded to the veteran solver Pawn, and Bird's 'Novelties' to J.S.C., both of whom deserve their laurels. W. M. Thompson has every claim to condolence in losing just at the last moment. Also solved by H. W. Barry.

No. 570. Wurzburg. Three moves. R—Kt 5, followed by moves of the White K, according to Black's defences. Correct from Pawn, E. W. Allen, F. Warwick, G. Patterson, H. W. Barry, 'one of the most amusing and ingenious of Wurzburg's fancies. The B at R 8 is a warning to the solver not to place too much reliance upon the 'silent spectator,' as a clue to the solution, for in this case the square Q R 8 must be occupied by a white B or Kt and preferably the former, avoiding cook by R—Q R 5. Scores in competition B—Pawn, 36; Allen, 36; Paterson, 19.

Solutions to 567, 568 from F. Warwick, and to 567 from Tyro. There is no cook to 552.

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.

The struggle for the championship goes on excitingly. Dr. Robertson has now the best score, but has yet to meet three of his strongest opponents in Messrs. Short, Barry and Falconer. Full score to date is appended, together with some of the games played last week.

	Short.	Falconer.	Barry.	Kurrle.	Sawyer.	Quevillon.	Anstey.	Collins.	Cartier.	Robertson.	Stuwe.	
Short		X	½	1	½	0						0
Falconer	½	X	1	1		0	0	0				
Barry	0	0	X	0		0	1	1				
Kurrle	½	0	1	X		0	1					0
Sawyer	1				X	1	½	½		0		
Quevillon		1	1	1	0	X			½		0	0
Anstey		1	0	0	½		X		1	0	1	0
Collins		1	0		½			X		1	0	0
Cartier						½	0		X	1	1	1
Robertson					1		1	1	0	X	1	1
Stuwe	1			1		1	0	1	0	0	X	0

GAME NO. 307.
(Muzio Gambit.)

White. Dr. E. A. Robertson	Black. J. Sawyer.
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 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Castles.	5 P x Kt
6 Q x P	6 Q—B 3
7 P—K 5	7 Q x P
8 P—Q 3	8 B—R 3
9 Kt—Q B 3	9 Kt—K 2
10 B—Q 2	10 Castles
11 Q R—K	11 Q—B 4 ch
12 K—R	12 P—Q 4
13 Q—R 5	13 B—Kt 2
14 B x Q P	14 Kt x B
15 Kt x Kt	15 Kt—R 3
16 R x P	16 Q—Q 3
17 Kt—K 7 ch	17 K—R
18 R—R 4	18 P—R 3
19 B—B 4	19 Q—Q Kt 3
20 B—K 5	20 B x B
21 Q x B ch	21 K— R 2 (a)
22 Kt—Q 5	22 P—K B 3 (b)
23 Q—K 7 ch	23 K—Kt
24 Kt x Q and mates in a few moves	

(a) If P—B 3 White mates in 5.

(b) Bad, of course, but his game is hopeless. If Q—Kt 3 23, Kt—B 6 ch, K moves, 24 Kt—Q 7 dis ch., K moves, 25 Kt x R and wins.

GAME NO. 508.
(Rug Lopez.)

White. P. Collins.	Black. E. L. Stuwe.
1 P—K 4	1 P— K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P x P
5 Kt x P	5 Kt x P
6 Q—K 2	6 Kt x Kt
7 Q x Kt ch	7 Q—K 2
8 B—Q 3	8 P—Q 4
9 Q—K 3	9 B—K B 4
10 B x B	10 Kt x B
11 Q x Q	11 B x Q
12 P—Q B 3	12 Castles Q R
13 Castles K R	13 P—Q 5
14 R—K	14 K R—K
15 B—K B 4 (best)	15 B—Kt 4 !
16 R x R (a)	16 R x R
17 B—Q 2	17 R—K 7
18 P—K B 4 (best)	18 B—B 3
19 K—B	19 P x P (b)
20 P x P (c)	20 R x B
21 Kt x R	21 B x P
22 Kt—Kt 3	22 B x R. and wins.

(a) B—Q 2 at once seems better.

(b) Pretty and quite decisive.

(c) Best, though hopeless. If 20 B x P R x Kt P comes to the same thing as in the text, or worse.

GAME NO. 509.
Evans' Gambit.

White. P. Barry.	Black. C. T. Anstey.
1 P—K 4	1 P— K4
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 P
5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4
6 P—Q 4	6 P x P
7 Castles	7 P—Q 3
8 P x P	8 Kt—B 3 (a)
9 Q—B 2	9 Q—K 2 (b)
10 P—Q 5	10 Kt—K 4
11 Kt x Kt	11 Q x Kt
12 Q—R 4 ch	12 K—Q
13 Q x B	13 Q x R
14 Kt—B 3	14 P—Q Kt 4
15 B—R 3	15 Kt x P (c)
16 R x Q	16 Kt x Kt
17 Q x Kt	17 P x B
18 Q x B P and win	

(a) Bad. K Kt—K2 is far preferable.

(b) Fatal, as White promptly points out.

(c) Far better was Q x Kt; Q x Q; P x B, Q x P, and Black has a bare fighting chance.

METHODIST WOMEN DELEGATES.

Toronto, May 15.—A stir is being caused by the 'Christian Guardian,' the official organ of the Methodist Church, coming out in a leading editorial in favor of the admission of women as delegates to the annual and general conference. This is likely to be one of the most interesting issues to come before the General Conference at the quadrennial session at Winnipeg in September. The Toronto annual conference will be held in this city in the Metropolitan Church commencing on June 4. The Rev. Jas. Allen, of Sault Ste. Marie, formerly pastor of the Metropolitan Church, will, it is believed, have an almost unanimous election as president.

TRAVELLING ACCORDING TO SIZE.

In order to obviate the frequent disputes as to the ages of children, the steamboat authorities in Switzerland have decided that in every case where doubt arises the child must be measured. All children under two feet are to have free passage and those between two feet and four feet are to pay half fare.

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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.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice

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For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29 00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

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Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for $3.00 worth of new subscriptions for 'Weekly Witness' at full rates; or a list of fourteen subscriptions at seventy cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $2.00.

The Presbyterian Book of Praise for six new subscriptions at $1.00 each for 'Weekly Witness.' This book usually sells from $3.50 to $4.00.

'Weekly Witness 'and 'World Wide'	$1.50
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger'	1.75
Two such clubs	3.00
'Weekly Witness'and 'Northern Messenger'	1.25

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

MAY, 1902

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

CUBAN MINISTRY

PRESIDENT-ELECT PALMA ANNOUNCES HIS SLATE.

Havana, May 17.—President-elect Palma announced the selection of his Cabinet last night, as follows:—

Diego Tamayo (Nationalist), secretary of the government; a new portfolio.

Carlos Zaldo (Republican-Autonomist), Department of State.

Emilo Terry (Independent), Department of Agriculture.

Manuel Luciano Diaz (Nationalist), Department of Public Works.

Eduardo Yeoro (Nationalist), Department of Instruction.

Garcia Montes (Republican), a lawyer of standing, Department of Finance.

The general comment is to the effect that the Cabinet is a good one, and composed of able men of experience and standing.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1902.

Mr. Murray asks what good the Pentateuch is to him. This is a question of interest to every man, as these books contain the oldest literature and traditions which the human race possesses, and, whatever else may be said of them, there can be no doubt that they are instinct with the voice of God to early man. Their showing is that man, in his race, was not simply a degeneration from the ape or the tiger, however much these may be found to survive in him, but came upon the scene, as Wordsworth represents each human infant as doing, 'trailing clouds of glory from God who is our home.' These writings are all lambent with the flame of the Shekinah which flickered at the gate of a lost Eden. The burning bush would have been to Moses but a common and contemptible thing had he not had an ear to hear in it the compassionate voice of God.

During the month of April there was exported from the United States nine million dollars' worth of meat, fresh and preserved, which the market reports show was sold to foreigners for less than the prices charged to consumers at home. This, too, at a time when the meat trust declared there was a scarcity which compelled them to increase prices. It must be a great consolation to the citizens of the United States to know that if they have to pay war prices for their food, they are doing so in order that people in other countries may get their food cheaper. This may be a fine instance of patriotic altruism, but it puts a strain on the United States citizen which his generosity may not be able to stand should he ever happen to get hungry.

'Assiniboine' defends the flat rate on lands which prevails in some parts of the North-West in levying school taxes. He would have made a better case, we think, if he had not undertaken to point out the peculiar values of muskegs and gravel ridges. The considerable differences which he himself exposes in the value of properties which are taxed alike substantiate Mr. McCallum's position that injustice is being done. But his argument is that under a system of valuation the injustice would be greater and not less. He cites some cases to show the impossibility of coming at a true valuation even with the wisest judgment and the utmost honesty of purpose. He says that the people of the North-West, most of whom have been accustomed to the valuation system, are more and more adopting the flat rate as preferable. The system with which he compares it, that of Ontario, is certainly objectionable in taxing visible improvements even if made with borrowed money while invisible money it cannot reach. It is not so much injustice as it is folly to fine a man for making improvements or for stocking his farm. The tax should be limited to the land, but should by right be proportionate to its natural value as determined by its quality and position.

Mr. Bourassa, member of parliament for Labelle, and his 'little Canada' friends having revived the 'Pionnier,' will have an organ of their own through which to make known their sentiments. The prospectus they have issued gives a fair idea of what those sentiments are, and bears out the impression already created in the public mind with regard to the political ideas of the section they claim to represent, and as voiced by Mr. Bourassa in the House of Commons. He who wished that his enemy would write a book might now desire him to publish a newspaper, for reasons which Mr. Bourassa and his friends will discover in due time. Those writers may labor to convince their readers that what they dignify with the name of Nationalist principles are high politics and patriotism, but they are more likely to succeed in proving that those vaunted principles are merely the expression of a narrow provincialism, if, indeed, they should not be classed as the ideas of a still narrower parish chauvinism. It is one of the advantages of a free country that any party may publish a paper, and indeed every party must. If it has capacity in its men and reason in its views these will thus be discovered and appreciated. If these are lacking the void will soon be felt. Where we should fear that this group of patriots would find its weak point is in the fact that while they can denounce imperialism and militarism and other abstractions in round and fetching terms, they have no distinct or captivating future to set before the people.

It is doubtless true that 'one swallow does not make a summer,' but a swallow is certainly in England one of the harbingers of spring. So while too much need not be made of the Liberal victory at Bury, which changed a minority of 849 at the previous election into a majority of 414, and especially as the election was fought on the question of the corn tax, the greatest 'minimiser' would not question that it is 'significant.' It is significant, too, that ten thousand people assembled in Hyde Park, London, the crowd including trades unions, 'democratic bodies,' and friendly societies, and passed a resolution denouncing the government for imposing the corn tax, amid cries of 'Down with the bread tax' and 'No protection.' Lord Salisbury must have felt the pulse of empire pretty well when he warned us all that those who are forecasting great fiscal changes are not its true friends. 'If 'we will be patient and careful,' he said, 'there is a tremendous destiny be'fore us, but if hasty there may be the 'reverse of such destiny. There may 'be a breaking apart of the forces ne'cessary to construct the majestic fabric 'of our future empire.' In other words, as one of the English journals comments, 'tariff bonds after the Howard 'Vincent pattern imperil the foundations 'of empires.' It is the duty of the Liberal party to see that the sham zollverein'ists do not lead us to destruction that way, and it has made a good beginning at Bury.

Our correspondent, Mr. Robt. Blackwood, sees no difference between bonusing a ship-building project and a line of fast steamers. Neither do we if the bonus is given for no actual service or with no provision for government to share in any prospective profit. The reason why the bonusing evil is so malodorous in the nostrils of the people is that it is all one-sided. Bonuses are given to establish industries whose prospects are supposed to be uncertain, and no one would grumble about assisting them very much, if some way was discovered for them to pay back what they have received when they become prosperous. There is this in the case of a fast line that does not exist in the case of an industry that it can be required to render some real and presumably equivalent services, such as carriage of the mails swiftly and regularly, and the ships might be required to be built so that the government might utilize them as a help to the Empire's navy in case of need, and to be always held in readiness for that purpose. The payment of any large sum for a fast line will, however, be very jealously regarded, and the government will be condemned unless it exacts a substantial quid pro quo.

It has come to our neighbors on the other side of the line with something like a shock of surprise to be told that the beef trust is really controlled by British capitalists. The story may be taken for what it is worth, but it is not without its humorous side, when we think of the vast amount of crowing in the United States press of late over the alleged victory of 'American' enterprise in commerce and manufacturing in British markets. London 'Truth' had a sensational article a short time ago, showing that, while Great Britain was exploiting foreign countries, the United States was exploiting Britain. But this story turns the table and again proves that two can play the same game, and that it is a poor rule that will not work both ways. As the Chicago 'Journal' puts it, 'the butchers have the public 'by the throat, the packers own the 'butchers, the Stock Yards Company 'owns the packers, and a lot of English'men own the Stock Yards Company.' The grave advice to the people of the United States to find out 'where they are at,' comes with amusing freshness after this revelation of British methods of carrying the war of commerce into American markets, and fighting it out under the banner of the protective tariff designed with infinite care to exclude foreigners, but more particularly the British. It would have been an extraordinary thing if British capital seeking investment in all parts of the world should have overlooked and neglected so promising a field as that of the United States under a fiscal system that places eighty million people at the mercy of capitalistic industrial combinations.

Re-balloting in the French elections on has given gratifying results to the friends of the republic and of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry. Except in Paris, where they are reported as having gained three seats, the Nationalists have been badly beaten. Even Algiers, the former stronghold of Drumont and his noisy gang, has elected a solid delegation in support of the ministry, and M. Millerand, the Socialist representative in the cabinet, against whom a dead set was made by the Nationalists and extreme Socialists, has come out ahead in a close fight. Altogether the result will be hailed by the outside world as proof that the solid good sense of the people of France has been vindicated, and that a continuance of a policy of prudence and peace has been assured by an increased ministerial majority and the consequent weakening of factions. It will be noticed that there is no talk of bribery and corruption in French elections. This is owing to the law which replaced the 'scrutin de liste' of former times, and allows any group or section of citizens to nominate a candidate for the first ballot. After that is taken, all those whom the votes show to have no chance of election are dropped, and the electors, on the second ballot, choose among those who remain. The system works well Unlike our system, which excludes all but party machine candidates on pain of a two hundred dollars' fine, it gives minorities an opportunity to test their strength and apparently goes far toward assuring a fair vote, the elections in France being admitted to be purer than in any other country having popular institutions.

On Saturday King Alfonso of Spain tos the oath and ascended the throne of his forefathers. During his long minority of nearly seventeen years the nation has suffered heavy afflictions and humiliations, but throughout all that stormy period Maria Christina, the Queen-mother and Regent, has borne herself in a manner that has won the admiration of the world, and should command the gratitude of the nation. The scene when the cabinet ministers took formal leave of her as Regent is described as deeply pathetic. Senor Sagasta, the present premier, held the same position when she assumed the regency on the death of the king, her husband, and it can be imagined with what dignity of loyal affection he bore testimony to the entire devotion with which, as Queen Regent and mother, she had fulfilled the many heavy and exacting duties of her lofty but most onerous and responsible position. The succession of the young king may mark a new industrial era in the history of Spain. Events which drew the nation within itself have made such a thing possible if the people have the spirit and strength to cast off the incubus of an intolerant system and devote themselves energetically to the development of the great natural resources of their country. Of this there is a hope from what Senor Sagasta said of the substantial progress of the kingdom, the restoration of peace and tranquillity, the end that has come to the era of military pronunciamentoes, and the fact that the people have turned their attention to education and labor.

With the prospect of peace in South Africa come indications of business activity. The country has had the biggest kind of advertisement and, while manufacturers in the United States are preparing to pour their goods into it, Mr. Chamberlain is sending a commission to examine and report on the openings it offers to British trade. The establishment of peace under strong, stable government will, no doubt, be the beginning of a new era of progress. Already there are reports of projected railway and harbor improvements on an extensive scale. Natal is ready to spend ten million dollars on its harbors and a still larger sum on railway extension. Cape Colony contemplates improving and equipping its harbors to accommodate the rush of business expected to follow the declaration of peace. A new trunk railway is projected to open up the resources of the Transkei, Pondoland, and East Griqualand. A comprehensive system of irrigation is also in contemplation, as necessary to the permanent prosperity of the colony, and light railways are considered a necessity in a country of such great distances for the collection and transport of the products of farms, ranches and mines. Evidently the people of South Africa are prepared, under the assurance of permanent peace, to develop the resources of their country and replace Boer stagnation with British progress. A few years of the new order will work a wonderful change, for a country so enormously rich in natural resources must soon come abreast of the times.

The saintly John Woolman, in quoting the words 'lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth,' emphasizes the word 'yourselves,' the implication being that treasure may lawfully be held and used for the good of humanity by those who are strong enough for the trust. Word comes from Russia of an attempt on the part of a Russian lady to administer her estate in a spirit that would have won the approbation of the gentle Quaker. Going about among her tenantry she became conscious of her responsibility toward them and at length gave herself up to the study of sociological problems with the hope of discovering some means of bettering their lot. As a practical result of her researches she granted free pasturage to their flocks, doubled the wages of her workmen, procured the latest machinery for use upon the farms and opened a bank without interest to provide for the immediate needs of the people. These reforms she followed up by closing the village wine shop, in spite of the opposition of the government, which has the monopoly of the sale of alcohol in Russia, and, with the assistance of a like-minded woman physician, replacing it with a hospital. Not satisfied with inaugurating these reforms she is most practical in their promotion and finds their permanent success largely due to her sisterly contact with those whom she seeks to benefit. The results of the effort have been commensurate with its far-reaching character, drunkenness has decreased, pure and healthy amusements have been introduced amongst the peasants, they have come to appreciate books and music and upon this estate at least the perilous migration of the country population to the cities has completely ceased, and thus a bright example has been set which is being followed to a greater or less degree by an increasing number of Russian landholders.

Coming time will probably reverence Count Tolstoy as the Luther of the new Reformation, but as those who followed in the spirit of the great Reformer rather than those who imitated his actions were the men who freed Europe from mediæval tyranny, so perhaps work upon the lines indicated by this Russian woman will have more permanent results than a mere shifting of one's responsibility regarding his possessions upon the shoulders of others. A few generations ago the most advanced school of philanthropists sometimes spoke as though they believed that the emancipation of the negro and the serf and the enfranchisement of the democracy were all the means needed to introduce the millennium. History has proved the fallacy of the position as truly as it has endorsed the spirit of those who held it. A Moses of some sort is ever needed if a people or class is to come up from slavery. The regeneration of Egypt has been accomplished by Lord Cromer and by hundreds of unknown men who gave their time and talents ungrudgingly to that end. Kipling has nothing more pathetic than his tales of British-Indian officials, in out of the way posts, who from sheer devotion to the people under their care persist in the thankless task of shouldering the 'white man's burden;' and the sanitary improvements in Havana, which, since the American occupation, have so greatly decreased the death rate, have not been accomplished without courage and devotion of the most admirable character. It will only be by such high consecration to duty and by such sacrifice that the growing negro problem in the United States will be solved, that of foreign immigration successfully settled and the rising flood of popular power guided into beneficent channels. True patriots should address themselves to these tasks with a wholehearted enthusiasm and with the assurance that in their performance they are accomplishing a work the accomplishment of which will earn the gratitude of succeeding generations.

The exploitation of Canadian resources and industries by United States capitalists is a theme that has been considerably discussed of late, but apart from a few who may be in fear that Canadian independence is endangered by such investments there is only satisfaction, over the influx of foreign capital. Canada has a welcome for money and brains, come from where they may, as she has for muscle and a will to work. It has been pointed out recently that Canada represents thirty percent of the area of the entire British empire, and one-fifteenth of the entire land area of the world, yet its population is only five and a half millions. As this area includes one of the largest and best wheat-growing regions in the world, other agricultural lands equal to the finest on the continent, inexhaustible forests of timber and pulp-wood, mineral resources of unknown richness, that have only begun to be developed, and the greatest fisheries in the world, it is plain that no country on earth offers greater attractions for investment. These attractions are further increased by the fact that from one end to the other of its enormous territory peace, good order, respect for law, security of life and property are prevailing conditions in Canada. Up to a recent period the United States offered superior attractions to immigrants and capitalists, but the same forces which settled and developed its western territories are now overflowing the border and doing the same for our territories. The fact that the United States is sending more emigrants to Canada than any other country is an eloquent proof of the attractiveness of our country, while the investment of United States capital in Canadian enterprises is a practical demonstration of their security and permanence. The foundations of future greatness are now being laid, and all are welcome to help in the work.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not speak with his usual felicity and convincingness, possibly not with his usual conviction, in taking an attitude with regard to imperial defence which consigns Canada to the perpetuated condition of a dependency. He rightly refuses to discuss the question whether Canada shall protect her own soil, as that is, as he holds, not debatable. To the minds of most men—among them the whole Montreal Board of Trade but one or two—this indisputable duty of defending our own soil includes contributing what we can to the cost of the army and navy, especially the latter, by which we are defended. To accept and even imperiously demand such defence, as we have done, to trade upon the prestige of that great power in our diplomacy, as we necessarily do, and yet repudiate our debt to the defending force, is a position almost intolerably humiliating. Generalities about the antagonism between militarism and industry, and about the undoubted fact that there is an element in our population, as in that of Great Britain, that would delight in the increase of the militarist spirit among us, do not touch the hem of this question of our duty. Militarism has been proved by the Boer war to have been the bane of the British army. Britain has apparently only half learned the lesson which has cost her so much. All class and caste prejudice are ranged in favor of the old order. Yet learn it she must and will. The new spirit which demands that every man shall be brought up prepared, not for parade, but to do his patriotic part in the time of need, is the very antithesis of militarism. But the fact remains that there is an imperial army, and still more an imperial navy, to which we and our commerce look for protection. The cost of these is breaking the backs of our insular fellow subjects, while we scarcely touch the burden with our little finger, and yet we have the effrontery to go to these islanders to ask for preferential trade advantages, which, so far as any one has shown, involve the perpetuation of Britain's most distressful war burden, the tax on bread, and the handing over of the proceeds of that impost largely to us instead of to its legitimate use in paying the war debt.

A Boer clergyman with a German name told Detroit sympathizers some weeks ago that the Boers would never cease fighting till they obtained their independence. Per contra, Dr. Richard S. Anthony, whose trial and acquittal at Capetown on a charge of high treason was fully reported at the time, was in Detroit lately, and in an interview with the 'News,' of that city, expressed the opinion that peace would probably be proclaimed before the end of this month. Dr. Anthony, from his long residence and professional practice among the Boers, knows them intimately. He believes they will accept the British terms, if amnesty to the Cape rebels is included, and, having thus secured their friends from molestation, they will return to their homes, but not with the intention of remaining there and becoming subjects of the British Crown. Six times the Boers have trekked to escape British domination, and Dr. Anthony is convinced that, as soon as they can get their affairs in order, they will again trek. From the beginning of the war it was their determination, in case they should be worsted, to make another general exodus. Many trekkers have found their way into Damaraland already, and the Germans in Africa welcome them into their province. It is probable that they will get their own way there for a good while, but only because and so long as the Germans cannot afford to provide police enough to pound them into being submissive to the government machine. It is certain that so soon as these and the Germans come into actual contact they will be found trekking back to the freest dominion on earth. When peace is proclaimed the Boers now in the field will prepare to inspan, Dr. Anthony says, for another pilgrimage. The better educated and the business men may remain, but the great majority are irreconcilable and will prefer German to British sovereignty. If this be the purpose of the Boers in making peace, now that they have to abandon all hope of recovering their independence, they will meet with no opposition from the British Government, for it would greatly simplify the work of reconstruction and remove the one element of discontent in a population which must become loyally British if South Africa is to take her place in the Imperial family of confederacies which appear destined hereafter to constitute the British Empire.

The reasons given by Judge Morrison why Newfoundland should enter the Confederation must, in the nature of things, become more urgent as time advances. Besides rounding out and completing the confederacy of British North American provinces, such a union would greatly raise the status of the Dominion and endow its government with a power and influence that would strengthen it to overcome the obstacles that now stand in the way of the progress of the island colony. Judge Morrison is hopeful. He thinks that not only would union place the Dominion in a better position to treat with the United States, which is obvious, but that the French shore difficulty would be settled within a year if the Newfoundland claim had the weight of the Dominion behind it. He does well to urge this hope as that dispute is the least desirable of the assets with which Newfoundland would enter the partnership. When Sir John Macdonald said that, after Newfoundland had commenced building railways, she would

knock at our door for admission, he spoke from experience. The Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial, the Prince Edward Island and the Canadian Pacific railways were all leading factors in bringing about the union and consolidation of the provinces, which has no doubt given the provinces room for expansion of enterprise such as they could not have had separately. Tariff differences were at one time the great practical obstacle to union, but fiscal conditions are now so nearly equal in the colony and the Dominion that, if confederation were to take place, Newfoundland would have little to lose in the way of outside trade, while her people would secure the immediate good effect of free trade within Canada. Without extra cost of national government they would experience a decrease in the cost of local government. To bring about results so desirable from an imperial as well as a Canadian and colonial point of view, is worthy of the best efforts of our statesmen, and we hope Judge Morrison will succeed in impressing on the Newfoundlanders the wisdom of union, which is bound to come about in any case, and which cannot be effected at any time on better terms than at present.

VOLCANOES.

Statements are numerous, but probably exaggerated, to the effect that the whole conformation of the northern end of the island of Martinique has been changed, with the result that where hills were are now valleys and where smiling valleys were are hills. Whatever of truth there is in these stories implies a molten condition underneath. We are in the habit of speaking of the earth's crust as though all within was molten, and only the surface rigid. This conception of the earth's condition has no doubt grown largely out of the familiar fact that everywhere we find it the hotter the further we penetrate the earth. This increase of heat is constant, so that it is easy to calculate at what depth we should meet with molten conditions. Some leading scientists nevertheless believe the earth to be solid, but assume great lakes of molten matter under certain portions of the surface. Let us suppose a rigid crust with cooling, and therefore contracting, conditions underneath. We must then look for the sinking of great areas of the earth's surface and a consequent crushing together of the surface at certain lines of fracture. Such crushing together should produce lines of mountains where the now too large crust is curled up. It should also produce unspeakable heat at the crushing places. As a matter of fact, it is known that the beds of the oceans are for the most part slowly sinking, and that the continents are slowly rising, though these changes are only measurable in decades and centuries. This process seems reasonable. The water is cold, and the cool crust may well be thicker under it than under the land which is daily warmed by the sun. This thicker crust, with all the added weight of the water, would naturally press downward and force the lighter crust of the continents upward. The crushing places would be long chains of mountains or of islands—that is, submerged mountains—along the outlines of the oceans. Under these chains, owing to crushing and friction, we should look for lakes of fire.

As it happens, nearly all the volcanoes in the world are found in just such chains. One has only to imagine the sea water getting in through some fissure into a molten lake to have the possibility of the greatest boiler explosion it would be possible to conceive of. Another way of explaining what is going on in the West Indies is as follows: Wherever sedimentary rocks are forming on the ocean bed, a certain amount of water must be included between their grains. As layer after layer of such rock is formed in the course of ages, the internal heat of the earth reaches the lower layers, turning the water into white hot steam at unimaginable pressure. This pressure accumulates until some part of the rock above gives way, and there is an explosive eruption. The steam pressure is relieved by blowing out through the hole thus made, and the hole acts as a safety valve for all the surrounding region. In the course of time, however, it may get blocked up, in which case the pressure accumulates again, and another explosion follows. In the Martinique explosion great masses of rock were hurled up into the air. In coming down, they partly choked the hole, and forced the red hot steam in a jet ten miles long, right across the city of St. Pierre, scalding and suffocating all the inhabitants. When one part of a given crack is disturbed the other parts seem to sympathize more or less with it, the disturbance no doubt setting loose forces that had otherwise been chained. Montreal is at the end of what was once a remarkable range of volcanoes which have now, through millions of years, been remarkably quiescent and will probably be so till the world's end. Little is now left of these volcanoes but the central cores of once molten matter, all the light eruptive matter having been washed southward during the glacial period, when this was a sea of ice, with a strong southward drift. Their names are Mount Royal, St. Bruno, Beloeil, Rougemont, Yamaska, Mount Johnson and Brome Mountain.

MR. CARNEGIE'S BIG MERGER.

Nothing wins the world's deference so much as does success and when a man who has made one or two hundred millions acts oracle all the world listens. Mr. Carnegie says he is out of business and has reformed so that he now feels free to set up as prophet. On reaching London the other day he was interviewed by a reporter on the shipping trust, a subject on which the London yellow papers have been imitating their congeners across the sea very well. Indeed of yellow journalism it may be said, as Mr. Carnegie said of the shipping combine, that 'no one will long be allowed to enjoy exceptional returns.' A corner on saffron dye is as impossible as a corner on the high seas. In the interview in question, which was partially telegraphed, but which we now print more lengthily, Mr. Carnegie assured the reporter that Great Britain had no ground for alarm, as this combine was a pure matter of money making, and not with a view to the transference of the Empire. But then the seer with the multimillion license went into an open-eyed trance and revealed to the reporter his visions of the future. The star of empire was certainly moving westward and Great Britain was yet to be a state of the American federation. Mark this, 'a state.' No federation or home rule for Scotland or Wales there. Whether the state would include or exclude Ireland we are not told. Would Canada be permitted to be a state by herself? Whether the three hundred millions of India would remain a dependency of the state of Great Britain or whether they would be transferred to the great people, who, according to the sage of Skibo, know better how to manage things, is a matter of detail, concerning which the vision is misty. Possibly India could be better governed than she is now by water-cure methods.

It is worth while, however, to consider Mr. Carnegie seriously, as he is one of those open-souled beings who unrestrained by conventionalities, give sympathetic and revealing voice to the underlying and unconscious convictions of their people in all their contradictoriness. What is pleasant about it is the hearty good will which pervades the stupendous self-assertions to which he gives voice. This is no doubt genuine and representative. The long age of spite has ended. This spirit of friendliness originated in Great Britain. Its exhibition on her part has been most urgent and persistent, even though it has been met by jibes, possibly well founded, that Great Britain in her isolated condition was in need of the friendship of her kindred. Not to need friends is probably the most hateful as well as hated condition in which either man or nation can be found. But apart from that the British people's love for the Americans has certainly been genuine, even if it has not been the good will of choice so much as the essential community of kindred. Old England's heart has never ceased to yearn towards her daughter and to regret the estrangement which the latter has courted. She could never understand why 'America,' which is her pet name for the United States, hated her. It seemed to her so silly to continue a quarrel with which recent generations had nothing to do. It should be remembered, however, that men like Washington were always on the defensive, even to their own consciences. The school books of a hundred years had for their theme to explain to each new generation why the new nation had severed from the old and they vividly illustrate the old French proverb, 'Who excuses himself accuses himself. At all events the wanderer seems to be at last coming home, if the chieftain of Skibo, who was the wildest of democratic dreamers, and the Squire of Wantage, who grew rich on his reputation as an anti-Britisher, are omens. Mr. Carnegie makes up to his own past for having become a British nobleman by jauntily holding up the United States to Great Britain as a model, if not as a mistress. He carries his comparisons to the length of the gravest injustice; but possibly he takes it as understood that he is speaking 'for Buncombe.' Here is a specimen: 'If Great Britain continues her 'costly war for shadowy ascendency in 'distant parts and the United States 'develops her industrial army there can 'be only one result, Great Britain will 'have the shadow and the United States 'the substance.' This in the very presence of the Spanish and Philippine wars! How better could these be described? Whatever is to be said of the former war, which punished a nation for what was either an accident or an irresponsible personal crime, the latter was gratuitous, having been bought from Spain for so much money; whereas Great Britain's war in South Africa was one of her choosing and was obligatory for the protection of her subjects and her territory.

There is, however, a serious side to Mr. Carnegie's oracle. We presume that the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon race is an ideal cherished by most of its members not as a hopeless dream but as a probability, and, unless the currents now flowing in the human ocean shall change their course, as a certainty. No one can fail to see the rapid assimilation of the two peoples. The centrifugal forces which have worked so powerfully for two hundred years have exhausted themselves and those of mutual attraction are growing daily the stronger. In spite of the Latin saw: They who cross the sea change their climate but not their hearts, there is necessarily a differentiation and an alienation between peoples cut off from each other by distance and diversity of condition. Add to this an antagonistic history and a tremendous influx of foreign elements antagonistic to the original stock and we must look for estrangement. But, given later, the blotting out of distance by the increase of the means of intercourse, given also the natural co-operation of peoples of common language, common blood, common religion and common laws and customs for defence against pressure from without and we must look for even closer relations. The assimilation of ideas between the United States and Great Britain which is going on just now is little realized. We may vaunt as we choose as to which power is going to annex the other. It has been customary for Canadians, in response to the boasts of Americans about manifest destiny, to inform them that Canada has already carefully considered the desirability of annexing the United States but has decided that it is not yet desirable. All the same there is little doubt that all in the bottom of their hearts desire closer relations, and that in response to that desire the relations between them will be closer and closer, whether it takes the form of a merger, a trust, or a working agreement, or, in political language, of a federation, as asserted by Mr. Carnegie, an alliance, or simply of a better and better understanding that the two peoples shall co-operate and not antagonize one another.

GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

It is with pride and pleasure that we read the report recently issued concerning the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. It is now upwards of three years since Lord Kitchener, on his return from the Soudan, after the fall of the Khalifa and the capture of Omdurman, issued his appeal to the British public in the name and memory of General Gordon for funds to erect and endow a college at Khartoum, 'as a pledge 'that the memory of Gordon is still 'alive among us and that his aspirations are at length to be realized.' For nearly twenty years the inhabitants had been oppressed and their numbers decimated, industry and the practice of all handicrafts, except those appertaining to war, were destroyed, and the inhabitants who remained were almost without exception poor and ignorant. Since then, besides restoring order and peace to the land, improving the communications, and finding the means to satisfy the people's most pressing needs of existence, much has been accomplished in the cause of education. A primary school already has been established at Omdurman and has proved a thorough success, having twice outgrown its accommodation. The curriculum followed is that of an Egyptian primary school, simplified to meet Soudan requirements, and the proportion of native-born pupils to Egyptian is about seven to two. A number of the pupils are sons of former Dervish Emirs, and there are a few boys who are sons of important tribal sheikhs. It is expected that boys of this class will become valuable factors in the country's future life. The attitude of the inhabitants towards this new system which has been imposed upon them is said to be astonishingly friendly, and they seem to grasp clearly the fact that their religion is to be held sacred.

Besides the establishment of ordinary educational institutions, as there is at present no skilled native labor in the Soudan, such as carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, tailors and weavers, it is proposed to supply that want by the creation of a large industrial school. It is intended as a beginning to place this industrial school in the Gordon College, and Mr. Mather, M.P., is to assist in its realization by presenting to it the complete equipments necessary for manual training and technical instruction. This will enable the Soudanese boys, now being trained in the primary schools, to obtain such a practical education as will enable them to apply their knowledge to the development of the natural resources of their country. Mr. Mather informed the trustees that he was so impressed with the singular ability and devotion displayed by the British administrators of the Soudan in their efforts to regenerate that vast territory, that he desired his gift to be regarded as a recognition of their good work and a small contribution to assist them in their great undertaking. Other private citizens of the Empire might well emulate so worthy an example. Towards the foundation of the college they have already done much. Besides Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony and other parts of the Empire subscribed handsomely, and many subscriptions were received from the United States. Much more can be used beneficently, however, in what, as Lord Salisbury said, is 'a great effort to break down 'the obstacles of race, to establish the 'bond of intellectual sympathy and to 'further the pursuit of human culture.' It is in pursuing such a path as this that the star of Britain's Empire shines the brightest. In the college there will also soon be established an efficient bacteriological and analytical library, an economic museum to assist in the commercial development of the country, and a general Soudan reference library. Presently, a competent artisan class will be created, the masses of the people will be educated sufficiently to enable them to understand the elements of the machinery of government, particularly with reference to the equable and impartial administration of justice, and a small native administrative class will be created which will ultimately fill many minor government posts. Such a record needs no eulogy.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The great coal strike having been made permanent by a vote of the miners' delegates in convention at Hazleton, it is reported that the next move will be by the operators. They will attack the Miners' Union on the legal ground that the strike is in restraint of trade and, therefore, comes under the provisions of the Sherman law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision on the Pipe Trust case, which was that no person or persons could be exempted from the provisions of the law. But supposing this contention is well founded and the operators obtain a decision in their favor, how are they going to compel men to work who refuse to work on the terms they offer? They could only mulct the funds of the miners' union and reduce the men to submission by starvation, which would turn all men against them. It is beyond the power of the Supreme Court to order the men back to work if there is no contract to that effect between them and their employers. If, on the other hand, the striking miners should interfere with men willing to work, create disturbance, or injure property, they would come under the law in another respect and be liable to prosecution. Meantime coal has advanced a dollar a ton, stocks are said to be low and it is expected that the bituminous mine workers will strike, in order to bring about a speedy settlement by tying up all sources of supply. The situation was saved on Thursday by the engineers, firemen and pump hands being excluded from the strike, but if they go out, as they will if ordered by the union, it would mean the rapid flooding of the mines. The operators would not permit this destruction of their property without a determined struggle, and when they attempt to put non-union men in place of those engineers, firemen and pump hands a clash with the strikers and bloodshed may result. Altogether this is the most serious labor conflict that has ever taken place on account of the determination on both sides not to give in.

