

# Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1905.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

### Mr. Sifton Resigns as a Protest Against the Educational Clauses of the Bill.

#### WHOLE COUNTY IS AROUSED OVER PROPOSAL TO INFLICT SEPARATE SCHOOLS ON THE NEW PROVINCES.

#### NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

Ottawa, March 1.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton to-day resigned his portfolio as Minister of the Interior in the Laurier cabinet on account of his inability to concur in the educational clauses of the North-West autonomy legislation. His resignation was announced to the House of Commons this afternoon, and led to an exceedingly warm debate.

Mr. Foster accused Sir Wilfrid of deliberately planning his legislation so as to throw his colleague overboard, but this accusation was indignantly denied by the leader of the government. Mr. W. F. Maclean, of Toronto, assailed Sir Wilfrid for treating parliament with the autocracy of a Russian grand duke.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy, of North Simcoe, who has supported the government for the last eight years, expressed his intention of voting with the Minister of the Interior.

Dr. Sprule, of Grey, counselled the government, in view of what had occurred, to strike the education clause out of its autonomy bills.

#### SIR WILFRID'S STATEMENT.

The Prime Minister's statement to the House was couched in the briefest possible form. He said: "I have to inform the House that my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Sifton, has resigned his position in the government as Minister of the Interior. Mr. Sifton finds himself unable to agree with the terms of the bill which has been introduced lately for the admission into the Dominion of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, his disagreement being confined altogether to the education clause. After a conference with him the following correspondence has been exchanged between him and myself:—

Ottawa, Feb. 27, 1905.

Dear Sir Wilfrid,—After giving my best consideration to the matters which we discussed last evening I have arrived at the conclusion that it is impossible for me to continue in office under present circumstances and that it is better for all concerned that I should act at once. I therefore tender my resignation as a member of the government. I trust that the unhappy necessity which has arisen will not in the least impair the friendship with which you have been kind enough to honor me.

(Signed) CLIFFORD SIFTON.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1905.

My Dear Sifton,—I received yesterday your letter of same date, whereby you tender me your resignation as a member of the government. There is no alternative to me but to accept it and with much regret it will be my duty to place it in the hands of His Excellency. After our conversation of the other day I had left you with the impression that the differences between us were more of words than of substance, and until I received your letter I had cherished the hope that it would have been possible ere this to find a comparatively easy solution. Whilst I feel more regret than I can express at this termination of our official relations, let me assure you that should our old friendship be ever impaired the fault will not be mine.

(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER.

The resignation has been placed in the hands of His Excellency who has been pleased to accept it.

#### MR. SIFTON SPEAKS.

The Minister of the Interior arose immediately and spoke as follows:—

The statement made by the Right Honorable Prime Minister necessitates a very short explanation on my part. When it was determined, after the last session, that legislation should be introduced creating new provinces out of a portion of the North-West Territories I felt called upon, in view of the history of the education question in Canada, to give very serious consideration to the position which I should take with regard to the legislative power to be conferred upon the provinces in regard to the subject of education.

It was necessary that conferences should take place with members of parliament representing the North-West Territories and with representatives of the Territorial government, upon the subject of education and other subjects involved in the bill. These conferences were unavoidably postponed until after the beginning of the new year by the absence of the Prime Minister, who, after the general election was compelled to take a short rest and was, therefore, absent from the country. Shortly after the time fixed for the holding of these conferences I was compelled by my own state of health to leave Ottawa and was unable to attend the conferences when they took place. Before leaving I discussed with the Prime Minister most of the subjects that required to be dealt with in the bill and so far as I was able to do so at that time I communicated my views to him upon the various subjects. I may say that when I went away I did not anticipate that it would

be considered necessary to introduce the bill creating the new provinces before I returned. As members of the House are aware, I returned to the Capital on Thursday afternoon last. I immediately took occasion to read carefully the speech which the Prime Minister had delivered when introducing the bill. I regretted that in that address I found some principles enunciated with which I could not agree. On Friday, the day after my return, at the earliest possible moment I procured a copy of the education clause of the bill, which my leader had introduced.

That clause is as follows:—  
"The provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said province as if, at the 30 date upon which this Act comes into force the territory comprised therein were already a province, the expression 'the Union' in the said section being taken to mean the said date."  
"2. Subject to the provisions of the said section 93, and in continuance of the principle heretofore sanctioned under the North-West Territories Act, it is enacted that the Legislature of the said province shall pass all necessary laws in respect of education, and that it shall therein always be provided (a) that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the said province, or of any less portion or subdivision thereof,

should have an opportunity to meet their colleagues, and by word of mouth and interchange of ideas see if an amicable and united conclusion could not be had? "We must bid adieu to the Minister of the Interior with varied feelings. We do it with some sympathy; some will say he has fought the fight and has finished the course—I am not going to say how good a course it was—and has entered into his reward. Probably he has his reward before him. Possibly, as in the case of the late Minister of Railways, there is some glorious future awaiting him in one of the larger official charges of the country. Anyway, if he leaves us as Minister of the Interior, he has not stated that he is going to leave us as a member."

#### MR. FOSTER SPEAKS FOR THE OPPOSITION.

The Hon. George E. Foster, who was leading the Opposition in Mr. Borden's absence, said: "It did not come as a matter of surprise to this side of the House that the Minister of the Interior should at some early period read his letter of resignation and give his reasons for so doing. Nor do I think it a matter of surprise to men on the other side of the House who are in the secrets of their party. We all remember the peculiar circumstances under which this bill has been framed and rushed before the House. It seemed an odd thing that a bill of such importance should have been framed in the absence of two of the most responsible ministers. We were led to think that this was a second chapter of what took place when a most important railway bill was formed and presented to the House at the back of the Minister of Railways. The Prime Minister, when asked if the Minister of the Interior would be back in the House by the time the autonomy bill was introduced, had rather sharply replied that he did not know whether he would be back or not, but that he, the Prime Minister, would be here. Taking all this with the history of the bill, the resignation did not come as a surprise to the Conservative side of the House, and I doubt if it fell as much of a surprise to the other side.

"It is a strange thing that the Minister of the Interior, the most important member of the cabinet as to the concep-

tion and arrangement of this bill, did not actually know of the educational clause until after he had returned to Ottawa, though there was telegraphic connection with the portion of the United States in which he was.

"One would think that on the theory of responsible government that the Minister of the Interior would have been consulted. But it seems that neither by letter nor by telegraph was he apprised of the one prominent clause in the bill.

"We are bound to accept the statement of the Minister of the Interior that he is retiring because he dissents from the principle of a single clause in the autonomy bill. But from what we have seen, it would be easily inferred that there is reasonable doubt if the deliberate actions of the Prime Minister and the rest of the cabinet have not made it abundantly apparent that it was the intention to get rid of the honorable gentleman, whether he got out on this particular clause of the bill or on some other.

#### WILL MR. FIELDING RESIGN?

"The Prime Minister has not quite satisfied the curiosity of the House. There are rumors that another important minister is deliberating as to whether or not he shall follow the example of the Minister of the Interior. I could hardly reconcile myself to the idea of a prime minister and cabinet undertaking to frame and put before the country so important a bill as this, involving no trivial financial burdens, but continuous and growing financial burdens, in the absence of the Minister of Finance, who is responsible for the financial interests of this country. Was he also altogether and entirely in the dark in reference to this bill? Did he know the clauses, financial and otherwise, before he came back to Ottawa, and secured a copy of the bill? Was there such urgent necessity for the introduction of the bill that at least two or three days could not be given until both the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance

should have an opportunity to meet their colleagues, and by word of mouth and interchange of ideas see if an amicable and united conclusion could not be had? "We must bid adieu to the Minister of the Interior with varied feelings. We do it with some sympathy; some will say he has fought the fight and has finished the course—I am not going to say how good a course it was—and has entered into his reward. Probably he has his reward before him. Possibly, as in the case of the late Minister of Railways, there is some glorious future awaiting him in one of the larger official charges of the country. Anyway, if he leaves us as Minister of the Interior, he has not stated that he is going to leave us as a member."

great west, to pause in this bill. He cannot but know that the great tide of immigration now flowing toward that country, once checked, will not easily resume its course. I predict if he goes on with this bill there will be dire disaster to the country. It will check the tide of immigration and produce a crisis in the financial and business affairs of the Dominion.

#### HUGH GUTHRIE CHAMPIONS BILL.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie (Liberal, South Wellington): I say on my own behalf, speaking for myself only, that I am unalterably in favor of the education clause No. 16, and of the whole of the two bills for provincial autonomy, shortly to come up for second reading. So far as I have been able to gather, the only point made to-day is that of Mr. Foster, who says that the bills are hurried ones. Surely he does not mean that these are new bills. I remember last session hearing this matter discussed, if not in the House at all events around the House, and likewise the session before that. They are, I submit, two of the best considered bills ever brought forward, and although they might not have been as fully discussed with some members of the government as some would have liked, still I venture to say that during the past five or ten years no question has received greater consideration. If any members of the cabinet are not in accord with the prime minister they have one duty to perform. That is to resign. The Minister of the Interior, finding that he could not support the government in this matter, has taken the proper course, but I understand that there is a distinct desire on both sides of the House to avoid creating an inflammatory condition in the country, when there is nothing in the bill to warrant it.

#### MR. MACLEAN'S COMPARISON.

Mr. W. F. Maclean—I would like to ask the Prime Minister, who lives in the remarkable house now, and who is the Samson who has pushed down the pillars, and has the roof upon him and his co-ministers in the government? The other day he said that I was quixotic. Well, there is at least this to be said about Don Quixote, he was a country gentleman of high honor, and died with a good Christian burial. If I must search for a historical reference to the hon. gentleman after what has happened to-day, I could think of no one better than one of those autocratic Russian Grand Dukes of whom we hear at the present time. The autocratic Prime Minister, who, eight years ago using the words of Bismarck, said: "We shall not go to Canada, has been to Three Rivers, the reference being to the conference there of the Roman Catholic bishops of Canada. He has made a treaty, and in pursuance of that treaty he has chosen, in his autocratic way to bring down a bill dealing with the great questions that are at issue, without consulting his colleagues. It is said that in the preparation of this bill he consulted only three ministers, of whom two came from his own province of Quebec.

There is a good old phrase in the Bible which says that all they who take to the sword shall perish by the sword; and I say that all those who take to provincial rights and school questions will die by provincial rights and school questions. The handwriting is on the wall.

#### CONGRATULATES MR. CLIFFORD SIFTON.

I congratulate the Minister of the Interior upon having had the courage to come out. He has justified that mission which he made several years ago into my own province of Ontario to ask for our sympathy, because it was proposed to put shackles upon his province; because, he said, if the province of Manitoba is shackled to-day the time will come when the greater provinces to the west will be treated in the same way. It turns out now that the treatment is being meted out by the Czar of the Liberal party without consulting his colleagues.

Within forty-eight hours of Sir Wilfrid's lecture to me of Monday everything that I said has been justified, and the Prime Minister to-day stands discredited in this House; he stands discredited in his own colleagues; he stands discredited in the different provinces, especially in the province of Ontario, by his own newspaper, the Toronto "Globe," and by the Montreal "Witness" as well.

The right hon. gentleman is in this House to-day a champion of an alliance between the church and state, I say to him that he is on dangerous ground.

LEIGHTON MCCARTHY SUPPORTS SIFTON.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy, Independent Liberal member for Simcoe, said—Mr. Maclean has referred to matters on which, perhaps, silence on my part might be misconstrued. He referred to a campaign of some ten years ago in the county of Haldimand, when Mr. Sifton and myself stood upon the same platform and were fighting the men who are now calling in question the actions which have taken place and have caused Mr. Sifton's retirement. I rise to announce to the House, as I have previously announced to my constituents, that I am with the Minister of the Interior absolutely opposed to the clauses submitted in this bill. It will oppose it unalterably.

DR. SPROULE OF GREY.

Dr. Sproule (Conservative, East Grey), grand master for Canada of the Loyal Orange Order, said: "I think my position on the bill is pretty well known. I wish to say that in view of the loss from his cabinet of the Minister of the Interior, a man who was regarded by many as one of the ablest members of the government, does not the Prime Minister think it would be well to tell this House that he is prepared to drop that clause of the bill."

COL. SAM HUGHES COMPLIMENTS SIFTON.

Col. Sam Hughes: Knowing the action the late Minister of the Interior had taken in 1895 and 1896, when the Manitoba school question was under discussion, I had absolute faith that he would take the course that he has taken to-day.

I ask the Prime Minister, I appeal to his patriotism, and he pretends to be patriotic, I appeal to him, in view of the fact that the Minister of the Interior has retired, and that other ministers hang their heads when the bill is mentioned; in view of the fact that many members behind him will not dare to support him and in the interests of the

great west, to pause in this bill. He cannot but know that the great tide of immigration now flowing toward that country, once checked, will not easily resume its course. I predict if he goes on with this bill there will be dire disaster to the country. It will check the tide of immigration and produce a crisis in the financial and business affairs of the Dominion.

#### MRS. STANFORD POISONED—Widow of Late California Senator Dies at Honolulu in a Mysterious Manner.

##### SAID THAT AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO POISON HER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Honolulu, March 1.—Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, of San Francisco, widow of United States Senator Leland Stanford, died at 11:40 o'clock last night, forty minutes after she was taken ill at the Moana Hotel here, under suspicious circumstances, pointing, in the opinion of the physician who attended her in her dying hour and seemingly in that of others, to poisoning by the administration of strychnine in a vial of bicarbonate of soda.

#### AN AUTOPSY HELD.

An autopsy on the remains of Mrs. Stanford was performed this afternoon. The physician who conducted the autopsy said that the cause of death was tetanus of the respiratory organs, but that he cannot state how the tetanus was brought about until after an examination of the contents of the stomach.

#### SODA CONTAINED STRYCHNINE.

Honolulu, March 1, 9:56 p.m.—The chemist's report on the analysis of the bicarbonate of soda, of which Mrs. Stanford took a dose shortly before her death, states positively that the soda contained strychnine.

#### COOK SUSPECTED.

San Francisco, March 3.—The "Call" publishes a despatch from Honolulu to-day which says that Miss Bertha Berner, who was Mrs. Stanford's secretary, has named Ah Wing, a Chinese cook, as having been employed at Mrs. Stanford's home for over twenty years, as the person whom she suspects of placing the strychnine in the bicarbonate of soda. Ah Wing, with the other servants in the employ of Mrs. Stanford, is now confined in the Stanford mansion on California street by private detectives, and is not allowed to leave the house. Besides Ah Wing, there are two other Chinese servants and the housekeeper at present in the house.

Since the announcement was made that strychnine had been found in the bottle of bicarbonate, detectives have made careful search of Mrs. Stanford's California street home and her place at Palo Alto.

At both they have found a one-pound can of imported bicarbonate of soda. The can at the Palo Alto home had not been opened, but from the one discovered at the California street mansion there had been taken a small portion, presumably the amount needed to fill the small bottle that Mrs. Stanford carried with her to Honolulu.

Both of these cans have been analyzed by a local chemist, who has pronounced their contents absolutely free from any kind of poison. The detectives are now eager to discover who re-filled the small bottle and possibly mixed the bicarbonate of soda with strychnine.

#### MR BORDEN BANQUETTED.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, was banquetted by the Club LaFontaine on Saturday evening, the club's large dining hall being filled to overflowing on the occasion. The Hon. L. O. Taillon presided, and amongst those surrounding him were, besides the guest of the evening, Mayor Laporte, the Hon. A. R. Angers, the Hon. Alphonse Desjardins, Sir Wm. Hingston, Messrs. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., R. S. Lake, M.P. for Qu'Appelle; Rodolphe Forget, M.P. for Charlevoix; H. B. Ames, M.P., Thos. Chase Casgrain, ex-M.P., the Hon. P. E. Leblanc, the Hon. Louis Beaubien.

#### TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN IN MONTREAL.

A most successful temperance campaign was carried on in Montreal last week under the auspices of the Protestant Ministerial Association. It began with temperance sermons in nearly all the churches of the city on Sunday, and was continued up to Friday by evening meetings covering the whole of the city. The practical outcome of the campaign is the formation of district committees to fight the drink evil, and to urge earlier closing of saloons and other remedial measures upon the City Council. The legislature of Quebec already gives Montreal the power to close saloons at ten o'clock at night and seven o'clock on Saturday night, and it is proposed to agitate for the by-law necessary to put this provision into effect.

#### MR WALLACE APPOINTED.

A White River Junction, Vermont, despatch says Mr. E. J. Wallace, of that place, has been promoted to be assistant commissioner of immigration for Canada. Mr. Wallace has been stationed in Montreal for about two years.



THE HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

UNION LABEL MEASURE.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The Union Label Bill, which has been before parliament session after session for the last six or seven years, passed its third reading in the House of Commons yesterday and is now handed over to the tender mercies of the Senate, which has killed the measure on two or three previous occasions. The bill has been amended so that no union will be entitled to register its label unless it is itself incorporated.

MANITOBA GRIEVANCES.

Before the orders of the day were called Mr. W. F. Maclean, of South York, moved the adjournment of the House as a means of enabling him to discuss what he called a grave question concerning provincial rights, as the matter was one affecting Manitoba he was sorry that neither the Minister of the Interior nor ex-Premier Greenway were in their places.

Mr. Maclean read a translation of an article that appeared in the 'Soleil,' of Quebec, on Feb. 11, a journal which proclaimed itself 'the organ of the Liberal party and by reason of that fact under the direction and absolute control of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.' This article commented upon Manitoba's claim for an enlargement of her borders, and concluded as follows:—'The school legislation of the little province is not of a nature to attract the immigrants who are peopling this district. The North-West has its separate schools; Manitoba has abolished them. Every good act has its reward; every bad act its chastisement. Manitoba will remain lowest with her pretentious school law.'

Mr. Maclean said he understood that the Dominion Lands Act was to be amended so that instead of the school lands of that province being consecrated to the support of the public school system they were to be diverted along with Manitoba's school fund, so that separate schools also may obtain a share. If this was so, remedial legislation was now in order on behalf of the minority in Manitoba. 'In behalf of Manitoba,' declared Mr. Maclean, 'I protest against any such chastisement.' For some reason, Mr. Sifton's organ was threatening Ontario with chastisement on account of some of its laws affecting school lands. Western Canada was in doubt as to what the Dominion authorities intended doing with their school lands and funds. The Liberal party, to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier belonged, claimed to be the party of provincial rights. Why, then, should it be forging letters for the province of Manitoba in the matter of its schools? The Minister of the Interior was another man who had professed respect for provincial rights, why was that gentleman not in his place? Mr. Maclean hinted that perhaps Mr. Sifton was repudiating the government's school policy by his absence from the chamber. The Minister of Public Works was still another absentee this session. True, the Hon. Mr. Sutherland was ill, but the constitutional thing for that gentleman to do, if unable to discharge his functions, was to vacate his position in the government. In conclusion, he again protested against Manitoba being refused her legitimate request for an extension of her area.

SIR WILFRID REPLIES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied:—'One could hardly imagine that anyone would rise to move an adjournment of the House for the purpose of inflicting on us such a ramshackle—if I may use such an expression—delivery as we have had from my honorable friend. He has given us a very modern exemplification of the old story of Don Quixote tilting against windmills. He is becoming every session more and more quixotic in his views and methods. Take this extract he has just read from the 'Soleil,' and on which he has built so unwarranted a conclusion that the government contemplates introducing a remedial bill to amend the school law of Manitoba. There is not a scintilla in the article of the 'Soleil' which can warrant any such conclusion. The whole thing is manufactured—I will not say wilfully—but if not I know not how to characterize in what manner it was manufactured. Where is there a single word to warrant what the honorable gentleman says in that article.'

Mr. Maclean—I did not say it was there. My honorable friend admits there is nothing there to warrant his outbreak. The whole thing is in his own mind. The thing is too absurd for consideration. My honorable friend professes to have his soul harrowed by the prospect he contemplates. Let me tell him once and for all that the government since 1896 has never contemplated introducing any remedial act affecting the province of Manitoba, and does not intend doing so.

Advertisements.

Hood's Sarsaparilla enjoys the distinction of being the greatest curative and preventive medicine the world has ever known. It is an all-round medicine, producing its unequalled effects by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood on which the health and strength of every organ, bone and tissue depend. Accept no substitute for Hood's, but insist on having Hood's AND ONLY HOOD'S.

MR. MACLEAN—WHAT ABOUT THE SCHOOL LAWS?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—The government has not contemplated and does not contemplate introducing any law to amend the school law. Is that categorical enough?

Mr. Maclean—You cannot change the school law without changing the Dominion Lands Act.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Then I will make my answer more categorical still. The government has not contemplated, does not and will not contemplate any amendment to the Dominion Lands Act. I do not understand what the honorable gentleman is aiming at to-day. If he has any object it must be to try and create a false impression, to arouse prejudice somewhere.

The honorable gentleman began by expressing his deep regret that the Minister of the Interior and the Hon. Mr. Greenway were not in their seats. But why did he not notify them that he wanted to bring a question before the House that required their presence to defend themselves against charges he intended bringing against them? The honorable gentleman when he intended to bring charges against these members, wilful and deliberate charges, has not had the manliness to notify them that he intended to do so.

As to the 'Soleil,' I have no interest whatever in that newspaper, financial or otherwise. It is a paper that generally supports the government, but sometimes opposes it. If the honorable gentleman wants me to be responsible for anything that is published in the 'Soleil' he is asking more from me than he would ask from any other member of parliament. The honorable gentleman may be responsible for what appears in the 'Toronto World,' but I have not the same connection with the 'Soleil.' I have nothing to do with the article in the 'Soleil,' and I had not read or heard of it until it was read on the floor of the House this afternoon.

Mr. Maclean accused the Premier of drawing a red herring across the trail and repeated that the government's refusal to extend Manitoba's boundaries was intended to chastise the province for its manly stand for public schools.

After some further discussion the subject dropped and the motion for adjournment was lost.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Mr. W. F. Maclean availed himself of the motion for the third reading of the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company's bill as a text for a reference to a subject which is engaging great attention in the United States to-day. He observed that according to the newspapers of the United States an effort was being made in New York by capitalists, represented by Harriman, Gould and the great Bond house represented by Mr. Skiff, to control the Equitable Insurance Company and that they would give five million dollars of ready money for the controlling interest in the shares of the Equitable Company. The Americans were proposing to change their insurance laws and Canada would have to do the same to enable policy-holders to have a say in the disposition of these immense trust funds. An ideal administration of these funds could never be secured when it was possible for their management to fall into the hands of two or three men who were then free to do what they liked with great funds of this kind. It was openly stated in the United States papers that Messrs. Harriman and Gould wanted control of the Equitable in order that they might play ducks and drakes with the five hundred million dollars of trust money, the absolute property of the policy-holders, so that they might use it for their great railway propositions. In view of the danger of our reaching a like condition in this country, he trusted that later on some provision would be introduced into our general insurance law for protection of the policy-holders.