It is stated, however, that President Roosevelt and the Attorney-General of the United States are seriously considering an investigation of the great railway combination which controls the hard coal product. The principal railways in this combination are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Erie, Philadelphia & Reading, the Lehigh Valley, and Delaware & Hudson. This threatened investigation on the part of the administration will bring the President into open conflict with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates. And Mr. Roosevelt is not the usual pliant politician who always bows on the presentation of a barrel of money to the party campaign fund. He is not machine-made and has already proved in the case of the Northern Securities' Company that no combination is too powerful for him to tackle. The people will rejoice to learn that he is determined to discover whether there is not some way to prevent their rights from being trodden on by the coal combine. The power of this coal combine extends even to Montreal, where prices are fixed by it and merchants do not dare to sell at other prices than those fixed by the schedule of the coal barons. This aggregation of capital, like the beef trust, strikes at the welfare of the whole community. It is said, indeed, that the coal barons are not reluctant to see a strike at this time, as it is their desire to put up prices of coal and allow the people to become gradually accustomed to pay a larger sum for fuel during the summer, 'so that the idea will 'not be so repugnant by the opening 'of winter.' Great comfort, however, is being taken in the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is 'moved by his sense of 'right and justice to look after the interests of the people as a whole instead 'of trying to pander to the great industrial combines, evidently preferring 'the satisfying of his own conscience 'and the loyalty and support of the 'people to the powerful influence of the 'trusts with their enormous financial resources and their almost unlimited command of the industrial and transportation situation.' By making these exactions the trusts are forcing people to seek expedients. The present administration may be memorable as that which first seriously entered on one of the greatest social conflicts in history.

THE MERCHANTS SPEAK.

The interesting subject of imperial defence came before the Board of Trade last week, and it was decided by a large majority 'that, in the opinion of 'the Montreal Board of Trade, it is the 'duty of this Dominion, as an important 'division of the empire, to share in the 'cost of the general defence of said empire, and therefore that an annual appropriation shall be provided in the Dominion budget for this purpose, to be 'expended as the Dominion Government 'may direct.' The motion was very forcefully supported by Messrs. Edgar Judge, A. J. Hodgson and Robert Munro, the irresistible arguments being used that Canada cannot continue to pursue the undignified policy of accepting benefits for which she makes no return. A strange feature of the debate was the contention of Mr. Henry Miles that because those present were business men they should 'try to put sentiment aside,' and also Mr. Miles's curious assertion that 'he was sure that the resolution was 'of a nature to discredit our leading 'statesman on his visit to London.' He continued: 'Such a resolution at the present time would be especially regrettable, 'as it would tend to embarrass the action of the Premier and his colleagues 'at the coronation conference.' It would embarrass them, said Mr. Miles, because 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier has already replied 'to the invitation of the imperial authorities, declining to discuss this question of imperial defence, as he is of 'opinion, shared by many people, that 'Canada has done her share.' Her share, according to Mr. Miles, has been the building of her own railways and canals, and he would supplement this in the future by liberal subsidies to fast lines of steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific, 'thus fulfilling the greatest need 'for the commercial prosperity of this 'country and at the same time contributing further towards the welfare and 'strength of the empire.' That is to say, we are to subsidize ships to do the trade with Great Britain which our high tariff forbids. At the same time, we ask our fellow subjects there to bear the whole cost of protecting these ships wherever they may go. Mr. Miles, Mr. J. X. Perrault and the rest of the little knot that raised this objection are prepared to shelter under anybody's umbrella rather than buy one of their own. Mr. Miles's contention that Boards of Trade have no concern with matters outside of the strictest definition of 'business' shows to what straits our 'little Canada' group are reduced in their search for arguments against paying our share for the protection under which we enjoy unprecedented peace and safety.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal shows a net profit of $1,601,152, which is some 13.34 percent on the bank's capital of twelve million dollars, and the high water mark of the bank's business. It is interesting in the following table to discover how nearly the net yearly earnings of our premier bank reflect the country's comparative prosperity and hard times. The net annual earnings to April 30 in each of the past ten years were :—

1893	$1,325,810
1894	1,313,289
1895	1,310,436
1896	1,241,196
1897	1,256,561
1898	1,265,300
1899	1,350,583
1900	1,524,388
1901	1,537,522
1902	1,601,152

Compared with the net earnings of 13.34 percent this year, they were 12.81 last year and 12.70 for 1900, showing, along with the returns of other banks already to hand, that the financial year just concluded exceeds in volume of business and profits of operation that of 1901, which was before the most notable in the history of the country. A feature of the present statement is the addition of a second million dollars to the reserve account since the advent of good times. A million was added in 1900, and now another million, bringing the 'rest' up to $8,000,000, or two-thirds of the capital. This is a very strong position and is another substantial advance towards a 'rest' account that shall equal the capital, although the desirability of such a reinforcement of capital is not agreed to on all hands. The profit and loss account carried forward last year amounted to $764,703, and the profits of the year made up the amount for distribution to $2,365,836. The two half-yearly dividends of five percent take $1,200,000 of this total, and adding the $1,000,000 transferred to 'rest' account, there is left $165,856 carried forward to account of profit and loss. The notes of the bank in circulation exceed by half a million those that were in circulation at this time last year, the total deposits of the public have increased from some $82,700,000 last year to some $86,700,000, the current loans and discounts have increased from $58,850,449 a year ago to $63,211,068, and the total assets of the bank have increased from $99,582,059 to $114,670,653, or some five million dollars in a year. This is a record that few financial institutions could equal and is a splendid tribute to the prosperity of the country and to the management of the bank, which has handled its vast funds so wisely.

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

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

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Martinique—From 'The West Indies,' by Amos Kidder Fiske, A.M.
The Hopes of Peace—'The Graphic,' London.
England through French Spectacles—'Illustrated London News.'
The Position in Russia—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Russia's Metropolis in the Far East—By Edwin Maxey, D.C.L., LL.D., in the 'Anglo-American Magazine.'
The Unrest in Russia—'The Spectator,' London.
The Banks and the Trust Companies—New York 'Evening Post.'
The Causes of the Dearness of Beef—'The Sphere,' London.
South Africa and the Empire—'The Times,' London.
Decline in Birthrate—'American Medicine.'
Princess Radziwill—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Is Society on the Down Grade?—By George W. E. Russell, in 'Daily News,' London.
Village Improvement—By Sylvester Baxter, in the May 'Century.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Life and Morals of the Modern Painter—By M. Camille Mauclair, in the 'Revue Bleue.'
Theatrical Vogues—'The Mail,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

To His Friend the Author—Verse, by Thos. Heygate (1616).
Sunset—Verse, by Walter Herries Pollock, in 'Longman's Magazine.'
At Cool of Day—Poem, by Katherine A. Brock, in 'Good Words.'
Paul Leicester Ford—New York 'Herald.'
The Vigil of Venus—'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
A Brave and Bonnie Tale—The 'Commercial Advertiser.'
The Persistency of Byron—'Academy and Literature,' London.
The Bacon Cypher—'Illustrated London News.'
Mr. Herbert Spencer's Notebook—'Daily News,' London.
Kanne Iou Spik Inegliche?—'Westminster Budget.'
Mountain Silence and Valley Song—By Canon Rownsley, in 'Manchester Guardian.'
The Coronation Bible—'Daily News,' London.
How Many Loaves have ye?—From sermon by Phillips Brooks.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Free Lecture Movement—'The Nation,' New York.
New Airship under Construction for the British War Office—English correspondence of 'Scientific American.'

One dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

MINE WORKERS OUT

TIE-UP COMPLETE IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 13.—Mine workers throughout the entire anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania to the number of 145,000, formally began their struggle yesterday for increased wages and shorter hours. Never in the history of hard coal mining has a tie-up been so complete, not one of the 357 collieries in the territory being in operation. There is every indication for the belief that the suspension which was to cover only the first three days of this week, will be made permanent by the miners' general convention, which will meet at Hazleton to-morrow. Absolute quiet prevailed everywhere.

Scranton, Pa., May 12.—Mr. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, said this morning that the tie-up in the three anthracite districts is complete. Approximately 140,000 men and boys are idle, of which number only one-half are in the Lackawanna and Wyoming region. In every instance, Mr. Mitchell said, the order to suspend operations had been obeyed. About twenty thousand mine workers are out in the Lehigh district, and fifty thousand in the Schulykill field.

Hazleton, Pa., May 16.—The anthracite mine workers in convention late yesterday afternoon decided to continue the strike of the 145,000 men against the mine owners, and to fight it out to the bitter end. The matter of calling out the engineers, firemen and pump runners will be decided by the delegates to-day.

The vote to continue the suspension was as follows: Total vote cast, 811; for strike, 461½; against strike 349 3-4; majority for strike, 111½.

STUDY OF WEATHER SIGNS

A WORK OF NECESSITY IN FARMING COMMUNITIES—FAMILIAR ONES ELUCIDATED.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Among a class of people the prosecution of whose supporting industry is almost wholly contingent upon meteorological conditions it is virtually imperative that weather indications should be critically and intelligently observed. Hence it is in farming communities that many individuals are to be found in whom personal observations and traditional lore have combined to produce surprisingly accurate weather prognosticators.

'Coming events cast their shadows before' is a trite and oft-quoted saying that is emphatically applicable in the realm of meteorology. Indications are abundant in nature's domain—the country—which need but to be rightly interpreted to constitute an unerring weather chart. In the language of the rural savant, 'Nature does nothing unheralded.' A city man whose attention was directed to the subject while in the country says on this subject:

On a perfect July day, when the sky was deep, blue and cloudless, with a gentle breeze from the west, barely sufficient to rustle the foliage, I sat in the shadow of a wide spreading maple, with a farmer and his band of haymakers, who were eating their midforenoon luncheon. Of a sudden the farmer jumped up, seized a fork and shouted to his men:

'We'll quit mowing and work like beavers to take care of the hay already down, and we'll have to pitch in lively, or the hay'll get wet.'

The men obeyed with alacrity, none questioning his employer's judgment. I was loath to accept this summary prognostication; judging from conditions as they appeared to me, there was no likelihood of rain for the next twelve hours at least, and I ventured to intimate as much to my agricultural friend.

'That's because you're not posted on the signs of the weather' he good naturedly responded. 'If I were a betting man, I'd not hesitate to risk an "X" that we'll have a smart shower 'fore ha' past three this afternoon.'

'And I'd not hesitate to win it from you,' I confidently retorted. Then I questioned him as to what the 'signs' were upon which he relied so implicitly. He said:

'Well, they're plenty enough all round. In the first place, while we were eating luncheon, I noticed that when I threw out a little water on the ground it evaporated in a minute. Then I took notice that the leaves on the maple turned their wrong sides to the wind; but what made me jump up so sudden and set the men hustling was a green snake that I saw running over the swath. That is a sign that never fails, even in a drought when all signs are said to fail; those snakes never show themselves but just before a rain. There are plenty of other signs, if I needed anything more, to convince me that it's going to rain. Want to know 'em? Well, just take a look at that dog. You notice he doesn't lie still in one spot more'n half a minute at a time; now see him get up and sniff, and now he lies down, gets up and turns around and tries a new spot, can't get comfortable. Now, just cast your eye out over the pond. See those bubbles all over the water? Well, that of itself is a sure sign of rain. Take a look at the sky; see those mares' tails?'

I looked as enjoined, and, sure enough, the hitherto fair expanse of blue was streaked with long, fuzzy streamers of cloud or vapor, so light as to be almost indistinguishable, save as the cobalt blue furnished a dark background. I was much impressed with what my friend had told me; still I was sceptical and could not bring myself to believe that the fair day would be marred by rain. I said as much and was assured that I'd be convinced ere night.

Meanwhile the men were literally carrying out their employer's injunction to 'work like beavers.' The slight breeze of the early day had died away, and the heat was terrific. The heavy swaths of hay seemed fairly to shrivel in the quivering atmosphere as soon as they were spread over the stubble, while there rose in lavish waste that most subtle and fragrant of all perfumes, the odor of 'new mown hay.' I think it operated as a soporific upon me, for, in my comfortable retreat beneath the maple's foliage, I soon lapsed into a state of somnolency, from which I was suddenly aroused by a deep, shuddering roar, which seemed to cause the very earth to tremble. Silhouetted against the far western horizon were masses of blue-black clouds, resembling distant mountain peaks. As these pushed their jagged pinnacles higher and higher a wonderfully busy scene was enacted in the hay field. It seemed as though even the horses of the hay rakes and the oxen on the wains appreciated the necessity for vigorous action. With a rush and rattle the crumpy masses of hay were piled upon the waggon, which rumbled with all speed to the barn, the last load having just passed its portals as a shaft of electric fluid shot athwart the inky blackness overhead, followed by a rushing, roaring deluge of rain and an earsplitting detonation.

'You see, it's worth something to be able to read aright the signs that nature gives to us farmers,' said my friend, as he slid down from the last load of hay and stood with me watching the war of the elements from a small, sheltered doorway. 'Because I read the signs rightly and heeded 'em I've saved a couple of big loads of the best kind of hay, worth at the lowest calculation not less than $35,' he continued, and, now a thorough convert, I agreed with him.

After dinner, as we sat upon the farmhouse porch, enjoying a comfortable rest and the delicious freshness of the purified atmosphere, I led my farmer host into a further consideration of signs and their portents. He admitted that the subject was one of much interest to him, and one which he had studied with a view to its practical utility. He said:

'Many, I may say most, of the signs which we farmers are accustomed to observe have been handed down by our fathers, who, in their turn, received them from their fathers, and so on back for generations. Some are the result of my own observation, at least I've not heard them mentioned by others; especially the actions of the dog. Nor are dogs the only animals that manifest uneasiness on the approach of a storm; nearly all domestic animals act pretty much in the same way. Cats, instead of lying lazily around the house, will walk aimlessly about and get into the most outlandish places to try to take a nap. Why, I've known our old cat to jump up on the bureau and even on the mantelshelf over the fire, where ordinarily she'd never think of going; then, too, she'll go to the door every little while and sniff, just as you saw the dog do this morning. Hens, too, are sure prognosticators of storm. If there's a storm a-brewing you'll see 'em keep huddled together in a bunch, instead of scattering all over the farm, as they'll do in a spell of fair weather. Turkeys the same way. In pleasant weather, when there's no storm in the works, they'll go off on long tramps, sometimes miles away from home; but when you see 'em hang around the barnyard and stay in a huddle, you may safely calculate 't 'll rain 'fore th' day's over. When the rain is close at hand you'll see all kinds o' fowls standing around oiling their wings and feathers.'

This remark caused me to laugh.

'Why, didn't you ever see a hen oil herself?'

I confessed negatively and intimated that I had not come to a consideration of the subject with a view to burlesquing it.

'Bless your heart, my dear man!' was the earnest rejoinder, 'I'd no intention of making light of the topic. Of course, you've seen a cat "washing her face," as they call it? Well, have you never seen a hen going through pretty much the same kind of motions? I thought so. Now, the hen wasn't "washing her face," but she was, as I remarked before, oiling herself against the coming of a rainstorm. The next time you have a chicken sent home from the market, just take notice of a little nipple, like a pimple, on the back of the chicken, right on top of what is called the "pope's nose." That pimple is nothing more nor less than a can of oil, over which the fowl rubs its bill, getting it all covered; then she rubs her bill over her feathers, making them waterproof. Hens, turkeys and wild birds as well always give themselves an oil dressing just before a rain. Ducks, geese and other water fowl perform the same operation before going into the water, so that they are worthless as sign birds.

'Pigs, too, will remain near to their sty if it's going to rain, while at other times they will wander far away. When spiders spin freely and their webs are to be seen on almost every bush and shrub, you may rest assured that there will be no rain for the next twenty-four hours. Living creatures furnish the most trustworthy weather signs, although accurate forecasts may be made from inanimate things. Take the common plaintain, for instance; when its leaves open out broad and flat there will be fair weather. On the other hand, when its leaves curl up at the edges, into the shape of a sugar scoop, it is always safe to calculate upon having rain within twelve hours. The same may be said of many plants, though some of them reverse the order, like the cowslip, which closes up for fair and opens for stormy weather. There are also signs to be observed among the elements that are tolerably trustworthy. No doubt you have heard the old doggerel, handed down through generations:

'Evening red and morning grey,
Will set the traveller on his way,
But evening grey and morning red
Will bring down rain upon his head.'

'Also,

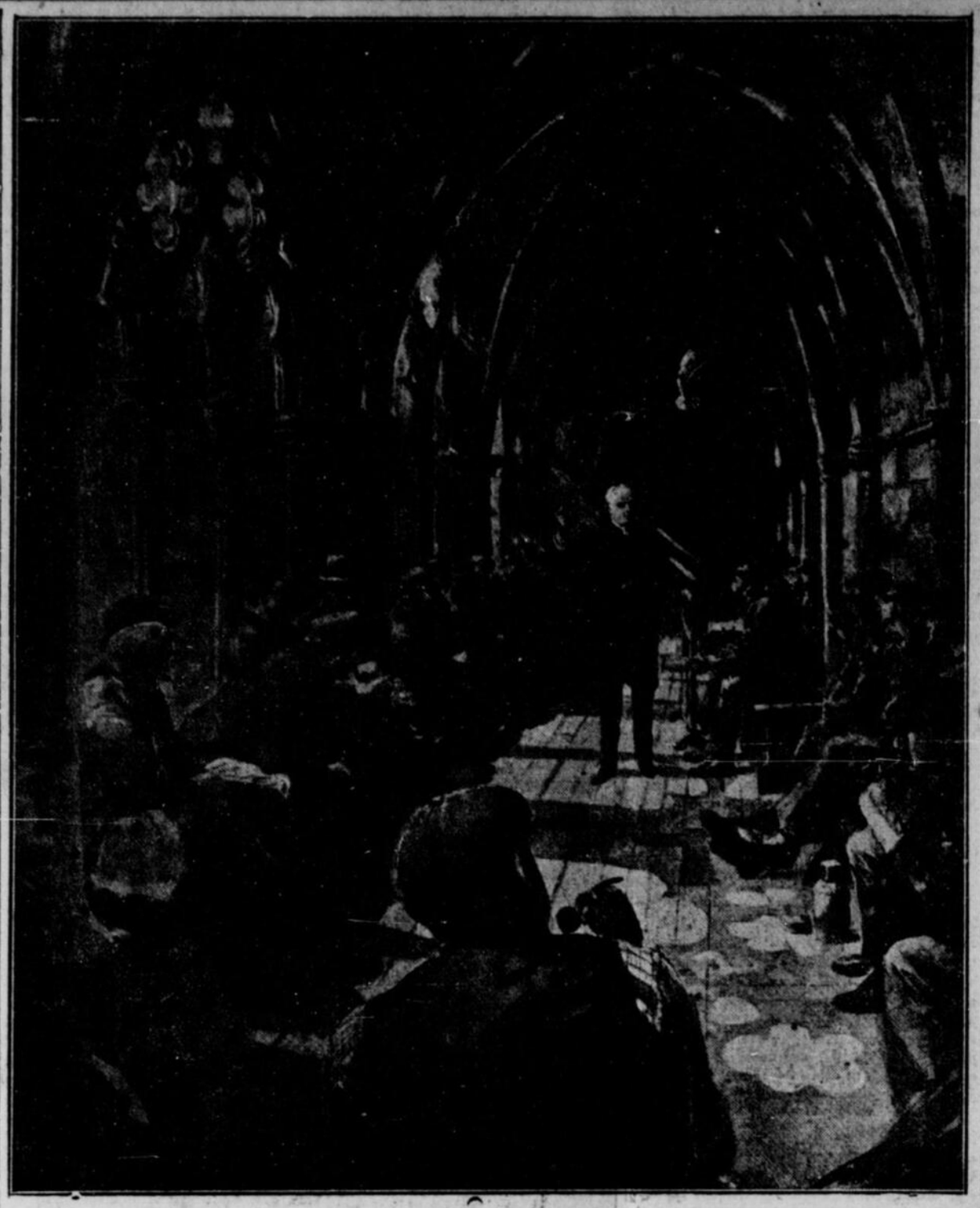
'Rainbow in the morning gives sailors warning;
Rainbow at night gives sailors delight.'

'Likewise,

'If smoke in the evening doth downward incline
The sun on the morrow unclouded will shine;
But if it mounts upward as straight as a line
Then storm clouds and tempest will battle on high.'

'The sentiment of those lines is practically trustworthy. The latter embodies one of the surest signs observable. When you see the smoke from a chimney going straight up into the sky it shows that the smoke is lighter than the air; the atmosphere, being heavy with moisture, will be very likely to discharge itself in the form of rain at an early hour.'

I thanked my host for his elucidation of weather signs, which proved of much interest to me.



PIPES AND PREACHER IN THE CLOISTERS — WESTMINSTER ABBEY WORKMEN AND THEIR MIDDAY SERVICE.

The workmen who are preparing Westminster Abbey for the Coronation have cordially responded to a novel suggestion from Canon Wilberforce. The Canon supplies them with tobacco, and after they have had their midday meal they adjourn to the Cloisters and smoke a pipe while he delivers a brief, homely address.—'Black and White.'

TRAITS OF WILD ANIMALS

FAT OLD BRUIN WILL RUN FOR MILES, BUT REYNARD HATES A RACE.

(New York 'Commercial Advertiser.')

One who has occasion to observe wild animals in their native haunts to any extent cannot but be impressed with the peculiarities which they display, many of which seem to be entirely out of keeping and inconsistent with their nature and habits. Surprises of this kind are constantly being brought to the observation of one who turns his attention to these matters and furnish the subject matter of many an unanswered query with the discerning naturalist.

Bruin, for example, with as thick and tough and warm a skin as any beast that roams the woods, grown fat beyond all bounds in the autumn after feeding for the entire season upon the delicacies exactly to his liking, nevertheless with the first coming of the cold and the snow must needs seek out a hiding place in some den or hollow tree, and there spend the winter sleeping and sucking his paws. The mere thought of winter makes him shiver. Catch him abroad of his own will at such a time? Oh, no! He reminds one throughout of that type of individual occasionally seen who delights in sitting out the winter before the fireplace, dozing and toasting his shins.

Bunny, the cotton tail, on the other hand, is exactly his opposite. His pelt is so thin and tender that it can scarcely be removed without being torn, and as for a little flesh and fat, the poor fellow is but a bag of bones, year in and year out, no matter how favorable the season and how bounteous the crops. Talk of facing the severe cold of winter, the very worst specimen for this purpose in all the category of the game animals, you would surely pronounce him, after examining him carefully, and yet as a matter of fact he has no more regard for the fierce blasts of Boreas than for the balmy zephyrs of spring.

His 'form,' or resting place, he places as fancy dictates, and seemingly without the slightest regard for warmth, protection or shelter. Quite as frequently as not he settles on the crest of a hill, or in the middle of a bare, wind-swept field, and here he sits out the coldest, windiest day in perfect comfort and satisfaction, as near as the observer can determine.

Another peculiarity of Bruin's is quite as unaccountable. Let the hunter once discover him and get upon his trail, and as soon as he becomes thoroughly alarmed he will settle down to business in a manner which will cause his pursuer no little wonder and astonishment. Fat, lumbering and awkward though he is, with short, thick and clumsy legs, he will, nevertheless, run his pursuer a race which will not be confined to a brace of counties. Night and day he will travel at an astonishing pace, heading directly for the densest and deepest wilderness tangle with which he is acquainted. The writer has known him thus to run across three states, and successfully escape capture in the mountain fastnesses as a result.

Reynard, on the contrary, is built for running. Every limb and bone and muscle is fashioned with this very end in view. Every move that he makes, graceful, easy and quick, reveals his speed possibilities, and yet he seldom, if ever puts his powers to the test. What a run across the country he could make if he desired, yet pursue him even to the death and he almost never will lead the pursuer more than a dozen miles from home. For some reason he does not like to run. He would rather escape by some other and easier means, and will risk his life in the attempt, rather than resort to his best means of gaining safety, taking to his legs and putting a county or two between the hunter and himself.

The tactics of the bobcat, or lynx, are exactly the reverse. Not for a moment would he allow the hunter to insinuate that he was afraid. His course is to make a great show of fight at the start, and then run. The moment that he catches a glimpse of the pursuer he is at him blocking his way and snarling and spitting ferociously, even before he ascertains whether it is friend or foe, or even worthy of his ire. He will go far out of his way to insult the intruder; and even when perched upon the limb of a tree, well out of harm's way, where he would easily pass unnoticed, yet he must needs drop down in one's path, thus to scold and threaten and challenge.

But his courage soon deserts him, and he turns and runs, even before there is any cause for alarm. A confusing realization of his rash temerity seems suddenly to sweep over him in a great flood, fairly taking from him every vestige of courage he ever possessed, and away he goes with the greatest haste, as though the evil one were after him.

But the ruffed grouse displays the strangest and most pleasing trait of all. He is the fellow, of all the game animals, that by nature is the dullard and the dunce; but finally, with a bit of schooling, develops into the craftiest, wisest, wiliest fellow in all the woods. He is the brilliant scholar among the denizens of the wood, a veritable wizard, and no mistake. In newly discovered countries, where the foot of man has seldom trod, this game bird is so tame and stupid and unsuspecting that upon being disturbed he makes little or no attempt to escape, but rising to the lowest limbs of the tree nearest at hand sits and stares with wide-eyed astonishment, nor will he even move a muscle to save himself while his enemy advances and knocks him from his perch.

But after he has lived for a time in the vicinity of men he begins to realize the fact that he must put his wits to the very best use of which he is capable if he would escape his terrible foe, and so assiduously does he apply himself to the task of matching his wit against that of man that the results which he achieves are truly marvellous.

One example of his cunning the writer often had occasion to note. If while walking through the woods you unexpectedly intrude upon him, and should he feel tolerably sure that you have not seen him, he will silently step behind the nearest bush, and as you approach move about it in such a way that it is constantly between you and himself. Thus he again and again escapes you without your ever suspecting his presence.

But should you pause, or look about, in passing, or otherwise lead him to infer that you suspect his whereabouts, he will read your mind, even from the opposite side of the bush, and at the same time plan his game to outwit you. This will probably be by taking flight, not on noiseless wing, however, which he might do if he desired, but with such a loud and sudden thundering of beating pinions, and confusion of whirling leaves as will cause your heart to fairly leap into your mouth with fright, taken as you are completely off your guard, and before you have collected your wits sufficiently to ascertain what has happened he is out of sight and gone.

It was all deliberately planned beforehand. You have been outmastered as completely as ever you will be in all your life, for the crafty fellow well knew what the effect of his hubbub would be upon your nerves in the solemn silence of the woods.

Advertisements.

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A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

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Advertisements.

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DR. RADWAY & CO., New York—Gentlemen: I send enclosed M. O., for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled —Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER, HOXBAN, L. T.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For Headaches (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate relief, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Sold by all Druggists.

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FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HAVE FURNISHED 65,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS. MENEELY & CO., WEST-TROY, N.Y. PUREST, BEST, GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

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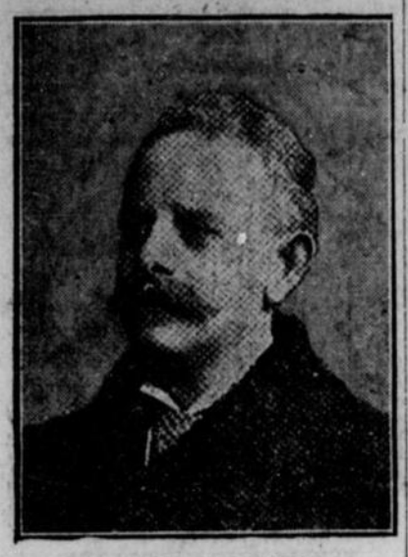
'World Wide' is certainly an intellectual treat.' 'World Wide' costs only one dollar a year. Samples free on examination.

IRELAND'S GREAT SHOW.

HOW CORK IS CELEBRATING CORONATION YEAR.

(From London 'Black and White.')

Cork is celebrating the jubilee anniversary of its first exhibition in distinctly appropriate fashion. Another and a greater exhibition is to open with the coming of May. Cork beat its own record of 1852 by the successful exhibition of 1883. But now not only the record for Cork, but that for the whole



THE EARL OF BANDON,
Lord Lieutenant of Cork County and City, President of the Cork Exhibition.

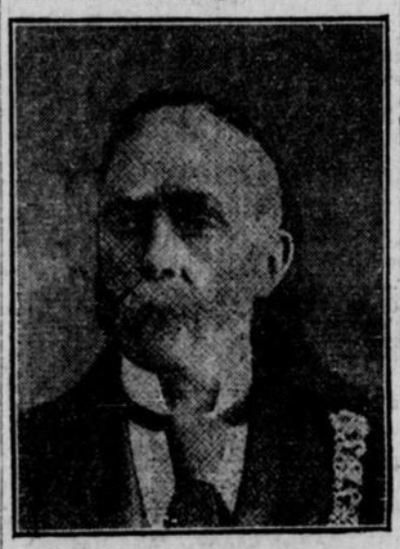
of the island is to be challenged. A point which has not escaped attention is the extraordinary one that Cork is one of the places affected by the Crimes Act proclamation. This, it is to be hoped, will not prejudicially affect the exhibition. It has sponsors distinguished and influential enough to go far towards guaranteeing the happy consummation of efforts made, even under more inauspicious circumstances.

The president of the exhibition to-day is the Earl of Bandon. He occupied a similar position in relation to the exhibition of 1883. He was elected a representative peer for Ireland twenty-one years ago; is Lieutenant and 'Custos Rotulorum' of the County and City of Cork, and honorary colonel of the Cork City Artillery. The Earl is in the best of good company. Earl Cadogan, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is officially associated with the venture as a patron. His Excellency's connection has not been perfunctorily maintained: the promoters are cordial in their acknowledgments of the sympathy and practical support he has accorded them throughout the thirteen or fourteen months in which the arrangements have been maturing. The scheme originated with the Right Hon. Edward Fitzgerald. To this gentleman's valuable public services to the city handsome acknowledgment was made by the citizens when he was chosen as the first Lord Mayor to be elected on the popular vote. Mr. Fitzgerald initiated the scheme which is about to culminate as far back as February of last year.

Men as eager for the weal of their city's prosperity as himself, and as quick to see the possibilities of a scheme to come to a head at so happy a time in coronation year, joined heartily with him. The work of organization has all along proceeded with exemplary smoothness and good will. Indeed, a quite remarkable feature of the exhibition's story is the extraordinary amount of work of the most arduous character and and one duties incidental to the post of architect to so important an undertaking. Seeing that he, like other gentlemen prominently associated with the movement, had already given a handsome subscription, it will be realized that the exhibition is in the hands of men truly solicitous for the good of their city and country. For let it be remembered that this is not a local exhibition, but, while intended primarily, perhaps, to stimulate the industries of Southern Ireland, applies to the whole of the country. The support of Dublin, Belfast, Derry, Limerick, and other places has been invaluable, and came most encouragingly upon the efforts of the local people who had already subscribed several thousand pounds themselves. The exhibition, then, represents the whole of Ireland. Really it does more. All the trades and callings which are common to Ireland to-day are represented; but, in addition, the exhibition embraces others which it is hoped it will be possible to add to the store of Ireland's industries.

Official encouragement has been handsome and unstinted. Mr. Horace Plunkett, the head of that valuable Department of Agriculture and Technical Education for Ireland, has been the moving spirit, and, largely owing to his sympathetic action, this department has contributed £4,000 towards defraying expenses in addition to erecting at its own expense, probably, a further £3,000, exhibits of very great importance to the country. But even with the representative nature of Ireland's exhibits noted, it were doing the Old Country an injustice did not one hasten to point out the international character of the exhibition. As soon as it was announced that exhibits were accepted from contributors other than those of the United Kingdom and Ireland itself, there was a ready flow of applications from other countries. France led the way, it is interesting to note; but America followed with an important share, and when all was accepted for which space could conveniently be found, it remained to be reported that the total of exhibts included important examples of Japanese, Egyptian, French, Turkish, Russian, Armenian and Persian goods, with a specially gratifying collection from enterprising Canada.

The exhibiton occupies a noble site.



LORD MAYOR OF CORK,
Right Hon. E. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Exhibition.

It is near the locally famous Sunday's Well, and lies between the river Lee and the 'Mardyke.' The natural beauty of the situation is a matter about which the promoters are only less enthusiastic than visitors are likely to prove. And in the important matter of space, it suffices to say that while for the actual exhibition proper there is available a



A VIEW FROM THE CORK EXHIBITION—THE RIVER LEE AS SEEN FROM THE GROUNDS.

—'Black and White.'

that has been discharged voluntarily by public men of the city and neighborhood. Mr. Richard Albert Atkins, a magistrate of the city bench, undertook and has carried through the work of secretary without fee or reward. other than that luxurious one which is his who helps forward the good and prosperity of his native place.

Nor did the generous assistance end here. Mr. Henry A. Cutler, an architect of considerable standing in Cork, volunteered to gratuitously undertake the whole of the plans, and the thousmatter of a hundred and thirty thousand square feet, the Irish record, there is for open-air purposes sufficient to furnish holiday tours for quite an army. The Industrial Hall, which is the main building, covers twelve thousand square feet; next in importance, as to size, is the Concert Hall, which is designed to accommodate five thousand people. The Agricultural section is one of great importance in the exhibition. The art exhibition promises to eclipse anything ever previously attempted in Ireland.

A good deal of attention has been devoted to amusements, for it has been recognized that a great many visitors will be entertained solely upon holiday bent. Therefore, the lighter side of the exhibition will be found a very comprehensive plan of the latest possibilities in novel and entertaining methods of passing an idle hour. Special attention has been accorded the musical programme, which will bear strictest comparison with anything that has ever been attempted before in the island. But in every respect the promoters have worked wisely and well. If the venture meets with but a tithe of the support it merits, a success notable in the history of public movements in Ireland will be attained.

The country through which the line passes is exceedingly rich, and the rapid development of the eastern portion of the island will follow upon the opening up of the railway traffic, so that in a short time it will be as fruitful and prosperous as the west and centre. The large sums of money spent in the island by the company in the course of the construction of the railway system, has been the salvation of the country. Upon the whole, Mr. Clouston spoke most hopefully of the conditions and prospects of the Pearl of the Antilles.



THE MAIN HALL AT THE CORK EXHIBITION.

The efforts made to eclipse all records for exhibitions in Ireland are, it is hoped, about to consummate in a gigantic success. All that ingenuity and hard work could do has been done; the Industrial exhibits from all countries, the Machinery, Agricultural, Fisheries and Art Sections being especially notable. The whole exhibition is very complete and satisfactory.—'Black and White.'

HOW CUBA LOOKS

Under the Eyes of a Canadian Banker—A Land of Bright Promise.

MUCH EXPECTED FROM PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SANITARY REFORM.

Back from a brief visit to Cuba, with just enough of southern tan to show that he had been in warm sun for a day or two, Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, was at his office last week.

Mr. Clouston plainly had enjoyed his visit, having been about two weeks on the island, over which he travelled extensively and rapidly. A change was over everything since his last visit, nearly sixteen years ago, and most remarkable was the effect of the new sanitary measures which had made Havana a different place altogether. The climate is salubrious to a degree, difficult to picture. For example, there is not a case of sunstroke heard of, though the sun is fiercely hot—and the nights are cool, very cool. The outlook is distinctly magnificent for Cuba—if the new government work out their part carefully and with good judgment. The banking system—well, there is much to be said of that later; and Mr. Clouston smiled. At present it has to be evolved, evidently. The relations of the people to the clergy, these matters have been already much discussed.

Mr. Clouston, who made the voyage in company with Mr. R. B. Angus and Sir William Van Horne, said much was looked for from the public school system of the United States. This had been introduced and was producing capital results. Self-government has now been accorded, the Cubans are standing on their own feet, and it remains for them to show, according to Mr. Clouston, whether they are fit for the blessings of autonomy. Time will tell, and if they are not fit, after a sufficient test, then the country will have to revert to the sovereignty of the United States. The new president, Estrada Palma, is a safe man, who will make the best of the new situation. The currency question is one of interest, and so will be the tariff question, which the United States Government is at present studying. If sugar be not admitted free into the United States the production of that article will be greatly limited, of course. The Americans left one million dollars in the treasury, which gave the new government a pretty good start. Mr. Clouston went over a great portion of the line, the construction of which Sir William Van Horne is superintending at present, and travelled twenty miles on a hand-car. In regard to the railway system, the work of construction is proceeding rapidly, the rails being laid at the rate of three miles a day. All the gaps will soon be filled up, and the line will soon be completed.

Advertisements.

GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN

Thank Pe-ru-na for Their Recovery After Years of Suffering.



Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood avenue, Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in a recent letter says :—The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—"I think that a woman naturally shrinks from making her troubles public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I feel for the sake of other suffering women it is my duty to tell what Peruna has done for me.

"I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peruna, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I thought this was the least I could do and procured a bottle. I knew as soon as I began taking it that it was affecting me differently from anything I had used before, and so I kept on taking it. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."

MISS MURIEL ARMITAGE.

FEMALE WEAKNESS IS PELVIC CATARRH.

Always Half Sick are the Women who Have Pelvic Catarrh.

Catarrh of any organ, if allowed to progress, will affect the whole body. Catarrh without nervousness is very rare, but pelvic catarrh and nervousness go hand in hand.

What is so distressing a sight as a poor half-sick, nervous woman, suffering from the many almost unbearable symptoms of pelvic catarrh? She does not consider herself ill enough to go to bed, but she is far from being able to do her work without the greatest exhaustion. This is a very common sight and is almost always due to pelvic catarrh.

It is worse than foolish for so many women to suffer year after year with a disease that can be permanently cured. Peruna cures catarrh permanently. It cures old chronic cases as well as a slight attack, the only difference being in the length of time that it should be taken to effect a cure.

Miss Nellie Weaver, 2031 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes :

'Having heard and read of Peruna, when my system became so run down that I thought I would never regain my health, I decided to give Peruna a trial. I gained in health and strength and consider Peruna the best remedy on the market.' NELLIE WEAVER.

Mary F. Bartholomew, St. Francisville, Ill., says :—

"About twelve years ago I was afflicted with female trouble (pelvic catarrh). I doctored with several skillful physicians, but kept getting worse until I became bedfast. I was in this condition about two years, under the attendance of four physicians. I got no better during this time. Finally, looking over Dr. Hartman's female book I concluded I would write for advice. I am not sorry I did so. I owe my life to Dr. Hartman and Peruna. My friends and neighbors never expected to see me well again."
—Mary F. Bartholomew.

Mrs. B. F. Ellis, Curve, Tenn., writes: 'I wish to add my testimony to the life-saving value of your most excellent medicine, Peruna.

'I was sick with indigestion and bowel trouble, tried a good physician and many kinds of medicine, but grew worse and weaker all the while.

'My son advised me to try Peruna, as it was good for so many ailments, and might be beneficial to me. I sent for a bottle, and I was so weak that I could not sit up in bed. After taking Peruna for two days I was able to sit up and eat anything that I wanted.

'I am now well and getting stronger and gaining in flesh every day. Thanks to Peruna, the King of Medicines.'

MRS. B. F. ELLIS.

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

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

A FAMOUS RESTAURATEUR.

(London 'Telegraph's' Paris Letter.)

Many anecdotes are recorded of the famous restaurateur Bignon, whose death was announced recently. One of them is rather amusing, and shows how the celebrated caterer treated four of the golden youth who went to have supper at his restaurant after on opera masked ball, and made him wait on them. The four were in high spirits, caused by much consumption of champagne, and as soon as they had taken their seats at a table they told the head waiter that they wanted to be served by Bignon himself, and not by his assistants. It was in vain that they were told that the 'patron' or 'governor' was in bed. They wanted to have him aroused from his slumbers and brought down to them. Otherwise they threatened to depart and to order supper in an opposition establishment. This menace nerved the headwaiter to action, and, mustering all his boldness, he went upstairs, gently awoke his master, and explained to him the situation. Bignon pulled off his nightcap, jumped out of bed, dressed himself, and soon presented himself before the four carousers, assuming for the occasion his best professional smile. The youths were delighted at the success of their joke, but Bignon also insisted on having his fun at their expense. He presented a long bill with the notable item, 'Waited on by the "patron," 1,000f.' Protests were raised against this by the young men, but they at last gave away, and settled the bill to the last sou. Bignon received the money, and showed his guests out with affability. Next day he sent the sum of £40 to the charitable institution of the district.

RENEW IN TIME.

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

KINDLY TELL THE PREACHER.

Any clergyman not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge. By kindly making this known to your minister you will oblige the publishers.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

POTATO PLANTING

RESULTS OF TESTS AT THE OTTAWA EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, some important results have been obtained relating to potato culture.

For the past six years an experiment in planting the sets at different distances apart in rows, the rows in each case being two and a half feet apart has been carried on. The best average results have been obtained, so far, by planting the sets fourteen inches apart, though the results from planting twelve inches are nearly the same. The yields of unmarketable potatoes in this test did not vary much except where the sets were planted eight inches apart, but in this case there was a somewhat larger proportion of unmarketable potatoes than in the others. For the first four years of this test only one variety was used, but during the last two years two were planted, and their average yield given. This year the varieties planted were Everett and Uncle Sam, an early and a late variety. The amount of seed per acre used may seem large, but from experiments conducted here it has been found advisable to use large sets. The average yield per acre for the six years were as follows: 10 inches apart, 345 bushels per acre; 12 inches apart, 346 bushels per acre; 14 inches apart, 316 bushels per acre; 18 inches apart, 274 bushels per acre. The amount of seed per acre varied from 35 bushels to 19, less seed being required when the sets were far apart.

An experiment has been conducted during the past four years in planting potatoes at different depths in rows two and a half feet apart, and 12 inches apart in rows. The sets had at least three eyes each, and were about uniform in size. The soil was sandy loam every year. Level cultivation was adopted, and thus very little soil was thrown on the potatoes after they were covered at the time of planting. The following table shows that the best yields were obtained from planting the sets only one inch deep. As the relative yields from the different depths of planting have not been the same every year, it will be necessary to continue this test for some time before accurate conclusions can be drawn. Notes were taken on the depths at which tubers were found in 1899, 1900 and 1901, and it was found that most of them were within four inches of the surface of the soil, even when the sets had been planted six, seven and eight inches deep. Where the sets were planted less than four inches deep nearly all the tubers were found between that and the surface of the soil. Two varieties, the Sir Walter Raleigh and Empire State, were used in the test this year, and the average results from them are given as the yields for 1901. There are several reasons why the potatoes planted from one to three inches deep should give the best results. Potatoes will develop more rapidly in warm soil than in that which is cooler. The soil within the first three or four inches of the surface is warmer than that three or four inches lower down, hence the conditions are more favorable for the potatoes. The tubers where the potato is in the wild state develope near the surface or on the surface of the ground. It seems natural, therefore, that the cultivated potato should be planted shallow.

On the other hand much of the success of the shallow planting will depend on the moisture of the soil. If the season is very dry the first two inches of soil may be so dry that the potato will not take root readily, and the season of growth will thus be shortened, but this has not happened during the past four years. Once the roots begin to grow they speedily reach a depth where plenty of moisture is found.

From the results obtained it seems reasonable to conclude that where sandy loam soil is not dry the best results can be obtained from shallow planting. In any case early planted potatoes will probably do best when planted shallow, as the ground will be warmer. In places where the spring is late or where the ground is cold, best results will probably be had by shallow planting.

Although the best results have been obtained in sandy loam soil by planting the sets deep, this method is not recommended for field culture. Unless the surface of the soil is kept loose and free from weeds the potato crop will not be large. In order to kill a large proportion of the weeds which grow the ground should be harrowed once or twice before the potatoes come up or just as they are coming up. If the sets where planted only one inch deep and the soil harrowed many of them would be dragged out, hence about four inches deep would probably be the best.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING STRAWBERRIES.

In the first place plant on good land where the water will not stand on top of the ground in the winter; plough it well about six or eight inches deep, harrow and pulverize it well—don't be afraid of overdoing it. Here is where many make a mistake, they won't half prepare their soil. Now mark off your rows three and a half feet apart, the lighter the mark the better, so you can see it. You are now ready for the plants. Put them in a pail with enough water to cover the roots; take each plant out as it is wanted, not dropping them along the row to lie in the wind. Set them from fifteen to twenty-four inches apart. Free runners farther apart than moderate ones; set them as deep as they grew before, in no case covering the crowns. Spread roots fan shape and let them grow straight down, press the earth firmly about them; keep the blossoms picked off, let the runners root in the row to form a thinly matted row eighteen inches to two feet wide. Cultivate only one way. Hoe and cultivate often; kill the weeds when they are small. As soon as the ground freezes cover just enough to hide the plants. Good clean straw or old marsh hay is the best for this purpose. As soon as they commence to grow next spring, remove part of the covering that lies on the plants, but leave it in the alleys until after the crop is gathered. Those varieties that are pistilate will not fruit alone, but must have every third or fourth row of some staminate variety. Staminate varieties have perfect blossoms and will fruit alone or fertilize those pistilate ones, but the pestilate varieties are generally the most productive when properly planted. Strawberries can be planted from the early spring until in bloom, if weather is favorable and blossoms picked off; and again from September to Oct. 20, although we do not recommend fall setting; except small family beds or to test some new variety. When set in spring we always cut off part of the roots—we leave them four inches long. The best place to plant strawberries is on land that has grown potatoes, or some hoed crop that has left the land free from weeds and weed seed. Plough the land late in the fall, but don't harrow until just before planting. When ready to plant harrow it thoroughly and smooth it down with a plank; plant as early in April as you can, so your plants will have a good hold on the soil before dry, hot weather. As soon as freezing weather comes, mulch the entire surface with clean straw or prairie hay, put enough on to hide the plants and if two or three inches deep between rows all the better. In spring as soon as growth starts, remove enough covering off the plants so they can come up without detriment, putting the surplus straw between the rows, when done picking the fruit mow the patch over and rake up mulching with vines and haul it off; run between rows with a double shovel plough, narrowing them down to twelve inches, clean out weeds and cultivate three or four times, and you will get a fair crop the second year.



SWEEPSTAKES HEAVY DRAUGHT TEAM.

'King Rose' and 'Moss Rose 2nd,' owned by Messrs. Graham Brothers, Claremont, Ont., were the sweepstakes heavy draught team at the Toronto Horse Show. 'Moss Rose 2nd' was also sweepstakes Clydesdale mare at the same show.

HANDY FORM OF BARREL.

For farmers who preserve and export fruit, as well as for growers, butter merchants, sea captains and many others, a new barrel has much interest.

In order to ascertain the condition of fruit or provisions which are stored in



an ordinary barrel a man must either empty the barrel or, at any rate, remove the greater portion of its contents. If he uses this new barrel, however, all this trouble will be unnecessary, since one of its staves is movable and whenever he desires to inspect the contents of the barrel all he needs to do is to move this stave to one side.

After he has satisfied himself that the contents are in good condition he can replace the stave, and it will be held firmly in proper position by the hoops.

Another advantage is that in this way fresh air can at any time be admitted to all parts of the barrel, and that this will prove a boon in the case of fruit and provisions is undoubted.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Economical manuring consists in obtaining quick returns over as large an area of the farm as possible, and this is accomplished by moderate applications incorporated with the surface soil. Shallow covering of manure also increases the humus of the surface soil. As a result, the soil does not bake and crack in dry weather; it absorbs and retains water much more satisfactorily and works up into a fine tilth more easily.

The overheating of manure heaps can be prevented in a measure by occasionally wetting it. Perhaps it will be safe, in any case, to prevent the escape of ammonia by supplementing either method of treating manure. A little gypsum, powdered earth (clay) or some porous material which is known to be a good absorbent, should always be added. Such material, applied either to the manure heap or in the stall, will likely be advantageous in preventing the volatilization of ammonia.

There is no doubt but fresh strawy manure will yield better relative results on heavy soils, or those lacking in humus, than upon those already having a good condition of texture, but there can be no soil, except in a garden, that will give as profitable returns from applying manure that has lain in piles heating and rotting for months at a time as when it is applied directly from the stable to the soil. As years go by more farmers are finding this out and are hauling the manure as it is made all through the winter and spreading it upon the fields to be ploughed in as soon as possible in the spring.

For early potatoes, a very desirable mixture should contain four percent nitrogen, six percent phosphoric acid and ten percent potash, the nitrogen to be derived from nitrates, ammonia salts and organic matter, the phosphoric acid from superphosphates and the potash from sulphate of potash. If high quality of tubers are desired, otherwise from muriate. The amount to apply may range widely, but growers have found that a thousand pounds per acre, all things considered, is better than a larger or smaller amount. On heavy soils, probably less would be needed than on light ones. Because of the small amount of fertilizing constituents removed by the potatoes an increased crop only sufficient to pay the cost of fertilizer would leave a large residue, particularly of the mineral, for subsequent crops.

The judicious planting of trees by the roadside is by no means to be condemned; indeed as a means of providing agreeable shade, of beautifying the landscape, as well as being of benefit in certain cases to the road, it is distinctly to be recommended. But it is necessary to place particular emphasis on the word judicious. In sandy districts the roads are the better of considerable shade during the hot summer months. In clay districts on the other hand, care must be taken that the shade is not sufficient to keep the road damp as is sometimes the case. Nor should it be so great as to prevent the road drying quickly in the spring.

The problem of maintaining fertility is not a complicated one, but it is one that should be given much thought, and the best method by which it may be accomplished should be followed. We have had some lessons on the subject in the loss that has followed a wasteful and careless system of forming in some of the eastern and southern states, where the term 'old fields' has a meaning that the western farmer does not understand unless he has been driven to the west by the barrenness of the old field farms. The fat and fertile west should never have occasion to use the term, and will not if mixed farming is followed. Upon that rests the prosperity of the farmer, and on him the future of the country depends.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Sheep are naturally freer from diseases than any other kind of stock.

Good clover hay is hard to excel as a rough feed for the breeding ewes.

If ewes are fed too much corn there is danger of their having weak lambs.

Good wool, as well as good mutton, depends largely upon the quality of the food.

When the ewes are to lamb early be sure they have warm, dry quarters to themselves.

Good breeding, good feeding and good management means good wool as well as good mutton.

A hog may live in mud and filth and yet prefer a bed of clean, dry straw. One trial will tell.

Do not make the pigs exist in mud, all the spring; they can live there, but it is money out of pocket to keep them in it.

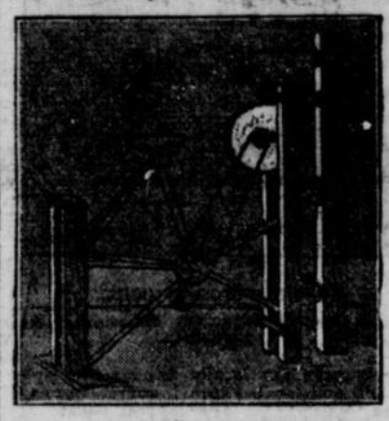
There are many advantages in shearing sheep unwashed. They can be shorn much earlier in the season, which is a great advantage. Shorn while the weather is yet cool, nature makes an effort to cover them up again; their wool grows faster than if it is deferred till hot weather; the sheep themselves do better and all risk from their becoming infested with maggots is avoided.

There is probably no more effective way of upsetting the system of the young calf than by feeding it cold milk. So important is it always to feed the milk at blood temperature (95 to 100 degrees F.), that a careful feeder will occasionally test the temperature with a thermometer. No one can expect to successfully raise skim milk calves without giving close attention to the temperature of the milk when fed.

Control horses, treat them kindly, feed them sugar or other relished morsels from the hand frequently in small quantities; give them a chance to examine all objects that they seem to be afraid of, with their lips (fingers), give them time to look until satisfied; rattle papers before them and around them, beat drums, flutter umbrellas, run baby carriages back and forth, also the bicycle, fire pistols or fire-crackers without hurting them until they regard them all with indifference, and then if well done, safe and reliable horses are the result, instead of dangerous animals. This may not all be accomplished in one lesson, indeed, it would be a wonder if it was, but continue the lessons, and horses, like people, will eventually learn. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again and keep on trying along the same line, and the so-called nervous horses will be regarded the very best and safest we have.

A NOVEL GRINDSTONE ARRANGEMENT.

In the accompanying sketch is shown a novel grindstone. I had the frame of an old bicycle and utilized it in connection with the stone. In rigging it up, I first cut out the middle brace of the bicycle, and then with a 2 x 4 timber made the rear support. Next I stapled the front of the bicycle to a stout post and then made the frame for the grindstone. I braced the bicycle frame underneath, as shown. By cutting the spokes out of the rear wheel I secured the small sprocket. Then I took a small piece of wood, fitted it



snugly into the square hole of the grindstone, bored a hole in the wood the size of the sprocket axle, and fitted the axle to the stone. My next step was to take a piece of iron, cut notches for the axle to rest in and nail it to the frame, after finding the proper height for the stone. As the stone was quite high, it was necessary to obtain two chains and put them together. This machine is now a handy ball-bearing grindstone, which runs at lightning speed and which costs but little to make.—John Arrowwood in 'American Blacksmith.'

ABOUT GRAPES.

Those who desire a wind break or a vine that will rapidly cover a house or a barn or make a strong arbor, will find a remarkably stout and rapid grower in the August Giant. This grape is overlooked and neglected as much from its misnomer as anything. It is not an August grape at all, but ripens in late September. It is entirely hardy, however, and generally ripens up its fruit thoroughly. It bears heavy crops and the grape is of real excellence. Among the black grapes its flavor is rarely excelled—lacking the watery quality of so many of its rivals. The bunches are large and the color a deep black. Its arms will cover the sides of a large barn within three years. If you wish for a mate that is both a rapid grower and exceedingly hardy, take Golden Pocklington. These two grapes ripen together. Golden Pocklington is the hardiest grape in all our list. It endured the winter of '95, on trellisses and buildings, bearing heavily in '96—a feat accomplished by no other grape, except possibly Moore's Early. Its canes are very strong, and it is an enormously prolific bearer. These two grapes can be recommended for growing on the prairies to create shade and shelter with the power to endure and resist strong winds. It is fortunate also that both of them rank well as fruits.

SAVE THE DROPPINGS.

The amount and value of poultry manure are seldom taken into consideration, nor the fowls given credit therefor for, when summing up the poultry account at the end of each season. If this were regularly done, it would be found that poultry return a very satisfactory profit each year. There are but few flocks of fowls which produce as much manure as they should, which is not the fault of the bird, but of the poultry breeder, who does not make it a point to properly save and use the manure. The floors of the henhouses should be kept liberally supplied with dry sand, which not only helps to keep the house clean and prevents the floor from becoming damp, but keeps the manure from becoming caked in large, hard lumps, while it facilitates cleaning the house.

The poultry house should be cleaned out—the droppings removed—each week. The manure should be removed to some sheltered and dry place. It it can be done, it should be spread out thinly on the floor of some room until well dried out, when it can be stored in barrels or boxes for use in the field or in the garden.

Poultry manure is invaluable for nearly all garden crops, while it is often used, and advantageously, too, for field crops, farmers using all of it that can be had on their corn in the hill, though it should be remembered that poultry manure is strong, and it should not be brought into immediate contact with seed of any kind, unless the manure is made fine and dry, and is largely admixed—say, three bushels of fine, well-dried earth with about one bushel of pure, well-dried poultry droppings—with some disintegrating material, when it can generally be safely used.

For early pease it has no superior, while sweet corn, tomatoes and beans do splendidly when fertilized therewith; some of the best onion crops ever raised were manured entirely with poultry droppings. When used with onions, it should not be put in the ground; but, after the shoots have started nicely, scatter the droppings on the ridge between the rows and the hoeings, and the rain will put the manure right where it will do the most good. Mammoth heads of cabbage have been raised with poultry manure, and those who use it for almost any crop, and use it judiciously, need not fear but that it will produce most excellent and profitable results.

NEW BREEDS IN POULTRY.

The last quarter of the nineteenth century saw the appearance of many new breeds and varieties of fowls. The fanciers of the United States and England were especially active in such production, and the list of these new, or comparatively new, breeds and varieties is formidable. The knowledge that the greatest profits were to be derived from improved breeds and varieties, and that the promise of such improved breeds and varieties lay in the manufacture of new, rather than in the development of the old breeds of fowls, serves to explain and to justify this pronounced activity.

The first essential toward the creation of a new breed or variety is the formation of an ideal. The clearer the ideal, the more accurately directed will be the breeder's efforts. But a clearly formed ideal may require to be changed during the progress of his operations. The results may prove that in its original form, it is either impractical or imperfect. Having formed his ideal of the new breed or variety, the breeder should select, from existing breeds or varieties, the ones which will give him the best materials for the accomplishment of his purpose. For example, it is known that when a fowl with the black-red type of coloration—such as is seen upon the Brown Leghorn or Blackbreasted Red Game male—is crossed with a pure white fowl, the black disappears, while the red remains, and the red pile coloration is produced. Why black should be an evanescent color, and red a permanent one, is mysterious, but the fact is as has been stated, and needs to be known in making crosses. So, too, it is a fact that the Light Brahma marking—a white body coloring, with black stripes in the hackle, black in the wings, and a black tail—can be produced by crossing a fowl transversely barred upon one pure white in color.—'Outing.'

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Hens that become broody should be shut up in a box with a slatted bottom. This will break a hen of the notion of sitting about as quickly as anything we ever tried.

Secure a box holding from six to eight quarts, fill with nice dust from the road way or garden, mix with it an ounce of sulphur and place it near the nest boxes.

A wild hen should never be set. A sitting hen should be tame and good-tempered, so that when it is necessary to disturb her she will not fly off the nest, break the eggs or desert her brood. The nest should be in some quiet, out-of-the-way place. It is a good idea to make the nest in a box that can be shut and opened at will. It is well to thoroughly dust the nest and the hen with insect powder, but do not use kerosene or other oil for insecticides, as it will close the pores of the eggs and prevent hatching.

If the hen's nest is made up of good, soft material, kept entirely free of all parasitic pests, and is so placed as to be somewhat secluded, she will take to it as naturally as a duck takes to water. But if it is made up of coarse straw, allowed to become infested with lice, and placed so that everything that comes along frightens her off, she will take to the brush-pile, mangers in the stable, under the wood-pile, or anywhere, and I don't blame her. Make the nests of soft material and see that they are somewhat secluded, even if you have to lean old boards over them, and about once every two weeks dust them thoroughly with fresh insect-powder, and the hens will stay with them.

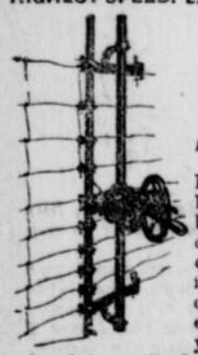
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The Bagster Bible (Long Primer), no better gift. Our subscribers are still asking for the Bagster Bible. We are able to offer one of these handsome Bibles to subscribers sending a list of four absolutely new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or a club of fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash.

Advertisements.

TURKEYS.

The turkey retains more of its native wildness than any of our other domestic animals. It is shy of all company other than its own kind and cannot bear restraint or confinement in close quarters. The young chicks are delicate and require close attention, especially as to their food. In their wild state they have access at all times to buds, grasses and blossoms which contain an abundance of those aromatic qualities which are Nature's cure and preventive of the diseases and weaknesses that these birds are so subject to when in a state of confinement. The best substitute for Nature's preventive of Turkey weakness and disease is Herbageum and by feeding it regularly the turkey raiser ensures for his flock a rapid, healthy growth, as well as a freedom from disease and lice. Mr. Geo. G. Douglas, of Teviotdale, Ont., in writing of this matter says:—'It is a certain fact that there is no danger of losing turkey chicks if they are fed Herbageum as soon as they are out of the shell.' Messrs. H. McElroy & Son, of Richmond, Ont., write: 'Herbageum prevents scouring, which is such a trouble with young turkeys, and it keeps them strong and healthy, so that there are practically no losses of turkey chicks through weakness or disease.'

The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., Canada, are the Sole Manufacturers of Herbageum, and if it is not for sale in your town it would be well to write the manufacturers for further particulars.

Advertisements.

PROFITABLE PIGS.

At present prices scarcely anything has more money in it for the farmer than the raising of pigs, and where the by-products of the cheese and butter factories can be utilized the work is doubly profitable. By feeding Herbageum to the mother and the little ones from the very beginning the full food value of these by-products and other coarse foods may be secured, and the perfect state of health this aromatic will keep the pigs in will promote such a healthy rapid growth that at least five months growth with Herbageum will be equal to six months growth without it. We do not make this statement at random, it is vouched for by feeders and breeders from one end of Canada to the other. We will quote from but one of them here, but he writes directly to the point of our statement. Mr. Edmund Cain, of Altona, Ont., writes: 'We find Herbageum makes a wonderful difference in fattening hogs. We obtain as good results at five months with it as at six months without it.'

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.

MR. CARNEGIE'S WHEREABOUTS.

J. A. and others.—Mr. Carnegie will spend the next six months on the other side of the Atlantic, most of the time at Skibo Castle, his home in the Scottish Highlands.

SCOTTISH COVENANTERS.

The correspondents who courteously sent copies of the covenanting poems recently asked for will be interested in knowing that the request came from Auckland, New Zealand, from a gentleman of Covenanting stock, who is interested in the proposal to erect in that city a monument to the memory of the Covenanters of Scotland.

QUOTATION.

W.M.—The lines correctly quoted, are:
'Oh! nature's noblest gift—my gray-goose quill!
Slave of my thoughts, obedient to my will,
Torn from thy parent bird to form a pen,
That mighty instrument of little men!'
The lines are from Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.'

FORM OF ADDRESS.

Brown.—In writing to a Bishop of the Church of England, what form of address should one use? Ans.—A bishop is styled: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——, and is addressed: My Lord.

HOME FOR EPILEPTICS.

R.A.M.—Is there an institution in the Province of Quebec where they admit persons subject to epileptic fits. To whom should one write for instructions? Ans.—We do not know of any such Protestant institution in this province. The Sacred Heart Hospital, Quebec, receives epileptics. Address, the Rev. Mother Superior.

THE IRISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

T. N., Brandon.—During the war in South Africa have any of the Irish soldiers refused to fight, or were any of the Irish soldiers shot for refusing? Ans.—We do not know of any authenticated case of the kind. On the contrary the Irish regiments have been commended for their dash and bravery.

MARRIAGE OF COUSINS.

Alvinstone.—Can some one tell me where in the Bible I can find the passage forbidding cousins to marry? Ans.—The Levitical law forbade in general terms the marriage of 'those near of kin,' but the marriage of cousins is not directly forbidden in the Bible.

SAILS OF WINDMILL.

J. R.—I am setting up a windmill to cut my cordwood into stove wood, to turn the grindstone, and do other light work. Please let me know what level I ought to give the sails, that is, the level of the face surface so as to get the most force. The sails will be four in number, 3 feet 6 inches long and 20 inches wide. They can be lengthened if necessary. Ans.—An angle of about 25 degrees from the face of the wheel would be about right. The size of your sail seems to be rather small for effective work.

LUNDY'S LANE.

Regarding the Battle of Lundy's Lane, described recently in answer to a query, Mr. William Matheson, of Lucan, Ont., writes: 'I have in my collection an American flint-lock gun which one of the Canadian militia picked up on the battle-field after the Americans retreated to Chippewa. This U. E. Loyalist afterwards removed to London township, county of Middlesex, in its early days, where the gun became very useful in hunting game of all kinds then in the woods. The gun is still in a good state of preservation. On the lock is 'Harper's Ferry, 1808'; also a spread eagle.

EARLY DICTIONARIES.

F.J.C.—What reference, prior to Webster, did the English-speaking race have regarding the spelling and pronunciation of words? Ans.—English dictionary making in its larger sense began with Dr. Johnson who compiled his famous dictionary between 1748 and1755. The first published dictionary of the English language was by Henry Cockeram, about 1623. It was entitled 'The English Dictionarie, or a New Interpreter of Hard English Words,' and reached a ninth edition. Philips published 'The New World of Words,' London, 1658. In 1721 Nathaniel Bailey published 'An Universal Etymological English Dictionary,' and this revised and improved was the leading work of reference before Johnson's dictionary was issued. Webster's 'American Dictionary of the English Language,' appeared in 1828.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Burlington, Vermont.—Will you kindly inform me what works I can obtain that will give the rise and development of Chambers of Commerce? Ans.—We do not know of any books compiled on the subject. A study of the annual reports of different chambers of commerce, which you could easily obtain, would give you a good idea of the objects they have in view, and their mode of accomplishing these objects. Chambers of commerce arose from the natural desire of those engaged in the same business to unite with each other. A chamber of commerce is a body of merchants, traders, bankers, and others associated for the purpose of promoting the interests of its own members, of the town to which it belongs, and of the community generally, in so far as these interests have reference to trade and merchandise. Some of the means of accomplishing their objects are: By representing and urging on the legislature the views of the members in mercantile affairs; aiding in the preparation of legislative measures having reference to trade; collecting statistics bearing upon the staple trade of the district; acting in some places as a sort of court of arbitration in mercantile questions, etc. The oldest Chamber of Commerce is that of Marseilles, which dates from the beginning of the fifteenth century. (See Chambers's Encyclopaedia). It shared in the administration of justice in mercantile questions. It was several times suppressed and re-established. In 1700 a council-general of commerce was instituted at Paris, which, in addition to six councillors of state, consisted of twelve merchants or traders, delegated by the principal commercial towns of the country. Within the next few years Chambers of Commerce were formed in the chief districts of France. They were suppressed by the National Assembly in 1791, but re-established in 1802, and their organization modified in 1832 and 1862. The advice of the chambers on the questions of the trade and commerce of the country is sought by the government. Most of the other countries of Continental Europe have similar institutions. The oldest Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain is believed to be that of Glasgow, which was instituted early in 1783. The Edinburgh Chamber, incorporated in 1786, was the first public body to petition for the abolition of the corn laws, and the adoption of free trade principles. The Manchester Chamber, famous for its exertions in the cause of free trade, was established in 1820. The London Chamber maintains communication with chambers of commerce throughout the country, and serves, when necessary, to unite their action. In 1850 a chamber of commerce was established in South Australia. There are such associations in all the great mercantile towns of Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1860 there was established an 'Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom,' which meets in annual conference for the promotion of commerce. The New York Chamber was incorporated by royal charter in 1770, afterwards superseded by charter granted by the state government. Like bodies have been formed in the large American cities, and in the chief Canadian cities.

TO TAN CALFSKIN.

Stratford.—Kindly inform me how to tan a calf-skin. Is there any difference in tanning when the hair is left on and when it is removed? Ans.—To tan a skin with the hair on: Wash the skin and remove all fleshy matter from the inner surface; then clean the hair with warm water and soft soap and rinse well. Take ¼ lb. each of common salt and ground alum, and ½ oz. borax. Dissolve in hot water and add rye meal to make a thick paste. Spread on the fleshy side, and fold lengthwise the fleshy side in. Let it remain ten days or more in an airy and shady but dry place; then shake out, remove the paste from the surface, wash and dry. Pull and stretch the skin with the hands or over a beam, and work on the fleshy side with a blunt knife. A mixture of two parts of saltpetre to one part alum may be used instead of the other preparation. To tan without the hair, place the skin in lime and water until the hair can be easily removed. While steeping the skin may be taken out and drained on a sloping bench and examined. When removed finally from the lime and water, the skin is thoroughly rinsed, then placed in bran and water, in the proportion of 2 lbs. of bran to a gallon of water. After about two days in this, the skin is transferred to a bath of water, alum, and salt. From this mixture, it is rinsed, partially dried, and worked till pliable.

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.]

MALARIA.

E.R., farmer's wife, aged 30, uses no pastry, tea, coffee, or liquor. Is liable to take cold, especially in the head. Appetite is fair, but is troubled with costiveness. Has been ailing more or less for two months. She first took cold in the head, and after getting better had malaria. She took quinine for a while and felt better. As soon as she stopped taking the quinine, the tongue became coated, the breath smelt bad. Ans.—Are you quite certain you had malaria? This is not a common disease in Canada. Quinine is not likely to be injurious, provided you do not take more than six grains a day. In large doses it produces fulness in the head, dizziness, ringing in the ears and slight deafness. It acts also as a mild irritant to the stomach. You had better take a full diet, plenty of meat, soup, broths, eggs, milk, butter, etc. A warm bath twice weekly, will be useful. Then you should have some exercise daily in the open air. If not very strong, take a drive every day. You should have a change of air and scene for about a month. For a while take a teaspoonful of Easton's Syrup three times daily.

HAIR FALLING OUT.

J.K., is a young girl, 23 years of age. Is troubled with dandruff and the hair falling out. The scalp is itching, and the hair is turning grey. This began about four years ago. General health is not very good, as she is troubled with headaches and pain in the head. Ans.—It is likely that the dandruff is the cause of all the trouble. It will cause itchiness of the scalp and dryness of the hair, so that it will turn grey. You should wash the head once a week, using spirts of green soap and very hot water. Rub the soap well into the roots of the hair for about five minutes. Then wash off with very hot water. Every third day comb the head with a fine-toothed comb. Each morning apply the following lotion: Resorcin, one and a half drachm; castor oil, 20 drops; rectified spirit, four ounces. This must be thoroughly rubbed in. You probably need a tonic also. Try Fellow's Syrup for a month.

MALARIA.

M.B., contracted malaria in China. Since returning to America about 14 months ago has felt it lurking in the system. Ans.—It is rather difficult to advise you, not knowing the exact form of malaria from which you are suffering. If you are not suffering from chills at present, and are merely run down, you should take for a time from 16 to 20 grains of quinine daily, divided into three doses. A warm bath twice weekly, is advisable. Diet should be full and stimulating. Take plenty of meat, milk, cream, eggs, soups, etc. Daily exercise in the open air would be advisable. In addition it would be well to use Blaud's Pills, five grains three times daily.

GRANULAR LIDS.

R. has been troubled with granular lids for the past four months. Ans.—The disease is curable if not too far advanced, but we doubt whether you will be able to do much for it without consulting a specialist. The disease is probably assisted by confinement in badly ventilated rooms, or exposure to a damp atmosphere. Ill-health is also a potent predisposing cause. You perhaps can do something if you wash out the eyelid with a saturated solution of boracic acid in hot water. Do this four or five times daily. At night apply vaseline to prevent the lids sticking together. If there are little elevations inside the lid on the membrane you might touch them twice a week with a crystal of sulphate of copper.

ENLARGED TONSILS.

K.C. is a boy aged 16, has had quinsy, followed by enlarged tonsils. Whenever he attempts to sing there is a contraction in the throat. Ans.—It is not probable that he will ever be able to sing much with his throat in that condition. If his tonsils are very large they had better be cut, as they interfere with swallowing, and are liable to set up inflammatory disease of the throat and ears, which may lead to deafness.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

DIVISION OF ESTATE.

N.W.T.—1. If a father makes no will, and leaves a family of several children, how, and when, can each member appropriate or obtain that portion of the property to which he is entitled, if the said property is not sold? Ans.—It would be open to him at any time after a year from the father's death to take partition proceedings, if necessary, for the purpose.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Alberta.—Is it legal to keep a country store open on Sunday in Alberta in order to makes sales of goods, etc., to accommodate people from long distances, who come but once a month to the church, which is beside the store? Ans.—We think not.

MORTGAGE—LEGACIES.

S.J., Ont.—1. A's farm is heavily mortgaged. B, A's son, is married, and has always lived with his father. In case the mortgage is foreclosed, can B's stock be taken to satisfy A's outside debts? 2. Is a legacy ever outlawed? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes. It is provided by statute that no action or other proceeding shall be brought to recover any legacy, but within ten years next after a present right to receive the same accrued, unless in the meantime, some part of the principal money, or some interest thereon, has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person by whom the same is payable, or his agent, to the person entitled thereto, or his agent, and in such case, no action or proceeding shall be brought, but within ten years after such payment or acknowledgment, or the last of such payments or acknowledgments, if more than one was made or given.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

CRACKED HEELS.

Cape Breton.—Driving mare, is troubled with what is commonly called scratches on her fore feet. I have tried several mixtures, but none of them seem to do her any good. What do you recommend; also, what is the best way to feed her. She is driven about five or ten miles a day, and some days not at all. Ans.—Feed her two days on soft food; then give her a seven drachm purgative ball; follow this up by a dessertspoonful of liquor arsenicalis, three times daily in water. Poultice the heels for two days, and having softened and cleaned them, rub in daily the following ointment: Iodine, ½ drachm; iodide of potassium, ½ drachm; fresh lard, 2 ounces; mix. Rub a little with the fingers daily, or twice a day, if necessary, keeping them dry and free from mud.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Subscriber. — Horse, twelve years old, seems weak and sore in hind parts; is a little lame; sometimes on one hind leg, and sometimes on the other; has been so for a year; urine is the color of milk, except the last, which is reddish brown; sheath swells when he stands in stable a few days. Ans.—The symptoms indicate some serious disease of the kidneys or bladder, perhaps both. If possible have a veterinarian examine the bladder per rectum, or by a catheter. Give him a drachm of muriatic acid in a quart of cold water night and morning for ten days. Give him a long rest, in a field, from which he can be easily brought in to the stable for treatment.

PROBABLY ACUTE NAVICULAR DISEASE.

J.H.—Driving horse, five years old; got lame last winter in fore foot. Don't know cause, unless shoe hurt or sprain caused by pulling off shoe in deep snow; have had shoes off for about a month; have not been driving since; stands and has liberty to walk about on ground floor lately; the trouble seems to be in heel joint, and the cords of leg between heel and knee up back of leg; these parts were unnaturally warm. Veterinary surgeon blistered foot, which took away heat, but did not cure. She still favors that foot, especially if stepping upon an uneven surface, letting the heel lower than the toe. What can be done to remove the trouble? Ans.—This may be a case of acute navicular arthritis. Considering the age, and presuming the horse to be valuable, we would advise you to continue poulticing the foot with bran and linseed meal or oilcake, till the hoof becomes soft; then get your veterinarian to insert a frog seton; leave it in for about six weeks. Keep toe shortened, and the sole thinned. After removing the seton, when the sores have healed, give him two or three months' run in a soft pasture.

CONGENITAL WEAKNESS OF LIMBS.

Farmer.—Colt, eight days old, is weak; muscles and cords seem to be all drawn up; has lumps on its stifles, which seem to be full of matter; cannot get up alone, but when up, can stand, but seems to have no power to move. Ans.—It is very improbable that the foal will pay to raise. The attention necessary to keep it living and the almost certainty of the limbs continuing weak and mis-shapen, warrants us in advising you to end its suffering in some humane manner.

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.'

'When tulips bloom in city square,
And timid breaths of vernal air
Go wandering down the dusty town
Like children lost in Vanity Fair.

'When every long unlovely row
Of westward houses stand aglow,
And lead the eyes toward sunset skies
Beyond the hills where green things grow;

'Then weary seems the street parade,
And weary books, and weary trade,
I'm only wishing to go a-fishing
For this the month of May was made.'