The Minister of Finance admitted the importance of the point Mr. Maclean had raised. He hoped that the general insurance law and the various insurance charters in Canada were not open to the same objections as have been taken in the case of the United States companies. However, if the criticism did apply to some companies doing business among us, the question Mr. Maclean had presented was a proper subject for consideration. In the main he thought that Canada's insurance legislation is on a very sound position. If, however, anything could be done to improve it, he would be glad, as Minister of Finance, to accept suggestions from any part of the House.

MR. RALPH SMITH'S MEASURE.

Mr. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, secured the third reading of his bill to admit the trade union labels to registration. The measure, however, was amended in committee so that no union label may be registered unless the union is itself incorporated. The amendment, which had been proposed last week by Mr. Demers (St. Johns-Iberville) drew a support of 49 votes to 13. The Premier, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick and Mr. R. Lemieux voted with the majority, whilst Sir William Mulock and the Hon. Charles Hyman preferred the bill in its original form.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

ABUSE OF THE FRANK.

Ottawa, March 1.—The feature of yesterday's session of the House of Commons was a discussion of recent abuses of the franking privilege enjoyed by members of parliament.

Mr. Ames (St. Antoine division, Montreal) complained that circulars advertising dental goods were sent to all parts of Ontario and Quebec under the frank of a member of parliament.

The Postmaster-General quite agreed that the practice to which Mr. Ames alluded was contrary to the spirit of the franking privilege. How to prevent it, however, was quite another thing. He

had himself received a complaint regarding the circulation of these very same circulars. An investigation would show that the franks of several members were used for this purpose. They were new men, however, who perhaps did not understand the use of the privilege.

Col. Sam. Hughes declared that a general campaign literature was sent through the mails free to voters in his county under a stamp 'D.' There was no indication on the envelopes of the matter having passed through Ottawa post-office. He understood that the Postmaster-General's stamp had been used.

Sir William Mulock answered that it was not his stamp. The letter was in the custody of his private secretary, who had no authority to use it for the transmission of political literature. The political literature that he had occasion to send out he bought stamps for and paid for the latter at regular rates. Sir William went on to say that the Conservative Minister of Agriculture in 1896 sent out 246,000 pieces of campaign literature under his departmental frank. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association had prepared printed matter which was sent out free through the House of Commons post-office and blocked the distribution of the regular mail matter through the Brockville post-office.

Mr. Edward Cochrane complained that campaign matter was shipped into his constituency under a ministerial frank and distributed with the compliments of the Liberal candidate. Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative whip, asserted that a large proportion of the literature his party sent out last session was never delivered until after the elections were over. Sir William Mulock returned that all mail franked last session had been duly sent out. No doubt there had been abuses of the franking privilege. However, hereafter there would be no rubber stamping of members' franks. If members had anything to send out let them sign their own initials.

PRIVATE BILLS. The following private bills were introduced at the opening of the House: Respecting the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company (Mr. Talbot). Respecting the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company (Mr. Calvert). Respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway Company (Mr. Calvert).

MR. FISHER'S SEED BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher's pure seed bill was referred back to committee of the whole House for the purpose of enabling the author of the legislation to make one or two minor improvements suggested by the Department of Justice. Mr. Cockshutt (Brantford) protested against Mr. McNeill, chief of the seed division of the Agriculture Department, serving as secretary of the Seed Growers' Association. The minister answered that the association in question had been formed to encourage the growing of pure seed. It had nothing to do with the sale of seed, and for this reason he could see no fault in Mr. McNeill's connection with the Seed Growers' Association. That gentleman had lent his services to the association to assist in its organization, but would not continue therein after it had passed the formative stage.

RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT.

Upon motion for the third reading of the government's amendment to the Railway Act, Mr. Lennox (Simcoe) proposed that the bill be sent back to committee of the whole to strike out the fourth clause. This was defeated by 47 votes to 93. The third reading thereupon passed without further question. The government bill respecting contracts for government works also received third reading providing that contracts may be awarded without the necessity of calling public tenders where the case is one of necessity or urgency, of where the amount involved is under five thousand dollars.

QUARANTINE STEAMER.

The evening session was spent in committee of supply. On a vote of \$55,000 for Grosse Ile quarantine steamer, the Minister of Agriculture announced that a contract had been let to the Bertrams, of Toronto, the lowest Canadian tender. The boat would cost about \$83,000.

Before the House rose nearly all the remaining items for the Agriculture Department had passed.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson delivered his annual statement to-day on the Intercolonial Railway. The showing for the year ending June 30 last was a deficit of \$900,751. Of the increased expenditure, \$506,972, was caused by the increase in wages of the engineers, firemen, trackmen, station masters, operators and mechanics. There were also large increases in repairs.

Mr. Emmerson said that the Intercolonial could not at present raise rates as a private railway could to meet increased expenditure. He quoted returns for 18 years previous to 1896 with those for the eight years since, showing that the average deficits had been \$50,000 per annum less during the latter period than the former. The wages of the staff and operating employees had increased from \$255,412 in 1885, to \$407,753 in 1902. There was a better service to the travelling public. Up to Dec. 31 last the earnings were \$3,621,236, a deficit of \$42,139 compared with the cost of operation. The revenue increased \$226,620, and the operating expenses \$412,572. The minister was unable to predict anything but a large deficit for the current year, on account of the heavy snow fall this winter.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

MR. SIFTON NOT WORKING.

Ottawa, March 3.—There was no reference, however, to Mr. Sifton or the autonomy bills in the debate

yesterday beyond a jibe by Mr. W. F. Maclean at the Premier over his reported change of heart on the school question.

Mr. Maclean proposed also the adjournment of the House to give him an opportunity of discussing what he called the anomalous position of the Hon. Charles Hyman in the cabinet. It was well known that the Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, had been absent from his cabinet duties for months by reason of illness. That gentleman enjoyed the respect of both political parties alike, and every one regretted his poor health, but in Canada the constitution prescribes the practice to be followed under such circumstances. If the Hon. Mr. Sutherland was unable to attend to his ministerial functions he should resign. Most likely the Premier already had his colleague's resignation in his pocket. If Mr. Hyman was to continue in the Public Works Department he should go before his electors for their endorsement. If he was to do the work he, and not Mr. Sutherland, should draw the pay. If Sir Wilfrid had Mr. Sutherland's resignation in his pocket, it was his duty to lay it before the House.

THE PREMIER TO MR. MACLEAN.

The Premier quite agreed with one point, and one point only, that Mr. Maclean had made. If Mr. Sutherland had tendered his resignation it was his (Sir Wilfrid's) duty to lay the document before parliament. 'But,' added the Premier, 'the Minister of Public Works has not offered his resignation, and I am very thankful he has not. But who told Mr. Maclean that I had this resignation in my pocket?'

A Liberal voice—'He dreamed it.' Sir Wilfrid added that Mr. Maclean's information on this point originated in that gentleman's fertile imagination. As every one knew, the only cause of Mr. Sutherland's absence from parliament was illness, and Mr. Maclean was the only man on either side of this chamber who would seek his retirement on that account. If the resignation had been tendered him on the score of health alone he would have declined to accept it. As for Mr. Hyman directing the affairs of the Public Works Department without drawing the pay, the gentleman most concerned was not offering any complaint.

RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

The balance of the sitting was given up to the consideration of Mr. Emmerson's estimates for the Railway Department. The Opposition accused the government of charging items up to capital account that should be paid out of revenue. Mr. Foster pounded on this time-honored grievance with great vigor. Mr. John Baptiste Morin, of Dorchester, kicked at an appropriation to straighten a curve on the Drummond County section of the Intercolonial Railway. He added that when this road was bought out by the government seven years ago the House and country was told that there were no grades or curves to be improved. It would be interesting, though, to know how much the government had already paid out for betterments on this stretch of the people's railway. The Hon. John Haggart insisted that the minister must draw the House an account of what this Drummond County road has cost the Dominion already.

EMMERSON AND HAGGART.

Later on, when Mr. Emmerson tried to dodge a question of Mr. Haggart's, the latter turned on him with the remark that he treated parliament to a little too much of the nigger minstrel style of debate.

Mr. Emmerson, in reply, admitted that he had a great deal to learn, but thought he would have to travel further than Mr. Haggart before he made any improvement.

There was a long discussion on the item of \$380,000 for steel rails and fastenings, as to whether it was charged to capital or expense account, and as to where the rails were to be laid.

Mr. Emmerson said that he was aware that two or three large corporations had their eyes on Intercolonial, and would like to get hold of it, and a great many things said in the House were in the interest of these corporations.

Mr. Barker said that Mr. Emmerson himself had made some rather doubtful statements about the I. C. R.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

THE DEATH OF E. F. CLARKE.

Ottawa, March 3.—The death of Mr. E. F. Clarke, Conservative M.P. for Centre Toronto, has cast a gloom over the parliamentary precincts. News of the event reached the House just as members were gathering for the evening sitting. As a token of respect to the memory of the departed member, who was held in the highest esteem by Liberals and Conservatives alike for his personal qualities and his recognized ability, the Commons adjourned its evening session at half-past eight o'clock.

The news of the loss that parliament had sustained was formally announced by the leader of the Opposition. There would be, he added, an opportunity on Monday to refer more fully to Mr. Clarke's demise. Sir William Mulock, who was leading the House in the Premier's absence, said he felt that members on both sides had heard with deep regret of the death of the member for Centre Toronto. Under the circumstances, he proposed the immediate adjournment of the House. As the members separated there were many references to the loss of their colleague, and it is no exaggeration to say that in Mr. Clarke's death parliament has lost one of its foremost figures.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SURVEYS.

The acting leader of the Opposition conveyed a hint to the government that before any vote is asked for the further

prosecution of the National Transcontinental Railway Company, the House should be furnished with information as to what survey work has already been accomplished. When Mr. C. M. Hays was able, in an address in Montreal, to give absolutely definite information respecting grades and curves on the new line, why should parliament not be placed in possession of the like information. Mr. Foster recalled that a fortnight ago the Minister of Railways had refused to produce the only plans that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company had so far filed with the government, applying for terminal facilities at Port Arthur, Fort William and Port Simpson. Mr. Emmerson's excuse for this refusal was that he did not want to facilitate speculators buying up land along the proposed route to bleed the company and the public.

DID TERMINAL PLANS LEAK OUT.

The Minister of Railways defended the attitude he had already taken up on this question. He could see no reason why the plans should be laid before parliament before they had been approved. As a matter of fact they were received months ago, and kept under seal in the department until he had time to deal with them. He had not even seen them himself.

Mr. Boyce (West Algoma), asked if what the minister said was true, how it had come to pass that copies of these plans had found their way through a back door in the Railways Department into the possession of private parties.

The minister challenged proof of this assertion, and declared that it was without foundation. If such plans were circulated they did not come from the Department of Railways and Canals.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. W. S. Fielding both demanded that Mr. Boyce should give his authority for the statement he had made to the House. His charge was a serious reflection upon the officers of the Railway Department, and it was only fair to those gentlemen that Mr. Boyce should prove what he had said, and assist the minister in punishing the culprit, if such a serious offence had actually been committed.

Mr. Boyce repeated that he was personally satisfied that the plans in question had been given out. He had investigated the report when it first came to his ears and believed it was correct. He did not feel, however, under the necessity of making any definite charge upon his responsibility as a member.

It was finally suggested that as the subject was coming up again on Monday, the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

TAXATION OF C. P. R. LANDS.

Before the House went into committee of supply on the railway estimates, Mr. W. F. Maclean advised the government, when it is granting favors or charters hereafter to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to amend the terms of the original charter of that corporation by which their land grant is held to be free from all taxation. The Supreme Court, he added, in their judgment this week on this very subject had remarked that all legislation of the federal parliament affecting the North-West Territories was simply temporary and tentative on account of these regions not enjoying hitherto complete autonomy. If this was so, the remark applied to the arrangement made with the Territories in educational matters, and also to the contract with the C. P. R., exempting the latter from provincial taxation of its lands. If this latter injustice to the people of the west could be removed, parliament should not hesitate about so doing, and the best way to handle the thing was to bring the company to terms the next time they come before the House for public concessions, franchises, subsidies or privileges.

Mr. Maclean's advice in the matter was allowed to pass without comment, there being no reply from the government side of the chamber.

BILLS GIVEN THIRD READING.

At the evening sitting of the House the third reading was given to bills extending the charter of Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company and giving the C. P. R. two years more to begin and five years to complete its proposed branches in Manitoba and the North-West, for which charters were obtained from parliament in 1900. Third reading was also given to the charter of the North-West Telephone Company.

MONTREAL WHARF SHEDS.

A return was made to parliament yesterday of the correspondence that has taken place between the Marine Department and the Montreal Harbor Commission and Mr. P. W. St. George, respecting the steel sheds on the wharves.

THE SENATE.

COL. DOMVILLE AGAIN DRAWS ATTENTION TO AFFAIRS OF MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

In the Senate the government's Census Bill received second reading. Col. Domville called attention once more to the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, and asked for details of the policies filed with the Insurance Department under the special act of last session affecting this company. The Secretary of State promised to bring the request to the Finance Minister's attention.

The time for receiving petitions for private bills was extended to March 23. The Hon. Mr. Scott moved that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Wednesday, March 15, at three o'clock in the afternoon. This was agreed to.

The following bills were read the third time and passed: To incorporate the London and St. Clair Railway Company; to incorporate the Georgian Bay and Sea-

board Railway Company; respecting the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company; respecting the Walkerton and Lucknow Railway Company; respecting the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Domville, a select committee of five was appointed, composed of Senators de Boucherville, Sullivan, Edwards, Wilson and himself, to inquire into the production of alumina and aluminum in Canada.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE

NORTH-WEST TELEPHONE COMPANY—C. A. R. BILL.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The House of Commons Railway Committee this morning reported a bill granting incorporation to the North-West Telephone Company, which is given the right to operate telephone lines in Ontario, Manitoba, and the North-West. Upon motion of Mr. W. F. Maclean, of Toronto, a clause was inserted compelling the company to deliver messages originating on any connecting lines.

The committee next turned its attention to the Canada Atlantic Railway bill, which authorizes an increase of the bond issue from fourteen to sixteen million dollars. The Grand Trunk Railway applied in another bill for the right to guarantee this issue. Mr. Chrysler, solicitor for the Booth interests, explained that the Grand Trunk Company in taking over the Canada Atlantic, were prepared to carry out all the obligations of the latter company. The two million dollars worth of new bonds was to be applied exclusively to the betterment of the road.

The bills were opposed by Dr. Travers Lewis, on behalf of the bondholders in the Rockland and Hawkesbury branches of the Canada Atlantic and the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. The men who built these branches secured a ninety-nine years contract with the Canada Atlantic that the latter would rent and operate the lines. They fear that the Grand Trunk may not feel bound by this compact, and ask that a clause be inserted in the bill declaring that the Grand Trunk Company is bound to carry out the same obligations as the Booth Company assumed towards the two in question.

The Hon. N. A. Belcourt, one of the two members for Ottawa, asked that a clause be inserted in the present legislation binding Mr. Hays's Company to build the Central Station in Ottawa on a promise of which the City Council of Ottawa voted the Canada Atlantic a bonus of fifty thousand dollars twelve years ago. The C. A. R. company contended before the committee that their compact with the corporation was already performed, but Mr. Belcourt asserted that this assertion was misleading and inaccurate.

The Canada Atlantic had been guilty, he said, of a sharp practice in putting up a cheap wooden building as a station, and on this the city's subsidy was paid over. The spirit of the bargain, however, had been broken, and Ottawans were accordingly still waiting for the magnificent stone edifice, of which pictures were published more than a decade ago.

After considerable argument the further consideration of the bill was postponed till March 16.

SHERBROOKE DAIRYMEN

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EXCHANGE ON TUESDAY.

Sherbrooke, March 2.—The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Dairyman's Exchange was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. James McKinnon, president, in the chair.

The work of the board was reviewed by the secretary, Mr. J. P. Royer. While the membership was less than last year this was accounted for in some measure by the action of the produce buyers in Montreal at the beginning of the season in trying to boycott the smaller boards. The total quantity of butter boarded was 589,904 pounds, and 80,430 pounds of cheese.

Some discussion took place as to the best means of increasing the membership, and it was decided that a series of meetings be held throughout the district and in this way interest the farmers in having their factorymen attend the board.

The following officers were elected:—President, James McKinnon; vice-president, A. L. Dupuis, Coaticook; secretary, J. P. Royer. Directors, J. D. Morrison, W. W. Reed, John Manson, Alex. Ames, R. A. Oughtred, W. B. Bullock, Rev. Father Tremblay, president Sherbrooke Board of Trade.

C. P. R. LAND SALES.

Winnipeg, March 1.—During February the C. P. R. land sales were 27,503 acres, for \$116,278, an average of \$4.23 per acre. The Canada North-West Land Company sold in the first two months of the year 11,500 acres for \$71,000, an average of over \$6 an acre.

ARCHBISHOP OF RUPERT'S LAND.

Winnipeg, Man., March 1.—At a meeting of the House of Bishops of Rupert's Land, held here this afternoon, Bishop Matheson was unanimously elected to the position of bishop of the diocese of Rupert's Land and metropolitan of the province, with the title of archbishop.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Consumption Cured.—An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

THE AUTONOMY BILL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

A CONFERENCE.

NOW SAID CLAUSES WILL BE MODIFIED AT DEMAND OF WESTERN LIBERALS.

Ottawa, March 2.—There was a conference last evening between the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick and the Hon. Thos. Greenway, J. G. Turiff (East Assiniboia), Walter Scott (West Assiniboia), and F. Oliver (Edmonton) in reference to the education clause of the North-West autonomy bills. The conference was arranged for by the Minister of Justice, who wanted to know what modifications the western members desired. It is understood that the interview was a very satisfactory one and there is reason to believe that the clause will be so amended as to permit all the Liberals voting for it.

The Minister of Justice is said to be now favorable to insert in the present bill only the clause of the North-West Territories act of 1895, dealing with the schools so that there will be no doubt as to the position of the new provinces on the question of education. That would leave educational matters in Alberta and Saskatchewan in the same position as they now exist in the North-West Territories. But, on account of the firm stand taken by the Minister of the Interior the western Liberal members desire that the government should go a little further even than this. Indeed it may be so cut down as to permit even the Minister of the Interior voting for it.

Two or three different propositions are in the hands of the Minister of Justice who will report the matter to Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues. One thing is certain, that the western members will now get all that they asked for in the first instance, and perhaps a little more.

A proposition, it is said, is under consideration between the Minister of Justice and the western members that, instead of the educational clause as brought down in the government bills last week, parliament should merely confirm the compact that was made with the North-West Territories in educational matters thirty years ago, and therefore, continue the system at present in vogue under clause 11 of the North-West Territories Act of 1875. This clause specifies that when and as soon as any system of taxation shall be adopted in any district or portion of the North-West Territories the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the consent of the Council or Assembly, as the case may be, shall pass all necessary ordinances in respect to education: But it shall therein be always provided that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the North-West Territories, or any lesser portion or subdivision thereof, by whatever name the same may be known, may establish such schools therein as they think fit and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor, and further, that the minority of the ratepayers therein, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish upon the school question, says:—'In addition to the argument in support of the present system, because of its success in actual operation, there is further powerful plea of vested interests that must be respected.

By varying the new educational legislation from the old the government has thrown away both these excellent arguments, and it has brought into the political arena the naked question of separate schools—one issue above all others calculated to shake Canada to its foundations and open the political depths. Canada is face to face with a devastating agitation that may do incalculable harm unless wise counsels prevail. This is a time for careful thought, and for prudent speech. Nothing could be worse for the Canadian West in a material sense than another five or ten years of turmoil over the school question. The situation is not yet hopeless, but it is certainly growing worse every day. We look with some degree of confidence to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to meet the occasion with competent wisdom. The first thing for the government to do is certainly to get on firmer ground by recasting the educational clauses.

Western members expected that when the autonomy legislation was laid before parliament the educational clause would be cast in the foregoing mould, and it is said that, from the Minister of the Interior through the ranks of his following, all can consistently vote for this arrangement. In the meantime, the government is thinking the thing over, and there seems to be very little doubt but that an agreement will be reached in some form that will clear up the situation.

Mr. Greenway, ex-premier, for instance, would find no trouble in voting for a continuance of the arrangement of 1875, because he was in parliament at that time, and voted for the measure in question.

Another suggestion is that only the first section of the education clause of the autonomy bills shall be enacted. This would simply apply the provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act, which leaves the provincial legislatures exclusive authority to make laws affecting education, giving the separate school supporters a right of appeal to the Governor-in-Council whenever they consider that the provincial authorities' action infringes on their rights.

A POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

Toronto, March 2.—The 'Globe's' Ottawa correspondent says a method has been reached in regard to the educational clause of the autonomy bills of conciliating the western Liberals, and as a consequence the ministerialists are breathing more freely, and the gloom which had settled on many faces has given place to smiles. The report is that the present clause will be replaced by the educational clause in the North-West Act of 1875, without any restrictions whatever, and that the sub-section of the present act which has been construed as involving a diversion of funds plainly intended for public school purposes to the uses of separate schools will be dropped. The Minister of Justice had a conference last night with several of the members from Manitoba and the North-West Territories, where there was a free interchange of opinion. It was after the meeting that the rumors began to circulate that there would be a modification of the proposed act. All sorts of reports were in circulation during the day, and the names of Messrs. Fielding and Fisher were freely mentioned as likely to follow Mr. Sifton's example. There was an entire absence of information, however, to support such an impression. The question as to who will succeed Mr. Sifton has been freely discussed. Nothing will be done for the present, but when it comes to choosing a new minister of the

interior it is believed the chances of Mr. Walter Scott for parliamentary advancement will be favorably considered.

ORANGEMEN AROUSED

GRAND LODGES WILL FIGHT EDUCATION CLAUSES.