'I am sure you are glad to be out of the city and live where this lovely green grass grows, for the streets are just dreadful with dust enough to choke you at every street corner.' 'Well thought I, every life has its compensations,' and you did not envy us, or search us out when the snow lay between, and the city paths were shovelled out, and you thought the country just 'dreadful.'

Now the refreshing change, the clean pure air and beauty of field and forest may will prove attractive to those who live on paved streets, even if it does not tempt them to 'go a-fishing.'

FROST IN MAY.

The tender plants of which I wrote last, that had hurried too quickly to growth, have been cut down by frost, for the nights of May 9 and 10 will be long remembered in this and many other localities.

The orchardist whose hopes were blighted, has the most to lose, for the promise of fruit was rich and full, all trees of all varieties being full of blossoms. But we cannot understand these things, or know the meaning of them for

'God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.'

Perhaps we needed to be taught the lessons of life not to set our affections too deeply upon the waving tree, the beautiful fruit, the blossoming flower, that are ours but for a time.

As I look at shrivelled buds, and scorched leaves, my glance rests upon the mulberry tree that has not yet put forth its leaves, and to my mind comes the words of the Psalmist when he tells that the wrath of the Almighty destroyed the mulberry trees with frost, and this seems to have been recorded as an instance of Divine displeasure, for that tree does not put forth its leaves till in ordinary seasons the danger of frost is over.

The garden looks as if everything had been stroked the wrong way for the heavy wind, with the frost, has disturbed the foliage of even the sturdy tulips, and given them a very unkempt appearance.

But the summer flowers will come, and bring their brightness with them, and nature will soon cover any deficiency with a bountiful hand, be it flower we love, or what we call a weed. The tree will grow and prepare for another season, and we must cheerfully bear our losses and make the best of what is left.

In years of plenty we have so much that it needs now and then a year of scarcity to give us the power to value our blessings.

A ROSE JAR AND OTHER QUERIES.

J.S.—Take a jar with close-fitting cover into which put petals of roses, add the rind of two or three lemons cut thin, an ounce of powdered orris root, an ounce of cloves, and the same of nutmeg and cinnamon, salt (the coarse bay or rock variety), a quarter of a pound, and a few leaves from an orange tree if bay leaves cannot be obtained. Pour over all a little alcohol, and keep the mixture closed up and in a warm place for a while. This is a mixture of perfumes that is very pleasant.

To your question about the Wistaria I can only say that it is considered hardy for your locality, with winter protection, and requires the same treatment that is given to roses or any shrub or vine that is of value. There are many varieties and that makes a difference in growth and hardiness; the Japanese have been found much finer than the Chinese. The English sparrow often spoils the plant by destroying its buds and leaves. The moss rose is cultivated the same as other roses. The leaf said to be enclosed I could not find in the letter. Probably some root trouble caused the plant to wither so.

PLANT FOR NAME.

Mrs. R. F. B.—The plant sent for name is a club moss called properly Lycopodium. It will not be likely to thrive in a hot dry room, and is best suited for a fernery or wardian case where there is always a warm moist air. Thank you for letter, and pleasant words, and it is easy to know that you are a flower grower, but unless conditions are suitable it is not easy to grow so many different plants in the same atmosphere in living rooms.

VINES AND FLOWER BEDS.

Mrs. G. W.—Keep the front lawn clear, with a good green sward neatly clipped. Let the borders or beds, if you prefer them, be at the side, choosing such flowers as suit the locality. Pansies will do well on the north or east side. Dwarf Nasturtiums Alyssum, Candytuft or Petunias will do on the sunny side. Tall growing perennials look best as a background along the side in a border where other dwarf plants can be used on the foreground. Vines to cover fences need to be quick growing and our seasons are so short for seedlings. The frilled morning glories, mixed with moonflowers give blossoms at each end of today, and the pretty Dolichos and Cobea Scandens set out after danger of frost will climb some distance in a season. Do not train vines so as to obstruct the view or shut out sunlight and air from windows, but let them twine around sunny porches and the pillars of the verandah.

A BIT OF COLOR.

Mrs. E. S.—There is nothing special in the care of a bed of geraniums, they are a good deal like children and require care and training, sunshine and good nourishment to make them thrive well. They are such cheerful flowers that I do not wonder you enjoy them and I hope they will brighten and help your shut in life.

TARRAGON.

Housewife.—The seed can be bought and there is no difficulty in growing this herb so much used, as you say, for fish sauce. It is a herb that has been under cultivation for at least 400 years and originated in Europe. The young leaves and shoots are used in salads and soups, also as a flavoring in pickles. It propagates easily and when once established becomes rather a nuisance unless kept in bounds. The leaves steeped in ordinary vinegar make the article desired without any extra trouble, and there should not be any difficulty in starting the seeds.

IVY.

Eddie.—The English ivy is too tender to live out of doors in this province. It is what botanists call a rooting climber and should have a wall to grow on, sending out its rootlets according to its natural habit. It requires a deep light soil and plenty of water, while the leaves need frequent syringing, to keep them clean. The variegated kinds are tender and grow very slowly at first, requiring a higher temperture than the common sorts. The Irish ivy is considered more hardy than any other variety, but will not endure Canadian weather.

DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.

E.M.L.—Your experience of last season with your lawn was certainly trying, and it will be as well to be prepared for the invaders if they return. They can be destroyed by perforating their hills and pouring in a solution of crude carbolic acid, composed of one pound of acid to two quarts of water, a gill of the liquid will be sufficient to destroy an ant hill. When the enemy build their cities about plants the tobacco insecticide soap will destroy them if properly diluted, and applied thoroughly.

MARSH MARIGOLD.

H. M.—You must mean Caltha grailustua, called marsh marigold, for it grows in just such boggy places as you describe, and does not belong to the cowslip family; that name, we are told, was given to it by lonely English settlers, though I never could see any reason for it except the color. They do not transplant into tubs for they are born thirsty, and the roots must drink deep of the waters, and be nourished by the rich muck below the surface. But if you have a pond that does not dry up in midsummer they can be naturalized.

But, I do not wonder that they attract the flower lover as they

'Shine like fire in swamps and hollows grey,'

and the foliage of which is such a lovely glossy green. Beautiful as they are a great deal of their charm is in the surroundings, and the general effect. Pick a bunch of them, if you can get within reach of them, and after admiring the glowing color for a while you will find that you

'Did not bring home the river and sky.'

COAL ASHES AS A GARDEN PATH.

Ellen G.—There is nothing like good gravel for a garden path, but if it cannot be obtained a very good path can be made with coal ashes. The grass must be elevated on both sides, and broken stones put in the bottom of the intended pathway. Then a good layer of clinkers can be spread broken up fine, and upon these a coating of ashes spread evenly over the surface and well rolled. It makes a pleasant, dry walk, and does not harbor weeds.

GERANIUMS.

Perplexed.—Never mind the geraniums that were blackened by frost. It is not too late to sow seed in the bed, and if you get some Phlox Drummondii or other annual they will fill up the ground. Besides, you have probably some fortunate neighbor who had not planted hers out, and if you have been generous in the past in sharing your treasures, it is most likely they will only be too glad to return them—'after many days.' Your loss is so light that it can be easily remedied.

HONEYSUCKLE FOR NAME.

Nellie J.—Your leaves are difficult to determine, but it looks like the scarlet, or trumpet honeysuckle that is generally hardy and blooms all the season. Honeysuckles are varied and distinctive and very desirable, but perfection is not found in any one particular. The English honeysuckle so fragrant and delightful, will live for a number of years, and then some spring you will find it has succumbed to the cold or some other mysterious cause. A new species from Japan is holding its own as a cover for verandah or trellis. The variety you send grows quickly and is very desirable.

HOW WEEDS MIGRATE

THE MANY WAYS IN WHICH THEY ARE WIDELY DISSEMINATED.

How they migrate has been accurately shown in the case of every kind of weed extant in the United States. Some travel exceedingly slow by means of runners or slender radiating branches, which reach out anywhere from ten inches to ten feet along the ground and produce plantlets at the ends, which take root and grow. Others progress by spreading underground, working too deep to be disturbed either by grazing animals or mowing machines. Still others, finding the battle for life difficult, develop strange qualities. Professor A. N. Prentiss, of Cornell University, has demonstrated by experimenting that a Canada thistle root, cut into pieces one-fourth of an inch long, can produce shoots from nearly every piece. So when the share of the plough digs down to cut and tear this inhabitant from its home it more often aids in its further distribution.

One of the most interesting, yet least known, methods by which plants travel short distances is by throwing their seeds. When the pods of the common tare are mature they dry in such a manner as to produce a strong oblique tension on the two sides of the pod. These finally split apart and curl spirally, with such a sudden upward movement as to hurl the pease several feet. Many others progress in the safe way, the common spurge and wood-sorrel in particular.

Many weed seeds have special adaptives that enable them to take advantage of the wind or float lightly on water. Dandelion, prickly lettuce, Canada thistle, horseweed, milkweed, and many others equip their seeds with some feathery or winglike apparatus that enables them to sail. Ordinarily the distance this equipment can carry is two miles, but a high wind or hurricane would bear them ten or fifteen. Yet with two exceptions, the most rapidly migrating weeds have not travelled in this way. Frozen ground or snow is another great aid to the hardy migrating weed, because seeds are blown along for great distances. Buttonweed, giant ragweed, and barnyard grass all progress in this way, because their seeds are produced late in the season, and many of them are held with such tenacity that they are dislodged only by the strongest winds, when the conditions are favorable for distant journeys. By that time the ground is usually frozen or covered with snow, and the seeds skip merrily along before every stray gust. This method of seed dispersion is now known to account in part for the general presence of ragweed, mayweed, and others along our country roads. It also shows that weeds are distributed much more rapidly over fields left bare during the winter than over those covered with some crop that will catch the rolling seeds. Prof. Balley, of the Fargo (N.D.) Agricultural College, found by experience that wheat grains drifted over snow on a level field at the rate of 500 feet a minute, with the wind blowing twenty-five miles an hour. Lighter or angular grains were found to drift more rapidly.

'Some weeds migrate by tumbling, the whole plant, seed and all, withering into a sort of ball and rolling before the wind. Such are best developed in the prairie region, where there is little to impede their progress, and where there are strong winds to drive them, but they are found also in the eastern states, where they may be seen in ditches, gullies, and fence corners, swept bare of their seeds before the winter is out.

'Some weeds depend for their widest distribution upon the hooked character of their seeds, which stick to the hide of cattle or the clothing of men. They have been known to travel hundreds of miles in this way, and the ground about the great stock yards in Chicago and other cities is rich in weeds now common to that territory. Migrating birds sweep seeds through space for thousands of miles, and it is thought that some of the weed importations from Central and South America have come this way.

'Railways are highways no less for the progressive weed than for man. Seeds drop from cars and from the clothes of passengers all along the line. The most prolific weeds, particularly the Russian thistle, have been introduced at widely separated points throughout the United States almost simultaneously by this means. They come in straw used for packing, and in grain not perfectly cleaned. The country towns that receive the freight are breeding places and the men who handle it are carriers. The weeds get everywhere, because the seeds survive long and are equipped to cling and travel. By centuries of struggle they have acquired the ability to adapt themselves to almost any quality of soil or to any kind of atmosphere. They earn their right to live by the most hardy effort. No plant of culture could ever endure the knocks which they receive and survive. Heat, cold, drought, frost, soggy runs, unnatural soils, all afflict the travelling seed by turns. Yet it will face the situation, dig deep, reach high, even change its diet and its very nature before it will give up the struggle. That it should be of some use is a long-delayed but just conclusion of science. The outlaw of the fruitful fields is to-day most often the helper and saviour of the arid ways. Equipped with a powerful constitution and giant energy, the worst of the weeds may readily become the best of plants.'—Theodore Dreiser in 'Ainslee's.'

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It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

CUI BONO?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Any one reading Mr. Elder's letter in the 'Witness' of May 10, who was not acquainted with me or my views on religion would imagine that I was an enemy to Christianity. To prevent any further misunderstanding on that subject let me state once more that I call myself a Christian and I challenge Mr. Elder or anyone else to dispute my claim to the title. What I oppose is superstition, hypocrisy and priestcraft. The part of the Bible more particularly under discussion is the Pentateuch and its value to a Gentile Christian as a rule of life and conduct. This part of the Bible has been under discussion by the greatest thinkers of our time since the time of Colenso till now. I could name some professors in theological colleges in Canada, the United States, and Europe who hold the same views as I hold on that subject. Example is better than precept. I deny that Christianity properly so called consists of ceremonies, rituals and impossible dogmas. Christ devoted his whole life to the service of humanity. Modern examples of Christianity as I understand it are found among the Quakers as a class, and in the lives of individuals like William Penn, Tolstoy and David Livingstone, and others in whose hearts the small grain of mustard seed has been implanted. William Penn was the most successful of all our modern pioneers in America in his dealings with the Indians, because he practiced Christ's law of love and kindness, instead of adopting the methods of Moses, Joshua and Samuel in their dealings with the Midianites, Amalekites, Canaanites, and by the Boers in their dealings with the blacks. David Livingstone could travel through the dark continent of Africa as safely as in Paternoster Row in London, and the only people who expelled him beyond their borders were the Boers, descendants of Dutch and French Huguenots. The great and good Tolstoy puts on his overalls and goes to help a poor widow to put down her crops because he believes in the dignity of labor, while the Pope wears a gold crown and is carried on the shoulders of men while he enters his magnificent cathedral to perform a few meaningless ceremonies after a few foolish pilgrims have kissed his big toe. The Archbishop of Canterbury gets a salary of $75,000 a year, while he has to employ a chaplain to repeat prayers in the households of his different palaces and some people with the four Gospels circulated by the million call all this Christianity. I don't, and never did. While the laboring classes are on the verge of rising in revolt all over Europe and America our ecclesiastical dignitaries are discussing the use of candles, incense, white neckties and other useless tomfooleries. I have made it my business lately to study anarchist and socialist literature, and the strangest feature of the whole business is the admiration that these wild agitators have for the kind and good Tolstoy. There is not much danger of an anarchist conspiracy being concocted to kill Tolstoy, in fact, anyone offering personal violence to the grand old man of Russia would run the risk of coming to an untimely end by the anarchists. Extremes meet. Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning. Ecclesiastics and aristocrats had lots of warning before the French Revolution broke out, but they failed to heed. There never was any period in the world's history when there is more need for pure Christianity than at the present time. Pure Christianity taught to the rich would teach them to wear fewer diamonds themselves and let those who toil from one end of the year to the other have more of the comforts of life. Those on the top galleries in the theatres are getting more and more hostile to those wearing the fruits of their labors in silks and scarlets in the boxes below. The Pentateuch offers no solution to these problems. No amount of quibbling will get over the fact that the Pentateuch sanctions slavery, polygamy, and the slaughter of thousands of innocent men, women and children. Granting, for the sake of argument, that a revelation was given at Sinai, were all the translators and scribes who have been copying these documents for three thousand years before the discovery of printing also inspired and prevented by divine interposition from interpolating their own opinions? Anyhow, granting that the Pentateuch has been very useful to the Church, please tell me Mr. Elder, what good it is to me.

NORMAN MURRAY.

NORTH-WEST SCHOOL ASSESSMENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue of the 'Witness' Mr. McCallum wants to know how to bring about an amendment to the North-West Territories rural school assessment ordinance, and, though you think our system stupid or oppressive, I respectfully beg to differ. I may say that, for very many years, one of the exemptions from taxes is increase in value of land caused by cultivation, and it is certain that most of the extra value is caused by cultivation. For a considerable time rural school districts had the option of adopting the system spoken of by Mr. McCallum and it was well liked, and now the old—shall we say the Ontario way—is abolished. What could be fairer than the way spoken of? The department allows the people to just about choose the lands of which the school district shall be composed, and they are apt to be pretty much of the same character, and if a muskeg is on some quarters, why own it and then cry about the school tax? The chances are that the water is very valuable and that the cultivators for miles around have for years at a stretch had to draw their water from there. The owner being lucky, is close to water. Or there may be the stony ridge or gravel. Well, the cultivators must have such material for building and it is a little money for the owner. Then if the land should have brush on it? Well, it takes four horses to put a prairie breaker down deep enough for a fair crop, and the same strength for a brush breaker, so there is not the difference you seem to imagine. Moreover no rural assessment roll that was ever made was as good and so equal as to railway stations. When a district is ten or twenty or thirty miles from such, as most districts are, the station does not count for much. Doubtless so many subsidies are being given to railway make-believes that you think we are all close to a station, and so you advocate no storing of wheat on the farm. But to the point, let every man get his land by homesteading or purchase as the case may be, let him pay taxes on that land so much per acre and make what he can out of it. If he likes to let it lie there, well and good, but why should the school district suffer? If he has money and works it up and gets his living out of it why should he be shorn over again, or if he borrows the money why should he be taxed for the borrowed money and land both? Nothing that I can see, except the unjust Ontario law, would require it. As to British rule being mentioned, in England, I believe, they assess according to the rent value and some landlords have old tenants and charge little; others charge all they can get; so, surely, ours is as equal as theirs. We shall gain nothing by seeming poor, though I know all about it. It is too bad if a farmer in fertile Alberta has to feel badly and oppressed because he has to pay eleven dollars a year for a school and roads. I may say that I have been an assessor in Ontario where the roll was well watched, where if a party owned a yoke of oxen and a cow they paid taxes on a hundred dollars personal property, while others could have ready money invisible bringing in interest without paying the taxes.

Another feature of the North-West system is that as all of school age have equal rights at the school their fathers can hold up their heads equally as high as others at school meetings, and plenty of good men hate to have their land publicly set down as being of less value than some other lands. They simply want to be let alone, no calculating and officiousness everlastingly about their affairs just for a few cents each year, which they most likely don't mind paying for the school.

Moreover, no assessor, court of revision or judge can assess a municipality at its cash value, for no one knows what that is, it being what a buyer is willing to give. About three years ago, a quarter-section, with about eighty acres of wheat land on it, was bought for three hundred dollars. The assessor set down four hundred and fifty dollars. The owner appealed and quoted another quarter-section, all wheat land, that was set down at nine hundred dollars, but was sold for three thousand five hundred dollars, there being two parties, who knew it well, anxious to give that sum. So I contend that no fairer way can be found for levying a school tax than the one we have in the Territories.

ASSINIBOINE.

Blackwood, Assa.

SHIPS AND SUBSIDIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I quote from your weekly issue of the 6th inst., the following on 'Mr. Crowe and ship subsidies,' the overwhelming truth of which no one will dispute. You conclude your remarks with 'The self-reliant efforts which Mr. Crowe desiderates ought to be directed to building up industries independently and not in seeking government charity, or public robbery.'

Now, what I want to say in regard to this subject is, I had the almost identical words, covering the same ideas, written, with a view to send you for publication, but recalling the fate of a previous article on a cognate subject, the 'fast Atlantic service,' and which is being now repeated in high quarters in verification, proving my forecast true, I tore it up, so you have the merit of being the first to enunciate such a self-evident truth as you address to Mr. Crowe.

The fast Atlantic service is on all fours with your above deliverance. The tide is now on the ebb as to the needless and profitless expense of such breakneck haste, high rates of fare involved, senseless extravagance and waste in cuisine and high subsidies to keep up such forced and unnatural commercial ventures. When there is paying traffic for any class of vessel, they will soon be forthcoming, but it is an act of folly, robbery as you call it, to run a class of high speed, empty vessels for the profit or pleasure of a few—a very few interested commercial men or enthusiasts. This is where your reply to Mr. Crowe is so justly applicable, that the efforts of such men should be directed to the building up of industries independently and not in seeking government charity or public robbery. This fast Atlantic service is of this class. When there is an actual need of such service, independent means will be forthcoming to provide it, but it is very obvious no one wishes to enter the field to run a high class line of empty steamers for the fun of it, and the public have no right to be robbed, as you properly say, in support of such a project. As matters are, it is a brooding complaint whether our government at Ottawa is not already too paternal and lavish of subsidies. Foolish expenditure of public money is by no means synonymous with national progress and our increase of debt is going far ahead of our increase of population and that with a Reform Government at the helm.

ROBT. BLACKWOOD.

Galt, Ont., May 13, 1902.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Monk in his place in the House of Commons asked if the government had considered the matter of rural mail delivery. The postmaster-general replied that the scheme was premature in this country. Well, sir, it was premature in England one night, but by the next morning it had grown to full manhood, and has lived to be a blessing to the people of England for three-quarters of a century. I am at a loss to know what he intended people to understand by saying it is premature in this country? Was he trying to convey the idea that it required to be acclimatized to be able to withstand the rigor of our climate? It would not be a misfit in this country or any other. As for the United States, the people are constantly urging Congress to extend it to all the states of the Union. The Americans know the benefit too well to look on it as a failure. It would not be a misfit in China, Russia, Japan, or even the 'backwoods of Australia. Our government is giving untold millions to railway speculators every year. The farmers have to bear the lion's share, and have to build their own roads and bridges, which cost millions of dollars every year. Well, sir, in justice to the Ontario Government we must give them credit for a paltry million dollars to help to build somewhere in the neighborhood of a million of miles of 'good roads' so as to help to build up Ontario. Small wonder that the people appreciate the liberality of a Liberal Government. Some years ago there was a great deal of unrest over a duty of three cents a gallon on coal oil. On an average each farmer would not use more than ten gallons during a year, so that the extra duty would only amount to thirty cents. But why the unrest?—because he had to put his hand in his pocket. However, he can spend from ten to thirty dollars a year in going after his mail, and that without a murmur. Why, because nas not to put his hand in his pocket. A good reason why, but every one is not built that way. There are exceptions to people, as well as to rules, in matters of business. Before the last Dominion elections some of the ministers, while stumping the country, gave the farmers a little taffy. They made the statement that agriculture was in a bad state, and that they must do something for the farmers, but since that day the fathers have fallen asleep. No one need deceive himself. A government cannot benefit the farmer financially. Were they called upon to perform a simple duty, they would be like the priests and Levites. They would look on the other side, to help the manufacturers and leave the farmer to his own recources until wanted.

WILLIAM LINDSAY.

Woodford, Ont.

VEGETARIANISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The article from the 'Montreal Witness' for the benefit of 'Interested,' is clever, but not logical, and though plausible it is not accurate from the vegetarian point of view. The views of vegetarians have not been exploded in the sense indicated. They are being morally exploded in the sense in which modern artillery is materially exploded. If they could have been exploded in the sense of being of no further force, or vital power, it would have been done in the far-off past ages, and not A. D. 1902. Now they are being not exploded but exploited anew. They may have been long dormant, but they have never yet been dead. They will survive when death and bloodshed are no more remembered. Vegeterians are not Jews. The law of Moses was an elementary school master to bring men to better things. That law made nothing perfect. Christians are commanded to be perfect.

Flesh-eaters refer us to the carnivora for our guides and patterns in the scale of creation. Can anything be more degrading? More anti-human? They tell us we have canine teeth (i e., dog's teeth), and must, therefore, be intended to do as dogs do. What a retrograde and debasing example! As a matter of fact, dogs are cleaner and better and healthier on vegetarian diet. So are human beings. But vegetarians are not only referred to dogs, as proof-patterns of what they ought to be, but they are also warned that they have but one stomach, and that in copying the ruminants which have several stomachs, they do greatly err. Alack a day! Has the clever writer of the article ever seen a vegetarian out at grass? Has he ever heard that there is such a thing as fruit? He ought to know what Canadian apples are. We, in England, both know them and eat them. They are meat and drink and medicine. But vegetarians lose weight! What a pity! Some would say: 'What a blessing! A sure cure for obesity if nothing else!'

If they had gained weight instead of losing it, it would still have gone against them with both judge and jury. Poor vegetarians! What can they do? Seek the blood-forming properties that meat has, and that no other food has, but which is obtained from the flesh of animals that have first obtained it from vegetarian diet. This involves a paradox, which I must leave to the cleverness of the writer of the article to solve.

ALFRED BODINGTON,
Vicar of Marchington.

Staffordshire, England.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. JOHN McCARTER, OF THE MONTREAL JEWISH MISSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A man of unobtrusive goodness is about to leave this city, and it is fitting that some notice should be taken of this event. Mr. McCarter is a native of Edinburgh, and studied at the university of that city, where he took a high place. About the time he completed his theological studies a deputation from the Dutch Reformed Church of Holland came to Edinburgh with the object of getting men of ability and missionary spirit to go to South Africa. Mr. McCarter volunteered to go, and after studying the Dutch language in Holland he proceeded to the mission field in Natal, and took charge of the church at Ladysmith. Here he worked faithfully for upwards of twelve years. His health failing, he returned to Scotland.

After recruiting he came to Canada and has had charge of four churches in connection with the Presbyterian Church—one in New Brunswick, one in Ontario, and two in Quebec. In all these he did good work for his Divine Master.

Having long had an interest in the Jews, he resolved to settle in Montreal and begin a mission for them. He offered his services to the Presbyterian Church in this connection, but they were declined. He then began the mission on undenominational lines, trusting in God for help. For six years he carried on the mission at his own risk, aided by voluntary subscriptions. In addition to personal expenses he had to find means for a hall and an assistant, which through God's goodness he was enabled to do.

Mr. McCarter has all along been ably supported by Mrs. McCarter, who not only encouraged him, but took an active part in the work.

For obvious reasons a Christian mission to the Jews is a work of peculiar delicacy and difficulty, calling for much forbearance on both sides. The mission in Montreal has now been handed over to the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, whose experience in such work has covered nearly a hundred years. Mr. Trebitsch, who acted as assistant to Mr. McCarter, is expected to have charge of the mission.

Mr. McCaretr, who is about returning to Scotland, will bear with him the prayers and good wishes of all who know him. His patient fidelity to his chosen work in the face of many and great difficulties has won for him both respect and admiration.

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

St. Martin's Rectory, Montreal, May 14, 1902.

FRED W. DALY, B.A.

INDEPENDENT PROHIBITION CANDIDATE, LONDON, ONT.

Mr. Daly, Independent Prohibition candidate in London, Ont., is a young man, well and favorably known, more especially in church work. He has not before accepted nomination for any office. In moral reform movements he has at various times taken a prominent part. He is a leading member of the Dundas Centre Methodist Church. Politically, he has always been an Independent. He was educated at Victoria University, and is a cultured and thoughtful speaker, and an unassuming gentleman

Mr. Daly has been a recognized leader in Provincial Prohibition circles for a number of years, a member of the Alliance Executive, and an effective speaker at provincial conventions. He has



FRED. W. DALY, B.A.

taken a live interest in social reform questions, and in religious gatherings has made a strong influence for what is called applied Christianity.

HIS PLATFORM.

In accepting the candidature he declared himself to be a clear-cut Independent, without any party qualification. His candidature was a protest against the corruption and chicanery of both party machines, corruption which was largely produced through the agency of the liquor traffic. The fair name of London had suffered recently in this regard, and he would appeal to the people to lift political activity to a higher plane. He would indulge no cant, but he believed and would not shrink from asserting that religion was needed in politics, although it would be well to keep politics out of religion. The Christian principles which built individual character would build social and political character, and it was one of the strangest anomalies of the time that Christian men who deplored the decadence of honor in politics failed to exert the only influence which would regenerate politics. This great principle of equal rights, of justice, of brotherhood, of protection for the people, he would seek to establish in political life, that our laws and their administration might make it easy for men to do right and difficult to do wrong. Time would not permit him to elaborate the details or the measures that he would advocate to this end, but he hoped to have opportunity to do so during the campaign. One thing they could depend upon, and that was that, if elected to the Legislature, he would be one man over whom the liquor traffic would have no influence, the caucus crack no party whip, and the leader could not silence.

MOUNT VESUVIUS

Paris, May 14.—A despatch from Naples to the 'Journal' says Mount Vesuvius shows signs of activity. Lava is flowing from the crater on the Pompeii side, while hot cinders are thrown up from

ONTARIO ELECTIONS

CANDIDATES MAKING THE BEST OF THE FLYING HOURS.

Stratford, Ont., May 13.—The Reformers of North and South Perth had an innings here last night on the occasion of a visit to the city of the Hon. G. W. Ross. The meeting was held in the Opera House which was more than crowded, and an overflow meeting convened in the City Hall. At the Opera House Mr. Ross was the principal speaker, and at the City Hall Mr. A. F. Pirie, of Dundas, and these gentlemen changed places for short addresses later on. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. John Brown and Valentine Stock, the Reform nominees for North and South Perth respectively.

Collingwood, Ont., May 13.—The executive of the Reform Association of West Simcoe met in Collingwood yesterday and decided not to place a candidate in the field for the coming election. This decides the matter as far as the Reformers are concerned.

London, Ont., May 13.—Registration of manhood suffrage voters began in this city yesterday. The morning returns at the various booths showed that only a little over two hundred had registered. Only seven names were received in from London South, and London East returns were likewise small.

Ottawa, Ont., May 13.—The result of the first day's registration of manhood franchise voters was to add a thousand names to the list of voters who will help to determine the election on May 29. The registering up to noon was very slow, but during the afternoon and especially at night there was a steady stream of would-be voters principally young men, and the politicians realize that this vote will determine the election in Ottawa.

Ailsa Craig, Ont., May 14.—Fully two thousand people were present here yesterday from the surrounding townships to see and hear the Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario. The Premier arrived on the one o'clock tram from Stratford and was met at the depot by a large and enthusiastic delegation of prominent Liberals. The town had assumed a gala dress for the occasion, the stores and public buildings being decorated with flags and bunting, while suggestive mottoes were stretched across the streets at intervals. A procession formed at two o'clock, headed by men on horseback, the Ailsa Craig brass band and a Highland piper. Those were followed by carriages bearing the Premier, speakers and others. The Premier was vociferously cheered on entering the skating rink, where the meeting was held. W. H. Taylor, ex-M.P.P., the Liberal candidate of the riding; Mr. Valentine Ratz, ex-M.P., and the Hon. Geo. W. Ross were the principal speakers. The Premier was presented with an address of welcome to which he feelingly responded.

Paris, Ont., May 14.—A mass meeting in the interests of D. Burt, the Liberal candidate for North Brant, was held here last night. The hall was filled to the doors and the meeting was throughout one of the most interesting ever held here. The speakers were Mr. G. J. Smith, of Paris; Mr. Burt, and Lieut.-Col. Thompson, M.P., of Cayuga. Col. Thompson was the chief speaker and for over an hour he directed the attention of the audience to the efficient administration of the Ross Government. Mr. Burt spoke briefly on the resources of the province and expressed the confidence he had in the success of the Liberal cause in North Brant.

Meaford, Ont., May 14.—A meeting was held here last night in the interests of Mr. A. G. Mackay, Liberal candidate for North Grey. The attendance was large and there was no lack of enthusiasm. Mr. Alfred Clifford presided and the speaker of the evening was the Hon. F. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands. He was well received, and spoke at length upon the general development policy of the government. Mr. Mackay, and Mr. Jas. Cleland, ex-M.P.P., dealt with the local aspects of the campaign.

Burlington, Ont., May 14.—Last evening the Conservatives of this village and vicinity held a most successful meeting in the interest of Dr. Nixon, the party candidate in Halton for the Legislature. An enthusiastic audience filled to overflowing the spacious town hall, greeted the speakers and applauded heartily their oratorical efforts. Col. Kerns presided and introduced in turn the candidate; Dr. Nixon, the Opposition leader, Mr. Whitney, and finally the Conservative candidate for East Hamilton, Mr. Carscallen, all of whom aroused the enthusiasm of their hearers by their criticism of the government policy.

Ottawa, May 15.—At the conclusion of the third day's sitting of the manhood suffrage registration court last night there were 2,819 names enrolled. The court adjourned until Saturday, when 700 names will have to be added to make the enrollment as large as at the last election.

Napanee, Ont., May 15.—About seven hundred electors gathered at the hall last evening to attend a meeting called in the interest of Mr. Madole, the Liberal candidate for Lennox. Mr. Aylesworth, ex-M.P.P., presided, and speeches were delivered by the Hon. J. R. Stratton, Mr. J. L. Haycock, ex-M.P.P., Mr. Madole, and other prominent members of the party.

Galt, Ont., May 15.—A meeting in the interest of Mr. W. A. Kribs, ex-M.P.P., was held in Scott's opera house last night. A large crowd attended, the particular drawing card being Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, who came here from Burlington to address the meeting. Mr. J. J. Foy, K.C., was also billed to be present, but for some reason did not appear. Mr. Frank Van Every, of Galt, president of the local Conservative Association, occupied the chair. Addresses were made by the candidate, Mr. Kribs, Mr. G. A. Clare, M.P., and Mr. Geo. Pattinson, woollen goods manufacturer, of Picton. The gathering dispersed with cheers for the King, the leader of the Opposition and the candidates.

Hamilton, Ont., May 15.—The registration of manhood suffrage voters commenced yesterday morning at eight different courts, four in East Hamilton and four in West Hamilton. The registration at all the booths was very brisk and in the evening there was a rush of business in nearly every court. As a result of the day's work several hundred names were added to the lists.

The prohibitionists of South Wentworth have nominated Mr. J. B. Pettit, of Fruitland, as their candidate. Mr. Pettit has accepted the nomination and will contest the riding in opposition to the Conservative and Liberal candidates.

Toronto, May 15.—Most encouraging reports have been received here regarding the prospects for the election of Mr. A. B. Spencer, of West Simcoe, and Mr. Beck, of Haldimand, Independent Prohibitionists. Mr. Daly is making an excellent fight against the two old party candidates in London and Ald. Carter in South Wellington. A large mass meeting of a most enthusiastic character was held at Peterborough on Tuesday night, addressed by Mr. W. W. Buchanan in support of Major Miller, Independent Conservative.

Midland, Ont., May 16.—The Hon. G. W. Ross visited Midland yesterday to speak in behalf of Mr. J. B. Tudhope, the Liberal candidate for East Simcoe. Mr. Ross was met at the depot by hundreds of citizens, accompanied by the town band. A procession then paraded the streets, which had been gaily decorated for the occasion with flags and banners. The citizens of both political parties joined in the demonstration and in decorating houses and places of business to do honor to the Premier. Last evening an enthusiastic meeting was held in Jeffrey's Hall, at which addresses were delivered by Dr. Spohn, ex-M.P.P., J. B. Tudhope, Mr. Ross and others.

Owen Sound, Ont., May 16.—Mr Whitney arrived by the Grand Trunk Railway yesterday afternoon from Galt. He was met at the station by many prominent Conservatives and a large crowd of citizens. A procession was formed, headed by the Citizens' Band, mounted marshals and citizens in carriages to escort the leader of the Opposition to his hotel. The main business street was tastefully decorated with bunting and mottoes. In the evening the skating rink could not accommodate the crowd that turned out to hear Mr. Boyd, the North Grey candidate, and Mr. Whitney deliver addresses.

Brighton, Ont., May 16.—A meeting was held in the Opera House here last night in the interests of Mr. G. A. Simmons, the Liberal candidate in East Northumberland. Mr. J. W. Gordon opened the meeting in a few words and was followed by Mr. Frank Anglin, the last speaker being the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Stratton.

Kingston, May 16.—Last night the Conservatives fired their first gun, a meeting convening in the City Hall, where addresses were made by Mr. J. M. Shaw, the local candidate, and by Messrs. Northrup and Porter, of Belleville, and Pringle, of Cornwall.

Hamilton, May 16.—Both political parties in East and West Hamilton are bending every energy in order to get out the full qualified registration vote and as a result 1,210 names have been registered, and it is probable this number will be increased each day the eight courts sit.

Windsor, Ont., May 16.—Registration for the coming provincial elections in Windsor closed last night until Saturday, May 17. The total number of votes registered to-day is 744. It is expected Saturday will bring the list up to 900.

St. Thomas, May 16.—Mr. H. G. Gaylord Wilshire, Socialist candidate in West Elgin, has challenged Messrs. Angus McCrimmon and Finlay McDermot, the other candidates, to debate with him the issues of the campaign. If they will accept he will give a hundred dollars to the city hospital. He then adds: 'If after the debate, one-third of the audience decide you to be the more fitting representative for this constituency, I will contribute an additional hundred dollars to said hospital.'

MR. HOWLAND'S WILL.

Toronto, May 13.—The will of the late Mr. Henry Stark Howland has been filed in the Probate Court. The schedule shows an estate valued at $326,963. The summary is:—Interest in H. S. Howland, Sons & Company, and Graham Nail Works, $163,806; stocks, $95,445; real estate, $46,075; assets at Kleinburg, other than real estate, $20,741; miscellaneous assets, $2,360.

Advertisements.

HAS CANCER FASTENED ITS FANGS

On you—some member of your family or on some dear relative or friend?

If so, get full particulars of the new Constitutional treatment for cancers, tumors, the scientific home treatment for these diseases.

Let's go straight to the point at once. If you are a sufferer from cancer, tumor or any malignant growth, or have a friend who is, we ask you to investigate fully the merits of our Constitutional treatment for cancers and tumors. It is a simple vegetable remedy that you can take in the quiet of your own home. It will cure you without the use of an operation, has cured scores of people in Canada and hundreds in the United States. Every cure it makes is a permanent cure—there is no recurrence of the disease. We will be pleased to send you particulars on receipt of 2 stamps.

W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advertisements.

WORDS OF HOPE

TO ALL WHO SUFFER FROM A RUN DOWN SYSTEM.

Mrs. Harriet A. Farr, Fenwick, Ont., Tells how She Obtained a Cure After Suffering for Two Years.

Thousands throughout this country suffer seriously from general debility—the result of impoverished blood and shattered nerves. To all such the story of Mrs. Harriet Farr, widow of the late Rev. Richard Farr, Fenwick, Ont., a lady well known throughout the Niagara district, will point the means of renewed health. Mrs. Farr says: 'For a couple of years prior to 1899 I was a great sufferer from a run down system. My digestion was bad; I had little or no appetite and was in a very poor state; I suffered from heart palpitation and a feeling of continual exhaustion. Doctors' treatment failed to benefit me and I gradually grew worse until I was finally unable to do the least work. I then began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and from the very first I noted an improvement in my condition. The severity of my trouble gradually lessened and by the time I had taken eight boxes I was again enjoying the best of health despite my sixty years. I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and would strongly urge all sufferers to give them a trial, believing they will be of great benefit.'

When your blood is poor and watery, when your nerves are shattered, when you suffer from headaches and dizziness, when you are pale, languid and completely run down, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly restore your health by renewing and enriching the blood. They are a prompt and certain cure for all troubles having their origin in a poor or watery condition of the blood. But only the genuine cure and these bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

MARTINIQUE AND ST. VINCENT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ficial burns caused by the great cloud of fire which followed the first gust of gas from the volcano. After this there came a shower of stones, some as large as apples, and consisting of pumice stone. Certain bodies have the marks of wounds produced by this awful hail of stones. All the dead are covered by a layer of ashes, ranging in depth from a few inches to a foot or more.

An inhabitant of Morne Rouge, a town of six hundred inhabitants, seven kilometres from St. Pierre, who was watching the volcano at the moment of the catastrophe, says that there were seven luminous points on the volcano's side just before it burst. He says that all about him when the explosion came there was a terrible suction of air, which seemed to be dragging him irresistibly toward the mountain, in spite of all his resistance. The volcano then emitted sheets of flame, which swept down toward St. Pierre. There was no sharp distinct roar of explosion, as when a great cannon is fired, but only awful jarring rumblings. He thinks that the entire outburst that did all the work of havoc did not last more than thirty seconds. There was complete darkness for ten minutes, caused by the dense volumes of sulphurous smoke and clouds of dust and scattered rocks.

The entire country all about St. Pierre was turned into a chaotic waste. All the trees were either torn up by the roots or snapped off and lie level with the ground. A few trunks of trees still standing show that the wave of fire stopped about two hundred metres from the suburb of Carbet. The houses are almost all destroyed in that place. On the Cluse estate, near St. Pierre, a few buildings are untouched. Those who were in them, however, were all found dead. They had been suffocated, but were not disfigured, and the identity of each one of them was easily made out.

The body of an old man was found lying by a carriage to which a pair of dead horses were harnessed. The old man was still holding the reins in his hands as though about to get into the carriage when stricken down. A boy lay dead by his side. The features of both were calm. Inside the house and behind a parlor door was the body of a young girl. Her hair was down and terror was stamped on her features.

In the streets of St. Pierre heaps of melted copper and of silver have been found.

In the neighborhood of the telegraph offices, the instruments were found, but some of them had been hurled to a distance of fifty yards. The metal of the instruments was melted, but the instruments themselves could be recognized.

During the greater part of the day of May 10 Mount Pelée was for some time free from smoke. Not a trace apparently was left on the slope of the mountain toward St. Pierre of the avalanche of fire that had swept down it. On the other hand, on the slope towards Basse Point, the aspect was terrifying and threatening. A great mass of smoke hung over the mountain for several days.

PELEE STILL ACTIVE.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 17.—Great flashes of very bright light were emitted from Mont Pelee, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday night. They were visible from here. Thick, glowing, red clouds, interspersed with flashes of light, were issuing from the volcano this morning. Showers of cinders, lasting for twenty minutes, accompanied the activity. The people in the district of Lorrain, Marigol, Sainte Marie and La Trinite are panic-stricken.

The French cruiser 'Suchet' will sail from here to-day with the principal local authorities, who will be landed at St. Pierre, and proceed to the northern part of the island, in the direction of Basse Pointe, and thoroughly investigate the situation. It is feared that pillage is rampant there. Fifty robbers, arrested at St. Pierre, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

FORT DE FRANCE THREATENED.

Paris, May 17.—A private telegram received here via Laguira, Venezuela, says Fort de France (Martinique), is seriously threatened by the volcanic disturbance.

THE 'RODDAM'S' RACE

New York, N.Y., May 19.—The Norton Line Steamer 'Etona,' Captain Cantell, arrived here yesterday from the River Plate, by way of St. Lucia, where she called for bunker coal on May 10.

'At St. Lucia, on May 11,' said Captain Cantell, 'I went on board of the British steamer 'Roddam' which had escaped from the terrible volcanic eruption at Martinique three days before. The ship was covered with a mass of fine bluish dust or ashes of cement-like appearance. In some parts it lay two feet deep on the decks. This matter had fallen in a red hot state all over the steamer, setting fire to everything it struck that was burnable, and when it fell on the men on board burned off limbs and large pieces of flesh. This was shown by finding portions of human remains when the decks were cleared of the debris. The rigging, ropes, tarpaulins, sails and awnings were cnarred or burned and most of the upper stanchions and spars had been swept overboard or destroyed by the fire. Skylights were smashed and cabins were filled with volcanic dust.

'I visited the captain of the 'Roddam' in the hospital at St. Lucia, where he gave me an account of his terrible experience. He had just arrived and anchored at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the morning of Thursday, May 8. The captain was standing near the accommodation ladder talking to the vessel's agent who had come on board, when he saw what appeared to be an enormous black cloud, like a wall with patches of fire in it, approaching the sea from the land. With it came an immense tidal wave of boiling water, accompanied by a loud and terrible noise. He shouted "take shelter" to the crew. Immediately the steamer was caught and tossed over on her side almost capsizing. Darkness fell like a pall and volumes of red hot matter showered down while the air was thick with sulphurous fumes and dust. The sea was a confused mass of boiling mud. Fire soon broke out in different parts of the ship. Screams, groans and shouts of agony from the injured people mingled with the terrible noise of boiling water and rushing air, together with the falling fire, caused a most horrible confusion and frightful din. This shock lasted for a few minutes.

'The captain of the 'Roddam,' knowing that his vessel had steam up, and instantly realizing the necessity of escaping, rushed to the engine room annunciator and signalled below to start the engines at full speed. The terrific tidal wave which had swept over the 'Roddam' and nearly capsized her, had parted the cable and the vessel was adrift. When the engines started it was found that the steering gear had become disabled in some manner and could not be worked.

For more than an hour the 'Roddam's' engines were worked, backing and going ahead, with the hope of keeping her head toward the sea and away from the land. Once she got dangerously near the steamer 'Roraima.' Both vessels were in flames. Some of those aboard jumped into the boiling water; some fell dying to the deck. All this time the red hot matter was falling and the water was hissing and steaming dense masses of vapor. Smoke and dust filled the air and poisonous fumes spread about.

'After some time the 'Roddam's' steering gear moved a little and enabled the captain to head her out to sea and with considerable difficulty he managed to steer her a little distance from the land.

'As the air cleared the scene on board the ill-fated 'Roddam' became all the more ghastly. The ship steamed on through thick hot dust. The screams from the injured became more audible. Some rushed frantically about with their clothes on fire and large pieces of flesh burned from their arms; others in their agony lay writhing in the red-hot dust. In about two hours the air became gradually clear. An investigation of the casualties on board showed that besides the captain, who was frightfully injured, only two engineers, two sailors and the boatswain were able to do duty.

'Fire was still burning about the ship, while the rigging was in flames. The captain decided to reach the island of St. Lucia, forty-five miles distant. This he succeeded in doing by six o'clock in the evening of May 8. The steamer was difficult to handle owing to the partially disabled steering gear, which could not be made to work properly. In the time occupied on this terrible voyage the experience of the survivors was still worse than that already gone through. The brave captain and his few men fighting the fire and scalded and exhausted, struggled and worked trying to do something to assist their dying shipmates. Those working below strove to keep up the steam.

'The captain, suffering the greatest



A MARTINIQUE CREOLE.

agony, succeeded in navigating his vessel safely to the port of Castries, St. Lucia, with eighteen dead bodies lying on the deck and human limbs scattered about. A sailor stood by constantly wiping the captain's injured eyes. I think the performance of the 'Roddam's' captain was most wonderful and the more so when I saw his pitiful condition. I don't understand how he kept up. Yet, when the steamer arrived at St. Lucia and medical assistance was procured, this brave man asked the doctors to attend to the others first, and refused to be treated until this was done.

'My interview with the captain brought out this account. I left him in good spirits and receiving every comfort. The sight of his face would frighten anyone not prepared to see it.

'We sailed from St. Lucia on the morning of May 11, and at two o'clock in the afternoon passed the island of Martinique. The weather was perfectly clear and we had a good view of that part of the island which had suffered by the volcanic eruptions a few days before. The formation of the island is quite altered and the whole northern part where the town of St. Pierre once stood is covered with a mass of ashes and lava.

'At about 2.30 o'clock as the 'Etona' was passing the island, a tremendous upshoot of smoke and dust took place, and in a few moments the ship was covered with fine dust-like cement. We were about three miles distant from the island at the time. The ship's engines were put under full speed and for a considerable time anxiety was felt on board. For an hour or two the ship was covered with dust and enveloped in a thick cloud, and the air was filled with sulphur fumes. It must have been another eruption and the dust must have been sent a great distance in the air because it travelled against the wind and at a tremendously rapid rate.'

ST. VINCENT OUTBREAK

SIXTEEN HUNDRED LIVES LOST BY THE SOUFRIERE ERUPTION.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, British West Indies, May 13.—It is announced in advices received here this morning (Tuesday), from the Island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, that 1,600 persons have perished there since the Soufriere volcano has been in eruption.

New York, May 14.—In a despatch from its correspondent on the Island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., the 'Herald' says:

'Admonitory rumblings and earthquakes in the vicinity of Soufriere came two weeks ago. On Monday, May 5, the lake in the old crater became greatly disturbed. On Tuesday at two o'clock in the afternoon the mountain began a series of volcanic efforts. Severe earthquakes accompanied these terrible noises, and detonations succeeded quickly. At seven o'clock in the evening an immense column of steam issued from the crater, and lasted until midnight. Terrific explosions followed on Wednesday morning, and at seven o'clock there was another sudden violent escape of steam. This ascended for three hours, when other material was ejected. At noon three craters appeared to open and began to vomit lava. Six streams at once ran down the sides of the mountain, making an awful scene. The mountain labored heavily for half an hour after the appearance of the lava. Fire flashed around the edges of the craters, and there were tremendous detonations in succession, rapidly merging into a continuous roar. This lasted throughout Wednesday night and until Friday morning. The thunderings of the volcano were heard throughout the Caribbean Sea.

'The eruption began on Wednesday. A huge cloud in a dark and dense column charged with volcanic matter, rose to a height of eight miles from the mountain top. Darkness like midnight descended and the sulphurous air was laden with fine dust. A black rain followed, a rain of faville, scoriae, rocks and stones. There were bright flashes, luminous and marvellously rapid. These, with the thundering, the mountain shocks, the earthquake roar, the lava and falling stones, created a scene of horror.

'Large areas of cultivated land have been buried beneath the volcanic matter. On the Windward coast seven plantations are totally destroyed. Nothing green is visible. Sixteen hundred and twenty deaths are already reported. There are 167 cases in the hospital at Georgetown under treatment. The deaths have been caused chiefly by suffocation by the sulphurous gas, lightning and burning lava masses. Few of the cases in the hospital are likely to recover.

'The crew of H. M. S. 'Indefatigable' buried thirty peasants found dead on the Owia estate, north of Soufriere.

'A new crater is reported formed on the Richmond estate, near the seashore.

'The country districts on the Windward coast are littered with dead bodies.

'Kingstown, the capital, and the whole population are safe. There have been no accidents or deaths. Clouds of dust are blowing over the city, however.

'The royal mail steamer 'Wear' is transporting food and water to the Leeward coast; sailing vessels proceed to the Windward coast on the same errand. Doctors and nurses have gone to the scene of distress. The majority of the corpses being found are covered with ashes, decomposed and hardly approachable. The dead are being buried in trenches, thirty in each.'

EXACT NUMBER OF DEAD WILL NEVER BE KNOWN.

London, May 14.—The Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Llewellyn, telegraphs to the Colonial Office from the Island of St. Vincent, under date of Tuesday, May 13, as follows:

I arrived here yesterday and found the state of affairs much worse than had been stated. The administrator's reports show that the country on the east coast, betwen Robin Rock and Georgetown, was apparently struck and devastated in manner similar to that which destroyed St. Pierre, and I fear that practically all living things in that radius were killed. Probably sixteen hundred persons lost their lives. The exact number will never be known. Managers and owners of the estates, with their families and several of the better class of people have been killed.

'A thousand bodies have been found and buried. One hundred and sixty persons are in the hospital at Georgetown. Probably only six of this number will recover. The details of the disaster are too harrowing for description.

'I got, at St. Lucia, a coasting steamer, which is running up and down the Leeward coast, with water and provision. Twenty-two hundred persons have received relief. I have asked for medical officers from Trinidad and Grenada. All the neighboring British colonies are assisting generously. Every effort is being made to grapple with the awful calamity. All the best sugar estates in the Carib country are devastated and the cattle are dead.

'The eruption continues, but is apparently moderating. Anxiety is still felt. All the officers and residents are co-operating with me. The ladies are making clothing.

HOSPITALS IN KINGSTOWN FILLED WITH DYING PEOPLE.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Thursday, May 15.—(Afternoon).—A correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned here from a visit, on horseback, to the devastated district of this island, during which he travelled fifty miles and penetrated to within five miles of the Soufriere crater. The ash-covered area of St. Vincent exceeds that of Martinique, which the correspondent has also explored. The most conservative estimated of the death rate here now places the number at seventeen hundred. About thirteen hundred bodies have been already interred. The entire northern part of the island is covered with ashes to an average depth of eighteen inches, varying from a thin layer at Kingstown to two feet or more at more at Georgetown. The crops are ruined, nothing green can be seen, the streets of Georgetown are cumbered with snow-drift-like heaps of ashes, and ashes rest so heavily on the roofs that in several cases they have caused them to fall in. There will soon be five thousand destitute persons in need of assistance from the government, which is already doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers. There are a hundred injured people in the hospital at Georgetown, gangs of men are searching for the dead or rapidly burying them in trenches, and all that can be done under the circumstances is being accomplished.

The British cruiser 'Indefatigable' brought twenty-five tons of supplies here and returned to the Island of Trinidad to-day for more.

The governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Llewellyn, is here, supervising the work of the authorities.

While the outbreak of the volcano on the Island of Martinique killed more people outright, more territory has been ruined in St. Vincent, hence there is greater destitution there.

The injured persons were horribly burned by the hot grit which was driven along with tremendous velocity. Twenty-six persons who sought refuge in a room ten feet by twelve were all killed. One person was brained by a huge stone nine miles from the crater.

Rough coffins are being made to receive the remains of the victims. The hospital here is filled with dying people. Fifty injured persons are lying on the floor of that building, as there are no beds for their accommodation, though cots are being rapidly constructed on boards. This and similar work has been in progress since immediately after the disaster. But two days elapsed before there were any burials, as the negroes refused to dig the necessary trenches, although they were offered three times their usual wages by the local authorities. The nurses employed are incompetent, but they are willing to learn, and are working hard. The negroes are indifferent to all that is happening, and as to what has occurred. They expect to receive government rations, but there have been instances where they have refused to bury thir own relatives.

It is estimated that the sea has encroached from ten feet to two miles along the coast, near Georgetown, and that a section of the north of the island has dropped into the sea. This is apparently verified by the report of the French cable ship 'Pouyer-Quertier,' that soundings now show seven fathoms where before the outbreak there were thirty-six fathoms of water.

Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, commanding the United States steamer 'Potomac,' now in these waters, has called on Governor Llewellyn and offered him the sympathy of the United States and any assistance which it was in his power to render. The 'Potomac' has also landed what she can spare of her food stuffs. The governor expressed his thanks, and added that there was no immediate need of help. The United States steamer carried official despatches to the Island of St. Lucia.

Since midnight on Tuesday the subterannean detonations here have ceased, and the Soufriere, on Wednesday, relapsed into perfect repose, no smoke rising from the crater and the fissures emitting no vapor. The stunted vegetation that formerly adorned the slopes of the mountain has disappeared, having given place to gray colored lava, which greets the eye on every side. The atmosphere is dry, but somewhat agitated. Rain would be welcome, as there is a great deal of dust in the air, which is very disagreeable and irritating to throats and eyes, and is causing the merchants to put all their dry goods under cover. The inhabitants, naturally, meaning the white population, as a rule are anxious to know whether the repose of the volcano is permanent, or whether it is the lull which usually precedes greater paroxysmal activity. Some people, anticipating that there is danger of further volcanic eruptions, are leaving the outlying towns for this city.

The negroes who have remained on the estates are half-starved and the Carib survivors are leaving their caves and pillaging abandoned dwelling houses and shops. A number of arrests have been made in this connection.

As the Colonial Hospital here was found inadequate to accommodate the sufferers, large army tents have been erected for the use of the patients, who are being constantly brought here from other towns on the island. But, even these annex hospitals are overcrowded. The local doctors have been reinforced by a doctor who arrived here from the Island of Grenada, one of the British Windward Islands. He brought with him a number of packages of medical supplies, which were extremely useful.

The arrival here of the first detachment of the ambulance corps, which brought sufferers from Georgetown, caused quite a sensation. The batch consisted of a hundred persons, whose charred bodies exhaled fetid odors and whose loathsome faces made even the hospital attendants shudder. Till these burned persons were suffering terribly from thirst and uttering, when strong enough to do so, agonizing cries for water. It is doubtful whether one of the whole party will recover.

The death rate among the people in the hospitals is still very high, in spite of the best medical efforts on their behalf. All the neighboring British colonies are evincing sympathy with the sufferers here and subscription lists have been started and food and clothing are being forwarded to St. Vincent from all the British Islands.

While the entire community is thankful for this help and sympathy from British sources, on all sides are heard grateful appreciation of the prompt aid furnished by the United States in sending the 'Potomac' here with provisions and other articles for the destitute people of St. Vincent.

The report that the volcanic lake which occupied the top of the mountain, has disappeared appears to be confirmed. A sea of lava, emitting sulphurous fumes, now apparently occupies its place, and several new craters have been formed. The last time the volcano showed activity, Tuesday last, the craters, old and new and numerous fissures in the mountain sides discharged hot vapor and deep subterranean murmurings were heard and the ground trembled at times. From the centre of the volcano huge volumes of steam rose like gigantic pine trees towards the sky, and a dense smoke, mingling with the steam issued from a new and active crater, forming an immense pillar, to the northern hills, lowering into the valleys and then rising and spreading until it enveloped the whole island in a gray mist. Simultaneous action upon the part of the volcanoes of Martinique and Dominica and elsewhere, denote a volcanic connection between the islands and appears to verify the assumption of the volcanic origin of the mountain chains running parallel with the Soufriere in the Windward Islands. As this despatch is sent it is excessively hot and the northern hills retain their foggy appearance.

ON THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT.

London, May 17.—A despatch from the governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Llewellyn, dated from St. Vincent, received at the Colonial Office this morning, says:

'The total number of bodies buried to date is 1,300; in hospital, 130. All immediate wants have been supplied. Generous aid received from neighboring colonies. Nine of the best sugar estates damaged seriously. An estate at Wallibu is completely buried in ashes. All vegetation is destroyed. It will probably revive after rain. Three thousand persons on the relief list. At an approximate cost of £50, daily, the relief must continue for some time. The eruption seems to be decreasing, but lava is flowing. All danger is not yet over.'

CANADIAN SYMPATHY

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE SENT TO THE SUFFERERS

Ottawa, May 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, presented to the House an appropriation calling for $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Martinique and St. Vincent. The attention of the world had been drawn to this disaster. The whole world was moved to pity, and there was a general desire that Canada should do something to assist in the relief of the distress. One-half of the amount the House appropriated would go to Martinique and would be placed at once at the disposal of the French Colonial Minister at Paris. The other half, or as much of it as was necessary, would be used to alleviate the suffering on the British island of St. Vincent.



PORTION OF MARTINIQUE, SHOWING SURROUNDINGS OF MONT PELEE.

The Opposition leader agreed that the government's decision was a wise one. When Canadians had suffered through no fault of their own relief had poured in from the outside world, and it was a fitting thing that the Canadian Parliament should take this step at this time. It was a wise plan to divide the fund between the two islands, and our action could not but be accepted as an indication of mutual feeling and good will between this country and France.

Paris, May 16.—The Canadian commissioner here, M. Fabre, called on the Minister of the Colonies, M. Decrais, yesterday, and expressed, in behalf of the government of Canada, the profound sympathy of the Canadian people with France in regard to the Martinique disaster, adding that he had received a cable message from the Minister of Finance, Mr. Fielding, to the effect that the government of Canada had subscribed $25,000 to the relief amount, which amount was held at the disposition of M. Decrais.

Washington, May 13.—The President sent a message to Congress yesterday, about the St. Pierre horror, and stating that the French Government had requested the United States Government to send ships to transport the sufferers to a place of safety, as the whole island of Martinique, St. Vincent and neighboring islands are threatened with further eruptions. The President stated that he had used his executive discretion in directing the departments of the treasury, of war, and of the navy, to take such measures. He recommended that Congress make an appropriation of $500,000, to be immediately available.

The committee on appropriations met yesterday afternoon, and decided to report the bill passed by the Senate for the relief of the citizens of the French West Indies, increasing the amount to $200,000.

Paris, May 13.—The Czar has telegraphed to President Loubet expressing the sincere sympathy of himself and the Czarina, who share with France the sorrow caused by the terrible West Indian catastrophe.

London, May 13.—King Edward has commanded the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, to telegraph to the Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Llewellyn, His Majesty's deep regret at the calamity which has visited the island of St. Vincent, and his sympathy for the sufferers and the bereaved. The governor has also been instructed to spend all the money necessary for their relief.

Toronto, May 13.—Mayor Howland raised the question at the Board of Control meeting yesterday whether or not Toronto should contribute to the relief of the survivors of the West Indian volcanic disaster. A public subscription was suggested. It was felt, however, that there was not sufficient information as to the condition of affairs existing and the needs of the sufferers, so the Mayor was deputed to communicate with the governor of Jamaica.

Rome, May 13.—King Victor Emmanuel has contributed 25,000 lire ($5,000) to the fund being raised for the relief of the sufferers from the Martinique disaster.

The Hague, May 13.—The Government of the Netherlands has ordered the Dutch warship 'Koningin Regentes' to proceed from the Island of Curacao, (Dutch West Indies), to the Island of Martinique at full speed, in order to assist the sufferers from the Mont Pelée outbreak. Both chambers of the states general (parliament) have adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with France.

London, May 15.—The Colonial Secretary the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, has written to the Lord Mayor of London, asking him to open a Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers in the Island of St. Vincent, and the Lord Mayor has consented to do so.

Rome, May 15.—The Pope has contributed 20,000 lire ($4,000), to the fund being raised for the relief of the sufferers from the Martinique disaster.

Paris, May 15.—Mr. Kruger has sent a sympathetic message to President Loubet on the Martinique disaster. He also sent a contribution of 800 francs ($160) for the relief of the sufferers, and expressed regret that he could not do more in this way.

Berlin, May 15.—The Town Council of Berlin has unanimously recommended to the municipal authorities the immediate donation of 40,000 marks for the relief of the sufferers in the West Indies.

Paris, May 15.—The meeting yesterday afternoon called by the American Chamber of Commerce, to raise funds for the relief of West Indian sufferers, was well attended, and over 12,000 francs was subscribed in a few minutes to aid the destitute people at Martinique.

New York, May 15.—The United States auxiliary cruiser 'Dixie,' which has on board almost 3,000 tons of supplies, consisting of provisions and clothing for the relief of the people on the Island of Martinique, sailed last night for Fort de France. It is probable she will reach that place next Tuesday. The vessel also carries a number of surgeons, and about $5,000 worth of medical supplies.

Guadaloupe, May 15.—The steamer 'Ville de Manger,' sent by the Martinique Government for food supplies, left for Fort de France at midnight, via Dominica, where she will take on board the provisions offered by the government of that island. The cruiser 'Suchet' left on the 9th with large supplies of food and money subscribed in this colony.

Fort de France, May 15.—Consul Ayme has received a despatch from Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, stating that he is anxious to help the sufferers here, and asking what is most needed. The consul says that the government asks for provisions for 50,000 persons immediately. What is imperatively needed are codfish, flour, beans, rice and salt meats; quicklime is also wanted, for disinfecting purposes.

Kingstown, Jamaica, May 15.—The legislature yesterday voted a thousand pounds ($5,000) for the relief of the sufferers of St. Vincent and Martinique. During the debate Secretary Olivier said it was not certain that the Imperial Government even now would see the desirability, in the interests of inhabitants, of evacuating the island of St. Vincent. He knew Great Britain years ago considered a scheme for distributing the inhabitants among the other islands, and thought the recent hurricane and present calamity should decide the course of the government.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—By direction of the President, Secretary Hay, on May 12, sent the following cablegram to Ambassador Choate, at London: 'Express to British Government the sympathy of the President and the people of this country in the affliction which has befallen St. Vincent, and our desire to share in the work of aid and rescue.'

New York, May 16.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says: Mr. Balfour announced yesterday in the House of Commons the measures which have been adopted by the government for the relief of the people of St. Vincent and Martinique. Mr. Dillon failed in an attempt to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the matter but he undoubtedly scored a point when he stated, for Mr. Balfour's edification, that the House had voted a hundred thousand pounds for the relief of the sufferers by the Lisbon earthquake in 1775. There was a precedent for the government. The First Lord of the Treasury thought, however, that the earthquake was not a sufficient recent occurrence. The government was not prepared to grant a vote, but would let the Lord Mayor receive subscriptions for the relief of distress in the British island, and would send provisions and medical comforts for the unfortunate people in the French colony. Already six thousand pounds has been received at the Mansion House in response to the Lord Mayor's appeal.

London, May 17.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie sent £1,000 yesterday to the Mansion House West Indian relief fund, which now amounts to £10,000. With the exception of Lord Rothschild's donation of £500, the other subscriptions are not large.

TWO THOUSAND DEAD

AWFUL EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKE IN GUATEMALA.

San Francisco, Cal., May 15.—The steamer 'Guatemala' brings additional details of the earthquake in Central America last month. The 'Guatemala' left the port of that name on April 29. Up to that time 1,000 bodies had been taken out of the ruins at Quezaltenango. Captain Harris, of the 'Guatemala,' said: 'It is estimated that 2,000 people were killed. The dead were still being removed when he sailed. The stench from the unburied corpses was frightful, and to avert a pestilence the government had been compelled to employ large gangs of men to clear the wreckage of the dead.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TAX

MISSION OF THE CANADIAN PREMIER TO ENGLAND HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT.

London, May 14.—The House of Commons yesterday, by a vote of 296 to 188, rejected the amendment offered by Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) at the second reading of Commons 'that this House declines to impose duties on grain, flour and other food for the people.' In the course of a speech supporting the amendment made by Sir William, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House, referred to the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, in the Canadian Parliament the previous night and asked whether the policy Sir Wilfrid Laurier foreshadowed in the interests of Canada was to be the policy of the British Government. Sir Henry also insisted upon knowing if the free ports of England were to be shut by preferential duties.

Replying to the Liberal leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House, said that the mission of the Canadian Premier to England had absolutely nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the grain tax, which was imposed for purely fiscal reasons.

THE KING OF SPAIN

Alphonso XIII Ascends the Throne of His Fathers

THE SITUATION TO BE FACED BY A YOUNG RULER WHOSE CONSTITUTION IS NOT ROBUST.

Madrid, May 17.—King Alfonso attained his majority to-day, and became King in fact, as well as in name, having reached the age (sixteen) prescribed by the constitution.

Beautiful weather favored this, the central day of the fetes. The Queen Regent has sent the following letter to the Premier, Senor Sagasta: On terminating to-day the regency to which I was called by the constitution at a time of profound sadness and unexpected widowhood, I feel in the depth of my heart the necessity of expressing to the Spanish people my intense and unchanging gratitude for the proofs of affection and support which I have received from all classes of society. If at that time I foresaw that without the loyalty and confidence of the people I would be unable to fulfill my mission, to-day, in looking back on this period, the longest of all Spanish regencies, and recollecting the bitter trials which Providence has spared us, I appreciate those virtues in all their magnitude, affirming that thanks to them, the nation has been able to traverse such a profound crisis under conditions which augur an epoch of tranquil well-being for the future. Therefore, in handing to King Alfonso XIII. the powers which I have exercised in his name I am confident that all the Spaniards who are gathering around him will inspire him with a confidence and fortitude necessary to fulfill the hopes placed in him. That will be the most complete recompense for his mother, who, having devoted her life to the fulfilment of her duties, begs God to protect her son, in order that as emulating the glories of his ancestors, he may succeed in giving peace and prosperity to the people over whom he will reign to-morrow. I beg you to make known to all Spaniards this sincere expression of my profound thanks, and the earnest wishes for the welfare of our beloved country.

AN ALLEGED PLOT

Madrid, May 19.—The police have discovered what was undoubtedly an anarchist plot against the King. On Friday night they raided a house in a narrow street, Carrera de San Geronimo, through which the royal procession passed on Saturday and seized a number of dynamite bombs and percussion caps. Sixteen men were arrested; all of them being Spaniards, including notorious anarchists.

Amongst those arrested is Gabriel Lopez, an employee of an insurance company. Dynamite cartridges were found on the premises where Lopez was arrested. Lopez says he received a package of cartridges from another anarchist with instructions to throw them at the moment of the passage of the royal carriage, in Saturday's procession.

The discovery of the plot against the King is confirmed by the newspapers. It is now said that nine dynamite cartridges were seized. Further arrests have been made and the prisoners include six medical students, a printer, a carpenter and a mason. The captured cartridges are being analyzed by the military authorities.

According to the newspapers here, the police have had an inkling of an anarchist plot against the King since last March, and in April they discovered an anarchist resort in a fashionable quarter of Madrid. Three Andalusian anarchists arrived here on May 2 and were arrested shortly after their arrival.

After a regency of over sixteen years, Spain has a king. On Saturday Alphonso XIII. celebrated his sixteenth birthday and ascended the throne of his fathers, taking the oath to maintain the constitution, and thus terminating the faithful regency of the Queen mother, Dona Maria Christina. The King has been thought to be a delicate, even consumptive child, and there were doubts whether he would live to ascend the throne, although he was born a king. His father, always a rather weakly man, died at the age of 28, six months before his only son was born. It is now said, however, that Alfonso XIII. is as well as he ever has been and really a much stronger and robust youth than he has generally been thought to be.

It was on May 17, 1886, that Senor Sagasta announced to the nation that the widow of the King had borne a son, wrote a correspondent of the London 'Daily Mail' last year. Late in the previous November Alfonso XII. had passed away in the palace of the Prado, near the capital, martyr to the sense of duty that had kept him so long in Madrid, the dry, windy city that sends all consumptives to their graves. He was only twenty-eight years old, and had reigned some eleven years, going direct from Sandhurst to the throne of Spain. His tact, savoir faire, and devotion to his people, shown in the time of the cholera visitation and the floods in Murcia, had done much to keep the turbulent elements in check, and the country, worn out by the long struggles of rival factions, was glad to be at rest. He died, and Spain passed into the hands, first of the Queen widow, and her daughter Mercedes, and when Alfonso XIII. was born into the hands of the Queen, Maria Christina, now no longer called the Austrian, who has accomplished her task.

Alfonso XIII. is at first sight a delicate lad—thin, pale and of nervous appearance. Some say he has inherited the constitutional infirmity of his father, others that his appearance is something he shares in common with all the men of the house of Hapsburg. During the manoeuvres held at Carabanchel in May the young king remained seven hours in the saddle without exhibiting any symptom of fatigue, and his personal staff noticed that even a prolonged canter did nothing to weaken his voice. When the day's work was over he was as animated as he was at the beginning. This is excellent news for Spain, as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It is almost inevitable that the young king should have the seeds of consumption in his blood, and Madrid is notoriously the worst city in Europe for people with a tendency to lung trouble. He is already handicapped by his responsibilities. An English lad at fifteen years, whatever his position, would not be carrying half the load of knowledge borne by Alfonso XIII. He speaks English, French and German, as well as Spanish, has had a careful mathematical training, is a student of history, and is devoted to military matters. For a boy his knowledge of the elements of military science is quite uncommon.

A strong, healthy king can give the land the period of repose that will enable it to develop its internal resources, find occupation for its growing population outside the corrupt world of officialdom, amend its educational defects, outgrow Carlism, and become once more a power to be reckoned with. The reverse of the picture is not pleasing. An invalid director of a state, whose various factions are like an unruly horse that must be ridden on the curb, cannot fulfil his duties, and if anything happened to him the princess of Asturias would become Queen of Spain, and her husband, Carlos de Bourbon, Prince of Asturias, would become King Consort. Against such a development the old unquiet elements in Spain would rise up again. The possibility of it is said to have brought Senor Sagasta into temporary opposition with the Queen Regent when the question of the marriage was first mooted.

When Alfonso XIII. comes to his own he will be entirely dependent, for some time at least, upon the advice and guidance of the people who have the power in their hands to-day. They say in Madrid that government will be largely in the hands of the Queen mother, Senor Sagasta and the Duke of Tetuan, descendant of the Red O'Donnell of Ulster. The last-named statesman is an adherent to a Conservative regime that accepts neither the absolutism of the Carlist programme nor the somewhat watered conservatism of Senor Silvela; he refuses all office, and will not reconcile himself to any compromise. He is an enlightened statesman not the less, and will place his best efforts at the disposal of the Queen regent, who has always succeeded in attracting to her service the most sustaining elements in the country. With statesmen who desire no more than the progress of Spain, and a mother whose life has been marked by most rigid devotion to duty, the young King will start upon his work well equipped. It will be well for the country if his advisers succeed in impressing upon him the necesity of refraining from experiments of every sort. Spain's partial recovery has been due to her wise handling by statesmen who have been rather unjustly deemed opportunists.

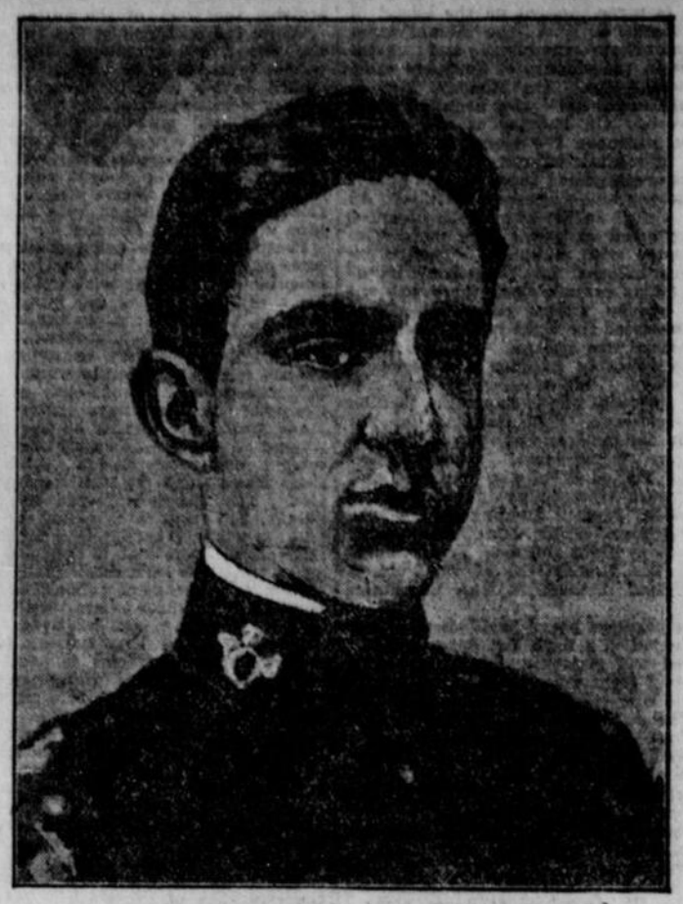
If the young King becomes a reactionary he will arouse the Radicals and strengthen the Republicans; if he shows too much zeal for reform he will weaken the allegiance of the Conservatives and strengthen the Carlists. They say in Madrid that his best policy lies in a continuation of the existing order of things and devotion to such works as the improvement of the financial situation, the substitution of some less direct method of taxation of the octroi duties, the maintenance of army efficiency, the creation of a small navy on the most modern lines, and the granting of such concessions to democracy as the Spanish official mind can accept without offence. It is not a very heroic programme nor is it one that can appeal very strongly to a young, enthusiastic, ambitious ruler; but Spain is a very tired country just now. She has passed through years of internal convulsion.

In view of the widespread interest in Alfonso XIII., and the way in which Spanish and British Mediterranean politics seem destined to unite in the near future, I was at pains to discover what I could about the young king's character and temperament during a recent visit to Spain. The sum of what I heard presents Alfonso XIII. in the light of a high-spirited, proud boy, who has been trained to a proper appreciation of the difficulties lying before him, but is inclined to minimize them because he retains something of the old belief in the divine right of kings. Certain attempts have been made to reconcile some of the discontented elements of Spain to the Alfonist party, and the king has been of necessity a prominent party in the movement. They have not been successful; the irreconcilables remained obdurate, but the young ruler carried himself bravely through some unpleasant experiences, and recalled the bearing of his father, who had similar difficulties to face. Down to the present Spain has not seen much of her king, and Madrid has not been favorably disposed to him because of his absence from the bull ring, tauromachy being an institution to which Queen Christina will make no concessions. He has been to the Plaza del Toro now, and his subjects are better pleased, but it is unlikely that he will develop into a patron of the national amusement.