Winnipeg, March 3.—The Orange Grand Lodge concluded its session last night, the feature of the gathering being the adoption of a strong resolution opposing the Laurier educational clause in the Autonomy Bill. The Winnipeg Grand Lodge also exchanged telegrams with the Grand Lodge of the Territories now in session at Regina on the same subject, and adopted a resolution commending Mr. Sifton's resignation.

The following telegram was received from the Territorial Grand Lodge:—'The delegates representing fifty-two lodges in the eastern division of the Territories, assembled at Regina, will use every lawful means in their power to frustrate the attempt of the Dominion to interfere in educational matters by fastening on the new provinces separate schools, and will actively oppose the election of any member who supports such unwarranted and tyrannical legislation.'

A reply was sent from Winnipeg endorsing the Territorial lodges' stand. A dispatch received here last night says the Territorial gathering passed similar resolutions to those here, and forwarded the same to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Sproule, and Premier Haultain.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

Winnipeg, March 1.—The House of Bishops, the Presbytery of Winnipeg, and Grand Orange Lodge of Manitoba have all passed strong resolutions to-night concerning the educational clauses in the bills for the new provinces.

Winnipeg, March 2.—Mr. James Argue, M.P.P., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, in his annual address last evening, said: 'I regret that parliament, in granting autonomy to the Territories, did not allow the electors of the newly-created provinces to deal with their own educational matters as they might deem in the best interests of their provinces. We, as Orangemen, have no quarrel with our Roman Catholic citizens. We accord to them all rights and privileges that we ourselves enjoy. The principles of the Orange Order are opposed to sectarian legislation. We have in the past taken a stand on the public school system, and we believe the people of the newly-created provinces should be allowed to settle their own educational question. We view with alarm the attempt of the government to make separate schools the condition of granting the autonomy, and we hope that the people's representatives from the west, knowing the feeling of their constituencies on the question, will rise above party feeling and take a determined stand in opposition to such a measure.'

A GREAT DANGER IMMINENT.

Winnipeg, March 2.—The 'Free Press,' the government organ, in an editorial upon the school question, says:—'In addition to the argument in support of the present system, because of its success in actual operation, there is further powerful plea of vested interests that must be respected.'

By varying the new educational legislation from the old the government has thrown away both these excellent arguments, and it has brought into the political arena the naked question of separate schools—one issue above all others calculated to shake Canada to its foundations and open the political depths. Canada is face to face with a devastating agitation that may do incalculable harm unless wise counsels prevail. This is a time for careful thought, and for prudent speech. Nothing could be worse for the Canadian West in a material sense than another five or ten years of turmoil over the school question. The situation is not yet hopeless, but it is certainly growing worse every day. We look with some degree of confidence to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to meet the occasion with competent wisdom. The first thing for the government to do is certainly to get on firmer ground by recasting the educational clauses.

CALGARY SURPRISED.

Calgary, March 2.—The resignation of the Hon. Mr. Sifton has been the first and only thing that has led the people of the west everywhere in this vicinity to take any interest in the school question, or in any features of the bill other than the question of the capital location, and compensation for lands. The resignation came as a surprise, though it was not unexpected, and men are now admitting that Mr. Sifton could not do anything else and act consistently. The general opinion is that the resignation will be a serious loss to the government, and may possibly endanger it. The school question, however, has not been a serious one here, and the general opinion is that such stringent measures on the part of the Minister of the Interior were unnecessary.

The Calgary 'Herald' intimates that something other than the school question has led to the resignation.

The 'Albertan' says: 'The 'Albertan' does not change its attitude towards this question. The principle maintained by Mr. Sifton is the correct one. The provinces should have control of their own educational institutions. However, conditions have been so excellent, the present system has been so fair to all concerned, that no person at the present time has a grievance, or is likely to have a grievance if the present system is continued, whatever authority or power may perpetuate it. That being the case, the action of the Dominion administration in insisting upon continuing the present system, as long as it is the present system and nothing additional, is not a very arbitrary step. The question, fortunately, is not a party one, though party capital will without doubt be made

out of it. The administration has suffered a very great loss by the action of Mr. Sifton.

MEDICINE HAT STIRRED UP.

Medicine Hat, March 2.—Medicine Hat is thoroughly stirred up over the clauses in the autonomy bill relating to the proposed establishment of separate schools in the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Arrangements are now being made to hold a public meeting of citizens in the Opera House for the drafting of a formal protest to the government. The utmost care is being used by all to keep political bias strictly in the background, and citizens are uniting as a whole in voicing their protest against the clauses in question. The agitation cannot be construed as opposed to separate schools, but rather to the manner in which it is proposed to force them on the country. It is a question which the new provinces should be left to settle for themselves, and the feeling in Medicine Hat is at present running very high in the matter. Nothing but praise is heard on all sides of the Hon. Clifford Sifton's backbone in living up to the principles of his life, even in the face of the attitude which has been taken by his government. At the outset of a career, with a promise of extraordinary brilliancy, to take the stand which he has done, marks the man on whom destiny waits. Mr. Sifton has risen above his party, and former bitter political opponents will be won to his side by his action. The citizens seem to feel that the air is pregnant with great happenings.

SENATOR LOUGHEED.

Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—Senator Lougheed, Conservative, left Winnipeg yesterday for Calgary, and took occasion to outline to a newspaper representative his views of the controversial aspects of the provisions of the autonomy bill in regard to the financial provisions. The senator is of the opinion that the subsidies offered are no more than sufficient for the financial requirements of the new provinces, when a vigorous policy is taken into consideration, and that there is no provision made for compensation in lieu of crown lands. Not only would the proposed legislation act as a detriment to the well-being of the provinces, but it would cripple their natural development by taking out of their hands the control of their immigration and placing it at Ottawa, with those unacquainted with the needs of the west.

Coming to the education question, the senator was at considerable pains to make his position clear. 'I predict,' he said, 'unrest and every possible dissatisfaction throughout the whole Dominion over the restrictions imposed on the new provinces by the Dominion Government. Better far that their status should remain as it is than that their hands should be tied for all time to come on this question of education. The legislation as proposed is of the most reactionary character, and, so far as it can be heard, the voice of the Territories will be raised in protest against it. The question at issue is not sectional; it is constitutional; it is not concerned with the relative merits of public and separate schools, but with a deliberate assault on provincial rights, the fundamental basis of the political fabric.'

MR. BROCK'S VIEWS.

Winnipeg, March 1.—Mr. J. H. Brock, manager of the Great West Life Insurance Company, one of the most influential Conservatives in Manitoba, and a brother of Mr. W. R. Brock, of Toronto, when asked his views concerning the North-West schools, spoke as follows: 'I am in favor of settling the school question on the basis of the terms accorded to the Protestant minority in the province of Quebec at the time of Confederation. In my opinion the system at present in force in the Territories is a just and equitable one, and the best thing to be done is to embody the present legislation in the acts incorporating the new provinces, so as to avert future trouble and safeguard the rights of the minorities, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant. These rights have been in force for thirty years, and the wisest thing to be done is to secure them for the future. I think we Protestants should act fairly towards Roman Catholics and safeguard their prejudices, especially when our privileges are also safeguarded.'

OTHER PROTESTS.

Winnipeg, March 1.—The Baptist convention of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, through its executive board, has formulated a strong protest against the government's proposed educational clause in the autonomy bill, the protest being telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier last night. The meeting of the board was large and representative. The following is the telegram:—

'Having learned through the press that the autonomy bill proposes to enact a separate school clause, we desire, as representing the Baptists of the west, to enter a most emphatic protest. We do so for the following reasons:—

- (1) It is an invasion of provincial rights. In matters of education every province should be free to legislate for itself.
(2) It is a violation of the principles conscientiously entertained by Baptists, the principle of equal rights, and the principle of separation of church and state.
(3) It is a scheme which will provoke discord and defeat one of the great purposes of public school education, which is the unification of all classes. A confederation cannot be sound in which the elements lack the first essential of harmony.

(Signed), A. P. McDiarmid, D.D., president of the Baptist Convention of Manitoba, and the North-West Territories; J. F. McIntyre, Secretary.

AS VIEWED AT REGINA.

Regina, March 3.—The one topic of conversation at the Territorial capital is

the resignation of the Hon. Clifford Sifton from the Government on account of the educational clauses in the Autonomy Bill. As one very important feature of the constitution of the new provinces is involved in the matter over which Mr. Sifton takes issue with the Government, it materially follows that here in Regina, the present seat of government, and in general the head centre of political thought of the North-West, the interest in the present condition of affairs and its ultimate outcome must be keen. A newspaper correspondent interviewed a number of representative citizens on the subject of Mr. Sifton's action, and the opinion expressed was almost universal that he had taken the manly, courageous and consistent course. The view expressed by many was that while they were quite willing to see the present school constitution maintained, they would not endorse for a moment the granting of any educational powers or privileges, and that Mr. Sifton will have a solid North-West at his back in his contention for that position is the generally expressed opinion.

CENTRE YORK IN ARMS

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

Toronto, March 1.—Centre York is up in arms on the North-West school question, and greatly aroused over a summons sent to Mr. Arch. Campbell, M.P., to attend a public indignation meeting in the school house at Mimico on Friday night. The meeting has been arranged by Mr. Campbell's strongest supporters in the past two elections. Should he support the measure, as at present framed, the disruption of the Liberal party in this constituency is inevitable. The whole riding is billed with anti-coercion posters, and the meeting is the sole topic in the electoral district. The movement is of more than local importance owing to the historic record of the constituency, having for so many years been represented in the Dominion Parliament by the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, whose devotion to the cause of national education during the Manitoba crisis was a prominent factor in that great political contest.

The announcement from Ottawa, that in the case of Mr. Sifton history is repeating itself by his following the example of Mr. Wallace by resigning from the cabinet on the same great issue, is adding to the intensity of public feeling in Centre York and this city. Comment is made on the fact that Mr. Sifton first introduced himself to a Toronto audience under the auspices of a McCarthy League in Massey Music Hall in a great speech against the infringement of the rights of the settlers of the west to deal as they thought best in their own educational affairs. There is every indication that the meeting in Centre York is but the commencement of a series of demonstrations which will equal, if not eclipse, those of the public uprisings which swept the Dominion Conservatives from power.

A 'GLOBE' CORRESPONDENT'S VIEW.

Toronto, March 1.—The Ottawa correspondent of the 'Globe' says: The resignation of the Hon. Clifford Sifton will be in the Premier's hands to-day, if, indeed, it is not there already. That is the direction in which matters are shaping. The reason for Mr. Sifton's action is that he is dissatisfied with the education clause in the Autonomy Bill. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when seen at six o'clock last night, would neither affirm nor deny the report. 'If Mr. Sifton had resigned,' he should have to make a statement to the House,' was all the Prime Minister would say.

The air in the House of Commons all afternoon was charged with electricity. In some manner the report that Mr. Sifton was resigning had got abroad, and it spread like wildfire. The fact that the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior went off together and had a prolonged conference in the former's room seemed to give color to the report. The conference between Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Sifton was interrupted by a division in the House, but immediately after the vote had been taken the Premier motioned to his colleague, and the two went back once more to Sir Wilfrid's sanctum. They emerged again about 5.30, and then it was said that Sir Wilfrid wore a serious expression of countenance. On the other hand, on Mr. Sifton's face was to be seen an air of geniality, almost of gaiety. Mr. Sifton's cheerfulness did not seem to be forced. He smiled broadly at some of Mr. Edward Cochrane's mock heroics on the fringing question, as, indeed, the Premier did also, and wrote a merry quip of some kind and sent it over to the Hon. John Haggart. The latter opened the message dubiously, but laughed when he saw the joke which the sheet of paper contained. Mr. Sifton's good humor seemed to be such as would be engendered in a man who had crossed the rubicon, who was no longer laboring under suspense. He had finally made up his mind to pursue a definite line of action.

While the conferences between the Prime Minister and the ministerial representative from the west were in progress much unrest was manifested by the supporters of the government, especially those from the west. Of course confidential talk was impossible in the chamber, so they filtered out into the lobbies, where they grouped themselves into knots of two and three. Nobody could afford any definite information to support the current report, but all feared that there was something in it.

ENGLISH VIEW OF SIFTON.

London, March 3.—The Leeds 'Mercury' says: 'To Mr. Sifton must be ascribed the inception of the great immigration movement which has so materially added to the strength of Canada, and in Canadian eyes he has given lustre to the Liberal administration.'

CANADIANS HONORED.

Washington, D.C., March 3.—On motion of Senator Spooner, to-night, the privileges of the floor of the Senate were extended to the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Speaker of the Canadian Senate, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who were present in the gallery.

'NEST OF TRAITORS'

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Tells of the Famous Cabinet Bolt of 1896.

REFERS TO THE HON. JOHN HAGGART AS A HISTORIAN OF THE MUNCHAUSEN TYPE.

Ottawa, March 2.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in the Senate yesterday afternoon, gave to the country his version of the famous cabinet bolt of 1896. The statement had been carefully prepared by the ex-premier, who endeavored to fully establish and prove every assertion he made. It is not too much to say that the address comprised one of the most remarkable contributions to the annals of Canadian political history that has ever been made public.

The ex-premier replied seriatim to the several charges that had been hurled at his head by Messrs. Foster and Haggart during a discussion of the 1896 cabinet crisis in the Commons two weeks ago. If Sir Mackenzie had for party reasons spared hitherto the men whom he branded as 'traitors' nine years ago, he has now recognized that to do himself justice he must give to the country the full facts of the affair.

The Senate was well filled for the occasion, whilst a number of visitors followed the recital from the galleries. The ex-premier spoke with unusual warmth, and was applauded by both Liberals and Conservatives alike at several points in his speech. In his reference to the conspiracy that was formed against his leadership of the party in 1895 and 1896 Sir Mackenzie referred for the most part to the Hon. George E. Foster and the Hon. John Haggart, whom he looked on as the men who really prompted the revolt. The other ministers who resigned at this time, however, were the Hon. A. R. Diekey, the Hon. J. B. Ives, the Hon. John F. Wood, the Hon. Dr. Montague and Sir Hibbert Tupper.

SIR MACKENZIE PROMISES PLAIN SPEAKING.

Sir Mackenzie remarked, in opening, that it was with extreme reluctance that he referred once more to what was known as the ministerial crisis of 1896. He would not have opened his mouth on the subject were it not for the statements that had been made recently in the Commons reflecting upon his honor as a public man. In view of the circumstances, he craved to be excused if he spoke in a plain and unvarnished manner. He would have spoken sooner but that he intended awaiting the arrival of his former colleague, the Hon. Donald Ferguson, who, however, was not able to break through the snow and ice blockade that had cut Prince Edward Island off from communication. After referring to the version of the cabinet bolt that was given to the House of Commons in a debate two weeks ago by the Hon. George E. Foster and the Hon. John Haggart, the ex-premier said he intended showing that not one word of their story was correct, or, in plainer terms, true.

MR. FOSTER'S MISSTATEMENTS.

'It is difficult,' he added, 'to understand why such statements were made after a lapse of nine years unless, believing that the events of 1895-6 were forgotten, they thought their hearers could be more easily misled and deceived. Had Mr. Foster confined his explanation of why he and his fellow bolters left the government to that given in the House of Commons on Jan. 16, 1896, I should never have considered it worthy of further notice. But when he gave other and incorrect reasons it becomes my duty, not only to call attention to them, but to prove out of his own mouth and from his own utterances that he had little regard, when making his last explanation, for the facts as they appear upon the record. When he told the people of Toronto at the last general election that he left the government on account of differences of opinion on questions of policy, and that His Excellency the Governor-General, knowing the facts, called them back into the government, he knew he was telling what was not correct.' Mr. Foster read in the House of Commons in January, 1896, by permission of the Governor-General, giving the reasons why he and his six companions had left the cabinet. There was, he pointed out, not a single word in that document about divergences of opinion on the question of policy. On the contrary, Mr. Foster had said that there was no difference of opinion whatever on matters of policy. The reasons for their withdrawal from the government were entirely of a personal character.

He (Sir Mackenzie Bowell) had been appealed to at the last general election by his fellow-Conservatives to say what he could in favor of Mr. Foster's candidature in North Toronto on account of the difficulty that the party was experiencing in getting its friends out to the polls. Sir Mackenzie gave to the Senate the answer he had given to this appeal. The letter said in part:

SIR MACKENZIE GIVES MR FOSTER'S RECORD.

If you will take the trouble to read the reports of Mr. Foster's speeches as they appear in the 'Globe,' 'News' and 'Mail,' I do not think you will ask me to write any such letter as suggested by you. His answers to questions are absolutely untrue. He told the audience that there were differences of opinion in the cabinet upon questions of policy which led to his and his colleagues' resignation. This is not the fact. The reasons given by him in the House of Commons in justification of his action make no mention of differences of opinion upon questions of policy, the best evidence of which and of the untruthfulness of his statement is found in the fact that he and his fellow-conspirators were to come back into the fold with any stipulation as to change of policy.

His dragging the 'Governor-General's' name into the discussion is most unwarrantable.

I humiliated myself quite enough by taking them back. It was done in what I considered the interest of the party then, and I have regretted it ever since. I do not propose to repeat it by writing such a letter as you suggest. I may be all that he and his chums say I am, but I have not yet lost my self-respect.

I am content to let him alone to fight his own battles, but decline to further demean myself by asking my friends to put confidence in him which I do not entertain myself.

You will pardon my writing this plainly. I do so believing it best to be frank with my friends.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed), MACKENZIE BOWELL.

Not satisfied with excusing his resignation on the grounds of policy in Toronto, Mr. Foster had become bolder when replying to the term 'traitor,' hurled at him by Sir William Mulock in the House of Commons recently. Mr. Foster had spoken of his resignation as being caused by differences with the Premier on points of policy 'and principle.' How far, asked Sir Mackenzie, is this latest assertion true? Let Mr. Foster be put in the witness-box to answer his own questions. In his statement to the House of Commons in January, 1896, Mr. Foster had said: 'There is no disagreement between ourselves and the Premier upon any question of public policy, trade or constitutional, with regard to which action has already been taken, or in respect to which an attitude has been assumed by the government under the present Premier. I beg also to say that we retain our firm belief in the principles and policy of the Liberal-Conservative party, with which we are in entire accord.'

Sir Mackenzie went on to say that Mr. Foster's expressed reason for resigning in January, 1896, from the cabinet was because he and those with him had no confidence in his (Sir Mackenzie's) ability as leader.

PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO HON JOHN HAGGART.

The Hon. John Haggart, another of the bolters, had said at Smith's Falls in November, 1895, that 'the government was united on its different lines of policy without a shred of disunion.' The Toronto 'Mail,' on the occasion of this meeting at Smith's Falls, had credited Mr. Haggart with a warm eulogy upon Sir Mackenzie Bowell, whose character, after seventeen years' administration of one of the greatest departments of the government had not shown one trace of dishonesty or incapacity.

Again, in the Cardwell by-election, shortly after, the Hon. Dr. Montague, another member of the cabinet, had praised Sir Mackenzie as an administrator, declaring also that he advocated the broadest policy and that he favored also plans for Canadian progress and development. 'Again,' said the ex-premier, 'I leave the public to judge between us.'

A HISTORIAN OF THE MUNCHAUSEN TYPE.

'Now,' continued the ex-premier, 'let me devote a short time to that exemplary statesman, Hon. John Haggart, who rushed to the defence of his leader, Mr. Foster, with a reckless valor worthy of a much better cause. Their position was desperate and required, therefore, a desperate defence. In his bold recklessness he made many charges and drew largely on his imagination. Mr. Haggart had said that a "correct statement" has never been made of the affair, but very likely it will be made shortly.' If so, it will never emanate from a historian of the Munchausen type of John Haggart.

Sir Mackenzie recalled Mr. Haggart's allusions to the resignations of the Hon. Clarke Wallace, the Hon. A. R. Angers, the Hon. Mr. Ouimet and Sir Adolph Caron and made it plain that they each retired for a reason very different in its character from those that inspired Mr. Foster and his six fellow-bolters. Mr. Wallace had resigned because he was not prepared to support the government's remedial legislation in the matter of the Manitoba schools. Messrs. Angers and Ouimet and Sir Adolph Caron had resigned because they favored the immediate introduction of remedial legislation, whilst he (Sir Mackenzie) was determined, on the other hand, to first exhaust every means to try to get the Manitoba Government to itself redress the grievance of the minority in educational matters. Mr. Angers's reward was defeat at the hands of those for whom he had sacrificed position and honor, whilst Sir Adolph was left out of the Tupper Cabinet through the machinations of the Foster-Haggart combination. Mr. Haggart's attempt, pursued Sir Mackenzie, to place the conduct of Messrs. Caron, Angers, Ouimet and Wallace on a par with his own had neither reason nor foundation to support it.

WHAT BROUGHT TUPPER TO CANADA.

Mr. Haggart had also referred to Sir Charles Tupper's return to Canada in 1896 and with apparent innocence had said: 'I cannot tell how he came out here.' My own idea is that he came at the request of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and of some of his colleagues in the government.

(See also Page 4.)

GUY BOOTHBY DEAD.

London, Feb. 28.—Guy Newell Boothby, the novelist, is dead from complications following an attack of influenza. He was born in 1867.

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'NEST OF TRAITORS.'

(Continued from Page 3.)

'Here,' said the ex-Premier, 'is another instance in which Mr. Haggart finds it convenient to forget. He knows that he and the other Cabinet ministers were consulted and that both he and Mr. Foster objected to Sir Charles's return at that time to Canada. In the light of subsequent events, their reasons can be divined. At that time negotiations were pending between Canada and the Imperial Government on the question of a fast line of steamers between Canada and England. The correspondence was being conducted by cablegram and Sir Charles suggested that if he were in Canada a more satisfactory understanding of the case could be reached than by cable communication. I concurred in that view and laid it before my colleagues, all agreeing except the two gentlemen to whom I have already referred. I acted on my own view of the case and wired Sir Charles to come to Canada. As to the reasons why these gentlemen opposed Sir Charles's return, the whole facts, as Mr. Haggart says, may be told at some date in the not distant future. I cannot but express the profound gratitude I felt on reading the next section in Mr. Haggart's defence of his leader, Mr. Foster, in which, in the dulcet tones, childlike and bland, that ever distinguished the meek and enchanting voice of that honorable gentleman, he said, in referring to myself, "I have no objections to Sir Mackenzie Bowell. I have the kindest feelings for him." Who would not sleep after such a declaration coming from such a source?—that is, if he were not reminded of one of Aesop's fables in which it is related that the rustic, who took the torpid viper into his bosom to warm it back to life, had in return for the kindness the poisonous fangs of the reptile plunged into his bosom.'

Sir Mackenzie again quoted his former colleague, Mr. Haggart, as follows:—'It was with the consent of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, as well as the rest of his colleagues, that Sir Charles Tupper was asked to form a government. All were loyal to Sir Mackenzie until it was known by his colleagues that he was a party to Sir Charles Tupper taking the party leadership. From day to day, like a sick girl hanging on to life, he did not carry out his resignation as his colleagues in the Cabinet expected of him.'

TUPPER'S PART IN THE AFFAIR.

'The statements,' answered Sir Mackenzie, 'in the foregoing extract are so far from the truth that language fails to properly characterize them. For what these gentlemen may have conjured up in their own minds I am not responsible. That they wished Sir Charles Tupper to form a government and that I should retire is quite correct. I neither sent for, nor did I consent to Sir Charles forming a government at that time, nor at any other time, for even when I was tendering my resignation to His Excellency after the session I declined to advise who should be asked to form a government.'

It is true that I had interviews with Sir Charles after the bolters had left, but not before. At these interviews arrangements were made for the recalcitrants to re-enter the Cabinet but no promise was made by me or agreement entered into that I should retire and leave the field clear for him. On the contrary, I told Sir Charles that in taking these gentlemen back it must be distinctly understood that it was done without any pledge or promise from me as to my future action. I was a party to Sir Charles taking the party leadership in the Commons, but that was after the arrangement had been made that those who had resigned should be taken back into the Cabinet, not before. They knew that I was anxious to rid myself of further intercourse with those who had in a most unprecedented manner played the part of traitors.

A STAIN ON CONSERVATIVE ESCUTCHEON.

'Mr. Haggart's reference to me as "a sick girl" is but a fair specimen of his whole tirade of misrepresentations of the events of that day, which left a stain on the political escutcheon of the Conservative party, which will never be effaced so long as those gentlemen are accepted and recognized as members of it, not on account of their desire to depose a Premier, but on account of their time and manner of attempting to accomplish it.'

'My friends,' Mr. Haggart had said of Mr. Foster, in his recent statement of the case, 'had nothing to gain; he was getting no promotion, nor was I.' Quite true,' answered Sir Mackenzie, 'at that time he was getting no promotion, but can it be truthfully said that he was to get no promotion when the conspiracy was hatching, long before Sir Charles Tupper's return to Canada. Facts which have transpired since, and to which I shall call attention later on, lead to a different conclusion.'

I shall feel sorry so long as I live, that I ever consented to recommend to His Excellency the return to the cabinet of Mr. Haggart and those with whom he was associated in the plot. It was done in what I then considered to be the interest of the Conservative party. Subsequent events have convinced me that it was a fatal political error, never to be repeated.

THE NEST OF TRAITORS.

Mr. George Taylor, M.P. for South Leeds, who took part in the recent debate in the House of Commons, told Sir William Mulock that he was not justified in attributing to me the use of the word 'nest of traitors,' as he had never seen it published. Mr. Taylor added that some words escaped me whilst in a passion.

This is, to say the least of it, charitable. I may say that I have no recollection of using the words 'nest of traitors' at the time to which Sir William refers. I may add, however, that if I had used them I was justified in so doing, and if I did not use them I ought to have done so. That there may be no mistake about it, I use them now in the

fullest sense of the term, and shall justify the most incredulous before I conclude that I am justified in so doing.

MR. COSTIGAN MAKES DISCLOSURES.

The cabinet bolt of 1896 was the result of mature deliberation and scheming. The scheme was long in hatching. For this assertion he had the authority of the Hon. John Costigan, a member of the government at that time, who was asked by Mr. Foster if he did not think some 'younger blood' should be at the head of the government. Mr. Foster had added in his conversation with Mr. Costigan, that the Premier was too old for the position. In addition to this interview, when Mr. Costigan called on his colleague, the Finance Minister, at New Year's, 1896, he was ushered into Mr. Foster's library and invited to join the nest of conspirators, who were hatching a scheme to depose their Premier and install another man in his place. Mr. Foster had explained that the cabinet was to be reconstructed under Sir Charles Tupper as Premier, that Sir Alexander Lacoste, Chief Justice of Quebec, and Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, were to form part of the new administration, and that an appeal was then to be made to the country. Mr. Costigan's account of the affair was that he had refused to concur in the arrangement, as he had no fault to find with Sir Mackenzie Bowell, that he had accepted office under him in good faith, and that until he had lost confidence in him he did not know why he should take the course that Mr. Foster suggested. Mr. Costigan had added that if any minister had lost confidence in the Premiership of Sir Mackenzie he should resign, but that a conspiracy to compel the Premier to get out was neither right nor proper.

Sir Mackenzie continued—I may say that upon that same New Year's Day I called at Mr. Foster's house to pay the accustomed greetings, and on comparing notes with Mr. Costigan I am led to the conclusion that we were in the house at the same time; I in the drawing-room, paying my respects to the ladies, and Mr. Costigan in the library, closeted with the conspirators, being solicited to join in the coup for my overthrow. Yet these gentlemen declare that no nest of traitors existed, and that they remained loyal until I broke faith with them.

HOW THE CONSPIRATORS PLAYED THEIR GAME.

The first intimation I had of the plot was a message from the Hon. John F. Wood, then Collector of Customs, who told me that 'something was transpiring that would require my serious consideration, and that I was to be prepared for it. Mr. Wood declined any further information, voluntarily declaring that no matter what occurred he would prove my friend and remain true to me. The manner in which he proved his allegiance was by joining the other six and resigning with them. He repeatedly afterwards sent a Liberal friend to interview me to enable him to explain to me why he took the course he did. My reply was, 'No, I will not meet him. No explanation he could make would justify his treachery.'

It was not long after this that the Hon. John Haggart and the Hon. Dr. Montague waited on me, as a deputation, with a request that I resign and make way for Sir Charles Tupper. They departed as wise as when they entered the room and the caballing continued, the rendezvous being the office of the Hon. George E. Foster, the Finance Minister. In a conversation between the Hon. A. R. Dickey, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. John Costigan, the former had expressed the conviction that an arrangement could be reached if Sir Mackenzie Bowell would meet Sir Charles Tupper to talk the situation over. Sir Mackenzie gave his consent, but this did not keep Mr. Dickey and his six colleagues from resigning.

Sir Mackenzie spoke bitterly of the unfair means that the bolters employed to prevent his re-forming his administration. So far did they go as to justify their course by a statement that the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain wanted a change in the Canadian premiership, and that Sir Charles Tupper should be placed at the head of the government. A query to Mr. Chamberlain had drawn from that gentleman the reply that this report was absurd and absolutely without foundation.

So far from hanging on to office unduly, he had placed his resignation in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald, to be accepted whenever the latter considered it in the public interest. He had also written Sir John Abbott tendering his resignation on account of the Hon. John Haggart, and others of his ilk, trying to prevent his carrying out a solemn pledge, made through him to a colleague, by Sir John A. Macdonald.

In conclusion Sir Mackenzie said:—'From the time that Sir Charles Tupper reached Canada the tactics of the Foster-Haggart combination changed. Finding their intention to foist Foster on the party as leader impossible, they approached Sir Charles, and no doubt impressed upon him the necessity of a change in hope that after an election it would not be long, owing to Sir Charles's age, till his retirement would be necessary, and the "young man" could then mount the throne and rule for a time. However, a disgusted electorate took the first opportunity to relegate them to a forced retirement from office to the Opposition benches, where they will remain, if I can interpret public opinion, so long as they are recognized as important factors in the Conservative party, though it is led by as upright and honorable a public man as ever sat in parliament. I should not be doing justice to Sir Charles Tupper were I not to say that during the time he was in the cabinet, under my premiership, his treatment of me was all that I could expect or desire. I cannot say the same of the Foster-Haggart combination.'

THE NEST OF TRAITORS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROTESTS. Victoria, B.C., March 4.—A petition was passed round in the local House today and signed by the government and members of the legislature protecting against the separate school clause in the autonomy bill of the new provinces.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

OPENING CEREMONIES.

Quebec, March 2.—The first session of the eleventh Parliament opened here to-day, and was attended by a very large gathering, hundreds being unable to gain admission.

Among those present were many Montreal ladies and gentlemen.

Lieutenant-Governor Jetté, accompanied by an escort of the Q. O. C. H., commanded by Lieut. Padden, arrived at the Parliament Building from Spencerwood, at 3 o'clock, and was received by a guard of honor from the R. R. C. 1., under command of Lieuts. Hill and Papineau. As His Honor entered the building, accompanied by Major Sheppard and Capt. A. de L. Panet, A.D.C.'s, a salute was fired from the Citadel, while the guard of honor presented arms, and the R. G. C. A. Band struck up the National Anthem. As soon as Lieutenant-Governor Jetté had entered the building he proceeded to the Legislative Council room, which was completely filled with invited guests, including a number of prominent persons, who occupied seats on the floor of the House. His Honor was accompanied by Major Sheppard, A.D.C.; Capt. A. de L. Panet, A.D.C.; and Mr. M. A. Genereaux, private secretary, and on each side of the Throne were the Hon. Messrs. Parent, McCorkill, Robitaille, Garneau, Monet, members of the Provincial Cabinet, and Lieut.-Col. P. P. P. D.O.C.; Lieut.-Col. Dunbar, D.S.A.; Lieut.-Col. Turner, V.C., D.S.O.; Major Wood, Major Ashmead, Capt. Dugas, Capt. Rinfret, Lieut. Stenson, Lieut. Paquet, Lieut. Fitzpatrick. The Hon. Mr. Archambault occupied his seat as president of the Legislative Council. When Lieutenant-Governor Jetté had taken his seat the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to proceed to the Legislative Assembly and request the members of the Lower House to make their appearance in the Council Chamber. This order was duly obeyed, and the members of the Assembly were requested to choose a Speaker before the Lieutenant-Governor would deliver his Speech from the Throne.

MR. TESSIER SPEAKERS.

As soon as the representatives of the people had returned to the Assembly, the Hon. Mr. Parent moved that Mr. Auguste Tessier, M.P. for Rimouski, be selected as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. This motion was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Robitaille. In proposing the new Speaker, Premier Parent referred to Mr. Tessier as one of the oldest and best informed members of the House, possessing all the necessary qualifications to make a successful Speaker of the House. Mr. Desjardins, clerk of the House, put the motion, which was unanimously carried amid applause, the new Speaker being escorted to his seat by the Hon. Messrs. Parent and Robitaille. The Hon. Mr. Tessier then thanked the members of the House for the great honor conferred upon him in selecting him as their Speaker, and said he would endeavor to render full justice to all in his new position, counting, at the same time, upon the support of the members.

While the Hon. Mr. Tessier was absent donning his robes, Premier Parent shook hands with the members, commencing with the Hon. Messrs. Gouin and Turgeon, and this action on his part, was received with applause. The Speaker, Mr. Tessier, having returned to his seat, the Gentleman Usher again returned to the House and requested the members to appear before the Lieutenant-Governor in the Council Chamber. The members, preceded by Speaker Tessier, filed into the Legislative Council Chamber, but owing to the dense crowd which had already assembled there, very few of the legislators could obtain admittance. When the Hon. Mr. Tessier had informed the Lieutenant-Governor of his election as Speaker, His Honor read the following:—

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am pleased to see you assembled at the seat of government to begin the work of this new Legislature.

Since last session the term of office of Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, expired. We witnessed his departure from this country with regret, for he had won an honorable place among the distinguished men who have been called upon to represent our Sovereign here. By the appointment of Lord Grey as his successor, this province is getting a continuation of that happy policy of which the fundamental idea is a desire to assure the free administration of autonomous representative institutions in every part of the Empire.

It affords me satisfaction to state that the balance sheet for the past fiscal year shows an excess of receipts over expenditure. I congratulate myself all the more on this result that it has been achieved notwithstanding an increase in the requirements of the various services.

Public instruction, agriculture and colonization have been the constant object of the attention, studies and care of the government. It has endeavored to promote their progress and development as fully as the resources of the province would permit of. The success obtained by our farm produce at the St. Louis exhibition is a manifest proof of the excellence of the methods introduced or encouraged by the government. Its solicitude with regard to education is still further stimulated by the improvements effected within recent years in primary, agricultural and technical instruction in the various provinces of Canada and the neighboring states, as well as by the resultant necessity of introducing corresponding changes in certain branches of our system of teaching, in order that our population may have at its disposal educational facilities equal, if not superior, on all points, to those enjoyed by our neighbors. This alone can allow of our developing the immense natural resources of our province, of our deriving

every possible benefit therefrom and of our being in a position to hold our own against outside competitors in trade, agriculture and industry.

In accordance with an act passed last session, a commission has been appointed to revise the provincial statutes of general interest. This commission has begun its task and will continue it vigorously.

Several contracts in connection with reformatory and industrial schools and the care of the insane will expire shortly. My government will submit for your approval the contracts that have been entered into for the continuation of such services. I am confident you will find that they contain satisfactory guarantees that the interests of the province are fully protected.

You will be called upon to consider various measures of a general nature. I particularly direct your attention to those which tend to modify the license law.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The public accounts for the past fiscal year will be at once submitted to you. The estimates for the coming year will also be laid before you without delay. They have been prepared with all due economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In leaving you to your labors, I appeal to your patriotism that you may study with the closest attention the questions to be submitted to you, that you may discuss them with calmness and moderation, and that your decisions may be inspired solely by consideration for the public welfare and the desire to protect the general interests entrusted to your guardianship.

MR. PARENT'S DECLARATION.

Upon returning to the Assembly Chamber, the Hon. Mr. Parent proposed that the speech from the throne be taken into consideration to-morrow afternoon, and this was agreed to.

After the usual motion, proposed by the Premier, regarding the formation of standing committees, several reports were brought down by the Hon. Messrs. Parent, Robitaille, and McCorkill. Before the House adjourned, the Hon. Mr. Parent rose and made the following declarations:—

1. The undersigned hereby declare that, since the dissolution of the Legislature, certain accusations have been brought against me regarding the administration of the Crown Lands Department. Among other things, it has been stated: 1st, that the province of Quebec has yearly lost about one million dollars in rights of cutting and that yearly hundreds of thousands of dollars are wrongly spent to my knowledge.

2. That I allowed false reports to be made in the interests of lumber merchants.

3. That I entered into public life as a poor man, and that I, my relations, and personal friends, have become rich out of the public domain. I have taken action before the civil courts against those who have brought those accusations against me, and, notwithstanding the rumors published by certain misinformed papers, these actions have been proceeded with, with the greatest celerity. A most complete investigation into the administration of my department has already taken place, and a sworn statement exonerating the government from all blame was placed before the House last session. However, I consider as soon as it was possible for me to do so, and I take the first occasion to give the most emphatic denial to these accusations brought against me by parties outside of this House. The government will grant a commission of enquiry with most extended powers, if any accusation is brought against me or against my department by any member of this House pursuant to the parliamentary rules and constitutional customs. I desire, moreover, to declare:—

1st.—That I never received for my personal profit or for anybody's profit a cent from the public domain.

2nd.—I never had any knowledge of any fraud whatever committed by any of the employees of my department.

Quebec, March 2, 1905.

S. N. PARENT, Member for St. Sauveur, Prime Minister, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Fisheries.

MR. LEBLANC ASKS FOR PAPERS.

This declaration was listened to most attentively and nobody appeared to have anything to say in the matter. The Hon. Mr. Parent then proposed the adjournment. As he did so, the Hon. Mr. Leblanc rose and asked permission as one of the oldest members of the House to ask the government a question. Everybody knew that trouble had existed of late in the government ranks, that three ministers had resigned and that on the day following their resignations one of the ministers had declared at a meeting in Montreal that they had grave reasons for their resignation. After citing several articles of the 'Canada,' the member for Laval remarked that it was of public knowledge that the three ministers in question had sent their resignations to the Lieutenant-Governor with a letter explaining the grave reasons they had for taking such a course. It was absolutely necessary that this or these letters should be brought before the House so that the members could learn what motives had induced Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon and Weir to resign. In support of his request, the Hon. Mr. Leblanc remarked that in according to his demand the government would only be following precedent and referred to the fact that when the Hon. Mr. Tarte resigned Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought down all the correspondence on the matter and this had also been done yesterday when the Hon. Mr. Sifton resigned. The Hon. Mr. Parent replied that the custom was to bring up these matters

when the Speech from the Throne was taken into consideration and he would bring down these documents to-morrow afternoon.

The House then adjourned until 3.30 to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, when Messrs. Mousseau and Kelly will propose and second the address.

Lieutenant-Governor Jetté entertained the members of the Cabinet, several Legislative Councillors and heads of departments to dinner at Spencerwood this evening.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

AN INTERESTED AUDIENCE.

Quebec, March 3.—The galleries of the Assembly were again crowded to-day to hear the debate on the address, from which certain developments in regard to the troubles in the cabinet were expected.

The proceedings began with the presentation of a number of petitions for private bills, among which the following were the most important: To amend the charters of Lachine and Ste. Cuségonde; to incorporate the Wilson-Paterson Company, the Joliette & Brandon Railway Company, the Quebec & Saguenay Railway Company, the Anglo-American Trust Company; to empower the Catholic School Commissioners of Sherbrooke to borrow \$40,000, and to authorize the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal to issue bonds or debentures in order to raise money, etc.

The reports on agriculture, colonization, etc., were laid on the table.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Leblanc, the Hon. Mr. Parent said the correspondence relative to the resignations of the Hon. Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon and Weir would be brought down during the debate on the address.

The Hon. Mr. Leblanc then rose to a question of privilege. He said that the Premier, by his declaration yesterday had offered to grant a committee of enquiry into the charges made against him by certain senators, if any member would ask for one. He (Mr. Leblanc) thought that those charges were so grave that they should be thoroughly investigated; as the honor of the government, the honor of the province and the honor of the Prime Minister himself were directly involved. He wished it, however, to be distinctly understood that in asking for such an enquiry he was acting not as the leader of any political party in the House, but simply as the member-elect for Laval.

MR. LEBLANC'S DECLARATION.

The member for Laval concluded by moving that the proposed committee be composed of Messrs. Carter, Descaries, Delage, Roy (St. Johns), Kelly, Girard and Tellier.

The Hon. Mr. Parent at once rose and stated that he had no objection whatever to grant enquiry. In fact, he rather courted it, and hoped that it would be carried out without delay. But he wished to point out that it would be more regular if the question was not brought up until after the adoption of the Address.

The Hon. Mr. Leblanc agreed to this and the discussion on the address was then opened by Mr. Mousseau, of Sourlanges, who addressed the House for the first time, occupying its attention for about half an hour and proving himself a capital speaker. He adhered throughout pretty closely to the lines of the speech and was warmly applauded when he sat down.

Mr. Kelly, the young member for Bonaventure, seconded the motion and supported the mover in a very eloquent speech in English, which gave promise of future distinction and which was also enthusiastically received and applauded.

The address was then adopted without further discussion, whereupon the Premier laid before the House the following correspondence relating to the resignation of the Hon. Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon and Weir:—

THE CABINET TROUBLES.

After the adoption of the address, the Hon. Mr. Parent produced and laid the letters of resignation of Messrs. Turgeon, Gouin and Weir upon the table of the House.

Then followed the correspondence between the Hon. Mr. Parent and the Lieutenant-Governor, in which the former asked and the latter granted permission for the letters above printed to be placed before the House.

The Hon. Mr. Leblanc then asked if the Premier had no ministerial explanations to give to the House?

The Hon. Mr. Parent replied that Mr. Monet had been sworn in as a minister without portfolio on Feb. 2 last, and that the Hon. Messrs. Gouin, Turgeon and Weir had sent in their resignations on Feb. 4 and the Hon. Mr. Guerin on Feb. 22; that the Hon. Mr. Monet had subsequently been appointed temporarily Minister of Public Works, and that the Hon. Mr. Garneau had been sworn in as Minister of Agriculture on March 1.

The Hon. Mr. Leblanc regretted that the Premier had not seen fit to give fuller explanation, but the correspondence actually before the House spoke for itself. He then read this correspondence, commenting upon it as he proceeded, and declaring that it showed up the three ministers who had resigned in anything but an enviable light. It showed clearly enough that the three ex-ministers had been actuated far more by personal than by public motives and that the whole affair seemed to be a faction fight rather than one in the interest of the province. He twitted them on their support of Mr. Parent since 1890 and ridiculed their resignations just before the opening of the Legislature on the pretence that they had not been consulted as regards the provincial elections, although during the campaign they had never tired of singing Mr. Parent's praises to the electors. In fact, he said, they had acquiesced in all their leader had done and it was childish for them to now turn around and try to repudiate it. He frankly believed that at the first opportunity the electors would punish them for their treasonable conduct. The Hon. Mr. Parent then took up the

speaking. After congratulating the mover and seconder of the address on their brilliant debuts and referring to the changes in the Governor-General's ship, he complimented Mr. Leblanc on his assumption of the Opposition leadership, at the same time that he expressed regret at the absence of the Hon. Mr. Flynn from the House. He then alluded to the question of his own department, which was the principal one before the House, saying that he wished to place on the table documents which would show that his administration of it had not been negligent or in any way dishonest in the performance of his duties. He had taken action against some of his accusers and he had pushed the proceedings as diligently as possible, but he had been met by all kinds of obstructive pleas. Those who had made charges against him wanted to put him out of office, but he would not resign until the affairs of his department had been fully investigated. All he asked for was justice and fair play. These closing remarks of the Premier's were received with the wildest enthusiasm by his friends in the House and galleries.

The Hon. Mr. Turgeon followed. He said he had not intended to make any lengthy observations at present upon the resignation of himself and his colleagues, but he deemed that, after the remarks of the member for Laval, who had assumed the duties of Opposition leader without taking the title of leader, it was desirable that he should offer a few explanations. He expressed regret at having had to sever his connection with his leader, Mr. Parent, whose administrative ability he warmly praised, but he and his colleagues were forced by Mr. Parent's conduct towards them in regard to the dissolution, the elections, and the entry of Mr. Monet into the cabinet without consulting them that they no longer enjoyed their leader's confidence, that their usefulness had, in his opinion, ceased and that under the circumstances it was no longer in the interest of the province that they should remain in the government. He vigorously repelled the assertion of the member for Laval that they had been actuated by personal and not by public reasons.