Some people in Madrid declare that Alfonso XIII. is an ultramontanist, and that the grip of the Latin Church will tighten on Spain so soon as he is firmly established. They point to the Caserta marriage and to the absence of anti-clerical legislation, to the very friendly relations between the Vatican and the Spanish court, and to the known sympathy of the Queen-mother for the Church of Rome. This alleged tendency is a considerable factor in strengthening the republican party, and I was assured in Madrid that on matters he deemed his own the king would yield to no party, however exigent. If the army is friendly, Alfonso can go far, and the powerful generals are already delighted with the way in which their royal master devotes himself to the study of military affairs.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. Walter Littlefield, in the *New York 'Times,'* says: In Spain the executive head is literally vested in the sovereign. The ministry is an actual board of advisers, and not a select committee of parliament, responsible for the behavior of the monarch, as is the case in Great Britain. But there is a vast difference between what the monarch of Spain can do and what circumstances and persons will permit him to perform. The security of his dynasty, even the tranquillity of his reign, rests upon 'Spanish patriotism.' Spanish patriotism is a very curious thing. It is even more ambitious in its exactions than Socialism. If Socialism demands that the state owes



HIS MAJESTY KING ALFONSO XIII.

every man a living, Spanish patriotism requires that every patriot shall be kept in luxury. If the luxury is not readily forthcoming the individual helps himself according to his opportunities. This is true of every branch of the administrative system—from the clerk who sells government stamps to the captain of a Spanish man-of-war, who provisions his vessel in a foreign port and pockets the difference between the actual price of the goods and the account turned in to the government. This seems reprehensible to us, but in Spain it is one of the perquisites of patriotism. To be sure, there is another phase to this patriotism, which was well illustrated at the time of the Spanish-American war, when the grand ladies of Madrid poured their jewels into



QUEEN CHRISTINA, MOTHER OF THE KING.

the public treasury, and when their husbands and lovers went forth to meet certain defeat or death in the cause of a 'rational honor,' the edifice of which was a mere fabrication of their patriotism.

It may be asked, even supposing that the Spanish administrative system compels a monarch, if he would keep his throne, to move along the lines of least resistance, is there no hope of a legislative revolution in a country in which universal suffrage prevails? At present there is none, and for two reasons: In the first place, the dominating party on the eve of a general election negotiates with the various opposition factions by distributions of political gifts until the exact character of its majority is an assured fact, and in the second, the genuine reformative and progressive elements of Spanish life hold themselves aloof from politics. The result is that the cry of the Opposition is naturally for revolution. When this seems imminent the most powerful opposing faction is brought within the fold of the party in power by appeals to that Spanish patriotism, which I have described, and its late comrades can only continue their dismal howl. Seeing no direct, personal benefit in espousing the cause of practical reform, no political leader cares to go into civil life in search of it.

But if the political leaders ignore reform in its passive state they are only too eager to turn it to their account the moment it finds expression in public demonstration. It is an unfortunate condition of Spanish civilization that no worthy, high-minded remonstrance can be made against a pernicious situation without certain factions of the Opposition giving it their stamp and attempting to turn it into an overt revolutionary movement. Two years ago it was the Carlists who tainted a rational and justifiable movement of the Catalonians for fiscal autonomy, similar to that for centuries enjoyed by the Basque Provinces. Last winter it was the Anarchists and professional rioters, who, by their excesses in Barcelona and Madrid, turned



THE PALACE, MADRID.

the cause of long-suffering labor into a campaign against all organized government.

The manifesto issued by the Madrid Chamber of Commerce in 1899—'the government is fooling the country with fictitious economics'—has been confirmed each successive January by the surplus which the Minister of Finance has been enabled to show. The surplus, however, has entailed no inconvenience upon the hordes of army and naval officers, who found themselves without employment at the end of the last war; or upon the members of the Clerical party, whose revenues from the Spanish colonies had been suddenly stopped. The fiction has been perpetuated in the fact that the change of conditions brought about by the war was not followed by 'proper adjustment in the great taxpaying centres of Spain—the industrial and commercial classes of Barcelona, the agriculturists of Andalusia, and the miners of Bilbao. The war taxes which were from time to time exacted from these centres prior to 1898 have been lessened in no particular degree. Moreover, the foreign and colonial market for manufactured articles has been practically annihilated. To be sure, the iron ore of Bilbao has, of late, increased its market in England, but at no perceptible advantage to that Spanish district owing to the export duty and the comparative poverty of the iron masters, which have not enabled the owners to improve their plants to take full advantage of the growing demands upon their products.

It will thus be seen that Alfonso XIII. will begin his reign with little likelihood of immediate changes in the Spanish situation. But he is young and the forces of reform in the Peninsula will grow with him. Sooner or later he must comprehend their meaning, and sooner or later they must identify themselves with political life. In the meantime it should be remembered that Spain is actually in a state of transition, that her most potent forces are not expended in riotous demonstrations or in the bayonets and rifle bullets by which these demonstrations are put down. Beneath the outward expressions of anarchy met by military despotism the sober, intelligent, and truly patriotic industrial forces of Spain are slowly but surely paving the way to a new future. The National Union, which so far has refused to ally itself with any political party, is growing in strength and dignity. It has gathered about it the commercial chambers and corporation associations as well as the trades unions, and the time is not far distant when its representatives in the Cortes will be able to force the Clericals and the adherents of the old military regime to recognize this simple economic fact: The development of the natural resources of the country can no longer be hampered and demoralized by the forced support of useless hordes of military and clerical drones. Then will come the opportunity for Alfonso XIII.

THE QUEEN'S WISE REGENCY.

Dona Maria Christina, who for sixteen years during her son's minority has acted as regent, under the most difficult circumstances, held her last official receptions at the Madrid palace on Saturday, Feb. 8.

Both the levee and the drawing room were numerously attended by the nobility, gentry, military men and naval officers. Deputations of Judges and corporations of all kinds, even of the religious orders and prelates, vied with politicians of all shades of the dynastic parties in this last demonstration of respect and sympathy for Dona Christina on the approaching close of her sixteen years' difficult mission.

The most striking feature of this solemn palace reception was the presentation of loyal addresses drawn up by the President of the Senate. Senor Montero Rios, and the President of the House of Deputies, Senor Moret, both dwelt upon the gratitude felt by all classes in Spain towards the Queen, who they said, had so nobly done her duty in difficult circumstances as Regent and mother. Both presidents expressed the warmest sympathy and good wishes for the success of the young King when he begins to reign on May 17 next. Her Majesty's replies to both addresses were couched in touching terms, in which the recollections of the last seventeen years were mingled with hopeful confidence in the future of her son, whom she has done her best to make a worthy King.

During the receptions Alfonso XIII. stood by his mother, and seemed much interested. He looks in excellent health and is taller than the Queen Regent.

MR. CARNEGIE

SKEPTICAL OF THE POWER OF ANY SYNDICATE TO CONTROL OCEAN TRAFFIC.

London, May 8.—Andrew Carnegie, who sailed from New York on April 30 on the American Line steamer 'St. Louis,' arrived in London to-day, and promptly proceeded to console Great Britain on the subject of the shipping combine by saying there was no cause for alarm.

'To combine the shipping traffic,' said Mr. Carnegie, 'is a big order. There is a free right of way on the ocean, and the tramp steamers are always with us. The merger may give regular daily sailings to passengers, which would be advantageous. I am not in the navigation syndicate, having retired from business, and reformed, so I cannot advise you as to the exact character and bearing of the combination. But, in my opinion, the combine is purely a matter of money-making. There is no question of patriotism in trade. It does not care a fig for a flag. It is dividends that count. Of course, every citizen worth a cent wishes his own country to be first in everything, and a peaceful industrial victory is the only genuine one. Victory through war generally costs more than it is worth. If Great Britain continues her costly wars for shadowy ascendancy in distant parts, and the United States develops her industrial army, there can be one result, Great Britain will have the shadow and the United States the substance.

'I think there is no prospect of early legislation to permit British-built ships getting American register. The Americans have resolved to become a maritime power commercially, and will soon be able to build ships quite as cheaply as Great Britain. At first the shipping combine will give the present owners higher returns; but regarding the later prospects I do not care to prophesy.

'It seems to be a triumph for the flag, and all patriotic Americans, which means all Americans, are naturally pleased. Besides, we have an idea that we can manage all things better than anyone else, and there is ground for this belief.'

Concerning trusts generally, Mr. Carnegie said:—'No one will long be allowed to enjoy exceptional returns. Counter-combinations will be formed and competition and quarrelling will follow.'

When asked a question by a reporter of the 'Westminster Gazette,' regarding President Roosevelt's attitude, Mr. Carnegie said: 'If President Roosevelt thought any trust was calculated to conflict with the welfare of the nation he could be relied upon to protect the people; but, with the exception of the case of railways, I do not think legislation will be needed. Congress may fix the railway rates before long.'

After a reference to the booming of the steel combine, saying the United States was too prosperous to have any surplus stocks of steel for shipment abroad, and referring to the development of other lands, Mr. Carnegie reiterated to the interviewer his belief that Great Britain, in the future, would form a state in the American federation.

'You must some day,' he said, 'turn your face to your kin beyond the sea. You are not to be a European power in the future; but are to join with your own race in the west. Fortunately, the feeling toward the old home was never so cordial as now, and race patriotism has taken root.'

DEATH OF MR. R. A. SHORT.

Mr. R. A. Short, for many years leader writer upon the 'Witness,' passed away at his summer residence, at Lakeside, on Saturday after nine months' illness, resulting from a paralytic stroke during the heated term of August last. Since that event, though possessed of all his remarkable intellectual vigor, and



THE LATE MR. R. SHORT.

taking a keen interest in all passing events, he was hardly able to speak, the power of language having been curiously affected. Ten days ago he had an attack of heart trouble from which he never recovered.

Richard Allan Short was the son of the late Thomas Short, lumberer and mill owner, long member of parliament for the County of Peterborough. He was born at Keene, in the Township of Ottonabee, in that county, in 1854. He was early immersed in mingled commercial and rural affairs, both at Peterborough and at Goderich, on the shore of Lake Huron, amid which he contrived to pick up a very wide reading and contracted a singularly keen interest in nature, which was the solace of his later days. Coming to Montreal, he entered the house of Gault Brothers, in which he served for some years until forced to retire on account of an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which brought on a disease of the heart. To this, which rendered him extremely delicate, was added later a serious deafness. These circumstances combined, with a very modest and retiring disposition, to render him a less conspicuous figure than, with his talents and public service, he would otherwise have been. When thus thrown out of employment he was, with some difficulty induced to try his hand at writing for the 'Witness,' upon which an elder brother, the late Mr. T. C. Short, was then employed in parliamentary work. He joined the staff in 1873 and became commercial editor the next year. As such he was well known on the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange for many years until he became chiefly an editorial writer. His wide knowledge and precise and retentive memory, his vigorous mental grasp and his very strong convictions, which nearly always fell in warmly with those of the paper, gave him an energetic, unadorned and spontaneous style and made him a powerful and invaluable leader writer. His grasp of events was shown during the more absorbing period of the South African war, when he retained the whole tangled chessboard fully in mind and with a daily interpretation of the babel of the despatches which reached us through many channels assisted thousands to a clear understanding of what was actually going on. He was an authority on constitutional law and upon general political and financial subjects. With that sort of self-abnegation, essential to the true journalist, which consents to be unknown and looks for no casual advantages and which leaves the eye single to the public good, he was an independent and very warm advocate of every cause which he held to be right. Though an intense friend of those to whom he was attached, he was unflinching in defending the rights and interests of the people without respect of persons. He lived much with his books and his thoughts, but he loved his fellow men very deeply and those who shared his labors and saw most of him loved him the most. Mr. Short was buried yesterday in Toronto. He leaves a half-sister, a nephew, the Rev. W. T. Gunn of Embro, Ont., and a niece, Miss Gunn, who resides at Lakeside.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Second Session of the Ninth Parliament of Canada Ended on Thursday Last.

RESUME OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION—NO RAILWAY SUBSIDIES—THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Ottawa, May 15.—The second session of the Ninth Parliament of Canada was prorogued this afternoon by His Excellency the Governor-General. There was the usual brilliant gathering. The speech from the throne was brief and dwelt on the increasing signs of prosperity in Canada. It follows:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons

In relieving you from further attendance in parliament, I desire to thank you for the care and attention given to your important duties.

The unusual number of acts that have been passed incorporating industrial and railway companies may be taken as an evidence of the rapid progress that Canada is making in wealth and prosperity. Further proof of that satisfactory condition is afforded by the increase in the trade and revenue of the country.

It has been gratifying to note the unprecedented flow of immigrants from Europe and from the United States that are now seeking homes in Manitoba and in the North-West Territories. The rapidly increasing population in that fertile section of the Dominion must yearly add to the trade of the country.

The agreement entered into with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, when authorizing an increase of its capital, to expend over nine million dollars in providing additional rolling stock, will, it is hoped, materially diminish in the future the serious losses that have arisen from insufficient supply of cars to carry the products of the west to eastern ports. The amendments made to the Manitoba grain act authorizing the farmers in Manitoba and in the North-West Territories to erect flat warehouses for storing their grain at railway stations, will, it is believed, be found to serve a useful purpose, and defeat any attempt to depress prices by combinations.

The growing population in the Yukon territory, and the rapid development of trade in that section of Canada, amply justify the act granting to its residents a representative in parliament who will be authorized to speak for his constituency in all matters affecting the more important interests of that remote part of the Dominion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
I thank you in His Majesty's name for the liberal supplies you have granted for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
In bidding you farewell, I desire to express the hope that when we meet next year we shall be able to again rejoice in the continued prosperity which now prevails over this wide Dominion.

CLOSING DAYS OF SESSION.

Ottawa, May 13.—The Opposition tendered to Sir Wilfrid Laurier yesterday some pointers on what they would like him to do at the coronation conference for the furtherance of Canadian interests. The debate was chiefly with regard to the question of imperial defence and commercial relations. The Prime Minister's statement in reply thereto will be read with interest.

The bill for the incorporation of the Gaspé & Western Railway Company passed its third reading without further amendment.

The bill respecting the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Company was withdrawn.

Bills to incorporate the Union Life Assurance Company, to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank, to incorporate the Securities Bank of Canada, respecting the Royal Marine Insurance Company, to incorporate the North Shore Power Railway & Navigation Company and the Chipman divorce application all passed third reading.

RUSSO-GREEK CATHOLICS.

The bill came before the House early in the session for the incorporation of the Bishop of the Orthodox Russo-Greek Catholic Church for North America and the Aleutian Islands, which was thrown out by the standing orders committee because of an irregularity in the notice, and sent back to committee for further consideration and finally struggled along through the several stages, reaching its final reading yesterday afternoon.

On the motion for third reading Mr. Lariviere proposed, seconded by Mr. Demers (St. John) a six months' hoist. This was defeated by 34 to 71. The bill then passed the third reading.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

In reply to a question by Mr. Ross (Ontario) the Minister of the Interior told the House that 24,000 immigrants entered Canada between January and May of this year, of whom 5,100 were British, 7,100 from the Continent and 11,500 from the United States. Up to the first of April four percent went to the Maritime Provinces, nine percent to Quebec, twelve percent to Ontario and seventy-five percent to Manitoba and the Territories. The Galicians bring in from $50 to $200 each. The American emigrants brought with them $100 each in effects and much money besides.

The Minister of Agriculture's amendment to the Fruit Marks act received its third reading.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Upon motion for supply the Opposition leader said there was every reason why this country should be ready to join in a scheme of imperial defence. One of three futures we must face—independence, annexation to the United States or a continuance of the relations which bind us to Britain. It was clear from the correspondence with Australia that Britain was ready to deal with the question of imperial preferential trade.

The coronation conference was shortly to assemble. Parliament had a right to know what course was to be pursued by the Prime Minister and his colleagues on that important occasion. It was known for months back that the British Government was about to place a duty on foodstuffs. Had the Canadian ministry taken any steps to secure a preference for Canadian products in the home market?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, regretted that this subject had not been presented earlier in the session. The Colonial Secretary had invited the colonial ministers to discuss at the coronation conference questions of political relations, imperial defence, commercial relations and any other matters of general interest. The Canadian Government replied that it was ready to join in such a conference, but that in its judgment the only question giving promise of useful discussion was that of commercial relations.

The Opposition loudly demanded preferential trade with Britain, yet, said the Premier, I find it difficult to believe whether this desire is sincere. The Opposition voted this very session for such a declared policy of protection as will secure the Canadian market for Canadians. What room is that going to leave for British goods coming into Canada at a lower rate of duty. The policy of the Conservative party in Canada is protection against British wares as well as all others. Which duties shall we strike down? Would Mr. Brock, for instance, agree to a reduction in the rate on woollens?'

Mr. Brock—'Yes, if we get a preference over there. We have none now.'

The Premier went on to say that the conditions to-day were quite different from those which obtained in 1897. The British Government to-day imposes a duty on wheat and flour. Now we are able to make offers which we could not make then. The Canadian representatives would first listen to the propositions the Imperial authorities have to make. Sir Wilfrid Laurier assumed that Great Britain had proposals to make to the colonies because otherwise it would be foolish to ask the colonies to a conference. Our delegates, declared the Premier, will go to London to get preferential treatment for the goods and products of Canada. That is the object the government has in view. In conclusion Sir Wilfrid said he was by no means indifferent to the importance of Mr. Borden's proposition and would be only too glad to meet him half way.

Mr. W. R. Brock. (Centre Toronto). told the Premier that Canada should do more than listen at the coronation conference. It was our place to lead. This country was ready to bear its share of Imperial defence. We could defend not only our own homes, but the whole Empire.

Mr. John Charlton remarked that our aid in South Africa was given voluntarily and with a good deal better feeling than if we acted under compulsion. This country could not afford participation in all the wars that Britain undertakes.

The Hon. John Haggart said the true policy for Britain to pursue was one of inter-Imperial preferential trade. Canada was ready to take its part in that compact.

Mr. Fisher held that Canada's voluntary preference had already won us a return over in England in the hearts of the British purchaser. In his judgment the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have made a good stroke of policy had he proposed when amending his tariff law a preference to the colonies.

The debate was continued by Dr. Sproule, Mr. Ross (Cape Breton), and Mr. Lennox (Simcoe), till midnight when the House took up the supplementary estimates for the Public Works Department.

The Minister of Public Works explained that he proposed by establishing a number of links in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to connect the present government telegraph system with all the trans-Atlantic cables, American, British and French, and to bring the system up as far as Montreal.

Mr. Borden thought from this statement that Mr. Tarte was stealing a march on his colleague, the Postmaster-General. This meant the inauguration of a system of national telegraphs. Why did not the Minister use the Marconi system for these links.

Mr. Tarte said this system worked better in dry than in wet weather. He thought the cables were needed yet. The government telegraph system now consists of 6,535 miles.

A SUMMING UP.

Ottawa, May 14.—The Opposition availed themselves yesterday, on motion to go into committee of supply, of an opportunity to sum up as it were before the session closes the points which in their judgment they have scored against the government in the course of the present session. The debate was opened by Mr. Borden in the forenoon. The Finance Minister replied just before the House rose for luncheon and at the afternoon sitting the ex-Minister of Railways, Mr. Haggart, resumed the discussion pitching into the administration in the liveliest way for the way in which the moneys of the people were being expended. Twenty millions, he said, had been wasted on the Intercolonial Railway system, under Mr. Blair's management, enough to have given us the Ottawa River Canal, the fast line, or some other worthy undertaking.

The House then divided on the Opposition leader's amendment against this government expenditure. The amendment was voted down by forty-two to eighty-four. Mr. Ball, of Nicolet, who was elected as a straight Conservative, voted with the government on this matter.

STIKINE-TESLIN LAKE RAILWAY.

The House debated for hours the claim of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann against the government for expenses incurred in connection with the building of the Stikine-Teslin Lake Railway, and generally the conduct of the administration in entering into the compact for the construction of this railway. It arose upon an item in the railway estimates to pay Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann $328,508, the amount awarded by Justice Burbidge in settlement of their claim. It will be remembered that the government contract in 1898 was not ratified by the Senate, but an arrangement had been entered into just before the meeting of the House by which the contractors were in the meantime to go right ahead.

The Opposition leader said that the government's action in framing this contract just eight days before parliament met in 1898 was unconstitutional.

Mr. Monk enquired who gave them the authority to go ahead.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier acknowledged that the instructions were issued owing to the urgency of the work. There was no legal claim against the government, but at the same time it could not be denied that the claim was equitable.

Mr. Sifton said the government accepted full responsibility for what had been done in this matter. Supposing the leader of the Opposition came along next fall with a plea that a certain work was urgently required, would not the government be justified in following his advice? 'Well,' remarked the Minister of the Interior, 'Sir Charles Tupper came to my house and urged that the contract be made, and when I represented to him that the terms were under consideration and that the members of the cabinet could not agree on the terms he replied that it was not a question of terms, but of the shortest time in which the railway could be built. As to the route he said it ought to be built by way of the Stikine river. The government had a right to expect that the honor of the Conservative party being at stake Sir Charles Tupper would not swallow his own words. The Conservative party knew this.'

Mr. W. F. Maclean—No, no.

Well, pursued the Minister, knowing that Sir Charles had endorsed this course, they took him by the throat, and in open daylight, compelled him to dishonor himself and to swallow his own words. The Conservative party placed Canada in the humiliating position of depending upon the United States for access to the Canadian Yukon. This was done by the rejection of the government's railway proposal. The result was to give Americans an undue advantage in the trade of that country.

Mr. E. B. Osler remarked that nobody to-day denied that Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann ought to be paid for their outlay. The story about Sir Charles Tupper was new and would doubtless be denied by that honorable gentleman if present.

THE RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Ottawa, May 14.—Arrangements are being made by which parliament will prorogue to-morrow. Before adjournment at half-past three this morning practically all of the supplementary estimates with the exception of the appropriation for the St. Lawrence route improvements were passed.

This forenoon, on motion of the Prime Minister, government bills respecting telephone and telegraph companies, to amend the Dominion lands act, to provide for the appointment of a railway commission and to provide for compulsory arbitration of railway disputes were all discharged and withdrawn. The latter two bills will be pressed next session.

The Prime Minister made the following announcement: 'I may take advantage of this opportunity to give an answer to numerous applications which have been made for assistance in railway construction. The government has determined not to ask parliament this year for any appropriation for that object. At the same time we are not unmindful of the fact that railway development is more than ever a pressing necessity. This is especially true of railway construction in those fertile lands of the North-West Territories in the valley of the North Saskatchewan river; towards which immigrants and settlers are now rapidly and numerously flocking. It is due to those people that they should be assured that their wants in that respect are engrossing the attention of the government and it is hoped next session assistance will be given to the construction of a railway by as rapid stages as possible from some point on the western boundary of Manitoba through the Saskatchewan Valley towards Edmonton.'

The Opposition leader quoted a newspaper copy to the House of a memorial presented to the government by the miners of the Yukon, praying for amendments to the terms of the Treadgold concession. This memorial was prepared by Mr. R. W. Shannon, formerly of Ottawa. The Minister of the Interior said this was the first he had heard of this particular document. The changes made in the concession substantially met the objections urged in this memorial.

CLOSING LEGISLATION.

Ottawa, May 15.—Before entering into committee of supply yesterday the House listened to an address from the member for Bonaventure, Mr. Charles Marcil, for better steamship service along the coast of Gaspé and Bonaventure. He urged that any new contract should be framed on the understanding that these waters are navigable for ten or eleven months in the year and all the winter through for specially constructed craft. He said that the port of Paspebiac was the best that could be chosen for the terminus of the fast line. Mr. Marcil advised the Minister of Railways to make the Bay des Chaleurs road a portion of the Intercolonial.

The member for Gaspé, Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, seconded these representations, holding, however, that Gaspé Basin was even a better port for the fast line than Paspebiac.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the government intended to secure a better service along the coast of the Bay des Chaleurs. It was now negotiating with a steamship company for that purpose.

The House disposed this morning of the business remaining on the order paper, that is to say the supply bill passed its final stage along with the government bill to facilitate the incorportation of joint stock companies.

RUSSO-GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH

Mr. Speaker Power made an important ruling in the Senate yesterday by which the application of the Bishop of the Orthodox Russo-Greek Catholic Church for incorporation is rejected. The ruling is that parliament cannot receive a petition from an alien resident outside of Canada. In this case the petitioner is a dignitary resident in San Francisco. The bill accordingly drops from the order paper. Government bills respecting the coasting trade of Canada and to remit certain penalties incurred by the railway companies in British Columbia for failure to meet the law in the production of their annual returns passed their final reading.

LOOKING BACKWARDS

Review of the Work of the Late Parliament.

SESSION ONE OF THE MOST UNEVENTFUL IN RECENT YEARS.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, May 17.—The session of parliament, which prorogued on Thursday of this week, has been one of the most uneventful of recent years. It lasted three months, however, and would have gone on for another fortnight at least were it not for the anxiety of the Ontario representatives to get away to the provincial campaign. The supply bill is the only government measure of consequence that was crystallized into law.

The only three government bills of general interest that came down were those providing for the appointment of a railway commission, providing for the compulsory arbitration of railway disputes and amending the law with regard to telephone and telegraph companies. All three of them were withdrawn, the promise of the government being to bring them forward again a year hence.

The only two ministerial measures of interest which got through are the enactment facilitating the incorporation of companies by letters-patent and that granting representation to the Yukon Territory in parliament.

BILLS ASSENTED TO.

In all, 114 bills have received the vice-regal assent. They include the incorporation of the Crown Bank of Canada, the Securities Bank of Canada, the Metropolitan Bank, the Royal Marine Insurance Company, the Union Life Assurance Company, and the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada.

The Canadian Northern Railway is empowered to extend its system westward through the Territories and British Columbia to the Pacific coast and eastward to Quebec. The Trans-Canada Railway Company is chartered to run from the St. Lawrence across the Continent by a northerly route to Port Simpson. The charter of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Ship Canal Company is renewed. The Bell Telephone Company secures power to increase its stock to ten millions, but in so doing is compelled to submit its rates to the control of the Governor-in-Council and to accept other restrictions imposed at the request of the municipalities who opposed the bill in its original form.

MONTREAL AND THE SOUTH SHORE.

Three companies competed for the right to establish further communication between Montreal and the south shore of the St. Lawrence — two of them by bridge, and one by means of a tunnel. The House refused to renew the charter of the Montreal Bridge Company and the Montreal and St. Lawrence Company's application met with such disfavor because of its association with the Dominion Securities Company that it was withdrawn. The tunnel bill alone passed and will have till next year to show whether it is a bona fide enterprise. If it is not gone on with the Hogan Company will doubtless be in the field again next session.

A bill of consequence to farmers was that pressed by Mr. Lancaster to amend the law with regard to cattle guards on railways. The legislation was strangled in the Commons Railway Committee, but it is promised by the Minister of Railways that the government will between this and next session endeavor to ascertain what is the most efficient type of guard, and take steps to compel its adoption along all Canadian roads.

The Houses of Parliament ratified and approved of the government's bargain with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company whereby in return for a grant of $80,000 toward the erection of the receiving station in Cape Breton the Canadian public are to enjoy a cut of 60 percent in the rates for trans-Atlantic messages.

Dr. Roddick's bill to establish a Dominion Medical Council, and to tear down the barriers which at present prevent medical men from one province practising in another has passed into an enactment. It was opposed by a portion of the Quebec contingent, but met with the endorsation of the overwhelming majority of the members and senators. Mr. Tarte forced upon the attention of parliament the project for improving the navigation of French River up as far as North Bay. But it cannot be said that the scheme has met with the general endorsation of the members. Public opinion will take some little time to form on this question.

GOVERNMENT'S TARIFF POLICY.

Mr. Charlton was to the fore with a couple of important resolutions. One of them embodied his idea that this country should be prepared to either trade on a reciprocal basis with the United States, or else set up such a high tariff wall as will keep American wares out altogether. This was a proposition which parliament was not ready to support. The member for North Norfolk later on submitted a motion declaring that Britain can afford to deal generously with the enemy in South Africa. After an afternoon's debate this was, at the request of the Premier, withdrawn.

The Oppositon is more firmly committed than ever to the doctrine of high protective duties. Its leaders and its members have declared without exception that the present tariff rates are too low. Yet with this policy is coupled a demand for a mutual tariff preference between us and the Mother Country. Leading Conservatives have demanded a schedule of duties that would keep the home market in its entirety for our own people. No attempt has been made to reconcile these two propositions, which to the ordinary mind are as opposite as the poles.

Mr. Borden repeats Sir Charles Tupper's declaration that the present Prime Minister was offered a trade preference by Britain at the time of the jubilee, and that Sir Wilfrid refused the gift. Since the imposition by the British Parliament of a duty on grain and flour this accusation has been again and again put forward coupled with the claim that the government at Ottawa should have lately urged upon the Imperial Cabinet the mutual advantages of a preferential arrangement. The government denies that Sir Wilfrid had any offer of a preference in Britain and quotes the words of the Colonial Secretary to the effect that the essential preliminary to the consideration of such a proposal would be the entry of the goods of the United Kingdom duty free into the colonial markets. In this connection it is tolerably sure, however, that the Canadian delegates to the Colonial Conference will be found ready to consider any favorable terms which the Imperial ministers may have to propose in regard to trade and tariff matters.

DOMINION FINANCES.

The Laurier Cabinet has ever since its entry to office been assailed by its opponents as the party of broken pledges. The Conservative speakers contrast its former demands for economy with the growing public expenditure of the last six years and call upon all who earnestly desire economical administration of the public services to rally to the support of the Opposition party. Sir Richard Cartwright and the Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, have both been heard at great length to show that an expenditure which was gross extravagance in a time of stagnation six years ago cannot be viewed in exactly the same light when the revenue of the country increases annually by leaps and bounds, when the population is growing in proportion and when the improvement of our transportation facilities is an undeniable necessity if we are to compete at all with our ambitious neighbors. Deducting such extra charges as the Yukon and the extension of the government railway system which gave a handsome revenue return, the Finance Minister's argument is that the outlay is not open to the charge of waste.

Mr. Blair is blamed for having sunk twenty millions of the people's money in improvements to the Intercolonial Railway. His reply is that the revenue has vastly increased thereby, and that this year instead of the old rule of deficits the government will be able to show a margin of profit on the operation of the I. C. R.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The business men on the Opposition side have grumbled because through the introduction of the present preferential tariff in favor of Britain, Canada's goods have now to pay a very high rate of duty entering Germany. The Finance Ministers does not deny the fact, but promises that the government's endeavor will be to secure a more favorable tariff arrangement with the German Empire. Even as it is, Mr. Fielding points out that Canadian trade with Germany is improving yearly.

The Opposition is dissatisfied with the taking of the recent census, but in this matter the speech of Sir Richard Cartwright preferring charges of gross corruption and misrepresentation in the count of 1891 rather carried the war into the enemy's own camp.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The Premier is blamed for the attitude he has taken with regard to the question of Imperial defence as shown in the correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Canadian Government. The Opposition have not stated their own policy in this matter with any clearness, but the inference from their criticism is that they will consider that Canada can well afford an understood contribution toward the defence of the Empire. The Liberal stand was not really expounded in parliament, but seems to be rather that we are prepared to do our part in the matter of Imperial defence by making whatever contribution our own people and parliament are prepared to sanction but that at all events our contribution must be voluntary.—G. H. B.

THE PREMIER IN OIL.

PRESENTED WITH A PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF BY SOME OF HIS ADMIRERS.

Ottawa, May 16.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was yesterday made the recipient of an oil portrait of himself painted by Mr. Colin Forbes, R.C.A. The gift came from a group of friends and admirers, and was accompanied by the following address, read by the chief whip of the Liberal party, Mr. W. S. Calvert, M.P., as follows:

'We, your friends and admirers of the Liberal party, beg to present you with an oil portrait of yourself as a token of the high esteem and regard in which we hold you.

'Others have performed a like duty, but we desire that this souvenir shall especially be our contribution as expressing our loyalty to you as a man and our devotion to the cause you so conspicuously lead. We are attached to you personally as well as proud of you as our leader. Your life's work has been given up to fostering concord and harmony among all classes of the people regardless of creed or origin and your success in that great and noble task will live to your honor and glory, a grand example for Canadian statesmen for all time.

'Your leadership, when in Opposition or as Premier, has won our unstinted fealty. You have cemented in both positions the great Liberal party, of which you are the noblest chief. As you look at this memento remember that back of it is our ungrudging attachment, and that you can rely on our devotion and at all times feel secure of its continuance.

'You are again to visit our new King, as you visited his illustrious mother. We have no fear but that Canada now as then will be represented in you with greater glory to our Dominion than it would be by any other Canadian. All faithful Liberals and true Canadians are with you in all your efforts to enhance our common heritage and secure for it greater recognition. Whether the donors accompany you or not, they will all be with you in spirit and will applaud your actions. We will enthusiastically welcome you back to continue your great work of building up a united Canada, free from prejudice, loyal in sentiment, and prosperous in all that makes a country glorious.

'We pray that Providence may extend to Lady Laurier and yourself the blessings of a long and happy life, of which this great international visit that you are about to undertake shall be one of the most brilliant and pleasant episodes, and that you both will return to your native shores to enjoy the love and esteem of the Canadian people for many long years to come.'

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Sir Wilfrid, who was received with loud cheers, said: 'Mr. Calvert, ladies and gentlemen, it is with a very sincere heart indeed that both in my own name and in the name of my wife, I accept from the unknown friends—unknown in the sense that their names are not known to me at this moment—this memento which is the work of a great Canadian artist. It is a gift which would be acceptible to me under all circumstances. Under existing circumstances, it is doubly precious. It is precious in this, that it is the work of a great Canadian artist. The name of Mr. Forbes is well known throughout Canada and throughout the Mother Land, and is somewhat famous also in the land to our south. Unfortunately, Canada, which is still a young country, has not afforded to artists all the help it might have given in the past. I trust that in the future Canadian artists and talent will receive more encouragement from the Canadian people than they have received hitherto. (Hear, hear.) For my part, it is with some regret I acknowledge that perhaps the government might have done more than it has for the encouragement of native artistic talent.

'There is a scheme which I have long had in mind, which might serve to encourage Canadian artists. Perhaps if we were to propose some time in the near future to have these walls adorned by paintings repeating Canadian history and commemorating the names of Canadian artists, such a proposition would meet with universal favor. (Applause.) I venture to hope that if the government brings forward such a proposition my friend, Mr. Borden, for whose presence I am especially grateful, will find it possible to second such a motion.

'Some two hundred years ago the government of the French monarchy instituted a way of encouraging native talent by establishing "le grand prix de Rome," under which prizes are given to the best students in painting, sculpture, architecture and music. They are sent to Rome for four years, there to study the art to which they are especially to devote themselves. Perhaps this would be too ambitious a scheme for young Canada to undertake, but if we were to do something of the kind I think the Canadian people would respond generously.

'With regard to the sentiments which you have expressed in this address, I have only one fault to find. That is, they are altogether too flattering to me. It is now fourteen years since I assumed the position of leader of the Liberal party, and I have endeavored since that time to discharge to the best of my ability the duties then entrusted to me. Of course, we all know that in matters of this kind we cannot all feel alike. On this side of the House we hold one set of views and on the other side they look at matters from a different standpoint. Nevertheless, we differ only in means. We do not differ in purpose either on one side or the other. What we aim at is the prosperity and the glory of our country and the great empire to which we belong. (Cheers.) In the discharge of my duties it has been my lot, of course, to have to differ from those to whom I was opposed. Nevertheless, I have endeavored to carry on the warfare, at all events as far as I was concerned, by methods directly inspired by those of the British Parliament—that is to say, treating opponents not as enemies, but as friends. In this matter I sometimes have perhaps transgressed, although I am not conscious of having done so. If I have done so I hope the example will not be followed by any one. On the contrary, I take this occasion, since we are all here on the floor of parliament, to extend to my fellow citizens who occupy the seats that were long held by gentlemen on this side, the cordial hand of fellowship and hope that, notwithstanding all our differences, we shall always behave as patriotic Canadians. (Cheers.)

'You were kind enough to allude to the part which I have endeavored to play in so far as I am a Canadian to promote harmony and peace amongst us. This is indeed a very congenial task, and there should be no other one in the parliament or throughout the broad Dominion. We cannot unmake the history of the past. We have been separated and it is more to the future that we should look than to the history of the past. As to the history of the future, I hope it will continue to be what it is to-day, that is, prosperity, cordiality, good fellowship and good will amongst all those whose privilege it is to be inhabitants of this good land of Canada. (Cheers.)

'You were kind enough to refer to my previous visit to the Motherland. I am conscious that in this I shall have thrust upon me perhaps more than ever a very severe task, and a very important one I cannot hope to perform that task to the satisfaction of all. I cannot hope to be free from mistakes. But you can rest assured that I shall endeavor to discharge the duties which are imposed upon me not simply as the leader of the Liberal party, but in a manner that befits the premier of Canada—that is to say, to speak for Canada as a whole.