The Hon. Messrs. Gouin and Weir spoke in the same strain respectively.

The Hon. Mr. Parent demanded that if the member for Laval had any charges to make against him they should be made specific, as there could be no investigation unless this was done.

The Hon. Mr. McCorkill supported the same view and after some further discussion the House, at six o'clock, rose for recess.

It met again at 8.30, when Mr. Prevost objected that Mr. Leblanc's motion for a committee of enquiry should have been given as a notice of motion and after a desultory discussion, the question of order was raised by Mr. Perault, whereupon the Speaker ruled out the motion and it was allowed to stand as a notice.

On Mr. Parent's motion, the House then adjourned amid great excitement until Monday, so that the Hon. Messrs. Gouin and Turgeon will have to return before their electors if they take office again next week, the thirty days' limit provided by law in such cases expiring

MR. E. F. CLARKE DEAD.

Toronto, March 3.—Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P. for Centre Toronto, died to-night at his residence here. Mr. Clarke came home from Ottawa two weeks ago suffering from congestion of the lungs, which developed into pneumonia. He was surrounded by all the members of his family, and Mr. Monk, M.P. for Jacques Cartier, who is in the city to attend the bar dinner, was also present.

Mr. Clarke leaves a widow, four daughters and two sons. The oldest is 18 and



THE LATE E. F. CLARKE, M.P.

the youngest four. No definite arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, but it is probable that it will take place on Monday.

THE NEWS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 3.—A shock was caused in parliamentary circles this evening when the news came that Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P. for Centre Toronto, had died at 6.30 o'clock. Mr. Clarke had a seat in the House of Commons since 1890. Both personally and for his public worth Mr. Clarke was held in highest esteem. The House of Commons adjourned shortly after the opening of the evening session as a mark of respect for his memory.

The funeral was the most imposing ever held in this city. The remains were taken to Broadway Methodist Tabernacle, the Reform Episcopal Church, at which the family worshipped, being inadequate for the public funeral service arranged by the City Council, who, with the consent of the relatives, took charge of the obsequies.

HEROIC DASH BY NOGI.

Awful Conflict Raging in the Centre and East of the Russian Line.

JAPANESE ARE DISPLAYING ALL THEIR OLD FANATICAL BRAVERY—ELEVEN INCH SIEGE GUNS ARE BEING USED.

Mukden, March 5.—(Noon).—The rumble of carts in the streets of Mukden is drowned by the roar of battle, which is raging north-west, west and south-west of the city, a few miles away, between General Nogi's Port Arthur veterans and the hastily assembled army interposed by General Kuropatkin to defend the city and railways. The stroke came like lightning out of a clear sky. It is reported that the situation has somewhat improved, but it still is extremely critical. It is reported that the Japanese have been thrown back in the district of Lanchan, and are retiring along the Sin min tin road; but heavy fighting is continuing there. The Japanese vanguard posts are about six miles west of Mukden, where the bursting of shrapnel is plainly visible. A night attack is being made at Suchudzi and Lanchan, which on Saturday were captured by the Japanese after a terrific combat, the villages several times changing hands.

Tai te, thirteen miles west of Mukden, and Labuhlo, four miles north of Tai te. During a previous engagement the enemy's casualties were heavy. The spots were captured were great. No time to investigate. We captured large quantities of provisions at Wanchangpao and captured a clothing depot at Tahantai.

KUROPATKIN REPORTS

JAPANESE ARE ONLY FIVE AND A HALF MILES FROM MUKDEN.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—The advanced guard of the Japanese left army are five and a half miles from Mukden Station (Saturday) according to a telegram from General Kuropatkin, given out today. Other Japanese had captured Suchudzia and Lanchan, the same day, while their attacks on Poutiloff Hill and thirteen fierce assaults on Kandolesan were repulsed. The commander-in-chief's despatch, which is dated March 4, is as follows:—

'Friday night was quiet on the western flank. On Friday a detachment of our forces on the Mukden Sin min tin road met and fought a body of the enemy advancing from the westward. Gun firing has been audible since morning in the direction of Su chu dzia. 'All is quiet on the centre, excepting in the Sha khe zone, which the Japanese attacked during Friday evening, creeping up to the wire entanglements of our fortifications and hurling hand grenades. The attackers, however, were soon repulsed without succeeding in damaging the entanglements. 'The Japanese guard during Friday evening continued its attacks on Kandolesan, and the tenth attack was repulsed at four o'clock this morning. Japanese corpses being piled high against our earthworks. 'The enemy's attack against the Gaotu Pass position was suspended towards Friday evening, but a renewal of it is expected. 'Their operations on our left flank were also suspended on Friday evening, and it was noticed that the Japanese troops opposite Kidadzu were falling back. 'Major-General Schatloff and Colonel Gurko were among Friday's wounded. 'To-day (Saturday), the advanced guard of the enemy, which is enveloping our right flank, was noticed between the Mukden-Sin min tin road, and the Hun river, five and a half miles from Mukden Station. 'The Japanese to-day captured Suchudzia, but have not advanced further. 'They also captured Lanchan, after hard fighting. 'The Japanese advance on Sha khe Station was commenced at five o'clock this morning, but has been suspended. The enemy has been driven back by volley firing by our advance guards. 'Two Japanese attacks on Poutiloff Hill, at 11 p.m. on Friday night, and one at one o'clock this morning, were repulsed. 'In a later despatch of the same date General Kuropatkin says: 'The enemy renewed the attack on the Kandolesan positions, but was beaten back at eight o'clock this morning, with great loss. Altogether the Japanese delivered thirteen charges. The attacks have since been suspended. 'Two attacks on the Kutalini position at two o'clock this morning, were repulsed. 'The night and day were comparatively quiet on our extreme right. Our detachment at Kuchiatzu (about twenty-two miles east of Liao yang) advanced somewhat during the night.'

FROM OYAMA

GREAT QUANTITIES OF STORES AND SPOILS CAPTURED.

Tokio, March 5.—Field Marshal Oyama is continuing his great drives around both flanks of the Russian army. His front is now a huge bow, the base on the Sha khe River, the right arm reaching a point east of Fushun and the left arm extending to a point west of Mukden. He is steadily tightening the great cord of men and steel. General Kuropatkin is striving desperately to check the Japanese advances, contesting the flank encroachments and hammering the Japanese centre. The Japanese are making heavy gains of ground west of the railway and have captured great quantities of stores and other spoils. There has already been bloody fighting and heavy losses and this will be vastly increased when the masses of infantry meet. Field Marshal Oyama, reporting on March 4, says: 'A few days ago our force in the Hienchung direction pressed the enemy into its position at Tita, which is fifteen miles south-east of Fushun and Manchun, fifteen miles south of Fushun. The engagement continues in the Sha khe direction. 'The night of March 3, the enemy made four determined attacks against our positions at Housuntupotzu and Tangshiatun. All were entirely repulsed. 'In the district east of the railway, the enemy's frequent small attacks were all repulsed. 'In the district west of the railway our force is continuing fierce attacks and has occupied the districts of Wuchenyng, five miles west of Sha khe village, and Lanchan, three miles north-west of Wuchenyng and Shuhopao, the terminus of the new railway constructed by the Russians. 'The force on the right of the Hun River is dislodging the enemy north-east of Siaohe, which is between the Hun and Liao rivers, and has advanced north. This force carried the enemy's defence line between Chantan and Shuifangtai and pursued the enemy fiercely. The line now is between Wochiao, fifteen miles south-west of Mukden, and

IN TOKIO

PUBLIC ENGROSSED IN THE TITANIC STRUGGLE.

Tokio, March 5.—The public is engrossed with the progress of the Titanic struggle around Mukden. There is great enthusiasm over the progress of the Japanese extreme left which the people believe is far enough on the enemy's right and rear to prevent a repetition of General Kuropatkin's masterly retreat from Liao yang. The moderate wording of the official despatches is believed to cover something resembling a panic and flight on the Russian right. It is realized that the butchers' bill will be enormous, but there are no reliable details regarding the casualties. It is believed that three hundred thousand Russians are engaged. General Klobner (Kaulbar), commanding the Russian second army, has been wounded and taken to the hospital at Mukden.

MUKDEN MAY BE LEFT

RUSSIANS, IT IS FEARED, HAVE ABANDONED THEIR HEAVY GUNS.

London, March 6.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' hints at the probability that the Russians have already withdrawn north-west from Mukden, after sustaining and inflicting terrific losses, the total number of casualties on both sides being estimated at 100,000. It is feared that the Russians have abandoned their heavy guns on the Sha khe river. It is persistently reported that the Japanese had taken the Shuhopao and taken many thousand prisoners. The correspondent adds that the council of war adjourned, so that the time for its meeting again is not known.

The intensely dramatic situation in Manchuria developed by Gen. Nogi's rapid advance and its strategic possibilities has raised excitement in Europe to the highest pitch. It is believed here that Gen. Kuropatkin is in a very tight place, and the chances for his extricating his army are keenly discussed. Whatever may be the result, it is felt that peace is appreciably nearer. According to the 'Daily Telegraph's' Antwerp correspondent, the Russian official purchasing agent there has received orders to cease buying for government account. This is a significant statement, if true, as Antwerp throughout the war has been the principal centre of Russian purchases for carrying on the conflict in the Far East. The 'Daily Telegraph's' correspondent at Tokio states that the Japanese Col. Himada is killed at the capture of the Russian authorities have requested the military attachés to withdraw from Vladivostok. The correspondent adds that 10,000 Russian troops are to be at Laopion, two miles south of Sin min tin, and that Gen. Mischchenko has had a disagreement with Gen. Kuropatkin and is returning to Russia. The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the 'Times' says: 'Russian war correspondents express the greatest wonder at the irresistible and frenzied rushes of the Japanese infantry. Russian critics are surprised at the boldness and skill of the Japanese strategy in timing the onslaught for a suitable season, when the winter has ended, but the rivers are still ice-bound.'

BRITISH POLITICS.

Rumor That Fiscal Issue may be Sidetracked by the Government

A DECLARATION FROM MR. BALFOUR. London, Feb. 28.—The political situation is undergoing some rather interesting developments and there are several indications of the intention of the government to side track the fiscal controversy. An attempt was made on the part of the Chamberlain section of the Unionist party to compel Lord Hugh Cecil to resign the parliamentary seat for Greenwich, but Cecil politely declined to quit, and in that de-escalation received the unexpectedly strong support from Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, chief government whip, who, in a public letter, declines to 'act unfairly towards a man who has rendered most valuable assistance to the party of which he is a brilliant member,' simply because he does not support the government on the fiscal question. The letter, which virtually accords to all Conservative candidates complete freedom of action in fiscal affairs, is resented keenly by the Chamberlain group, whose irritation is increased by a letter from Mr. Balfour to the Conservative candidate in Buteshire, in which, with reference to changes in fiscal policy, the Premier says:—'Important as are the issues then raised, we must not let them obscure the fundamental principle of the Unionist party. If I rightly read the signs of the times, the policy of home rule only awaits the advent of the Radical party to power to become active, militant and perilous.'

MR. WYNDHAM RESIGNS

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PREMIER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, March 6.—Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons today that Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, had resigned.

LORD MILNER

THE PREMIER CONFIRMS REPORT OF HIS RESIGNATION.

London, March 1.—Mr. Balfour informed the House of Commons today that Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, had, to his regret, announced long ago that he would not remain in South Africa, thus confirming his resignation, announced some months ago in these despatches. The Colonial Office announcement says Lord Milner resigned 'for reasons connected with the state of his health,' and adds that he will leave South Africa at the end of March.

SUCCEEDED BY LORD SELBORNE

London, March 1.—It is officially announced that the Earl of Selborne, first lord of the Admiralty, succeeds Lord Milner as British High Commissioner in South Africa. Lord Selborne was under secretary for the colonies from 1895 to 1900.

London, March 5.—It is officially announced that Earl Cawdor will succeed Lord Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty. Earl Cawdor's appointment is somewhat of a surprise, he having since his accession to the earldom taken no active part in politics, being absorbed in railway management. The appointment is well received, however. Earl Cawdor will resign from the chairmanship of the Great Western Railway.

THE YEMEN INSURRECTION.

Constantinople, March 3.—The towns of Aab and Yerim, southward of Sana, the capital of the province of Yemen, Arabia, have fallen into the hands of the insurgents. Ali Riza Pasha, with five battalions of Turkish reinforcements, left Akaba on Feb. 28, for Hodeida.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

The Emperor Consents to Consult With Elected Representatives of the People

NO CHANGE WILL RESULT, HOWEVER, AS TO REGIME OF THE AUTOCRACY.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—In the Alexandra Palace at Tsarkoo-Selo, surrounded by the ministers and a few members of the court, and with the Empress at his side, the Emperor to-day affixed his signature to a rescript containing His Majesty's decree to give elected representatives of the people an opportunity to express their views in the preparations of the laws of the Empire. Following is the text of the rescript:— 'True to the ancient custom of the Russian people of the expression of its feelings to the Throne in days of joy or sorrow, for the fatherland and nobility, zemstvo assemblies, commercial associations and peasant communities have offered from all parts of Russia congratulations on the birth of the heir to the throne with the expressions of their willingness to sacrifice their fortunes for the successful termination of the war, and to devote all their strength to the establishment of order in the state. In my own name and in that of Her Majesty, I order you to convey to them our hearty thanks for the expression of their loyal feeling, which in the present very grave times is all the more pleasing as an expression of their willingness, at my call, to co-operate in the successful execution of the reforms announced by me, and is entirely in accordance with the wishes of my heart. 'My desire is to attain the fulfilment of my intentions for the welfare of my people, by means of the co-operation of the government with experienced forces of the community, and, continuing the work of my crowned ancestors, to retain the prestige of the Russian nation undiminished and to maintain order therein. I am resolved henceforth, with the help of God, to convene the worthiest men, possessing the confidence of the people and elected by them, to participate in the elaboration and consideration of legislative measures. 'Taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the fatherland, the multiplicity of its races and, in certain parts of the country, the weak development of citizenship, Russian rulers in their wisdom instituted reforms in accordance with their mature requirements, but only in logical sequence as the same time, considering the continuation of firm historical ties with the past as a pledge for the durability and stability of the present. 'In undertaking these reforms, I am convinced that local needs and experience of life, well weighed and sincere speech of those elected will ensure fruitfulness to legislation for the real benefit of the people. At the same time I foresee all the complexity and difficulty presented in the elaboration of this reform while preserving absolutely the immutability of the fundamental laws of the empire. 'I have confidence in your long administrative experience, and value your tranquil assurance in approbation of a special conference to meet under your presidency to consider means to accomplish this, my will. 'May God bless this good beginning. May God help you successfully to secure the welfare of the people confided to me by God. (Signed), NICHOLAS.'

TEXT OF THE RESCRIPT.

FINAL RESPONSE OF AUTOCRACY.

The rescript is the autocracy's final response to the agitation in favor of participation by the people in government, which has brought Russia in the last few months almost to the brink of revolution. Its import must not be misunderstood. For the present, at least, it involves no change in the regime of autocracy, and it seems neither a constitutional nor a national assembly. A the same time, it recognizes the principle of the people's right to be heard regarding laws under which they must live. Whatever the result may be, the document is sure to mark an epoch in Russian history, as important, if not more important than the signing of the emancipation manifesto, the twenty-fourth anniversary of which it is intended to signalize. The signing of the document came at the end of a dramatic scene, the climax of which was an impassioned speech by the Emperor Nicholas to his ministers, in which he declared that he sought only the welfare of his subjects. 'I am willing,' the Emperor said, 'to shed my blood for the good of my people.'

OPINION FROM HIGH SOURCE.

From the speech of a high personage who was present when the rescript was signed, the Associated Press is able to give the following authoritative statement: 'The action of the Emperor to-day is not a step toward, but the actual grant to the people of the means whereby their duly-elected representatives can place before His Majesty their views upon every important measure affecting them, and recommended by the council of the Empire. Moreover, if you will read the rescript more fully you will see that it contains a distinct promise of something more in the future. The small beginning will not involve the surrender of the principle of autocracy now; what it may evolve in the future only the future can determine. We do not expect that it will meet the wishes of radicals and extremists of any class; nothing would satisfy them but the complete overthrow of the existing regime. We do hope, however, that after mature deliberation it will meet with the approval of moderate men who are sincere well-wishers of the country. 'The manifesto and the rescript must

be read together. To Americans, the former, doubtless, will appear as a strange medieval document; but it must be remembered that it is the Emperor's word to his people in every condition of life, scattered from the White Sea to the Black Sea, and from the frontiers of Germany to the Pacific. It will be read in every church in every hamlet of the Empire. It is a personal appeal to the people to support the government in its hour of trial, and should be read in that light. The rescript, on the other hand, is addressed to the Minister of the Interior. Under the Russian law only nobles have the right to address memorials to His Majesty in person; all other classes must communicate through the Minister of the Interior. The rescript, therefore, must be regarded as His Majesty's reply to the vast number of addresses adopted by zemstvos, municipalities, educational, commercial and professional associations and even communes.'

BIG STRIKE ON.

Employees in New York Subway and on Elevated Go Out.

New York, March 7.—The long threatened strike of the employees of the Inter-Borough Company, operating the subway and the elevated railways of Manhattan, was determined on at a meeting held last night in Harlem of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. The following statement was issued by Mr. Pepper, president of the Amalgamated Association, after the decision to strike had been reached: 'We have unanimously agreed to strike. The strike will take place at four o'clock in the morning. It was forced upon us by an unfavorable ultimatum from Manager Hedley flatly denying and refusing all our demands. I am too busy with the biggest railway strike New York city ever had to explain it. We are confident of success. The men are enthusiastic, and I think the public will be with us in less than twenty-four hours.'

QUEBEC FINANCES.

Surplus of \$224,656 for Year Ended June 30, 1904.

Quebec, March 7.—The public accounts for the year ended June 30, 1904, shows receipts of \$5,192,232 and expenditures of \$4,967,576, leaving a balance of \$224,656. Compared with the previous year the receipts show an increase of \$274,470 and the expenditure an increase of \$245,928.

AN EDUCATIONAL BOON.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD GRANTS SCHOLARSHIPS IN NATURE STUDY TO TEACHERS.

Dr. Robertson, the Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, was in town on Saturday to meet a sub-committee of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. Sir William Macdonald has established model consolidated schools in the various provinces with gardens for nature study, a modern addition to rural education, which the teachers of to-day, however well equipped otherwise, are not trained for. In these school gardens each scholar does something himself in the way of culture, being required to try experiments and make observation and write reports on the same. These schools have not been going on long enough to show what they can do, but some of the results are said to have been surprising to the neighbors. When a schoolboy mixes a spray for a portion of his father's field and then presents a report showing a marked difference in the crop, the object lesson is likely to tell more upon a whole countryside than any number of departmental bulletins or newspaper articles, which the farmer is often inclined to despise as book farming. Some of the provincial educational departments have co-operated heartily with Sir William in this work. Nova Scotia has made an appropriation of \$2,000 and New Brunswick makes a generous annual grant. From this source have been granted 'scholarships' or bursaries, enabling the teachers to take courses at Guelph, where Sir William Macdonald has provided the means of such training. Some who have taken advantage of a three months' course at Guelph have declared that they, at no period in their lives, got in the same time so much enlightenment or educational uplift. The scholarships, which amount to fifty dollars in any case, and seventy-five if the student passes well, conditioned, of course, on their teaching afterwards, have about covered their expenses while the course itself is free. Five teachers have been there from this province. As our government did not furnish the funds for scholarships they have come in this case from Sir William himself. These five were teachers for the existing school gardens. Sir William Macdonald is prepared, however, to grant fourteen similar scholarships to teachers in this province for each three months course at Guelph. As there are three courses a year this should provide annually for forty-two teachers. Information concerning this can be had from Mr. Parmelee, the secretary of the Protestant Committee, at Quebec. There is at Guelph also a three months' course in household science. Some teachers have remained over at their own expense to take this.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Government Had but a Majority of Twenty-six on Additional Army Estimates.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ACCUSES THE GOVERNMENT OF FILIBUSTERING TO GAIN TIME.

London, March 2.—The House of Commons to-night in committee on supply considering the additional army estimates gave the Government a majority of only 26 on a minor amendment. Mr. Lloyd-George (advanced Liberal), immediately moved to report progress. He accused the Government of filibustering to gain time and whip up the majority, thereby sacrificing the time of the House. He said it was evident that there was a split in the ministerial ranks, and that the Commons were tired of Mr. Balfour and his ministry. Mr. Balfour said that if the Commons were tired of him it was an easy matter to secure a riddance. A division then was taken, the result being 167 to 191 in favor of the Government. This vote was greeted with cries of 'resign.'

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO SPEECH.

London, March 2.—After defeating, by a majority of 9, an amendment proposed by T. R. Buchanan (Liberal) to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, declaring that the national expenditure is excessive and burdensome, the House of Commons, last night, debated another Irish amendment proposed by A. J. C. Donelan, 'regretting that the speech from the throne contained no promise to deal during the present session with the pressing needs for improvement of the conditions of laborers in Ireland. Several speakers bitterly attacked Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary, who was defended by Mr. Atkinson, Attorney-General for Ireland. Mr. John Redmond declared that it was a disgrace that the government could not provide money at a reasonable rate to carry out a much-needed reform. When the division was called the Ulster Unionists left the House amid nationalist jeers. Mr. Donelan's amendment was rejected by a vote of 228 to 184. Mr. Balfour then moved closure, under which the address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted 235 to 175.

TROUBLES THICKENING.

London, March 3.—The Government's embarrassments are thickening daily. Mr. Chamberlain evidently takes Mr. Balfour's attempt to change the issue from fiscalities to home rule, as 'lying down,' and the result is seen partly in the reduction of the Government's majority and still more in some behind the scenes correspondence published this morning, arising as follows: At the beginning of the session, Lord Stanley, free trader, and Mr. Fellowes, M.P., both members of the Government, promised to go to King's Lynn to speak for Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, a Free Trade Conservative. Their promise was confirmed by Sir Alex. Acland-Hood, and was repeated as late as Feb. 27, but suddenly the engagements were cancelled. Lord Stanley wrote to Mr. Bowles apologizing for an apparent breach of faith, stating that owing to pressure of his colleagues, he and Mr. Fellowes would be unable to fulfill the engagement. A long correspondence between the parties concerned, which Mr. Bowles has given the papers to-day, followed, in which Lord Stanley and Mr. Acland-Hood pretend that Mr. Bowles was left in the lurch on account of his well-known tendency to criticize the Government; but it is generally understood that Mr. Chamberlain, irritated at Mr. Balfour's attitude toward Lord Hugh Cecil, threatened to revolt if Lord Stanley and Mr. Fellowes were permitted to publicly support the free trade movement. Mr. Chamberlain himself and many Chamberlainites were absent from the House without having paired off last night, and the lax attendance on the first day of the session's real business has an ominous aspect for the Government. The session was also the occasion for unseemly scenes and acrimony between the front benches and the Opposition leaders. Meantime the cabinet vacancies are still unfilled and the belief is deepening that Ireland has proved a check to Mr. Wyndham's brilliant career. The Ulster Unionists display an unimpaired determination to defeat Sir Antony P. Macdonnell's policy. They have left London for Belfast to attend a big Orange demonstration in denunciation of Lord Foster's devolution scheme. Mr. Arnold-Dunster, in a letter regretting his inability to attend the demonstration, says he considers the time one of great difficulty and danger.

HALIFAX AND ESQUIMALT.

London, March 3.—Replying to Mr. Buchanan, the secretary of the colonies stated that no precise date had been fixed for the arrangement of substituting Canadian for British troops at Halifax and Esquimalt. The British government does not propose to ask the Government of Canada to repay any portion of the money spent by this country on the permanent measures for defence at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Advertisements.

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BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND. The Rev. R. J. Campbell has left Devonshire for a short season at Matlock. The latest reports as to his health are not wholly satisfactory. Some forty deaths are attributed to the recent outbreak of measles at Wednesday. The death rate for the past six weeks was thirty per thousand, the heaviest for twenty years. James Neild, the plucky six-year-old boy who saved his baby brother when their home was on fire, has been awarded the medal of the Lancashire Fire Brigade Association. On Saturday he was presented with a silver watch sent by an anonymous admirer at Chatham. Mr. Michael Maybrick, of Ryde, well known in the musical world as Stepan Adams, and brother-in-law of the notorious Mrs. Maybrick, celebrated his sixtieth birthday recently. Addressing a meeting at Chelmsford, Mr. F. N. Charrington, who recently purchased Osea Island as a temperance resort, said he had every belief in the future of the island as a health and pleasure resort, absolutely free from public-houses. Anxious to test a lady's capacity for judging time, a Hull magistrate asked her to turn away from the clock and estimate five minutes. 'All right,' she replied, and after the Court had waited a while asserted that the period stated had passed. As a matter of fact, only one minute and forty seconds had been registered. There has passed away at the age of ninety-five Margaret Noble, widow of the late James Noble, contractor, Coldstream. Until her demise, she was the only person living who had a familiar acquaintance with Hogz, the 'Etrick Shepherd.' She was in his employment. Dr. Diggle, the new Bishop of Carlisle, is of Nonconformist ancestry, and a number of his relatives are members of the Methodist New Connexion. The Bishop's grandfather was a trustee and his father a steward of Bethesda (Methodist New Connexion) Church, Pendleton, and the Bishop was once a 'prize reciter' in its Sunday-school. Robert Turner, who took part in the heavy brigade action at Balaklava, has died at Doncaster at the age of seventy-three. Whilst in the hospital he received personal attention from Florence Nightingale. He was also on the troopship 'Europa,' which was burnt in teltbay

of Biscay, on the way home from the Crimea. The Hon. Mr. Maude Lawrence, youngest daughter of the first Lord Lawrence, has been appointed to the newly-established post of chief woman inspector under the Board of Education. She will direct a staff of women inspectors, who will not only deal with the hygiene of the schools, pupil-teachers' centres, etc., but with the training for home life which is now to be given to girls. The King has issued a royal warrant of every Senator of the Royal College of Justice in Scotland on his retirement shall be entitled to retain the title of 'Lord' with the prefix of honorable enjoyed by him as a Lord of the Session, and that the wife of every Senator shall be entitled to assume the title of Lady during the lifetime of her husband, and so long as she remains a widow. Sir Hiram Maxim, of automatic firearm fame, is about to infuse a little life into Margate. He has taken over the Kusal, and a private company has been formed to complete the buildings. Sir Hiram says he likes Margate very much, but is amazed at the want of enterprise shown by the people. He thinks there are great possibilities in Margate as it is near London and occupies one of the best positions on the coast. An order for the compulsory winding up of Nelson and Co., Limited, so prominently before the public in connection with a 'Pension tea' scheme, has been made. The idea of pensions to purchasers of tea originated with Erasmus Janson, a tea dealer, of Louth, Lincolnshire, who by the year 1901 had obtained 200,000 customers on his books, while the widows were about three thousand. It was then discovered by the revenue authorities that Janson was carrying on a life assurance business without having deposited the £20,000 required by statute. A decision to this effect was obtained, and then Janson turned the business over to a limited company, the £20,000 being paid to the government as a deposit. It now appears that there ought to have been a reserve of about £14,000 to make the scheme sound, and it has come to grief in consequence, sooner even than was expected. Some 18,000 widows will be disappointed. The new battleship, 'King Edward VII.,' which is to be the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May when he takes command of the Atlantic Fleet, is the finest example of naval architecture in the world. She has a complete electrical equipment, over a hundred horsepower motors, from the fifty-horsepower one for working the captain and the seven coal-hoists to the small ones which will drive the ventilating fans and a complete system of communication be-

tween all parts of the ship. Electricity is also utilized for working the ammunition supply, lathes, and machines, hoisting in coal from lighters or colliers, pumping water to the bath rooms and coker departments, clearing the boiler rooms of ashes, and for mixing dough in the bakery, which will produce bread for the whole ship's company. The vessel has cost half a million more than has hitherto been spent on any British battleship.

SCOTLAND.

The 'Alpha,' a Dundee trader, has sunk off the Farne Islands. The crew of five men were drowned. Edinburgh Town Council has agreed to offer a site on the Calton Hill for the proposed new National Gallery for Scotland.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Merchants' Association it was stated that over 1,000 signatures had been secured to the petitions for the proposed exhibition in 1907.

Some forty deaths are attributed to the recent outbreak of measles at Wednesday. The death rate for the past six weeks was 30 per 1,000, the heaviest for twenty years.

The Rev. E. V. Buckle, M.A., the last of a family whose members have been vicars of Banstead for three hundred years, is dead. He himself had held the living forty years.

Anthrax has been reported in the Counties of Aberdeen, Haddington, Kincardine, Midlothian, Perth, and Sutherland; and sheep scab in those of Aberdeen, Forfar, Kincardine, Stirling and Wigton.

The Dundee Jute Importers' Association has decided to continue the experiments of jute-growing in West Africa. Latest advices from Calcutta indicate that the shortage in the supply is serious.

The monument to Sir Hector Macdonald at Dingwall will be erected on the site of the town flagstaff on Greenhill, overlooking the town and within sight of the late general's birthplace in the Black Isle.

Mr. John Mahler, a Welsh landed proprietor, has presented to the Denbysire County Council fifty acres of land for the purpose of demonstrating sound principles of timber planting, and the excellent financial results obtainable therefrom.

Mr. E. T. Salvesen, K.C., the new Solicitor-General for Scotland, who is the Unionist candidate for Buteshire, is the son of a Norwegian gentleman settled as a shipowner in Leith. Mr. Salvesen owns a large estate in his ancestral country, where he usually spends part of the autumn.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the coal exporting districts of the United Kingdom, representative of coal owners, exporters and others interested in the coal trade, in London, it was decided to request an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the coal tax.

Circulars are issued by the Scottish Education Department giving particulars of a scheme by which Scottish student teachers may be received in French lycées and French student teachers in Scottish schools. It is hoped that the scheme will promote better conversational knowledge of English and French respectively.

By the death at Porch House, Colehill, Amersham, Bucks, of Miss Louisa Barker, in her ninetieth year, a notable lady has passed away. She and her three sisters, with their father, in 1836, raised a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans in the Crimean War, and a medal was struck for Mr. Barker and his daughters.

There is a proposal on foot in Douglas, Isle of Man, to commemorate the memory of Sir William Hillary, who bore a prominent part in the foundation of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. Sir William for years lived at Fort Anne, and saw from his residence many shipwrecks in Douglas Bay. The horror of the sights he witnessed induced him to take steps which resulted in the inception of the institution.

The thirty-first annual report on school attendance for the city of Glasgow shows that although the population of Glasgow, as estimated by the city authorities, showed an apparent decrease of 3,214 compared with 1903, the figures for children of school age showed a decrease of 993 only. The return of roll and attendance taken on Oct. 19 last showed an increased roll of 1,196, and an increased attendance of 4,624, while the percentage in attendance, 90.59, is the highest ever reached on the day of the return. The average attendance for the year for all schools under the board was 88.5.

Earl Cranbrook, brother of the late Sir John Hardy, and uncle of the present owner of Dunstall Hall, is seriously ill at his home in Kent, and great anxiety is felt concerning his condition. The aged earl, who is in his ninety-first year, was familiarly known in the political world as Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who defeated Mr. Gladstone at Oxford in 1853. The story of how he left that world of contentions, where his fiery oratory was so conspicuous, is dramatic. He described a statement of Sir George Trevelyan's that Beaconsfield had openly declared outside the House his intention of going to war with Russia as untrue. He was called on to withdraw the word. He refused, and withdrew himself instead from the House for ever.

Occasionally one reads in the journals devoted to sport that a color-variety of the fox—usually white or pied—has given a run to some pack; and there is at least one record of such an animal having been killed in this country in orthodox

fashion. But till now the Zoological Society has never exhibited an example. The young pied fox in the small mammals' house has been deposited by the Hon. Walter Rothschild, whose interest in cases of abnormal coloration is well known. This cub, one of a litter of four dug out on an estate in Essex last spring, is white on the head and body, but the brush is pale fawn, and the ears are of the same hue, washed in places with a deeper shade. The color of the rest of the litter was normal.—Westminster Gazette.

While reading on a recent Sunday afternoon, an Edinburgh man's attention was attracted by a fluttering outside his window, and on making an examination he found a seagull suspended from the roof by a piece of string about a yard long. One end of the string was attached to the gull's right leg, while from the other end depended a small piece of wood. He cut the bird down, and on inspecting the wood found inscribed on one side, 'James Swan, New York, America,' and on the reverse, 'U. S. A.' James Swan, a young Edinburgh man, went out to New York some time ago. For the last twelve months he has been missing, so far at least as his friends in Edinburgh are aware. Their last letter to him, written a year ago, could not be delivered, as he had gone and left no address.

IRELAND.

For using on envelopes two stamps which had already been through the post an Irish schoolmistress has just been fined a hundred pounds.

A Dublin man, sentenced to six months hard labor for neglecting his children, had done only three and a half days' work since July, 1900.

A guardian who visited Strokostovn workhouse, near Roscommon, was astonished to find lumps of bread burning in the grate. It was being used as fuel. The Master explained that there was no other way to dispose of what the inmates did not eat.

Belfast has lost one of its best-known residents in the death of Mr. William Robertson. He was chairman of Messrs. Robertson, Ledlie, Ferguson, and Co., Limited, one of the most extensive drapery firms in Ireland. A native of Aberdeenshire, he was for many years a member of the Belfast Harbor Board.

Sir George Moyers was, on the occasion of his recent marriage, presented with a beautifully illuminated address by citizens of Dublin, accompanied by a handsome diamond and sapphire ring for Lady Moyers, with a purse and cheque for Sir George. The presentation took place at their residence, Vesey Place, Kingstown.

The tenants on the estate of Lord Anally comprising the townlands of Newbirmingham, Glengoolie, Mellisane, waited on Mr. Laine Joynt, receiver over the estate, at Ryan's Hotel, Thurles, and finally completed negotiations for the purchase of their holdings. The estate is a very extensive one, the tenants numbering a hundred and forty. The terms of purchase are as follows: Eighteen years on first rents, twenty years on second term rents (only two), all outstanding arrears to be wiped out. As regards some future tenants the Estates Commissioners recommended that they should purchase on the same basis as the first term tenants, and the receiver considered this price acceptable.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE LUMBER DUTIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I notice in your weekly issue of Feb. 14 two letters giving the British Columbia lumbermen's side of the question in regard to an increase of the duties on lumber. I think it is time the consumers in Manitoba had something to say on the subject. I have been farming for over thirty years in Canada and have yet to learn in what way the high tariff benefits the Canadian farmer. I shall be greatly pleased to help the lumbermen to lower the tariff all around if it will help their interests. This talk about fair play and farmers being protected to the extent of twenty-five percent may be swallowed by uninformed people who have not given any serious consideration to the subject. In this western part of Manitoba province it is rare to hear British Columbia even mentioned as a market for farm produce. If the tariff is keeping up the price of farm produce why are some of the farmers accused of smuggling wheat across the lines, and why are the eastern United States farmers so anxious to keep up the tariff. The true inwardness of the matter is that at the inauguration of the so-called National Policy the tariff was put on farm produce as a blind to the farmers to get them to swallow the National Policy, and allow the manufacturers to profit at their expense. If there has not been any combine amongst the lumbermen why was the C. P. R. publicly announcing their determination to break up the combine? It may be No. 1 shingles could be laid down here for \$2.25 per thousand, but I know that I paid \$3.40 spot cash for them last summer and this winter. I have paid at the rate of fifty dollars per thousand for dressed spruce boards. Mr. Editor, I enclose you a price list from one of the lumber dealers of this town, which you can use in any way you think proper. And let me say, Mr. Editor, I feel very thankful to you and think you deserve the thanks and support of the farmers of this Dominion for your consistent advocacy of equal rights for all classes of the community and special privileges for none; and I must warn the Dominion Government, that the tariff was the most important issue before the electorate at more than one of the last general elections. And although I have been supporting the party for almost thirty years, I, as well

as other farmers, am not entirely blind to their unfulfilled promises and their toadying to the spoon-fed industries (babies) who the older they get require the more spoon-feeding at the public expense.

FROM A SUFFERER FROM COMBINES AND HIGH TARIFF. Souris, Man., Feb. 20, 1905.

Sir,—In an issue of the 'Witness' Messrs. G. F. Gibson and T. F. Patterson in the interest of the British Columbia lumbermen, with characteristic disingenuousness, try to pass the terminology adopted by protectionists, as an honest definition of the facts of the case. They demand a lumber duty for protection from the hardships they allege duties on farm products cause the lumbermen, when the obvious remedy is the repeal of these duties. Mr. Gibson states that the United States duty on lumber enables the lumbermen there to 'steady their prices' at home by 'dumping' their surplus abroad; and he hopes to dump his own lumber on an unwilling consumer in Canada by the same means. He asserts that the British Columbia lumbermen are unable to compete in the export trade, but ignores the shameful fact that his home trade depends on the farmers' success in doing so. Your correspondent speaks of the 'home market' for farmers when there is only one market. So perfect is the competition, we compete not only with each other but with every exporting country in the world. Mr. Gibson's question 'does he ('Free-trader') think every other class must be taxed for the benefit of the settler, and he remain in mune?' and Mr. Patterson's statement 'that the people of British Columbia pay tribute to the Manitoba farmer on nearly all of the foodstuffs he buys' are so absurd that I am forced to the conclusion that they are attempting to confound the flour, cheese, meats, etc., of the 'manufacturer' with the 'raw material,' the 'manufacturer' buys from the farmer.

Mr. Gibson assumes that eastern men know little of British Columbia. We have an immense national debt, largely incurred through the reckless completion of the C. P. R. before it was needed, and it is the price we pay, and will continue to pay for generations to come for the allegiance of a few traitors in British Columbia, who threatened secession without it. If eastern men forget British Columbia the tax gatherer will jog their memories.

Mr. Gibson complains of excessive freight rates. It is no doubt true that British Columbia lumbermen, like others, pay in that way for the folly of allowing the holders of a franchise to charge what they please; but the remedy is a government control of the rates, not a duty on lumber, transferring the burden to those who buy the lumber. He also complains of the excessive cost of labor to the lumberman, but fails to show the justice of compelling the farmer by a duty on lumber to pay more for British Columbia labor than he gets for his own.

'Protection' implies an unprotected class, and from an ethical point of view is legalized robbery, and is equally indefensible from an economical one. In furthering 'protection' effort is diverted from productive channels like lumbering to those that add nothing to the national wealth, such as the lumbermen's deputation to Ottawa, and the only return they can receive for their misdirected effort is by adding to the price of the lumber.

Your correspondents profess to be willing to share the plunder with those who supply them with the products of the farm, manufactured and unmanufactured, and assume that it will eventually reach the farmers, but ignore the fact that dealers and 'manufacturers' buy on the open market where the export price establishes that of all.

A good illustration of the importance of the farmers' products and the unimportance of his interests in countries where 'protection' prevails is to be seen in the United States at the present time. For the first time in the history of wheat duties in that country the result of last harvest promised a substantial 'protection,' to some of the wheat-growers. When this became apparent the duties were modified, not because it was wrong to tax the people's bread in the interest of the wheat-growers, but to enable the millers to supplant them in doing so; truly the Yankee farmer is amazingly stupid! ADAM RUSSELL.

Sir,—So much is being said lately in your columns regarding the lumber trade, and Mr. Patterson tells us that the prairie farmer has nothing to complain of as regards the price of lumber in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, perhaps a word from one of these prairie consumers of lumber will not be amiss. Does Mr. Gibson and Mr. Patterson know what we have to pay for the lumber here on the prairies. The prices up to a year ago (since when it has been two dollars cheaper) was for what is called common lumber, \$26 per 1,000 feet, sometimes no better than it is called an inch thick, but never is it called an inch thick, but never comes about \$30 per 1,000 feet, and anything decent in the way of flooring about \$45 per 1,000 feet. All other grades are correspondingly high. Again, Mr. Patterson gives the names of a great many mills having been shut down for years for want of trade. Now this is an utter falsehood, as every new settler in this district can testify, that get lumber two years ago they could not get lumber to build with, and we used lumber so wet and green that when it dried it left a space of from half to one inch between the boards. Two years ago a lumber famine prevailed all through the west. Mr. Gibson tells us that best British Columbia shingles are being laid down in Manitoba at less than \$2.25 per 1,000. The price of the same in Saskatchewan to-day is \$4.75. As to there being no combine, we know better than that, as two years ago, when lumber was scarce, no lumber yard would be supplied unless the owner 'belonged to the association.' I think it is time the government let

some more of the big babies do for themselves, just as they do these prairie farmers, the prices of whose products are subject to supply and demand. PRAIRIE FARMER.

Sir,—The press despatches which came to this province in regard to the interview of the lumbermen with the government represented Mr. Patterson to have said that the mills have to close three months in the year. Mr. Patterson, in his letter to your paper said that certain mills were closed down. I will take them in detail. The Pacific Coast Lumber Company was closed down a week or so for repairs, but is now running again. The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Harrison, I have not been able to learn anything about, but it is a small mill, anyway. The North Pacific Lumber Company, Barnett, was shut down for a short time, but I learn that it is now running again full time. The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company is Mr. Patterson's mill and I have not learned whether it has started again or not. A mill of the B. C. L. & T. Co., the Royal City Mill, in Vancouver, was shut down for repairs, I understand, to put in new boilers, but is running again. Now, this is the whole case of the closed mills. Not a very great case, do you think?

Mr. Gibson is also connected with the lumber business. He seems to be a very great fault in me to protest against this fresh attempt to impose upon the consumer. I said that the people of British Columbia did not demand this duty, and Mr. Gibson tells me I am quite wrong. The bankers and the boards of trade have supported it, he says. It is easy to be seen that Mr. Gibson is a man of original ideas. I never heard anyone else claim that banks and boards of trade are bodies which voice popular opinion. As a matter of fact, I have always noticed that they are ready to back up any old graft that is applied for.

As to my statement that the export duty had forced loggers into bankruptcy, all I have got to say is that several failures were reported in the newspapers shortly after the law was passed. However, the logging industry is largely the occupation of working men and not to be considered at all, of course, in comparison with the great lumber milling industry.

As to what I said about prices, I have already explained in the press that the prices I gave were those that prevailed for several years past. The present reduction is a questionable one and of doubtful permanence. The last price list issued by the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, states that 'it is contrary to the rules of the Association for any of its members to figure on a bill of lumber.' Under the old schedule, lumber was \$13 per m., up to 40 feet long, in ordinary sizes, and was delivered free locally. It is now charged at \$10 per m., up to 24 feet, but the hauling is charged extra, and is another dollar or more. In a great many grades of dressed lumber there has been no reduction at all, but I believe that dressed lumber is dutiable, which may account for the stability of the price. However, I will not take up space discussing this, but will refer Mr. Gibson to the new circular.

Under the old schedule, bills were figured, as they are not now, lumber was delivered locally, as stated before, and a discount of ten percent was given to contractors. Some of the small concerns were unfaithful to the agreement and undersold repeatedly. On page three of the price list it will be seen that an additional charge is made after 24 feet, whereas, it used to be 40 feet. On pages 4 and 5 many of the large sizes are practically the same as before; on page 7, heavy charges are made for what is almost waste; pages 8, 9 and 10 charges are very much the same as last year; on page 11 all the poorest shingles are quoted at \$1.50; while on pages 13, 14 and 15, some of the prices are even higher than formerly. A study of the circular gives the reader some idea as to whether a combine exists or not. Mr. Gibson concludes that I am a North-West farmer, but it is not so. I am right here in the thick of it. If the North-West farmers have any particular protection, it is incidental, and we have not heard of them running to Ottawa whining for a duty on this and that, although we have noticed them asking to have duties removed on several occasions. The gentlemen to whose letters I have replied are advocating something which is entirely in their own interests. I am advocating the cause of the public. FREE TRADER.

PUBLIC HOUSE TRUSTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Allow me to present a few facts re public-house trusts, etc., which should not longer remain unknown to the reading public. The electors and citizens of any country have an inalienable right to understand as fully as possible questions of political and social economy, and also questions affecting public morals and the sacredness of family and individual life. The environment of the citizens of a country should be such as is most conducive to righteousness of living, and any changes made in existing conditions should be subject to at least one proviso, viz.: that the proposed change commends itself to the common sense of the people as desirable from the standpoint of national righteousness, not national revenue, or syndicate greed. Truly the 'destruction of the poor is their poverty.' Poverty of time to study and understand public questions, questions which affect every citizen as the question unfolds itself, and shows what is really in it. Claims are frequently put forward concerning what are called reforms, and the names of well-known men are associated with the reform—names which are known to carry weight, and the working of the scheme is not fully explained, consequently the interested parties are blinded by the prestige of a name, and the so-called reform becomes part of the environment of the citizens. This is one of the ways of politicians to which Abraham Lincoln alluded when he said: 'You can fool all of the people

some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.