'Please accept my own thanks and the thanks of my wife for this souvenir. It shall occupy a prominent place in my house. I am sorry indeed to say that I have no children to leave it to. I wish it were otherwise, but I must accept fate as it is. Some day I hope it will be in the National Museum, not with a view to remembering me to posterity, but for the glory of Mr. Forbes, the artist who painted it. Once more accept my sincere thanks and my sorrow that I cannot find expressions adequate to convey to you as I wish the fulness of my heart.' (Loud cheers.)

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Mr. R. L. Borden came forward in response to a call from his friends and said this was one of the occasions when the Opposition had no amendment to offer. He esteemed it a great pleasure to be present. While they fought their battles on the floor of parliament with a good deal of vigor, on an occasion like this all could join in offering hearty congratulations to Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and wishing them God-speed on their approaching visit to the Motherland. He added his congratulations to those of the gentlemen who had shown their esteem and affection for the premier by presenting him with this very beautiful portrait. Mr. Borden then advanced and shook hands with the Prime Minister, the proceedings coming to a close.

Advertisements.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING.



Slightly Used Organs.

THIS IS A NEW LIST.

THE ORGANS described in the following list were nearly all taken by us in part payment on purchase of new Pianos. Every Organ of this class has been carefully examined in our factory and placed in such excellent order that we fully guarantee it. As usual, we also quote a few ALMOST NEW SAMPLE ORGANS, by well-known makers—and these form unusual bargains. Read the conditions of sale carefully, and send us not only your first choice of the list, but also your second and third, in case the first should be gone before we receive your letter.

TERMS OF SALE.

1.—We guarantee every instrument and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.
2.—A discount of 10 percent off these prices for cash.
3.—A stool accompanies each Organ.
4.—Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

TERMS—Organs under **$50,** payments of **$5** cash and **$3** per month, until paid, without interest. Organs over **$50,** payments of **$10** cash and **$4** per month until paid, without interest.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer, quarterly, half-yearly, or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit YOU.

PRINCE—5 octave small flat top organ, by George A. Prince & Co., in neat walnut case, has six stops, two full sets of reeds, and knee swell, height three feet. Original price, $90. Reduced to **$23**

BELL—5 octave folding top organ, by W. Bell & Co., in attractive walnut case, neatly carved, has 5 stops, two full sets of reeds and knee swell, height when open 3 feet 7 inches. Original price, $90. Reduced to **$27**

DOHERTY—5 octave Parlor Organ, by W. Doherty & Co., Clinton, in solid walnut case, with decorations and neat extended top, has 7 stops and 2 sets of reeds, knee swell, etc., height 5 feet. Original price, $125. Reduced to **$39**

UXBRIDGE—5 octave Parlor Organ, by the Uxbridge Organ Co., in solid walnut, neatly decorated case, with extended top, has 10 stops, including couplers and divided swell, knee swells, etc., height 5 feet 6 inches. Original price, $125. Reduced to **$36**

THOMAS—5 octave organ, by Thomas Organ Co., in handsome walnut case, attractively carved and decorated, has 9 stops, knee swell and grand organ and two full sets of reeds, height 6 feet 8 inches. A fine organ. Original price, $125. Reduced to **$47**

DOMINION—6 octave walnut high top organ by the Dominion Co., is handsomely carved and has fancy burl walnut panels, 11 stops, knee swell and grand organ, three sets of reeds in treble and two in bass, mouse-proof covered pedals, a splendid organ. Height, 7 feet 1 inch. Original price, $150. Reduced to **$63**

DOMINION—5 octave Parlor Organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., in solid walnut, tastefully decorated case, with extended top, and English bevel edge mirror, has two full sets of reeds, 11 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc., 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals, height 6 feet 1 inch, used less than 6 months. Original price, $125. Reduced to **$58**

BERLIN—6 octave Piano-case Organ, by the Berlin Organ Co., in handsome figured walnut case, has 12 stops, 2 full sets of reeds of 6 octaves each, couplers, vox humana, knee swells, mouse proof pedals, patent music rest, etc., height, 4 feet 9 inches. Original price, $150. Reduced to **$74**

DOHERTY—6 octave Piano-case Organ, by W. Doherty & Co., of Clinton, in finely polished walnut case, with hand carved panels, has 11 stops, including bass and treble couplers, forte, and vox humana, 2 knee swells, lamp stands, mouse-proof pedals, latest design, 2 full sets of reeds of 6 octaves each, height, 5 feet. Original price, $150. Reduced to **$76**

DOMINION—6 octave Piano-case Organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., in beautifully polished solid walnut case, with handsome mirror rail top, has 2 full sets of reeds of 6 octaves each, 11 stops, knee swells, mouse-proof pedals, etc., a beautiful instrument, used less than 5 months and in perfect order. Original price, $150. Reduced to **$86**

BERLIN—6 octave Piano-cased Organ, by the Berlin Organ Co., in handsome hand-polished walnut case, with richly treated rail top, height 5 feet 10 inches, has 2 full 6-octave sets of reeds, and 2 knee swells, 11 stops, richly-carved panels, full swing desk. Good as new; one of the finest instruments we have ever offered in our bargain lists. Original price, $160. Reduced to **$81**

KARN—6 octave Piano-case Organ, by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, in handsome polished solid walnut case, with fine mirror rail top, has 11 stops, including couplers, forte stops, etc., 2 full sets of reeds of 6 octaves each, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals, etc., etc., used less than 4 months and in perfect condition. Original price, $175. Reduced to **$89**

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING,

188 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

FOURTEEN YEARS

BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS SENTENCED.

London, May 17.—Three of the men convicted of forging Bank of England notes were yesterday sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. The fourth prisoner was condemned to eight years' imprisonment.

CALLED TO TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., May 19.—The Bloor Street Baptist Church, the pulpit of which has been vacant for a year, has extended a call to the Rev. J. D. Freeman, pastor of Germain Street Baptist Church, St. John, N. B. Mr. Freeman is a graduate of McMaster University, and a Canadian by birth.

HART'S RIVER FIGHT.

Story of the Battle as Told by Col. Evans.

BRAVE CARRUTHERS'S STAND WELL WORTHY THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

Ottawa, May 17.—The following extract from the staff diary of Lieut.-Col. T. B. D. Evans, C.B., commanding the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, and referring to the part taken by his command in the action at Hart's River, on March 31, 1902, was published yesterday in the militia orders:

The first and second columns marched at 3 a.m., the right wing with the main body and the left under Major Cameron, acted as escort to the baggage convoy. The object of the march was a reconnaissance in force to the junction of Brakspruit and Hart's River. The remainder of the division was to follow a few hours later, and to go into camp within reasonable distance of the above points. At 10 a.m. Lieut. Callaghan and two scouts were sent to the right to look for tracks of the enemy. He struck their trail to the west or north from the direction in which we were going. He sent word back that he was on the track of about five hundred men and two guns, who could only be a few miles ahead.

The column at once changed direction and a few minutes later the enemy was sighted. I was ordered to hold the right wing back until Major Cameron came up with the convoy, which was to be brought forward as quickly as possible. The remainder of the column galloped forward. When the advanced party, composed of sixty men, reached Lieut. Callaghan they galloped up to get the gun. When the party had gone about three miles they were opened on by a strong Boer rear-guard concealed in the bush about a farm house and clumps of bush to the right and left.

FIGHT BEGUN.

The advance party at once dismounted and opened fire, being largely outnumbered. Within five minutes this party had two men killed and nine wounded and fifteen horses killed. The main columns then came in sight and the Boer rear guard retired. The Boer main body, when the main column galloped into view, showed up in great force, the lowest estimate being 2,500, and retired slowly towards the high ridges. They appeared to be contemplating an immediate attack on the position of the column in view. About this time, however, the convoy appeared in sight and as the waggons were moving across the country in line instead of in column on the road, its appearance with the right wing of the C. M. R. in advance, and the left wing surrounding it gave the effect of a very large additional body of troops, and I believe this to some extent deceived the enemy, as the convoy was enveloped in a cloud of dust, and its exact component parts were difficult to distinguish.

On arrival at Boschveldt farm our force went into camp and the waggons laagered wired together and we commenced entrenching. The enemy outnumbered us by at least five hundred. A post of mounted infantry, about two hundred, with a Colt gun, Maxim and pom-pom were left at the farm about six hundred yards in our rear. Lieut. Carruthers, with the third and fourth troops of E squadron, who formed the rear guard of the convoy, instead of following the convoy into camp remained near the post referred to as an observation post and sent into camp for orders. The enemy now realizing our interior strength prepared to attack and their two guns and pom-poms opened on the camp.

A SHARP FIRE.

From 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., the camp was subjected to a tremendous rifle and shell fire, concentrated from three sides, but every attempt to approach was driven back by the steady and well directed fire of our rifles and guns At about 5 p.m., the enemy withdrew. Their artillery fire, though well directed, inflicted comparatively little damage, as few of their shells exploded. Their guns were also those taken from Methuen's column. The concentration of the rifle fire was very severe and to this the casualties were chiefly due.

While the camp was being attacked Lieut. Carruthers's party (about twenty-one men of the 3rd and 4th troops), had moved off to the right of the farm. Sergt. Hodgins, with another party of the 3rd and 4th troops, 'E' squadron, was to the right of Lieut. Carruthers. Still further to the right was a detached post of about twenty-five mounted infantry. Several hundred Boers swept down on this post on the right, stampeding the mounted infantry, who galloped through the line occupied by our men. Lieut. Carruthers, assisted by Sergt. Perry, Corp. Wilkinson, Lance-Corporal Bond and Private McCall, kept his men in hand, dismounted them, and formed in a half moon shape, to face the Boers. Sergt. Hodgins, whose men were being swept off in the stampede, rallied about ten of them, and dismounted to meet the attack. The splendid stand made by Lieut. Carruthers's party without cover of any kind, and against overwhelming odds, was well worthy of the best traditions of Canada and the whole Empire. Before their ammunition was exhausted seventeen out of twenty-one men were either killed or wounded.

CARRUTHERS'S MEN.

Sergt. Perry, although badly wounded, fought until he was killed.

Corporal Wilkinson, shot twice through the arm and body, continued fighting until he was shot through the eye. He then threw the bolt of his rifle into the long grass to render it useless to the enemy.

Private Evans, although mortally wounded through the bowels, exhausted his own ammunition, secured another bandolier, used it up, and as the Boers were making their final rush, he broke his rifle, rendering it useless. Private Evans died shortly after being brought into camp.

Private Minchin, although wounded in six places, fired his last shot when the Boers were only twenty-five yards off, and threw his rifle bolt into the grass.

I have mentioned a few individual incidents showing the spirit displayed by this party, but an equal invincible courage and devotion to duty was displayed by Lieut. Carruthers and every man of the party with him.

The coolness and steadiness of the whole regiment in its first action was very remarkable, and the effect of the leavening of tried men—about twenty-five percent — was plainly visible. Our total casualties were about nine percent of our strength.

The main attack of the enemy was first against the rear of the camp. Here the banks of the spruit gave fair cover, and as the attack quickly enveloped the three exposed sides, it partly concentrated on the front, which offered no cover except the waggons. The trenches had only been commenced and were too shallow to afford cover while under heavy fire. Trip wires were put down in the event of a rush, and all ranks acted with absolute coolness.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

As the rifle fire from the front, it too high, would strike the rear firing line and vice-versa, and the fire from the left enfiladed the whole camp, the casualties, both men and horses, were fairly numerous, but considering the strength of the enemy and concentration of their fire the total losses in the column were very small. As my regiment occupied several very exposed points on the line, its losses were rather heavier in proportion than those of the other troops engaged.

The total number of losses in the regiment for the day during the engagement, were:—

Killed, 8 non-commissioned officers and men.

Wounded, 3 officers, 30 non-commissioned officers and men.

Missing, 7 non-commissioned officers and men.

Horses, killed, destroyed and lost, 121.

Mules, killed or destroyed, 22.

The work of the regimental medical staff and detachments of the 10th Canadian Field Hospital, now attached, deserves special mention. Surgeon-Major Devine was acting principal medical officer for the two columns, and the ambulances were situated toward the rear, and about the centre of the two columns. In all, 200 casualties occurred in our force, and the wounded were dressed and attended to under a severe rifle fire, and a heavier shell fire than any other portion of the camp was exposed to. One patient was killed while his wound was being dressed, and several others received flesh wounds. At least twenty shells fell within a radius of ten yards of the ambulances, and four of the mules of the Canadian section were killed. Had the shells exploded the field hospital would have been blown out of existence. The work of Surgeon-Major Devine, Surgeon-Major Duff and Lieut. Roberts and the excellent control and arrangement of the field hospital work for the two columns by Surgeon-Major Devine, was specially noticed by the officer commanding the column. From my personal observation I knew that, without food since two a.m., our Canadian medical officers worked continuously from two p.m. until midnight, after which hour they came, one at a time, to the regimental mess for a piece of biscuit, meat and a cup of tea, and then worked on through the rain during the whole night.

AFTER THE FIGHT.

After the enemy retired the whole force proceeded to dig trenches, stretch wire trip lines and prepare for a night attack. After darkness set in a party, consisting of one intelligence officer, one intelligence man and Sergt. Lee, of A Squadron, tried to get through to General Kitchener's column, but ran into a large party of the enemy. Sergt. Lee's horse was shot and the party returned to camp. The intelligence man was shot by our own troops in trying to get back to camp. The enemy made no attempt to renew the attack through the night nor the following morning. Their losses, given by one of their surgeons, was about 250, and their ambulances were at work the whole night, and when we marched out the following day.

On April 1, at 11 a.m., in a heavy downpour of rain, I read the burial service over our gallant dead. We buried them at a well-defined spot in the garden at Boschveldt Farm, just by the Hartefontein road. Small crosses were placed at the head of each grave, and a rough carved tombstone inscribed 'To the memory of the Canadian Mounted Rifles who fell in action here on the 31st March,' surmounted by a maple leaf, was placed in the centre of the plot. At the foot of the stone a bottle with a list of the dead and their position in the grave was placed.

About 12.30 p.m. the mounted men remaining with General Kitchener's division appeared in sight, and as the enemy had apparently withdrawn through the night the affair was over.

A peculiar circumstance in this engagement was that the party of mounted infantry referred to as stampeding made its way to Drieknil, where General Kitchener had made his camp, a distance of twenty miles, and reported to him that our column had been cut up and captured. This report was given considerable credence, although not absolutely believed.

The loss of so many of our best men is generally deplored by myself and the whole regiment, and the courage shown by them will always live in the memory of the regiment. The example shown by the wounded when brought into hospital is also worthy of special mention. The cheerful patience during a journey of twenty miles in the pouring rain or while waiting in a Boer farmhouse in the Boer lines occupied as a hospital—the women of which were not any too friendly—and with the younger Boers endeavoring to secure portions of their clothing, etc., being only prevented by the old burghers, deserves the highest praise. Both in fighting and suffering they showed equal pluck and spirit.

FLOWER OF BOER ARMY.

The force we had come in contact with included the flower of the Boer army, the following being present with their commandos: De La Rey, De Wett, Kemp, Van Zyl, Potgeiter, Wolmarans, Maas, Devilliers, Liebenberg, and also Mr. Steyn.

From information received they expected to have been in possession of our camp by five p.m., and their heavy loss apparently deterred them from making a further attempt. Had they made a night attack the camp was in every way prepared to meet and repel it.

The available ambulances, including a number of the Canadian regimental light waggons, left for Kitchener's camp at 12 noon, and the column marched for the same destination at 3 p.m. Four troops under Lieut. Kirkpatrick, with an ambulance, was sent out to search the woods to our left for wounded, but only found a couple of dying Boers, who were left at the first farmhouse.

The column marched across country and within eight miles of camp our waggons stuck fast, being short of mules. I sent back a party of men and had a few of our light waggons pulled up to the regiment. Orders were received to halt at 8 p.m. for the night, and stand by the horses until daybreak. The men and horses were very tired, having had only about ten hours' sleep during the previous four nights, and the rain poured down. At the regimental mess waggon we built a fire and provided tea, cold meat and hard tack for General Kitchener and his staff, and Colonel Cookson and his staff, and all the officers of No. 1 column. We also gave them breakfast in the morning. As the men carried their rations on them, they were independent of the waggons.

SPECIALLY MENTIONED.

List of names mentioned by the officer commanding the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles to the officer commanding Cookson's column for good work performed at the engagement at Boschveldt, on March 21, 1902:

Surgeon-Major J. A. Devine, 2nd C. M. R.

Surgeon-Major H. R. Duff, 2nd C. M. R.

Lieut. Roberts, 10th Canadian Field Hospital.

No. 352, Private P. H. Kelly, 2nd C. M. R., acting as temporary medical orderly.

The above officers and man attended to the wounded during the whole engagement under a constant shell and musketry fire.

Lieut. T. H. Callaghan, 2nd C. M. R., No. 376, Private J. M. Todd, 2nd C. M. R.; No. 705, Private P. Hendryx (wounded), took up and followed the trail of one of the enemy's columns, which had guns with it.

Lieut. Bruce Carruthers, 2nd C.M.R., was in command of rearguard of convoy. Remained in rear camp as an observation post. His troop, which was extended, was enveloped by a large body of the enemy. He rallied and dismounted his troop (composed of about twenty-one men) and they fought to a finish against large odds, their total casualties being three killed, twelve wounded and three missing. The latter are supposed to be dead. Sergt. J. C. Perry, 2nd C.M.R. (killed); Corp. J. A. Wilkinson, 2nd C.M.R., (dangerously wounded); Lance Corporal J. C. Bond, 2nd C.M.R., (wounded); assisted Lieut. Carruthers to rally his troop.

Private C. McBeth, 2nd C. M. R., under a heavy fire, assisted Lieut. Carruthers to get the wounded into a place of shelter.

Private C. N. Evans, 2nd C. M. R., (died of wounds), who used up his own ammunition, after he was mortally wounded, secured another bandolier and used it up, then broke his rifle, so that it would be of no use to the enemy and died after he was brought into camp, was one of Lieut. Carruthers's party.

Lieut. R. H. Ryan, 2nd C.M.R., was shot in the arm, had his wound dressed, immediately returned to his post and remained there for the rest of the day and night.

Captain R. G. E. Leckie.
Captain P. E. Thacker.
Lieutenant G. H. Kirkpatrick.
Lieutenant W. R. Marshall.

These officers displayed great zeal in arranging the trenches and wire defences of my portion of the camp.

THE FOURTH CONTINGENT.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT AND THE BALANCE OF THE FOURTH EMBARK ON THE 'WINIFREDIAN.'

Halifax, N. S., May 17.—The Sixth Regiment and squadrons 'C' and 'D' of the Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles, embarked on the 'Winifredian' this morning for South Africa. Lieut.-Col. Irving, who has been D. O. C. here for seven years, was given a great send-off by his brother militia officers, who accompanied the regiment from the camp to the boat. The bands of the 66th, 63rd and R. C. R. played the men through the streets, which were lined with spectators.

Adjt.-Capt. Thompson, of the 63rd, made a speech on arrival at the pier, in which he conveyed to Col. Irving the high appreciation in which he is held by the militia of Halifax. The ship is to leave port about two o'clock this afternoon. The weather is beautiful and the steamer will have a fine run off the coast.

CANADIANS ILL.

Ottawa, May 14.—Lord Minto is in receipt of the following cable from the Casualty Department, dated at Capetown, May 12: E. C. R. Edswell, Second Canadian Mounted Rifles, dangerously ill of enteric fever, May 11th, at Pietermaritzburg; Charles McVicar, Lance-Corporal Peter Edward Simpson, Second C. M. R., at Johannesburg, and Herbert Richard Holt (D. Div.) S. A. C., at Potchefstrom. Redswell entered at Medicine Hat, N. W. T.; McVicar at London, Ont., and Simpson at Halifax, N. S. Holt's mother, Mrs. Fannie Holt, lives at 182 Cottingham street, Toronto.

Ottawa, May 17.—Lord Minto to-day received the following list of casualties from the casualty department: Dangerously ill of enteric fever, May 14, Vryburg, 2nd C. M. R., Emerson Tiffin; May 14 at Potchefstroom, S. A. C., Edwin Samuel Woods. Please inform father, Samuel Woods. Dangerously ill, enteric fever, at Vryburg, Farrier Surgeon J. P. Margeson. He enlisted at Halifax, N.S. Tiffin enlisted at Kingston, Ont.

THE CZARINA.

Berlin, May 13.—A despatch received here from St. Petersburg announces that the accouchement of the Czarina is expected in September.

Advertisements.

GENUINE
WALTHAM WATCHES
for Ladies or Gentlemen.... **$7.25.**



Here is a practical invitation to get acquainted with our Watch Department. From the millionnaire watch-case maker of the United States—Joseph Fahys—we have these superb gold-filled cases fitted with genuine Waltham watch movements, both movement and case accompanied by maker's guarantee. These complete watches, hunting style for ladies and open-faced, dust-proof, screw bezel equipment for men we offer at the uniform price of SEVEN DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. We illustrate two engravings out of a large variety. Engine-turned cases will be supplied if preferred. We fully endorse the maker's guarantee and add our own guarantee as follows:—Watches are carefully examined and fitted up ready to carry. They leave our store in running order. If damaged in transit, we will exchange or repair free of charge. We replace any defective part, or repair any break not the result of an accident or misuse, within one year, free of charge. Money back if not satisfied.

Ladies' Gold-Filled Hunting Waltham Watches, engraved with artistic designs, cases and movements fully warranted, stem wind and stem set, Monday..... **7.25**

Gent's Gold-Filled Waltham Watches (open faced), engraved or engine turned, cases and movements fully warranted, cases have dust-proof screw bezel, Monday..... **7.25**

Cut along this dotted line.

Watch Coupon Dept., W. W. Watch will be delivered, all transportation charges paid, to any address in Canada, provided you cut off this coupon and send with price of watch. Keep the picture description and guarantee to compare with the watch. Money back if not satisfied.

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED. TORONTO, ONT.



The Specialist is the man who succeeds above all others in this age. It should be so. When a man devotes all his time and energy to one single thing, he usually does succeed. We are specialists in making **Spramotors.**

We have never made cheap machines, knowing that to be synonymous with poor machines. These things being true, is it surprising that the **Spramotor** is the very best spraying machine in the country? That is the testimony of all who have used the **Spramotor.** It was awarded First Place in competition with ten other machines in the Canadian Government Spraying Contest.

It is unequaled for painting barns and other buildings, inside and outside with whitewash, oil and water paints.

We will mail you free an 84 page copyrighted Treatise on the diseases affecting fruit trees, and their remedies, entitled, "A Gold Mine On Your Farm." Ask your dealer for the **Spramotor,** or write us direct.

SPRAMOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y. and London, Can.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS

TONE GENERALLY QUIET AND EASY.

'Witness' Office.
May 19, 1902.

The market during the past week has been somewhat of a stock-taking character. A good deal of the wind has been squeezed out of Dominion Steel, and the market is in a healthier state in consequence. The situation is not very encouraging. Standard stocks have stood the strain of the last few days with little or no shrinkage in values, and the present quiet state of the market is thought by the optimists to be preparatory to a general but steady upward movement.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—100 at 126¾, 50 at 126¾, 50 at 126¾, 5 at 127¼. New—25 at 123½.
Dominion Steel—25 at 53¼, 20 at 53¾, 500 at 53¼, 125 at 53½, 200 at 53¼, 100 at 53¼, 10 at 53½, 15 at 53½, 75 at 53.
Power—1 at 100¼, 50 at 100.
Toronto Railway—50 at 119¾, 100 at 119¾.
M.S.R.—50 at 267, 2 at 266, 50 at 268.
Twins—50 at 118¾, 100 at 118¾.
Dominion Cotton—200 at 59, 50 at 58.
Dominion Steel preferred—30 at 94½, 39 at 94.
Richelieu—25 at 111¾.
Scotia—75 at 110, 50 at 110.
Mont. Cotton—65 at 122.
Cable—21 at 160, 25 at 161.
Dominion Steel Bonds—4,000 at 92.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—100 at 127 1-8.
Dom. Steel—13 at 53¾, 150 at 53, 10 at 53¾, 10 at 53¾.
Power—50 at 99¾, 175 at 99½.
New C. P.—75 at 122½, 25 at 123½.
Toronto Ry.—50 at 119¾.
Rich. & O. N. Co.—25 at 111, 35 at 111.
M. S. R.—25 at 268.
Dominion Cotton—10 at 57, 25 at 57½, 25 at 57¼, 50 at 57.
Twin—75 at 118¼, 25 at 118¼.
Cable—10 at 161½.
Bank of Montreal—25 at 260.
Steel Bonds—5,000 at 91½, 2,000 at 91¼, 1,000 at 91¼.
Halifax Railway bonds—1,400 at 105½, 4,000 at 105½, 2,000 at 105½.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame st.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	3-64 dis	1-32 dis	¼ to ⅜ prem
Sterling, 60 days	8 15-16	9	9¼ to 9⅜
Sterling, Demand	9 9-16	9⅝	9¾ to 9⅞
Sterling Cable	9⅝	9 11-16	9¾
Paris Cheques	5-16¼	1-16	

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canadian Pacific Railway	128¾	125¼
Duluth Com	17	16
Do. Preferred	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co	366	364
Montreal Street Railway New	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	118½	119½
Halifax Electric Ry	105	....
St. John Elec. Ry	....	....
Twin City	119¼	117¾
pfd	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel	110	108
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co	112	111¼
Commercial Cable Co	160¼	158
Montreal Telegraph	....	....
Bell Telephone Co	170	....
Montreal Gas Co	....	....
Royal Electric Co	....	....
" N.S	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	....	....
Dominion Cotton	59¼	52
Can. Colored Cotton Co	....	....
Merchants "	....	....
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	....	....
Republic Min. Co	....	....
Payne Mining Co	24	10
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co	....	....
Virtue Mining	11	10
North Star	25	24
Dom. Coal	137¼	133½
" pfd	116½	....
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
" pfd	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	....	....
Bank of Montreal	263	259
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	....	....
Bank of B. N. A	....	....
Merchants Bank	146½	....
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	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
National Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" pfd	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Comp Bonds	....	....
" " " Reg'd	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry	....	....
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	101	....
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" pfd	....	....
National Salt Com	....	....
Street Ry. Bonds	103¼	103
Dom. Iron & Steel Com	57	49½
" " pref	98	94
" " Bonds	92¼	91½
M. L. H. & P. Co	101	98
Richelieu & Ontario	....	....

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 19.—Wall Street — There were very light transactions at the opening of the stock market. The hard and soft coal stocks and Southern Railway hardened a fraction. Elsewhere prices were shaded but the losses were insignificant.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, May 19.—Noon—Money on call quiet at 5 percent. Prime Mercantile paper, 4½ to 5 percent. Sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87 1-8 to 4.87⅜ for demand, and at 4.84½ to 4.84⅝ for sixty days.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

A comparison of this week's local wholesale markets with those of Monday in last week do not show a great deal of change, either in tone or price. In grain, the chief business is being done in oats, which are firm and fairly active. But wheat and the coarse grains do not show much business. There is a little doing all the time, but no large orders are being filled, and, indeed, in the case of coarse grains, outside of oats, it would be impossible to do much business owing to the continued shortness of supplies.

The wide range which existed between quotations given by the leading dealers in Manitoba wheat, has been somewhat modified. The two extremes are not so far apart, but it is due to the fact that those who were quoting lower prices have raised their limit to within twenty cents of the highest mark. Ontario flours are still higher, chiefly owing to actual shortness of supplies. Feed and rolled oats are firm, but the amount of business doing is not large.

Hay is fairly active at unchanged prices.

Provisions remain very steady. Hams and bacon are a little cheaper, but promise to go higher shortly. Butter is very firm, with a slightly higher tendency. Butter is rather firmer, and eggs are higher and firm at the rise.

GRAIN—Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur, spot and May, No. 1, 76½c; No. 2, 73½c; Ontario, No. 1 spring wheat, afloat, May, 78c; No. 2, 76½c; No. 2 oats, locally, 48c, barley, 57c; buckwheat, 68c afloat May, low freights; peas, 87c; rye, 62½c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.30, and strong bakers, $3.80 to $4.00; Ontario—Straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60, in bags, $1.70 to $1.77; Ontario patents, $3.70 to $4.00.

ROLLED OATS—Millers prices to jobbers, $2.20 to $2.25 in bags, and $4.65 to $4.75 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $20; shorts, $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $21; shorts in bulk, $23 nominal.

HAY—No. 1, $9 to $9.50; No. 2, $8 to $8.50; clover, $7.50 to $8 in car lots.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $23.50, selected, $22.50; compound refined lard, 9c to 9¼c; pure Canadian lard, 11c to 11¼c; finest lard, 12c to 12¼c; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 11c to 12c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed abattoir, $8.75 per 100 lbs.

CHEESE—Ontario old cheese, 11¾ to 12c; Ontario new, 11¼c to 11½c; Quebec new, 11c to 11 1-8c.

EGGS—Straight receipts, 13c to 13½c per dozen.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts in jobbing lots, 19½c to 20c; seconds, 18c.

ASHES—Potash, firsts, $4.20 to $4.30; seconds, $3.80; Pearl ash, $6.

POTATOES — Choice stock, 80c to 85c; seconds, 70c to 75c per bag on track.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup at 5½c to 5¾c per lb., in wood; tins, 55c to 60c; sugar, 8c to 8½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—May 15.

There were about 300 head of butchers' cattle, 1,000 calves and 150 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. In addition to these there were considerable numbers of cattle, calves and lambs sold here yesterday. Trade was slow as higher prices were being asked for the cattle. A lot of ten prime steers for which 6¼c per lb. had been bid by a shipper, were held at higher figures. Prime beeves sold at from 5¾c to 6¼c per lb; pretty good stock sold at from 4½c to over 5½c, and the common stock at from 3½c to near 4½c per lb. Calves sold at from $1.50 to $7 each. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3½c to 3¾c per lb for the others; yearlings sold at from 4c to 4½c per lb. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.50 each. Fat hogs old at from 7c to 7½c per lb., weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—May 19.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 700 calves and 250 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in large numbers and trade was good with slightly lower price for common to medium cattle, but the best cattle brought firm rates, owing to the demand for shipment to Britain. Prime beeves sold at from 5¾c to 6¼c per lb.; pretty good cattle from 4½c to 5½c and the common stock from 3½c to 4½c per lb. Three of the best calves were sold for $30, the others brought from $1.50 to $8 each. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good large sheep and the butchers paid from 3½c to 3¾c per lb. for the others. Yearlings sold at from 4c to 4½c per lb. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.50 each. Fat hogs sold at from 7c to 7½c per lb., weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, MAY 16.

There was a fair attendance of both farmers and market gardeners at the Bonsecours market this forenoon, and the buyers seemed to be out in larger numbers than usual, and business was brisk at about former rates, excepting for rhubarb and lettuce, which have been greatly damaged by the severe frost of last week, which destroyed many thousand dollars' worth of early plants on the island of Montreal, the tomato plants being nearly all killed, which will cause a dearth of early tomatoes this summer. Potatoes are still advancing in price, and sell at from 90c to $1 per bag of 80 lbs.; turnips, 45c to 50c do.; beets, 90c the barrel; carrots, $3 to $3.50 do.; young carrots, 75c the dozen bunches; oats, $1.05 to $1.20 the bag; buckwheat, at $1.25 do.; lettuce, 25c to 50c the dozen; radishes, 20c to 25c do.; shalots, 5c to 8c the large bunch; dead turkeys, 13c to 15c per lb.; geese, 10c do.; chickens, 12c to 15c do.; fowls, $1 to $1.40 the pair; tub butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; print butter, 22c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 17c to 20c the dozen; oranges, $3 to $3.50 the box; lemons, $2.25 to $2.75 do.; strawberries, 13c to 15c the box; bananas, $1.25 to $1.75 the bunch; hay, $7 to $8.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

At Montreal this week there has been a fair amount of activity in wholesale trade circles for this season of the year, considering the backward weather, and the fact that the farmers are now busy with spring work, and that retail trade at country trade centres is a little slow, as is usual under such conditions. The demand for general staple goods continues fairly good, and a large expansion is looked for with the first appearance of hot, summer weather. The season has certainly been a little backward in regard to the inquiry for sorting stocks of seasonable goods, but this demand is expected to come with a rush with the first smart rise in the temperature. The shipping business is very active, and the railways are busy bringing grain and other produce from interior points for export. Values of staple goods continue to be very firmly held, and the mills are refusing to make concessions on cotton goods, having apparently all they can do to fill orders at current values. There is a good demand for money, and rates continue firm.

Wholesale trade at Toronto has been moderately active this week. In dry goods the weather conditions have continued more or less unfavorable to any expansion in the demand for hot weather goods, and, owing to the lack of development in that direction, the jobbers are not anxious yet to push the sales of fall goods. The orders booked for the latter, however, compares well with the business done in previous years at this season.

At Quebec, the cool weather of the past week has had a dampening effect on the demand for summer goods. General trade conditions are healthy, and the prospects generally point to a good summer's trade.

There is a good, active demand for staple goods at Winnipeg, the retailers throughout the province being impressed with the fact that the needs of their various sections of the country will be much larger as a result of the increased number of settlers coming into the country, and the generally better times that still prevail. The backward season for seeding has made some impression in trade circles, but in spite of that the demand has been very good.

Trade at the Pacific Coast cities, as reported to Bradstreet's, has been quiet, and collections are disappointing, being quite as slow as is usual at this season of the year. The expansion in wholesale trade has been coming slowly, and jobbers seem to be cautious. The prospects for trade, however, are encouraging.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, May 17, said of Montreal trade: — Reports as to trade conditions in the Montreal district continue of a generally favorable nature. The number of failures is gratifyingly few, only three being reported for the week and collections are fair to good. The weather continues too cool to be altogether favorable to the retailer of dry goods, clothing, etc., but the wholesale movement in most lines is good for the season. The most of the wholesale dry goods houses are preparing for the semi-annual stock-taking, and a fair number of buyers have been in town during the last few days picking up jobs which are offered at stock-taking seasons, some houses reporting excellent house sales. Wholesale hardware and heavy metal men report continued briskness of demand. Few important changes in values are to be noted. Turpentine has recovered two cents. The quarterly meeting of the Lead Grinders' Association was held on Friday, but no important changes in the list are looked for. Ingot tin is from one to two cents dearer. Lambskins are advanced to 15 cents. Currants and Valencia raisins are more firmly held on spot, owing to firmer markets at primary points. Cheese cloths are advanced this week from 5 to 7 percent.

ONTARIO CROPS

CONDITION OF CROPS, CATTLE AND FRUIT FAVORABLE.

The following is a summary of the reports made to the Ottawa Bureau of Industries by over 500 correspondents, under date of May 1:—

Fall wheat—The November bulletin stated that there was a considerable decrease in the area sown to fall wheat, owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the injury to the crop by the fly so far has been less than was feared. While a year ago complaints of losses by Hessian fly were common in nearly all the counties south of a line drawn from Huron to Wentworth—very extensive damage having been done to the growing fall wheat in the counties bordering upon Lake Erie—only a few of the correspondents now reporting speak in a positive manner of actual injury traceable to the fly, and these reports are confined to odd sections of Lambton and the Lake Erie counties. A considerable amount of fall wheat was sown late to avoid the fly, and this has not done as well as that got in earlier. Several correspondents remark that having sown fall wheat on oat stubble it has done poorly. The greatest injury to the crop so far appears to have been sustained from severe frosts and cold winds just after the snow left the ground, the exposed fields suffering considerably in some quarters. Taking the crop as a whole, however, the prospect is better than was hoped for six months ago. The loss from Hessian fly, wire-worm, and other insect pests has so far been comparatively small. There are some patchy places, owing to trying spring weather and to local causes, and here and there portions of the crop have been ploughed up or resown to barley, but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, there are many fields reported in excellent condition, and in a number of sections a large yield per acre is looked for.

Although more winter rye is being raised than in recent years, the acreage is still comparatively small. That which was sown last fall came through the winter in good condition, nearly every reference to the growing crop being favorable.

Reports concerning clover are favorable generally, many of them being enthusiastically so. Here and there accounts come in of sheawing during the winter or spring, but nothing generally has been reported in the way of injury to the crop. As correspondents wrote the prospects for hay were never better, both old and new meadows promising well.

Most of the spring crops were got in somewhat earlier than usual, a number of correspondents reporting seeding as having been practically completed by May 1. In most cases the seed-bed was in excellent condition, and the 'catch' has been one of the best for years. As correspondents wrote a considerable amount of the spring grain was above ground, and gave promise of a first-class crop, should nothing untoward intervene. The sowing of field peas, however, had been delayed in many instances, in order to escape the 'bug.'

Correspondents do not agree regarding the state of vegetation on May 1, some asserting that the growth in field and forest was then well advanced, and others that it was about normal, while the majority claimed that the season might be regarded as a rather backward one. In many quarters there was sufficient grass for pasturing sheep, but hardly enough for cattle; but it was considered that only a few warm days were needed to make a luxuriant growth, as the ground contained plenty of moisture and bud and blade were ready to respond.

LIVE STOCK.

All classes of live stock have come through the winter in good condition. A few comparatively light forms of distemper among horses are reported in several localities, and in the county of Lanark some cases of strangles occurred; but the majority of correspondents speak of horses as being in an unusual good condition for the time of the year, and spring work has had only a good effect upon them. Their chief drawback appears to have been a rather lighter ration of oats than ordinarily, owing to the scarcity of that grain.

Cattle as a rule are also in excellent form. Some report them as being rather thin, but none dispute their general good health. Ringworm appeared among several herds in some of the Parry Sound townships, and odd cases of lumpy jaw occurred elsewhere, but with these exceptions there is a remarkably clean bill of health to be shown for cattle.