This is the line of action taken by the promoters of the Gothenburg system, and by the public-house trust companies. The National Temperance Federation has attempted to expose the deceptive subtlety of the claims of both of these systems to be considered temperance measures, and are doing a noble work along the lines of enlightening the rank and file of temperance workers, but a number of said workers have been blinded by the array of names which are given on the directors' list, and think there must be something good in all this 'trust' proposals, and in the using of profits of the beverage sale of liquor for ameliorating the poverty and misery resulting from the said sale.

The National Temperance Federation, in its autumnal report (Oct., 1891), said: 'It is a notable fact that while it was supposed that the public house trusts, promoted by Earl Grey were expressly constituted to take over and reform public houses, such trusts have urged the transfer to themselves of licenses which were likely to be lapsed—as in London; have attempted to set up new public houses in suburban areas hitherto free from drink-shops—as in Glasgow and Newcastle-on-Tyne, have secured licenses to put up prospective public-houses near coal mines—as in Durham, and have tried to add to the already too numerous drinking houses among our soldiers at Aldershot. Such action by these companies can only merit and receive our hearty condemnation.'

The testimony showing the true working of the liquor municipal trusts, given by Joseph Malins, before the Royal Commission, to which Mr. Malins was summoned by Lord Peel, should be in the hands of every one who wishes to fully understand this most important question.

Space forbids giving lengthened extracts from such testimony, but any one communicating with the National Temperance Publishing House, 29 Paternoster Row, London, will receive valuable information on this question.

The Church of England Temperance Chronicle said (Dec. 5, 1901):—'Those who are supporting the public house trust scheme are not as a rule those who have closely examined the social problem, or who have really endeavored to assist in any way the temperance movement. They know nothing of the power of alcohol, and it is because they know nothing, and will not even listen to these experts who have spent the greater part of their lives in studying these facts and combating the sin of intemperance, that they so lightly and perversely pass by the important objections made to the general scheme of the public house trusts.' (Dec. 13, 1901):—'What is to prevent the shares being taken up by brewers? is another question we asked recently. And, again we answer: 'Nothing. In the Kent County Trust Company this has already come about, and one brewer, at least, is among the company.'

Minesing, Ont.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you kindly give space in your valuable paper for a few remarks relating to separate schools, as proposed to be enacted in a section of the act giving autonomy to the North-West Territories, now under consideration by the government at Ottawa.

Surely we have had sufficient experience of the working of the separate school system in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario to satisfy any unbiased person that, so far as secular education is concerned, the system has been an utter failure; and that, instead of allaying race and religious prejudices, separate schools have contributed very largely to the fostering and perpetuation of both. Where there should have been unity of sentiment and harmonious co-operation for the common weal the separate school system in vogue has raised a Chinese wall of separation between those of different races and different creeds, and perpetuated down to the present the antipathies of the past. If, instead, a good public school system had been adopted, and the youth of our country had been educated side by side in these schools, the conflicting elements of race and creed would have been blended long ere now into one national, patriotic element, where race and religious jealousy now rules supreme. All this must be evident to any reasonable person who will only take the trouble to investigate the facts.

I am a firm believer in the use of the Bible in our schools, and in a sound, moral and religious training based thereon for the pupils attending these schools, but why, in the name of common sense, cannot the youth of our country receive a thorough training in these subjects, sitting side by side in public schools, without perpetuating race and religious rancor and fostering the antipathies of creed and dogma—the curse of any country—through the instrumentality of separate schools. What the country needs most is a good public school system, with compulsory attendance during the hours of secular instruction, with teachers well qualified and well paid for their work. Then, instead of separate schools as at present, perpetuating all the differences of race and creed, let the clergy of the different denominations, if they will, occupy the time allotted daily for religious instruction in the public school, attend and give such teaching to the pupils of their respective denominations as they may see fit, and thus obviate the necessity for any system of separate schools. This is something of the German system that has been found to work so well in that country, and was to some extent adopted in some of the best national schools in Ireland long years ago.

But whatever system of education may be adopted for the new North-West provinces, I trust the Federal Government at Ottawa will not incorporate into the new constitution of these provinces any system of separate schools, as proposed in the act now under consideration, thus binding, for all time to come, the people of these provinces to this baneful system of education.

Surely section 93 of the British North America Act, as it already stands, affords ample protection to any minority whatever, seeing that by that act the powers of the provincial legislatures are therein sufficiently limited with regard

to education; and that any party feeling aggrieved by such legislation has the right of appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision in relation to education.

What more could be desired for the protection of any minority, unless the government at Ottawa wish to bind a yoke upon the necks of the North-West provinces, which their sturdy sons will never consent to bear.

The schools of these provinces must be supported by taxes levied on the people of the respective provinces; therefore, if for no other reason, it would be only just and equitable to give them the right to decide for themselves whether these taxes shall be applied to the support of a public or separate system of schools in these provinces. The man who pays the piper should have the right to choose the music.

J. RINGLAND.

Hudson, March 1, 1905.

Sir,—Since the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Autonomy Bill of the new provinces of the west, there seems to have arisen a certain agitation on the subject of separate schools. Some of the papers say that the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill mean the domination of Canada by the Province of Quebec and the union of the state and the Catholic Church. They also say that it is the end of the public and national schools. If this controversy is continued there is no doubt that a very deep gulf will be made between the two races that predominate in our country.

Why should we not look at this question of separate schools in the calm manner with which the Anglo-Saxon race is credited when facing critical situations, instead of speaking of the domination of the 'Romish' Church, of Quebec, or of priestcraft? Why should we not deal with that question with the same broadness of view that we would have in dealing with the fiscal question or any other question which interests Canadians?

There seems to be a misconception of the meaning of the words 'national or public' schools. I have always understood that national or public schools were schools for the benefit of all the people of the country, not schools only according to the views of those who are in favor of having no religious teaching in the schools, nor schools of those who are in favor of having religious teaching according to Protestant views, nor schools of those who are in favor of having religious teaching according to Catholic views, but a system of schools which will permit those who believe in religion in schools and those who believe in not having religion in schools, to send their children to these schools.

We must remember that the population of Canada is 40 percent Catholic and 60 percent Protestant. We must also remember that Catholics believe, and conscientiously, that they cannot send their children to schools in which there is no religion or to schools in which the religious teaching is not according to their faith. Their objection to schools in which there is no religion taught is as strong, and perhaps stronger, than their objection to schools where the religious teaching is not according to their faith. Their objection to neutral schools is as strong, if not stronger, than the objection of those who believe in neutral or Protestant schools is against Catholic schools.

To well understand the point of view of the Catholics, the majority of this country have to put themselves in their place. Let us suppose for a moment that Canada, instead of having been abandoned by France to England in 1763, with a population of 60,000 Catholics, had been abandoned by England to France, with a population of 60,000 inhabitants. Let us further suppose that the same guarantee of protection to the institutions and religion that was given by England to Canada in 1763, had been given by France to the Protestant population. Let us further suppose that the Protestant population of Canada had entered Confederation in 1867 under the same conditions as existed as to Catholic Canadians. Quebec would be seven-eighths Protestant, and the Catholic population in Canada would be about 60 percent. What would the Protestant minority say if the Catholic majority tried to force on that minority a national system of schools which would impose the Catholic religion as the spirit of the teaching of those schools? The Protestant minority would certainly rebel against this condition of things. They would say, and they would be right, that the Catholic majority should remember that the national complexion of Canada was not purely Catholic, but was also for a great part Protestant, and consequently in creating a system of national schools this particular complexion of the population of the country should be taken into consideration. That it would be unwise to force upon the minority the religious views of the majority, not only unwise but unjust, and it would also be unjust to deprive the minority of the right of receiving its education, and consequently its formation, in a spirit which would be according to the ideas of this minority.

I know that the answer to this will be that the majority of this country do not want to impose upon the minority a religious teaching, but all that is wanted is to have a system of schools without religion, and from this it is concluded that all would be on the same footing. To this the only answer to make is that all would certainly not be on the same footing, and the reason is obvious. The Catholics say it is against their conscience to send their children to schools in which there is no religion taught, and as I have said before, their objection on this ground is as great as would be the Protestant if compelled to send their children to Catholic schools.

All those who are so fierce in their attack upon the system of separate schools are also very loud in speaking of liberty of conscience and liberty of the press. They all say that it would be against the principles of liberty if the government were to interfere in the question of the public press (the educator par excellence) and pass a law by which the editors would be obliged to view all questions without being influenced by their religious teachings. If parents of children have not the right

to choose the way in which their children should be educated, who, then, should have the right to do this? Because I am of the minority and my neighbor is of the majority should he have the right to direct the education of my children? If I honestly although mistakenly, think that a certain system of education will make my children unworthy citizens of this country, should my neighbor have the right to say, because he is of the majority, that my objections should be ignored? Why, this is against the first principle of liberty.

Everybody admits that childhood is the time of life at which every human being receives the impressions that will form and educate him. Everybody admits that parents have the overwhelming responsibility in the formation of the character and consciences of their children. The consequence is the parents should have the liberty to educate their children according to their religious beliefs.

If the people of Canada would think seriously for five minutes of the influence of education on the children and would view the question according to their ideas, and would also view the question according to those who differed from them by putting themselves in the place of the others, there is no doubt that this question of national schools would be settled to the satisfaction of everybody.

How could a system of schools be national if the system is established against the ideas of forty percent of the population? What this forty percent asks, is not that the other sixty percent be subjected to their own ideas, but they think that those who are in favor of schools with religion should have their schools and those who are in favor of common schools may also have them, and what they ask they are ready to give.

If my neighbor thinks that the education of his boy should be non-religious let him have the liberty to give that education to his boy. If my other neighbor thinks that the education of his boy should be Protestant let him have the liberty to educate his boy according to his ideas, and if I want to give my boy a Catholic education might I not have the same liberty as my two other neighbors?

In the name of what principle of liberty could my neighbor, who is in favor of common schools, impose on me the obligation to have my children educated according to his ideas? Is it because he belongs to the majority? Then it would mean that the majority of the Province of Quebec should have the right to impose on the minority the Catholic system of schools because the majority believes in it. If it is not because he is of the majority, in the name of what principle can I be subjected to the principles of others to which principles I am absolutely opposed.

Religion is the salt of education. It would not satisfy those who like to have more or less salt in their food to tell them that as they cannot agree as to the quantity of salt wanted they cannot object to the food given them because there is no salt in it. It may be a question of more or less, but if you want to be just to everybody you should permit them to use as much salt in their food as they like. If their taste wants that salt it is because it is necessary to their constitutions.

All Christians believe that all the acts of man should be directed by his religious belief. If this is true how much more should all the impressions of the child received in his early education be inspired by religious belief. There is nothing that necessitates as much the attention of every instant as the education of children. The impressions they receive would be either for their good or for their evil and the consequence is that there is nothing that can be indifferent in the formation of children.

There are no neutral books ever written. When a man writes he is influenced consciously or unconsciously by his religious belief, and everything is set forth by him according to his religious or irreligious mind. There is no book containing any ideas, which is not either religious or anti-religious. There is not a teacher who is not in his teachings influenced by his religious ideas. I know that there are a great number of good Catholics who would prefer to send children to a school presided over by a Protestant of almost any denomination who is so honest, sincere and zealous in his religious belief as to render impossible for him to devote thirty-six hours a week to the education of children without impressing them consciously and unconsciously with his religious beliefs, rather than to a school presided over by one so weak and feeble in his belief as to be able to impart none.

There is no doubt that one of the evils of the present situation is that it happens that the Prime Minister of Canada is a Catholic. If the Autonomy Bill had been introduced, with the same clauses as to the educational part of it, by an administration headed by a Protestant Prime Minister, those who are opposed to Separate Schools would not be as bitter and as unjust as they are. Men like Sir John A. Macdonald went further on this question of Separate Schools than did Sir Wilfrid Laurier the other day.

It would have been perhaps wiser, for the future of Canada, to delay the Autonomy Bill until there was an administration presided over by a Protestant. It would have taken from the present controversy this apparent argument that the Separate School clause was put in the Act because the Prime Minister is a Catholic.

One of the arguments of those who are opposed to Separate Schools is that the public money should not be given to any religious body and should not therefore favor any religion. There is absolutely nothing in that argument. The money is not given to a religious body. It is purely and simply put at the disposal of a certain class of people for the purpose of education under certain conditions. Just the same as a certain part of the public money is put at the disposal of a certain part of the people who are in favor of common schools for the purpose of education.

The sixty percent of those who are in favor of common schools have no more right to sixty percent of the money voted for educational purposes to educate their children according to their own ideas of education, than the forty percent (Catholics) would have the right to forty percent of the money voted for educational purposes to educate their children according to their ideas. The Catholics of this country pay forty percent of the taxes, and if the majority has the right to use public money to educate their children according to their ideas of education, the minority has also the right to use their share of the public money to educate their children according to their ideas. In reading different papers opposing Separate Schools we would think that the Catholics of this country are not paying any taxes to the public treasury, that they are not citizens, that they have no right to see in what way the money would be spent as to educational purposes.

A cartoon of the 'World' of Saturday represents an American settler coming to the North-West and astonished by the fact that he is obliged to pay taxes for Catholic schools. This is untrue and unfair. The settlers of the North-West are not all Protestants. The Catholics pay their share of taxes, the proceeds of which are devoted to education, and it is trust money appropriated according to their views.

If the American settler wants to send his children to common school the taxes that he pays will be used for the common schools. If in one district there are sixty children for a common school and forty children for a Catholic school, sixty percent of the public money will go to the common school and forty percent to the Catholic school.

Another argument against Separate Schools is that by the Constitution certain moneys coming from the public lands are to go to the public schools. Some say that consequently this money cannot go to Separate Schools. As I have said before, Public Schools are not the schools of sixty percent of the population, but schools for one hundred percent of the population; otherwise schools cannot be public; they are the schools of the majority, but they are not the schools of the people. By Public Schools we should understand those schools which are used by all the people, and for which there is public money given. For instance, where there are the only common schools helped by the Government the common schools by the fact that they are used by everyone become public schools. Whereas, in the Province of Quebec, there are Catholic and Protestant schools that receive public money, those Catholic and Protestant schools form the public schools of the Province of Quebec.

What is meant by the constitution is that the money coming from public lands should be given to the schools that exist under the law for the benefit of the public, and the consequence being that if the public system of schools is the system of Separate Schools these schools are entitled to the money destined for public schools.

CANADIAN.

SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Referring to your comments on my letter of Feb. 18, I wish to say that it is difficult for me to see how Mr. Wilson's expressions can be taken to mean that all who make money and give it to good causes have murdered men to get it, and that all who give of their substance for the general good are moved by vainglorious charity. Mr. Wilson's words are:—'Here is a philanthropy that is not the price of blood. Here is a humanitarianism that smacks not of vainglorious charity!' Does not this simply mean that there is or may be philanthropy that is the price of blood, and that there is or may be humanitarianism that smacks of vainglorious charity, but that the philanthropy and humanitarianism that Socialism are of a different kind. It surely does not furnish sufficient basis for the assumption that Mr. Wilson looks upon all givers as murderers or as moved by vainglorious charity. Mr. Wilson probably had in mind isolated instances of individuals who have acquired immense amounts of money by questionable methods, and who have made a display of large donations to various objects. To include all givers in the allusion is manifestly not intended. The great majority of givers are doubtless actuated by good motives. They know they possess more than plenty, and that others lack, and in a right spirit they give, but they do not inquire whether their riches and the poor man's poverty result the one from the other. Not many take the trouble to analyze the situation. Some give who are almost as poor as those they give to.

The statement that Mr. Wilson's socialism takes from a man all virtue in his giving is without force, as under socialism there would be no giving—as the term is understood—either by legal compulsion or otherwise—and no receiving. (The attendant blessings, however, would still remain.) Under socialism, every man would get what was 'coming to him'—no more and no less.

You say, 'there may be some question as to the why of it, but there can be no doubt as to the fact that, in the consciousness of mankind, socialism does occupy the place which Mr. Dickson gives it at the head of that descent (nihilism, anarchy, riot, pillage and ruin); and that in some way or other, and by common repute, socialists find themselves numbered in the ranks of the destroyers.' In the writer's humble opinion, the why of it is to be found in the constant misrepresentations of socialism by its opponents, and the neglect of the masses to investigate.

The interpretation of clause 2 of the platform to mean that 'all that a man makes or earns shall belong to all,' is not, in my opinion, justified. I believe it is understood that under socialism all a man makes or earns shall belong to him; consequently, he will not need to be forced to do his share. The less he does the less pay he gets.

For want of time, and for fear of trespassing on your space, I will not go into a discussion of other points. I might say, however, that socialism might possibly be more appropriately placed at the finale of an ascent in which the present dog-eat-dog system would not occupy a very enviable position; also that a socialist majority would not necessarily involve the extension of that majority's way to everything a man might do or say or have. On the contrary, I think there are quite a number of men who could, under socialism, say things that they dare not say now. Men would have opportunities and advantages under socialism that they do not enjoy at present.

In conclusion, I may venture the opinion that when the socialist majority arrives the axiom that the wise are few and the foolish are many may have to be reversed. As an evidence that the wise are increasing, the following figures are submitted:

(Socialist vote in the United States.)
1900 . . . . . 96,961
1902 . . . . . 225,903
1904 . . . . . 408,230

SOCIALIST.

Feb. 27, 1905.

QUESTIONS FOR HONEST 'HIGHER CRITICS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I desire to reply, as briefly as the importance of the subject will permit, to the letter of Mr. Edwin Hobbs in last Saturday's issue of the 'Witness.'

1. He draws a distinction between the 'Word of God' and 'the Word of Man,' both, he says, contained in the Scriptures. Will he give a single instance where this distinction is made by our Lord, or by his apostles, or by any Old Testament writer? Can we imagine our blessed Lord 'disentangling' the true Word of God from the 'errors' of Moses? Of course we may be referred to Matthew xix., 7-9, where our Lord shows that Moses 'suffered' a modified divorce, 'for the hardness of your hearts.' But it was not merely Moses, but the permission of God, for whom Moses spoke, and it only furnishes an illustration of the partial and temporary character of much of the Mosaic ordinances, because it was a time of spiritual infancy. (See Galatians iv., 1-7.) A sober, prayerful study of dispensational truth will enlighten those who desire light upon this whole matter.

2. Let the 'Higher Critics' honestly answer this question: Do they absolutely endorse every word spoken by our Lord Jesus as true and divine? And do they accept what he says as to the Old Testament Scriptures as final? If so, then 'Moses wrote' of him (John v., 46, 47); Isaiah wrote his prophecy (Luke iv., 17); the Evangelist here states 'what our Lord said'; David spoke of him (Matthew xxii., 43, 44); Jonah was the veritable history of a veritable person (Matthew xii., 38-41); the Flood was an actual judgment, and no 'myth' (Luke xvii., 26). Now it is notorious that these and other Scriptures which space will not allow me to quote, are all denied by these 'sages of the latter days.' I therefore point out that they deny the Word of Christ, and the word of his inspired apostles. What fair-minded person will contradict this?

3. Would our Lord have allowed his disciples to think that what they had been taught to believe was the absolute truth—the Scriptures they held in their hands—was not so, but full of myth, error and human teachings? No! 'If it were not so, I would have told you,' states a principle of wide application. Either our Lord was ignorant, or 'Moses and the prophets' are 'the Scriptures of truth.' Christian, was the Son of God ignorant? and if not, did he fully conceal the truth from us? 'Ye have not so learned Christ.'

4. But look at these 'words of man, and words of Satan,' too, scattered through the Scriptures. Is there any doubt whose words they are? 'Ye shall not surely die'; 'Ye shall be as God.' Is there any danger of confounding these words with the Words of God? And yet God has recorded them for our instruction, admonition and to lead us to Christ. So with the words of Cain, Esau, Pharaoh and many other wicked men, or men ignorant of the true words of God, as Job's friends. But God has recorded these in his inspired Word, and along with them he has given us his truth as the remedy. There is a great difference between inspiration and revelation. God has given us an exact account of the wicked words and deeds of men. We know exactly what they have done and said. Does that mean we are to follow what they have said? But it is fair to say that the 'higher critics' are simply pointing out the words of wicked men, which God has recorded in his Word? None know better than themselves that this is not the case. Any babe knows that when the Pharisees said of our Lord, 'He hath a devil and is mad,' it was awful blasphemy and wickedness. But when we are told that the Scriptures are full of error, and of false statements which pass with people for truth, let the plain fact be stated—these people are making our Lord Jesus to be an ignorant person or a liar.

5. Let the issue be faced plainly:—What do the 'higher critics' teach—

- (1) As to the narrative of the Creation? That it was a myth.
(2) As to the Fall? That it was not historical.
(3) As to the Flood? That it did not occur, but was a legend.
(4) As to Abraham? That he may not have existed.
(5) As to Moses? That he did not give the law.
(6) As to the books of the Law? That they were written many centuries after the time stated on their pages.
(7) As to David? That he did not write the Psalms he is said by our Lord to have written; in fact, never wrote any of the Psalms ascribed to him.
(8) As to Isaiah? That he did not write the latter half of his book.
(9) As to Jonah? That the whole story is a fabrication.
(10) As to Daniel? That his book is no prophecy, but a forgery.
(11) What does this involve?
(a) That the Bible is a tissue of error and falsehood, mixed with truth.
(b) That our Lord did not know this,

but was as ignorant as any other pious Jew.

(3) That the apostles and inspired men had the same errors.
7. Let it not be thought that all this is put before the public as bluntly as the above. It is ever the way of Satan to introduce error insidiously. He is transformed into an angel of light, and we need not marvel if men speak in a pious tone of the Lord while denying his deity or his atoning work. But men in the professors' chairs in theological schools are teaching these errors; the younger generation of the clergy are being filled with them, and so they are passed on to the pulpit and the pew, until 'the whole is leavened.' Let the people of God awake as to these things. The Lord is being attacked, and his Word denied. Do not be deceived by the apparent sincerity of these men. They may be deluded themselves, but we are responsible to refuse and turn away from error even though it were taught by 'an angel from heaven.'

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Lachute, Que., March 2, 1905.