Sheep have done exceedingly well, a large number of lambs having been dropped, which have turned out healthy and vigorous. The dog is inveighed against by several correspondents as being a nuisance.

Swine have also done well as a class. Cases of disease and death among young litters have been reported in several parts of the province, but these appear to have resulted from purely local conditions, and in no section have losses been general. In fact, references to the steady way in which bacon hogs have been fitted for the market is a feature of the reports.

Fodder generally has been sufficient, although straw has been rather scarce, and the high price prevailing for coarse grains and mill feed tempted many raisers of live stock to feed closer than usual. Several correspondents refer to the silo as having been an excellent aid in carrying cattle and other animals through the winter.

FRUIT TREES.

Reports from the districts where the bulk of our fruit is grown are decidedly optimistic in tone. There have been no ice storms this year to break off the limbs and disfigure trees, and the general appearance of orchards is all that could be desired. There is promise of abundant blossom for nearly every variety of fruit, and if frosts and heavy rains keep off during the period of bloom a record year for fruit generally may be looked for. In the counties lying between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, however, there has been a serious visitation of field mice, which have swarmed over the orchards and wrought much serious injury by girdling young apple and other trees. A correspondent in Fitzroy states that mice ate 44 rods of thorn hedge on his premises. The only complaints of mice in the Lake Ontario district came from the county of York, and of the western Ontario counties of Middlesex was the only one to send a report of their presence. Several correspondents in the fruit growing centres express fear that the tent caterpillar may do much injury unless actively checked. A few also complain of the presence of the borer. Warnings are also sent in regarding black-knot in cherries. It seems strange that so few references are made to the San Jose scale. Small fruits came through the winter in good condition, as a rule, although in some quarters berry bushes were considerably broken down by snow. These reports were all made before the cold dip of May 10, and therefore, represent the condition up to that time.

REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT BY RECENT FROSTS LESS THAN WAS THOUGHT.

Toronto, May 18.—The Niagara fruit crop has not suffered seriously from the frosts of the past two or three nights, according to reports from the district brought by prominent growers who visited the Parliament Building yesterday.

A deputation, including Reeve T. A. Carscallen and Mr. George Fisher, of Saltfleet, and Mr. J. W. Smith, of Burlington, waited upon the Minister of Agriculture, in reference to the measures taken to prevent the spread of the San Jose scale. They stated that the precautions already observed, had kept the scale in check, but, as there were individual cases in which the work was neglected, they asked the Minister to take action for the total eradication of the insect.

Regarding the recent cold weather, Mr. Carscallen said to a representative of the 'Globe' that only the early strawberries and very early vegetables had been touched, but the larger fruit was making a fine showing, and promised to be an unusually heavy crop.

Hamilton, Ont., May 13.—It appears that the report about the damage by frost has been exaggerated as far as this district is concerned. The district around St. Catharines is further advanced than the portions of the peninsula west of it, and the frost had a greater field of operations in consequence. In the neighborhood of Winano, and west to Hamilton, the blossoms of the fruit trees are not much out as yet, and they escaped damage as far as can be seen at present. Had there been any damage it would have shown yesterday, when the sun came out. The fruits nearest the ground were in the greatest danger, but according to reports from Stony Creek, the strawberries suffered hardly any at all, and no complaint is heard of serious injury to other fruits or vegetables.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices today as follows

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
July	74⅝	74⅞	74¼	74⅝
Sept.	73¼	73⅝	73	73½
Corn—				
July	61⅛	61⅜	60⅝	61¼
Sept.	59⅝	59⅝	59¼	59⅝
Oats—				
July	34½	31½	34	34¼
Sept.	29	29	28¾	29
Pork—				
July	17.35	17.37	17.29	17.25
Sept.	17.45	17.47	17.35	17.35
Lard—				
July	10.32	10.32	10.25	10.25
Sept.	....	10.35	10.25	10.27
Short Ribs—				
July	9.72	9.72	9.70	9.70
Sept.	....	9.72	9.70	9.70

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Exports of butter and cheese from the port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending May 17, 1902:

CHEESE.

To Liverpool—	Local.	Thro.	Total.
Pretorian	1,704	410	2,114
Dominion	867	....	867
To Manchester—			
Man. City	543	....	543
To Glasgow—			
Livonian	120	....	120
Lakonia	200	....	200
To London—			
Brazilian	10,324	1,323	11,662
Cervona	9,358	1,169	10,527
Total	23,126	2,907	26,033
Corr. week last year	12,925	6,612	19,537
Corr. week, 1900	10,218	10,161	20,379
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	55,447	6,098	61,545
Corr. period, 1901	28,734	11,006	39,740
Corr. period, 1900	34,784	23,412	58,196

BUTTER.

To Liverpool—	Local.	Thro.	Total.
Dominion	1,576	....	1,576
To Manchester—			
Man. City	....	28	28
To Glasgow—			
Livonian	....	61	61
To London—			
Brazilian	3,831	....	3,831
Cervona	982	....	982
Total	6,389	89	6,389
Corr. week last year	5,009	1,063	6,072
Corr. week, 1900	200	....	200
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	11,441	196	11,637
Corr. period, 1901	7,970	1,435	9,405
Corr. period, 1900	1,032	....	1,032

Cowansville, Que., May 17. — At the board to-day, twenty factories offered 623 boxes cheese, and nineteen creameries, 1,289 packages of butter. At the start it was a deadlock between buyer and seller regarding prices both on butter and cheese. Bids in the latter opened at 19c, and gradually advanced until 21c was touched. This figure, however, was only realized for one lot of unsalted creamery, the range on the remainder of the butter sold being 19½c to 20¼c. The total sales of butter on the board were 905 packages, J. S. Williamson & Co. taking 335, Jos. Dairymple & Co., 267; Lovell & Christmas, 113; Hodgson Bros., 100, and Jos. Alexander, 90. The remainder were unsold at the close. For cheese prices opened at 10¾c, and advanced to 10⅞c, the total sales being 341 boxes, with 10⅞c ruling. J. S. Williamson & Co. taking 227, and Hodgson Bros. 114.

Cornwall, Ont., May 17.—There was a lively time at the Cornwall cheese board here to-day, 1,091 cheese were boarded, of which 570 were white, 480 colored, and 21 American. Buyers were present, representing James Alexander, Lovell & Christmas, A. A. Ayer & Co., and Hodgson Bros. Bidding started at 11c, but J. Welsh, representing Alexander, at once set the pace at 11⅜c, at which he secured 270 boxes mostly white and could have got more had he chosen at the same figure. The other buyers stated that 11 1-8c was their limit, and more than cheese was worth in Montreal. They claimed that Alexander's price was a fancy figure. S. Wotherspoon, Ayer's representative, gave 11¼c for 140 white, and then followed a deadlock, which finally resulted in the board being cleared of Canadian cheese at 11 1-8c for white and colored. J. F. McGregor got 403 for Lovell & Christmas, and J. A. McRae got 56 for Hodgson Bros. Wotherspoon bought 181 at 11 1-8c, and the American at 11c, bringing his lot up to 342. Last year at this date 1,175 white sold at 8 5-16c.

Belleville, Ont., May 17.—Twenty-three factories offered here to-day 1,240 white and 200 colored cheese, all sold at 11c. Following are the buyers: Alexander, 600 white and 200 colored; Watkin, 375 white, and Magrath 255 white.

London, Ont., May 13.—Eighty boxes white and 500 colored were offered, 12th to 17th May make; 10⅝c bid; no sales; make slightly under 1901; market adjourned for two weeks.

Ogdensburg, May 17.—The offerings were 690 boxes, and all were sold at 11¼c to 11⅝c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, May 5.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report on the live stock trade says: The supplies of fat cattle on offer this week have been very large all over, and with a very good demand on the part of the English buyers, trade has been again very dear. Although in some markets the exceptionally high prices of last week were barely maintained, taken throughout no falling off can be quoted. Fat cows and bulls have been offered in very large numbers, and met the dearest trade of the season. The supply of fat sheep was considerably in excess of that of last week. With a much improved trade in the London market, and better prospects all over, there has been the best demand for fat sheep that has been experienced for some time, the rising price being from 2s to 3s per head. Fat lambs, if of good quality, can be easily sold at high prices, but secondary descriptions are hard to cash. The usual numbers of fat calves and pigs at a very dear trade. In the store market there has been exposed the largest number of sheep offered for sale that has been exposed for a very long time. Best class of ewes and half bred hogs have met a good demand, and have been all sold at satisfactory prices. Sheep of secondary class, however, have met a dull trade, some of the latter remaining unsold. There was a large show of store cattle, which met an exceedingly slow market, a considerable number of these offered not finding purchasers. A great many more milch cows have been exposed, for which there has been a very good trade at greatly advanced rates. Extreme top price of best cattle, per live cwt., from 30s to 41s; current from 37s 6d to 39s 6d; secondary, 36s to 37s; mutton, from 7¾d to 8¾d per lb.

Newcastle, May 7.—Number of cattle yesterday, 2,171; sheep and lambs, 5,531; calves, 237; pigs, 644. Cattle, a slow, heavy trade. Prime heifers and steers, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; second class, 8s to 8s 6d; coarse and inferior, 6s 6d to 7s. Pigs, a firm trade at 5s 6d to 8s. Sheep tending in favor of sellers at 6d to 9½d; lambs, 10d to 1s; calves, 5½d to 9d per lb.

Salford, May 7.—At market yesterday—Cattle, 1,753; prices favoring sellers. Sheep and lambs, 10,241; trade good for sheep, but quiet for lambs. Calves, 194; quiet sale. Quotations—Cattle, 6d to 7d per lb. Sheep, 7d to 9¼d; calves, 5d to 8½d per lb.; calves, 25s to 45s each.

BUTTER.

Cork, May 6.—Firsts, 90s; seconds, 83s; thirds, 88s; superfine, 93s; fine mild, 88s; choice boxes, 85s; in market, 160; Fresh A, 89s; B, 83s.

Limerick, May 7.—Choicest pure Irish centrifugal creamery butter was officially quoted by the Price Committee at Limerick yesterday at 99s to 101s to dairies.

Manchester, May 7.—The supply of Continental butter was considerably less yesterday than last week, and the market was firmer at last week's quotations, though the demand was very poor. Copenhagen quotations are still too high, contract dairies being sold at a smart loss.

Quotations—Choicest Danish and Swedish, 100s to 108s; choice, 104s to 106s; and choicest Finnish, 98s to 102s; Irish creamery, 100s to 104s; firkins, 96s to 100s.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 16—Conditions were a little more in favor of the drovers at the Toronto cattle market this morning. There was a good demand for export cattle, and prices were well maintained at yesterday's figures. There was one sale even of a very choice lot of cattle at an advance of 20c per cwt. over yesterday's average figures, though only 7½c higher than a similar sale of choice cattle yesterday. The receipts this morning were 74 loads, which included 1,984 cattle, 206 sheep and lambs, 1,685 hogs and 52 calves. As a general rule, good cattle to-day brought high prices, and medium ones, although a trifle slow, were steady. Butchers' cattle were in fair demand and sold steadily at yesterday's figures. The trade in sheep and lambs was steady, with a good demand. All the offerings were sold early at unchanged prices. There was no change in hogs, although the receipts on account of the recent advance in prices were large. Calves were steady and in good demand. The receipts for the week were 285 cars, 4,322 cattle, 584 sheep and lambs, 2,718 hogs and 329 calves.

Export Cattle—Were in good demand and sold well at yesterday's figures, extra choice ones scoring a slight advance. The range for choice was $5.40 to $6.25 per cwt., with one sale at $6.45 for extra choice.

Butchers' Cattle — Were steady and in good demand at $5.40 to $5.65 per cwt. for picked lots, and $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt. for choice ones. Common to fair cattle sell at $4 to $5 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers — Were steady at $4 to $5 per cwt. for short-keep feeders, and $4 to $4.25 per cwt. for heavy stockers.

Sheep and Lambs—Were steady, selling at $4 to $4.50 per cwt. for export ewes, $4 to $4.50 per cwt. for yearling lambs, and $2 to $5 each for spring lambs.

Calves—Were steady at $2 to $10 each.

Hogs—Were unchanged. Choice ones sold at $7.25 per cwt. and lights and fats brought $7 per cwt.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, May 16.—Beeves, receipts, 2,902; steers, 10c and 15c higher; bulls and cows steady to strong; steers, $6.25 to $7.80; oxen, $4.75; bulls, $3.75 to $5.50; fancy do., $6.00; cows, $2.50 to $5.02½; cables about steady; shipments to-morrow, 470 cattle, 176 sheep and 6,900 quarters of beef. Calves, receipts, 719; market active and 25c higher; veals, $5 to $7.50; little calves, $4.00; buttermilks, $4.50; city dressed veals firm at 8½c to 11c per lb. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 5,300; sheep steady to strong; lambs, 10c to 15c higher; spring lambs, steady; sheep all clipped, $4.00 to $6.35; exports do., $6.00; unshorn culls, $4 to $4.50; clipped lambs, $6 to $7.25; unshorn do., $7.90; spring lambs, $7.50 to $8; by the head, $2 to $4.25 each. Hogs, receipts, 1,615; firm feeling; state hogs, at $7.50; mixed western, $7.

Chicago, May 16.—Cattle, receipts, 3,500, including 500 Texans; active and steady; good to prime steers, $7 to $7.90; poor to medium, $5.00 to $6.90; stockers and feeders, $3.75 to $5.50; Texas fed steers, at $5.50 to $6.40. Hogs, receipts to-day, 27,000; 5c to 10c higher; close steady; mixed and butchers, $6.90 to $7.50; good to choice, heavy, $7.30 to $7.47½; rough heavy at $6.95 to $7.20; light, $6.75 to $7.05; bulk of sales, $7 to $7.25. Sheep, receipts, 4,000; sheep strong; lambs strong to 10 cents higher; good to choice wethers, $6 to $6.50; western sheep, $5.50 to $6.50; native lambs $5.50 to $6.85; western lambs, $5.50 to $6.85; Colorado lambs, top, $7.30.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., May 17.—Flour, $2 to $2.25; red wheat, 75c to 80c; goose wheat, 70c to 75c; bran, $15; shorts, $19; middlings, $21; barley, 55c to 58c; oats, 44c to 45c; rye, 60c to 65c; peas, 85c to 90c; hay, $9 to $10; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 65c; sheepskins, 50c to 75c; hides, $5.50 to $6; wool, 8c to 12c; live hogs, $6.40 to $6.50; butter, 17c to 20c; eggs, 11c to 12c; chickens, per pair, 60 to 80c.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 19, 1902.—White wheat, 75c to 77c per bushel; red fall wheat, 75c to 77c per bushel; spring wheat 75c to 77c per bushel; barley, 50c to 55c per bush.; peas, 75c to 75c per bushel; oats, 42c to 43c per bushel; corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, $16 to $18 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; onions 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $6.85 to $7 per cwt.; flour, $1.75 to $2 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 18c to $20 per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

London, Ont., May 19.—The deliveries of grain throughout the week have been very disappointing, the bulk of the offerings having been oats which ranged from $1.00 to $1.05 per cental; wheat $1.00 to $1.04 per cental; corn, $1.18 to $1.20; barley, $1.10 to $1.20, and peas, $1.40 to $1.50; hay, $8.00 to $10 per ton; butter, best rolls, 16c to 17c and 15c to 16c for crocks; creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh laid retail at 12½c to 13c wholesale. 11½c to 12c; dressed hogs, $9 to $9.00; live hogs, $6.75 to $6.80 offered for to-day's delivery. Beef ranged from $6 to $8 per hundred pounds. Mutton and veal from $5 to $7, and lambs from $4 to $5 each. Hides and tallow unchanged.

Toronto, May 19.—Wheat—The stocks are scarce, getting very small and the deliveries are light owing to the absence of farmers from country markets. Most sellers are now holding their red and white winter wheat for 80c middle freights, which is a rise of 3c in the past week; goose is firmer at 68c to 69c for No. 2, east and middle freights; spring is firmer at 76c for No. 2 east; Manitoba wheat is firm at 89c for No. 1 hard, 88c for No. 1 northern, and 84c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit. Flour is scarce owing to the small supplies of wheat at country points, and the market is higher at $2.90 freely bid by exporters for ordinary brands of Ontario patents in buyers bags east and middle freights. Holders ask 15c to 20c more. Mill feed is also scarce and very firm at $20 for cars of Ontario shorts and $17 for bran in bulk east and middle weights. Barley is firm at 54c to 55c for No. 1; 53c for No. 2; 51c for No. 3 extra, and 50c for No. 3 at Lake ports east and 1c less for cars east and middle freights. Rye is scarce and firm at 6c east on middle freights. Corn—the demand is fair and the market is firm at 61c for Canada No. 2 mixed and 62c for No. 2 yellow east. Oats are in good demand and a cent higher than a week ago; No. 2 white are quoted at 46c to 46½c aboard vessel east and 46c east and middle freights. Oatmeal is fair at $4.70 for cars of bags and $4.85 for barrels on the track here, and 25c more for broken lots. Peas are firm at 80c east and middle freights. Eggs—Receipts liberal. There is a good demand and the market is firm at 13½c. Butter—The offerings of d

DEAD NUMBER NINETY

Awful Work of The Texas Tornado.

Dallas, Texas, May 19.—A special to the 'News' from Goliad, Texas, says:—Ninety persons are dead. Over a hundred are wounded. In addition there is a gaping wound in the town—the path of one of the most destructive cyclones ever known in Texas.

The tornado struck this place about 3.45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, lasting only about five minutes, leaving death and destruction everywhere in its wake.

It came from the south-east without a warning, completely demolishing a strip about two blocks wide and a mile long through the whole western part of the town.

Among the many houses demolished are the Baptist Church and parsonage, the Methodist Church and a colored church. It is impossible to estimate the number of houses destroyed, but it is thought the number will reach a hundred. The damage cannot be approximated, but it is very great.

MINERS ENTOMBED.

A Hundred and Fifty Imprisoned in a Burning Mine.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 19.—A special to the 'Sentinel' says the Fraterville and Thistle coal mines, at Coal Creek, Tenn., exploded this morning. Only one man escaped, being blown out of the mine. About three hundred men were at work in the mines. Flames are now issuing from the mouths and vent holes.

Mr. George M. Camp, superintendent of the Thistle Mine, made an official statement estimating the number killed in both mines at 150. None have been rescued.

A special despatch says:—Two rescuing parties started into the Thistle and the Fraterville mine entrances after the explosion. The Thistle party was unable to make any headway as the gas suffocated the men. The Fraterville party succeeded in getting some distance, but found further advance blocked by a heavy fall of coal. The intense heat indicates the mine is on fire. There is question that the Thistle miners suffered severely in the disaster.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR.

Coal Creek, Tenn., May 20.—Out of the large number of men and boys who went to work yesterday morning, developments show that only one is alive, and he is so badly injured that he cannot live. This man was William Morgan, an aged Englishman, who was a road man in the mine, and was blown out of the entrance by the force of the explosion. One hundred and seventy-five miners were checked in for work yesterday morning by the mine boss. In addition to these were boys who acted as helpers and drivers, roadmen and others to the number of perhaps fifty.

AN INVOLVED CASE.

Much excitement has been caused in Quebec by the arrest of Col. Gaynor and Capt. Greene, who, with their wives, had been living for some months at the Chateau Frontenac and spending money freely. It was known all along that they were fugitives from United States justice, having jumped their bail in Savannah, Georgia, where they were wanted on a charge of conspiring with several others to embezzle a million dollars of public funds. On Thursday last they were suddenly pounced upon by Montreal detectives, headed by Chief Detective Carpenter, who acted under instructions of Mr. Donald Macmaster, K. C., who is representing the United States in the matter. The prisoners were hurried on board a tug specially chartered, which at once steamed off in the direction of Montreal. The news of what was called 'kidnapping' spread quickly and Quebec detectives, in another tug, gave chase, but could not catch the speedier 'Spray.' They returned and wired instructions to Montreal to have the tug intercepted, and the prisoners returned to Quebec. Provincial officers left here in a special tug, but could not stop the 'Spray,' which landed her passengers in this city at three o'clock Friday morning. That morning a writ of habeas corpus was served on Chief Carpenter, but he had already handed his prisoners over to the custody of the Extradition Court, so did not obey the mandate to return them to Quebec. To-day, however, he has to appear at Quebec, in answer to a rule for contempt of court. Yesterday the extradition proceedings began before Judge Lafontaine, and the day was spent in a legal battle which bids fair to last many weeks. Mr. Macmaster holds that his course was perfectly regular, while the counsel for the defence—all from Quebec—claim that the whole affair is an outrage.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BLACK.—At Howick, Que., on Sunday, May 18, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. D. Black. 19

CHEESEMAN.— At Dominionville, Ont., on April 28, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Cheeseman. 14

CRASKE.—At Dover, England, on May 14, 1902, the wife of Captain Craske, Royal Leinster Regiment, of a son.
Halifax papers please copy. 16

FLANAGAN — At 733 Mance street, Montreal Annex, on May 14, 1902, to the Rev. and Mrs. Jas. L. Flanagan, a daughter. 15

GRANNARY — At Quebec, on May 8, 1902, the wife of Owen Grannary, of a son. 13

HEATON — On May 9, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heaton, 482 St. Urbain street.

HENDERSON — At 34 Park avenue, on Wednesday, May 14, 1902, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Henderson. 17

MACKAY.—On May 18, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Angus Mackay, at 191 Atwater ave., a son. 19

McDONALD — At 238 Fullum street, on Monday, May 12, 1902, the wife of W. G. A. McDonald, a son. 13

PATERSON.— On Sunday, May 4, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. Paterson, 406 Pine avenue. 14

SEIFERT.—At 4327 Fleming street, Roxborough, Pa., on Friday last, May 9, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Seifert, formerly of Montreal
Philadelphia papers please copy. 14

MARRIED.

BEALES—CHUBB.—On May 15, 1902, by the Rev. F. L. Higgins, Mr. Arthur Beales, of Toronto, to Miss Ellen Chubb, of Toronto Junction, at he residence of her uncle, Mr. S. J. Chubb, 49 May street, Toronto Junction. 19

CARSWELL—COPEMAN—At St. Peter's Church, Quebec, on May 6, 1902, by the Rev. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Robert A. Carswell, to Miss Dollie Copeman, daughter of Preston Copeman, Bergerville, both of Quebec 13

CRUSO — ROBINSON — On April 26, 1902, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, London, England, by the Rev. Canon Pennefather, Vicar of Kensington, assisted by the Rev. H. E. T. Cruso, rector of Tunstall, Kent, father of the bridegroom, Henry Alford Antony Cruso, to Mildred Sophia, daughter of Sir Frederick Lacy Robinson, K.C.B. 16

CUMMINGS—JAMESON—At the home of the father of the bride, Milby, Que., on Wednesday, May 14, 1902, by the Rev Galen H. Craik, B.A., William Albert Cummings, of Sherbrooke, Que., to Ida Whitney, daughter of Samuel Jameson, Esq. 17

DAVIS — JOHNSTON — On May 12, 1902, at the residence of J. M. Scissons, 36 Cliff street, Ottawa, by the Rev. John Scanlon, Hugh Berry Davis, Poltimore, Quebec, to Phoebe Johnston, Ottawa.

FARMER — BURRILL — At Burrill Siding, on May 8, 1902, by the Rev. William Barton, of Shawinigan Falls, Frank Lewis Farmer, son of F. F. Farmer, of Taros Rivers, P.Q., to Florence Marion Burrill, eldest daughter of Vivian Burrill, of Burrill Siding, near Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. 15

GORDON—TESTER.— On May 6, 1902, at Westminster Presbyterian Church, Atwater avenue, by the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, M.A., Robert Huston Gordon, to Bertha Tester, daughter of the late T. Tester, of H.M.C. 14

LIVINGSTONE — BEATTIE. — At Briar Glen, Olds, Alberta, on April 30, 1902, by the Rev. Geo. Lang, B.A.A, Miss Katie J. Beattie, youngest daughter of the late George Beattie, of Ottawa, Ont., to Mr. E. O. Livingstone. 19

MOULTON—BISSELL. — At the home of Mr. William Bissell, father of the bride, on May 14, 1902, by the Rev. Geo. Skinner, Eugene D. Moulton, of Rock Island, Que., to Ada O. Bissell, of Fitch Bay, Que.

OLMSTEAD—WOOD. — On May 17, 1902, at Central Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Ont., by the Dev. S. Lyle, D.D., Ingersoll Olmstead, M.B., of Hamilton, to Edith Hamilton, daughter of the Hon. A. T. Wood. 19

SCHUTT—SAWERS—At 6 o'clock in the morning of May 15, 1902, by the Rev. G. T. Webb, and at his residence, Miss Evalorne Sawers, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. M. Sawers, of Toronto, to Dr. Alexander Schutt, of Milwaukee, Wis. 19

SMALL — IRWIN. — On May 12, 1902, at Chicago, by the Rev. James Stone, D.D., rector of St. James' Church, Arthur Atwell Small, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., of Toronto, to Ida Stella Barnes, daughter of Colonel Irwin of the United States Army.

SMITH — HESSEY —At 67 Metcalfe street, Ottawa, on May 12, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, George Smith, House of Commons staff, to Mrs. Agnes Hessey, both of Ottawa. 15

SMITH—BEATTIE — By the Rev. Asa McIntosh, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Pitt, on May 14, 1902, at the home of the bride's parents, near Chesterville, Ont., Ingrim E. Smith and Mary Annice Beattie, youngest daughter of Dawson Beattie, all of the Township of Winchester, Ont.

STEELE—GREEN. — On May 12, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. J. Scott, John James Steele, of East Templeton, Que., to Marian E. Green, daughter of Robert Green, of the same place. 19

STEWART — SANDERS — At the residence of the bride's father, on May 12, 1902, by the Rev. J. W. Stewart, Rosella, eldest daughter of Henry D. Sanders, to Herbert Turner, son of Samuel Stewart, all of West York, Ont. 15

DIED.

BALDWIN — At her late residence, Barrie, Ont., on May 15, 1902, Mary Wright, wife of Thomas Baldwin, in her 72nd year. 19

BRADSHAW.—At Ottawa, on May 16, 1902, suddenly, of heart failure, George Bradshaw, aged 73 years. 19

BRANNON.—On May 12, 1902, in this city, Elizabeth Edwards, widow of the late Richard Brannon, in her 66th year. 16

BRUNEL — On May 10, 1902, at 1261 College street, Marian Florence, eldest daughter of Alfred Brunel, C.E. 13

CATTANACH — Suddenly, in Brantford, Ont., on May 10, 1902, Elizabeth D. Cattanach, aged 85. 13

CHAPMAN — At Ottawa, on May 12, 1902, 38 Daly avenue, F. A. E. Guilfoyle, beloved wife of W. H. Chapman.

CLARKE — On May 12, 1902, at her residence, 11 St. Hypolite street, Ellen Young, a native of Quebec city, widow of the late John Clarke.
Quebec, Toronto, Savannah, Ga., and Honolulu papers please copy.

CLINE.—At the residence of her grandson, A. Vance Cline, North Grimsby, Ont., on May 14, 1902, Mrs. Catherine Cline, widow of the late John Cline, in her 89th year.

CROSS.—On Sunday morning, May 18, 1902, at 731 Pine avenue, Montreal, Julia Lunn, widow of the late Mr. Justice Cross, of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the 77th year of her age.

CUZNER — At Aylmer, Que., on May 12, 1902, Johana Stokes, relict of the late Mark Cuzner, in her 79th year. 15

DECHENE—At Quebec, on May 10, 1902, the Hon. F. G. M. Dechene, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec. 13

DeLOWIS.—At 100 Bloomfield street, Halifax, N.S., on May 10, 1902, after a long illness, Margaret, wife of Henry DeLowis, in the 68th year of her age.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Montreal.



LADIES' WHITE LAWN WAISTS.

3 Clusters Fine Tucks..... $1.00
2 Bands Insertion, Clusters of Tucks, Trimmed Cuffs..... $1.15
4 Bands V Shaped Embroidery, Fancy Hemstitched, Stock Tie $1.25
4 Bands very effective Insertion, Tucks and Hemstitching, Tucked Cuffs, Hemstitched Stock Tie..... $1.75
Yoke of Graduated Tucks, Sleeves, Cuffs and Collars, also Tucked, $2.15
Yoke of Graduated Tucks, 4 Bands of Insertion, Tucked Collar and Cuffs..... $2.25
Yoke of Fine Tucks, 2 Clusters of 4 Bands, Hemstitched Tucks across Bust..... $2.50
4 Bands Insertion, Cluster Tucks, Tucked Back, Cuffs Tucked and Embroidered, Hemstitched Lawn Stock Tie..... $2.75
2 Broad Handsome Bands of Fine Insertion, Back, Sleeves and Cuffs Tucked, Hemstitched Lawn Stock Tie..... $3.75
9 Bands Fine Insertion, with Clusters of Tucks forming the Front; Back and Cuffs Tucked..... $4.50
Front of Embroideeed Dotted Swiss, Back and Cuffs, Tucked. Embroidered Stock Tie..... $5.50

5 Percent Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

DI GENOVA — At 261 St. Hypolite street, on May 12, 1902, the Rev. V. Di Genova, pastor of the Italian Presbyterian Mission.

DUNN — At Outremont, on May 16, 1902, Eva, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dunn.

EDEY.—At Billerica, Que., on May 10, 1902, Harper Wyman, youngest son of R. W. Edey, aged 14 years.

FEATHERSTON — On Saturday, May 17, 1902, at Lachine, Que., Elizabeth Jane Goforth, widow of the late Wm. Featherston, aged 64 years.

FINUCANE — At Southsea, Hants, England, on May 10 1902, Frances Moore, relict of the late Deputy Inspector-General D. Finucane, M.D., R.N.

GAUL.—At his late residence, 583 Sherbourne street, Toronto, William McIntosh Gaul, on May 12, 1902, in his 72nd year.

HALL — In this city, on May 16, 1902, Ethel Annie, dearly beloved daughter of Libbie and Benson Hall, aged 5 weeks and 3 days
London, Ont., papers please copy. 17

HAMILTON — At Richard's Landing, Algoma, on May 3, 1902, George Hamilton, Crown Land Agent, aged 79 years and 5 months.

HATHERLY.—At 8 Arklow square, Ramsgate, England, on April 29, 1902, James John Hatherly, aged 81 years, a resident of Quebec for a number of years. 19

HODGES — At 692 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill., on May 6, 1902, after a brief illness, Lathrop Smith Hodges, barrister, in his 71st year, formerly of Newcastle, Ont. 18

HOGG.—At his home in Orillia, Ont., of nervous debility, in his 64th year, Hugh Hogg, third son of the late Benjamin Hogg, of Buckingham, P.Q. He leaves a widow, five sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.
Buckingham, Ottawa, Toronto and Listowell papers please copy. 19

HYDE—At Russell, Ont., on May 3, 1902, Henry Hyde, son of the late George Hyde, St. Andrews, Que., and formerly of Hull, Que. 13

ISAACSON.—At Rockfield, parish of Lachine, on Saturday, May 17, 1902, Richard Wedge Isaacson, in his 85th year.

JARVIS.—On May 19, 1902, at Toronto, Stephen Maule Jarvis, barrister, of Osgoode Hall, in his 89th year, third son of the late Colonel Frederick Starr Jarvis, Usher of the Black Rod to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. 19

KIELY.—At St. Romuald, Que., on May 14, 1902, James Kiely, father of Capt. Kiely, of the steamer 'Polaris,' aged 85 years.

KIELY. — At Toronto, on May 14, 1902, Henry Kiely, son of Capt. Kiely, of the steamer 'Polaris,' aged 23 years. 19

LE MESURIER — At Toronto, on May 11, 1902, Mary Frances, widow of the late Henry Le Mesurier, of Quebec, in her 83rd year. 13

LONG.—At Burlington, Ont., on May 11, 1902, Joshua Long, aged 82 years. 14

LOUSON — On Thursday, May 15, 1902, at her late residence, 321 Kensington ave., Westmount, Agnes Smith, widow of the late John Louson, and beloved mother of Mrs. Rufus Holden and John Herbert, William Smith and D. Strathearn Louson.

MACFARLANE.— At Chateauguay, Que., on May 16, 1902, Thomas Walter Macfarlane, youngest son of Peter Macfarlane, aged 10 years and 9 months. 19

MACINTOSH.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 27 Durocher street, on May 17, 1902, Grant Macintosh, accountant.

MACOUN — At her late home, 556 King street, Ottawa, on May 11th 1902, Mary, wife of J. M. Macoun, and daughter of the late Rev. Kenneth MacLennan. 13

MANION.—In this city, on May 13, 1902, Thomas Manion, aged 65 years, captain No. 9 Fire Station, Centre street.
Troy, Mobile, Waterford and Whitehall papers please copy. 14

MARSHALL.—At 163 Agricola street, Halifax, N.S., on May 12, 1902, after a short and very severe illness, Mary, second daughter of the late James and Maria Marshall, in the 64th year of her age. 16

McEACHERN — At Atlantic City, N. J., May 13, 1902, Archie McEachern, of Toronto, killed in bicycle accident.

McGEE — On May 12, 1902, at 485 Maria street, Ottawa, William H. McGee, in his 86th year. 15

McLAURIN.—At his residence, Metcalfe, Ont., on May 16, 1902, after a prolonged illness, Daniel McLaurin, clerk of the 6th Division Court, aged 68 years. 19

MENEILLEY — Suddenly, on May 14, 1902, at his residence, 123 Wellington street, west, Toronto, Walter J. Meneilley, ex-Chairman of the Board of S. B. Inspection, Marine Department, Ottawa, aged 70 years. 19

MOUNTAIN — In this city, on May 14, 1902, Annie Lajeunesse, beloved wife of William Mountain, Carleton Place, aged 39 years.

MOUAT — At 588 Manning avenue, Toronto, on May 11, 1902, Barbara Campbell Cairncross, beloved wife of Alexander H. Mouat, in her 79th year. 13

PAINTER.—At Needham, Mass, on May 9, 1902, Adelaide Elizabeth Painter, second daughter of the late Mr. T. Painter, of Sag Harbor, Long Island, and formerly of the Church School for girls, Windsor, N.S. 16

PENNEY—On May 16, 1902, at his late residence, Belvedere Road, Quebec, John Usmar Penny, potter. 19

REED—In this city, on May 18, 1902, Charles, only son of Charles Reed.

ROSS.—On May 13, 1902, at the residence of his son, 65 Hallowell street, Westmount, in the 67th year of his age, John Ross, formerly of Dublin and Belfast, Ireland.

ROXBURGH — At Wickenburg, Arizona, on May 13, 1902, John M. Roxburgh, formerly of Toronto, a member of Wilton Lodge, No. 242, I.O.O.F. 15

SCARTH—On May 16, 1902, at 410 Queen street, Ottawa, Wm. B. Scarth, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in his 65th year. 17

SHORT—At Lakeside, Quebec, on Saturday, May 17, 1902, Richard Allan Short, aged 48 years.
Interment took place at Toronto to-day.

SMITH.—On May 14, 1902, in Greenland, Mich., John J. Smith, son of Wm. Smith, Saginaw, and brother of the late Geo. W. Smith, of 324 Slater street, Ottawa. 19

STUART — At her residence, 18 Drummond street, on May 14, 1902, Janet Henderson, widow of the late William Stuart, in her 84th year.

WARD.—In Toronto, at 414½ Spadina ave., on May 16, 1902, Alice Halsnod, only and dearly beloved daughter of the Rev. Geo. B. and Annie M. Ward, aged 17 years.

WEIR — At Quebec, on May 11, 1902, of meningitis, John Elmer, aged 3 months, only and beloved son of John J. Weir. 13

WELLS — At his residence, 23 Prince Arthur avenue, Toronto, on May 11, 1902, the Hon. Rupert M. Wells, in his 68th year. 18

WILSON.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Craw, Barrie, Ont., on May 12, 1902, Helen G. Wilson, in her 76th year, a native of Johnstone, Renfrewshire.
Greenock and Glasgow papers please copy. 19

WITHCOMB—At Tacoma, Wash., U.S., on May 3, 1902, of spinal meningitis, Frank Clark Withcomb, second son of the late Dr. Withcomb, formerly of Granby, Que.
Eastern Townships papers please copy. 17

WYATT.—On May 13, 1902, at 43 Erie street, Susan Baillie, beloved wife of Mr. Thos. Wyatt.

IN MEMORIAM.

SUTHERLAND — In loving remembrance of Alexander Sutherland, in his 27th year, youngest and dearly beloved son of the late Robert Sutherland, who died at Montreal, on Tuesday, May 17, 1898. 'So he giveth his beloved sleep.' 17

Farm and Other Lands.

T. DISTRICT OF NORTH NORFOLK, Manitoba, is one of the most productive in the great Canadian West; the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes centrally through its most fertile farm lands, with a branch from McGregor through the north-west corner of the district; the Canadian Northern Railway runs through and skirts the northern boundary; the district has seven railway stations; three first-class roller mills; twelve good elevators, twenty-seven schools, and five prosperous villages, namely: Beaver, Bagot, McGregor, Austin, and Sydney; good farm lands, especially well adapted to mixed farming, can be secured at low figures and easy terms; there is annually a luxurious growth of prairie and timothy hay, and the grain crops compare favorably with any part of the province; several never-failing streams run through the district, which is well wooded. For full particulars address either of the following:—W. Cairns, McGregor; W. Clifford, Austin; A. James, Sidney; H. Annison, Beaver's, or T. R. Vardon, clerk, McGregor, Manitoba. 13

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