THE WORD TO USE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is unfortunate that many of those who speak against the evil of drinking intoxicating drinks should use the word 'temperance' when what is really meant is 'total abstinence.' The Bible commands us to be temperate or moderate in the use of many things which are necessary for us to use; but intoxicating drinks are wholly unnecessary and harmful, and we should totally abstain from their use. That drunkenness exists as a widespread and terrible evil, needs no proof, and we should not use half-measures in dealing with it. The only sure remedy for it is to totally abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, asking the Lord Jesus Christ for help.

A. SCHOLEFIELD.

Beech Ridge, March 27, 1905.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MRS. REDPATH.

A copy of the 'Weekly Witness' has been sent me by a friend, and as I am always interested in everything Canadian, I gave my attention to a perusal of its contents. I noticed casually a heading 'Death of Mr. Redpath, a notable career of much interest to Montrealers.' Glancing down the column in a somewhat indifferent manner, my attention was suddenly arrested by the name 'Machin,' when, with awakened interest, I commenced reading the article carefully. That 'she was the daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Machin, a Canadian clergyman,' thoroughly aroused my interest, and a flood of memories surged over a long vista of years to the time when, as a child, I had seen and heard the Rev. Thomas Machin officiate as a Church of England clergyman in a small school-house, where through the week children struggled through the rudiments of an elementary education. The North Bedford Mission was being established at that time, and Sunday services were conducted by clergymen from Granby, Que.—Who it was that first conceived the idea of establishing a church mission there in Bedford I cannot say, but a number of the early settlers had made good homes for themselves there. During the revolutionary period these early settlers had fled from the United States to Canada, being good, loyal subjects of King George, and retaining a loyalty to the Church of England as well, had been succeeded by children who respected the religion of their fathers, all of which had brought about a desire to establish a church in that community. But the Rev. Mr. Machin had little fancy for officiating as a minister of the established Church of England in a common school-house, and determined that a suitable house of worship should be built without further delay. A less energetic man would have had little hope of this ambition being realized at that time amongst a few more or less prosperous farmers. But his untiring energy did not flag, and the result was that a substantial stone church was erected, which at the present time is still revered as a memorial of much interest to the children and grandchildren of those who first worshipped in its sanctuary.

Of 'Mrs. Redpath,' or 'Maria Machin,' as I remember her dimly, after reading that grand tribute to her memory, emotions of a varied character took possession of me.

I remember her as she sometimes came with her father and mother on Sundays in a two-wheeled gig, happy no doubt in childish enjoyment of the drive from the village, and after the services were over often stopping at my home for tea. A few girls of her own age, myself among the number, were much pleased to make the acquaintance of the rather high-bred little lady, and well do I remember her long braids of lovely hair, and her pretty frocks, which were the envy and delight of us girls, who had come to know her and love her. An elder sister of one of our number was especially favored, being on rather more intimate terms with her very dignified manner, by being permitted to copy a pretty cloak from which she fashioned one for her own sister, likewise one for me. None of the pampered children of to-day ever donned their ermine trimmed garments with half the pleasure.

If I had thought much about this interesting girl in after years I should have naturally concluded that she had married and was doubtless a fashionable society leader in some gay city, but after I had read of that noble, grand life of self-sacrifice of all the years that she had given to her suffering fellow-beings, the sorrow that she came in contact with day after day, and year after year, I could not but contrast it with the lives of many whom I have met and do meet daily, and my heart was filled with gladness that I had known her and could cherish her memory as one of my girlhood ideals realized, and though living in a foreign land, where my mind often wanders back over past years, I feel a real, genuine pride that yet another may be added to memory's page, as I turn back to Canada, the home of my younger days.

L. J. C.

Boston, Mass.

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MARCH, 1905

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

TOOK POISON IN MISTAKE.

Belleville, Ont., March 1.—Mrs. Harry Diamond, of Queeboro, a young married woman, twenty-five years of age, took a dose of poison yesterday morning, supposing it to be salts. She died about noon.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1905.

The London 'Daily Telegraph' reports that much uneasiness has been created in tinplate trade circles in South Wales by the determined efforts which are being put forward to establish tinplate works in Canada.

What may be called the final act of reconciliation between North and South has been accomplished by the passage by a unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress of a bill authorizing the return of the battle-flags to the states from whose troops they were captured during the civil war.

We read that so quietly and with so little warning did the angel of death enter the sick room of Mr. E. F. Clarke, on Friday evening, that those who loved him best were scarcely aware of the dread presence until the eyes closed and the breath came no more.

There is, perhaps, no way in which a wise philanthropist, endowed with money to use in his country's behalf, can better serve it than by aiding primary education. In this province the problem of finding means to supply an adequate system of education has always been a desperate one, especially in view of the division of the population and the scattered conditions, and, shall we say it, poverty of the minority in many parts.

if the people will rise to meet him, for it has never been his way, as it is that of some philanthropists, to lift burdens off people, but rather to stimulate and encourage their ambition to help themselves. He has already rendered his city a priceless service by his princely donations to McGill University, and now, by this grant to the Protestant public schools, he enlarges the area of his benefactions in a way calculated to produce the most important permanent educational results.

Sir Charles Tupper, according to the announcement of the London correspondent of the 'Gazette,' is to take an active part in Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal campaign on his return from his present sojourn on the continent. The public appearance of so distinguished a colonial statesman in support of the proposed change in the Imperial policy will, we are told, be gladly received by his many friends in England, especially the tariff reformers, who have not had so much support on their platform from influential colonials as they would wish.

Yemen, where an insurrection against Turkish authority is now in progress, is a territorial designation which once meant the whole southern part of Arabia, but is now confined to a province in the south-west corner of that peninsula. Aden, the British military and naval station, at the mouth of the Red Sea, is at the southern end of this province, and is its principal seaport. The tribes occupying this region have never entirely submitted to Turkish rule.

So much appears in the despatches about the Zemski Zabor of Russia, that it will be interesting to most people to know that this form of representative institution is of very ancient date, much older than the autocracy which superseded it and is now hesitating over the wisdom of its revival. In its origin the Zemski Zabor was similar to that of the Witenagemote, or great council of the Saxons, which developed in England into representative parliamentary institutions, but in Russia was strangled and finally suppressed by the autocracy.

approved by the sovereign. The codes of 1407, or 1550 and of 1649, which form the foundations of Russian substantive law, were enacted by the Zemski Zabor and approved in this way. The Romanoff dynasty was elected to the throne by a vote of the Zemski Zabor, just as the House of Hanover was placed on the British throne by act of Parliament. During the whole of the seventeenth century the Zemski Zabor was regularly convoked. It opposed the reforming policy of Peter the Great, who, by a 'coup d'etat,' substituted for it a legislative body of his own appointment and obedient to his will, which he called the Senate, and which still performs its functions as he defined them.

Mr. Ames is doing splendid service in the House of Commons. For a man who has the spirit of the knight errant there are always enough hoary abuses to assail, and Mr. Ames has found enough of them in his immediate path, as member for the principal Montreal constituency, to bring him to the front parliamentary rank before he has been a month in his seat. The franking privilege is an old abuse enough, but instead of hiding its head as time goes on and men become more sensitive to matters of honor, it has grown more and more aggressive.

We publish several more letters to-day protesting against the infliction of lumber duties upon the settlers of the North-West. 'Prairie Farmer' gives some figures regarding the prices of lumber there which are very different from those quoted by Mr. Gibson. As for the closing down of the mills, as alleged by Mr. Patterson, 'Prairie Farmer' does not take much stock in it, as he says that less than two years ago the new settlers could not get lumber to build with, and had to use it so wet and green that when it dried it left a space of from half an inch to an inch between the boards.

against Canadian wheat on every pound they use and export. It is reassuring to see this attempt to get duties placed on lumber arousing so much public interest. The 'long-suffering public' is too often inarticulate, while the self-interested usually make all the racket and get all, or too much by far, their own way.

The worst of having a skeleton in your cupboard is that it is in the habit of appearing at all kinds of inconvenient seasons. Mr. Foster, for instance, no sooner got back to parliament again, and was sitting in his seat, nicely and cosily, and in fact practically leading the Opposition, than Sir William Mulock raked up his past in connection with the 'conspiracy' in the cabinet of Sir Mackenzie Bowell in 1896. Mr. Foster very naturally was hurt, very much hurt, his behavior all through had been that of a gentleman and a lover of his country—he said so himself. Mr. Haggart said ditto, and no doubt they both hoped that the skeleton would retire to the cupboard again for good.

That the separate school clause in the bills giving autonomy to Saskatchewan and Alberta would make it necessary for Mr. Clifford Sifton to step out of the government was a foregone conclusion. That is to say, it was so unless the last vestige of principle and consistency was sacrificed. Office would indeed have had charms if Mr. Sifton had been found able to eat his own words and to turn his back upon the one cause he so strenuously advocated in the past and for which advocacy the west so well rewarded him.

15. The provisions of section 83 of The British North America Act, 1871, shall apply to the said province as if, at the date upon which this Act comes into force, the territory comprised therein were already a province, the expression 'the Union' in the said section being taken to mean the said date. 2. Subject to the provisions of the said section 83, and in continuance of the principles heretofore sanctioned under The North-West Territories Act, it is enacted that the legislature of the said province shall pass all necessary laws in respect of education, and that it shall therein always be provided (a) that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the said province, or of any less portion or subdivision thereof, by whatever name it is known, may establish such schools therein as they think fit, and make the necessary assessments and collection of rates therefor, and (b) that the minority of the ratepayers therein, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein, and make the necessary assessments and collection of rates therefor, and (c) that in such case the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate schools shall be liable only to assessment of such rates as they impose upon themselves with respect thereto.

3. In the appropriation of public moneys by the legislature in aid of education, and in the distribution of any moneys paid to the government of the said province arising from the school fund established by The Dominion Lands Act, there shall be no discrimination between the public schools and the separate schools, and such moneys shall be applied to the support of public and separate schools in equitable shares or proportion.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

The great battle of the war seems to be going on. When Port Arthur fell we pointed out that it would probably take most of the time covered by the severer part of the winter to move northward the tremendous armament, including the enormous siege guns which had by that event been set free, and

that serious hostilities before Mukden would probably begin as soon as the relaxing weather made them possible. The time chosen for this great, and, as must be hoped by everybody, decisive, battle was the season when the cold would be less severe, but before the ice bridges would cease to be available. That season seems to arrive in Manchuria a month earlier than it does in Montreal, Mukden being about the same latitude as Connecticut. The battle has now been going on for a week, but as usual the great news arrives on Monday. The fighting that is going on is terrible all along the line, which is now in horse-shoe shape, the Japanese having advanced their two wings to an extent which, with any worse handled army, would be looked upon as perilous. Ever since the Japanese reached the railway at Hai cheng, in the spring of last year, all their flanking movements have been on their right, that is, the eastern or left side of the Russian position. A glance at the map will show good reason for this. The Japanese had come from the east and possessed the country on that side, and as the railway which constituted the Russian line of defence and retreat runs north eastward, they were always far nearer to the enemy on that wing. We have frequently been surprised how tenaciously the Japanese have held to this policy, but that there was good reason for it is evident from the fact that the Russians have left themselves almost unguarded on the west. The Japanese being foot soldiers, have preferred hill fighting, and have rather shunned meeting the Russian cavalry in the flat country west of the railway. Just west of Mukden, however, there is a good deal of marsh.

Thirty miles west of Mukden runs the Liao river, and west of that is neutral territory, which neither army was allowed to use. This limitation was however, broken through during the winter on two occasions by lawless bands of Cossacks, who raided the railway near old Niu chwang, having made their way southward, as the Japanese are assured, on the west side of the Liao. Whether the Japanese were reciprocating this trespass or not has been matter of interest for some time. A week or two ago we had word from Sin min tin, which is the most important point on that side of the Liao, and a number of miles from the river, that six thousand Japanese troops had been seen marching northward between the town and the river. That story was not confirmed by repetition or echo. Previous to that there was an ineffective raid on the railway south of Harbin, said to have been the work largely of Chinese bandits, and a day or two ago came a statement that a long and important bridge south of Tie ling had been completely destroyed. This story can hardly now be believed, as it has not been repeated. The Russians, indeed, have allowed their whole attention to be diverted from that flank. And reason enough, for the Japanese were assailing with extreme determination their strong eastern defences in the Ta ling mountains, and were also throwing themselves madly against their strongest front on the Sha khe at Poutiloff hill. This fortress and its neighbor, Novgorod hill, have been made stronger and stronger, and have proved very defensible, so that regiment after regiment of Japanese has been piled in heaps on the hill-sides in the vain attempt to capture them. All this waste of life has had for its purpose the holding of the whole defensive force of the Russians, said to amount to three hundred thousand men or more, while General Nogi, the hero of Port Arthur, was making his way northward on the eastern flank.

The veterans of Port Arthur appeared suddenly on the road that runs north westward out of Mukden towards Sin min tin, and the people in Mukden could hear the artillery and see the bursting of their shrapnel in that unexpected and undefended direction. Train after train in rapid succession had brought these troops suddenly north from Niu chwang and, leaving the railway at the Sha khe, they had made the rest of the journey due north across country on foot, one of the most remarkable marches in the annals of war. Spite of their worn condition, these men when met rushed into battle with a dash, shouting in Russian, 'Make way, we are from Port Arthur.' So exhausted were some of them with constant marching, without sleep or food for two days, that they fell into the hands of the enemy falling with sleep. Such is the position as we write, but it may be modified by later news, which is, of course, awaited with interest. Russian sympathizers still boast that it was Kurapatkin's intention all along to retire to Tie ling. This was only common sense strategy, as we have pointed out ever since the defence before Mukden commenced. For reasons other than military, however, he did not retire, and the question that now remains is, whether he can do so. He has minimized all the past victories of Japan by

getting away before he was cut off, and has all plans to do so this time. It must be remembered, too, that the Japanese, spread out from the Sin min tin road to the Sha khe, thence to Pen si hu, on the Tai tze, then northward to a line east of Fu shun, a front of considerably over a hundred miles, are in a very dangerous position.

THE SCHOOL CLAUSE.

Quite apart from the school question we should not be surprised if the government could have taken the retirement of Mr. Sifton with equanimity. What ever may have been the merits of that able minister's administration, his personality has long been regarded by the Opposition as an easy and vulnerable point of assault upon the government fortress. Mr. Sifton himself has, we are told, been looking for release from the discomforts of his position, and he is said to have reached a condition of affluence which, with less active men, makes one's own estate a sufficient care. His defective hearing must be a great tribulation to him and must greatly add to the tear and wear of parliamentary life, which, though he is still in the prime of life, would seem to have worn upon him. But whether he was or was not thus tacitly at one with the rest of the ministry as to the desirableness of his retirement from its ranks, it would seem much more fortunate for him than for the government that he should have been given so good an occasion for it, one in which he seems likely to have the great majority of the people with him, though Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of course, knows better how to weigh the sentiment of the country than we do. Sir Wilfrid, no doubt, feels strong in the fact that the Opposition is, as a party, completely committed to the principal of forcing separate schools on prairie provinces. Even Sir Mackenzie Bowell accepted it, but not with sufficient eagerness for his resigning and bolting colleagues. That may be, but the Premier knows—none better—how his own province requited that zeal on behalf of ecclesiasticism; while out of this province this entirely unnecessary clause is calculated to arouse against it every sentiment of provincialism, every sentiment of nationalism and the all-pervading objection to taxation for ecclesiastical purposes.

It is certainly a heroic method for getting rid of colleagues which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has in this case for the second time adopted, to mature a measure of the utmost national importance in the special sphere of a minister, without consulting him. Mr. Blair was the Minister of Railways. Yet the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme, the most important railway measure but one that the country has ever known, was developed without reference to him. The minister had, under the circumstances, nothing left but to resign. Mr. Sifton was Minister of the Interior, and territorially the minister from the North-West, and thus in two respects the acknowledged representative in the Cabinet of the region affected by the Autonomy Bill. Yet occasion was taken by Mr. Sifton's absence from the country to rush that bill before parliament in a form which was known to be objectionable to him, and he had to inform himself of its provisions by sending for a printed copy of it. However good the bill had been, a self-respecting minister would have had to resign under such circumstances. It is very desirable for a prime minister who follows such heroic tactics, that he should be entirely right in the eyes of the country and that the minister whom he snubs should, in any difference with him, be entirely wrong. This was not the case in either of these instances. In the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific the commercial scheme, as proposed by the railway company, was the one which demanded the first attention of the country; but Sir Wilfrid would not let it go through without the gigantic appendix of a line through the northern wilds from Winnipeg to the Quebec Bridge. Still, that magnificent scheme was one which, with its vast expenditures, he could offer to the imagination of the country with some confidence. It does not seem to be the same with this one.

Those who are loyal to Canada as a nation are not so sensitive about provincial rights as many are whose patriotism is more sectional. A good deal of the resentment against the education clause is due to the ignoring of provincial rights. Our own sentiments are national, rather than provincial. But the more nationally patriotic one is, the more one dreads sectionalism in our educational system. The country is rapidly being filled up with aliens of every description. Some of these differ from ourselves only in their entirely anti-British upbringing. Others come from down-trodden populations where hatred of all government is in the popular heart of hearts the supreme virtue. What ideas of liberty these have are crude, extravagant and explosive. Under such conditions we are nursing the germs of turbulence and disloyalty by encouraging

sectionalism in education. The condition which was contemplated when the separate school system was forced on the North-West Territories was the development there, as elsewhere in Canada, of a dual nationality whose distinct elements would never understand each other or even try to. This was accepted by statesmen of that day as the best condition obtainable for the country under the then existing circumstances. The government of that day did not, however, have before it the prospect which its measure now opens before us of having schools where Mormonism shall be inculcated as the highest citizenship, schools where no doctrines but those of communism shall be permitted to be taught, schools in short under every possible diversity of governance carried on in every possible language, but all supported by a legally extorted school tax. We are not sure that those who have conjured up this picture are making an extravagant deduction from that provision of the autonomy act which Mr. Sifton repudiates. It is true that the bill innocently assumes that every community divides into Protestants and Roman Catholics; but it either applies to minorities in Mormon and Doukhorob or Mennonite neighborhoods, and vice versa, to minorities of erratic faiths, or it does not, and means trouble either way. What the framers of the act look for will be elucidated as the debate goes on.

When a constitution was granted to the North-West Territories, in 1875, an educational clause was introduced in committee which reads as follows:—'When, and so soon as any system of taxation shall be adopted in any district or portion of the North-West Territories, the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the consent of the Council or Assembly, as the case may be, shall pass all necessary ordinances in respect to education; but it shall therein be always provided, that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the North-West Territories, or any lesser portion or sub-division thereof, by whatever name the same may be known, may establish such schools therein as they may see fit, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor; and, further, that the minority of the ratepayers therein, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish Separate Schools therein, and that, in such cases, the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic Separate Schools shall be liable only to assessments of such rates as they may impose upon themselves in respect thereof.' The Hon. Mr. Aikins, in the Senate, moved to strike out this clause, as he thought it unwise to introduce anything of the nature of Separate Schools into the bill. The Hon. Mr. Flint seconded the motion to strike out the Separate School clause, and the Hon. Mr. Brown, in discussing it, said:—'The safe way was to let each province suit itself in such matters. The country was filled by people of all classes and creeds, and there would be no end of confusion if each class had to have its own peculiar school system. It had been said that this clause had been put in for the protection of the Protestants against the Catholics, the latter being the most numerous. But he, speaking for the Protestants, was in a position to say that they did not want that protection.' As is known, this Separate School clause has been taken very little advantage of in the Territories. There are only ten or eleven separate schools altogether, it is said, scattered throughout the Territories, of which one is Protestant. And as these separate institutions are under the same inspection and have the same courses of studies and the same text-books as the regular institutions, the opponents of public schools on national grounds have the minimum of objection to them.

What would happen under subsection 3 of the separate school clause of the present autonomy bill is another matter. This clause is calculated greatly to encourage separation, as it sets forth that, 'In the appropriation of public moneys by the legislature in aid of education, and in the distribution of any moneys paid to the Government of the said province arising from the school fund established by the Dominion Lands Act, there shall be no discrimination between the public schools and the private schools, and such moneys shall be applied to the support of separate schools in equitable shares or proportion.' It is this subsection that has aroused the strongest opposition, as going beyond the bounds of precedent. It is this subsection, it is said, that the Government may drop or greatly modify. Under the terms of the Act of Confederation the control of education comes under the jurisdiction of provinces. Speaking in the Senate in 1875, in favor of the Separate School clauses in the North-West Territories Bill, the Hon. Mr. Miller made a great point of the fact that 'This policy

had been applied to Manitoba. And who can deny,' he said, 'that that course had been wise, and would save that province from all the discord and bitter agitation through which the older provinces were either passing or had already passed.' How soon this prophecy was to be falsified we all know.

THE RIGHT OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS

We print in this paper an able and excellent argument signed 'Canadian' on behalf of the right of separate schools. It is the argument used by the defenders of liberty of conscience the world over, and is in theory unanswerable. It is indeed the argument which one would think would have some day to prevail, as the consciences of men become more exacting, with the result that there will be no state schools, as already there is no state church. Grant that a man has a conscience about the kind of teaching that should be given at school, and, according to the received dictum of Protestantism, no government has a right to take his money for teaching that is not according to his conscience. Still less has it a right to subject his children to such teaching. It is curious what contradictory people mortals are. This is illustrated by the school question wherever public schools exist. The United States set up absolute religious liberty as the corner stone of its constitution, and yet there is no country which so determinedly imposes its public school system on all. In England at present the most stalwart defenders of Church and State are the most determined upholders of voluntary schools, while it is the Nonconformists who can recount many martyrdoms for freedom in religion who are now willing to accept martyrdom again on behalf of a system of common as opposed to sectional schools. Here in Canada the only remnant of State Churchism that we have is where the Roman Catholic Church imposes itself by law on its own adherents. Those churches which have State Churchism among their tenets are the ones which are advocates of freedom in school teaching, while the adherents of those bodies which hold to voluntarism are always found supporting common schools. No religious body has pronounced itself against all remnants of State Churchism more tenaciously than the Baptists, and they have been the first to make as a body formal protest against the separate school principle in the new provinces. The constancy of this phenomenon demands some explanation of the philosophical mind which is the category in which we would place that of our correspondent 'Canadian.'

As we have not printed the whole of 'Canadian's' able but long communication, we shall not attempt here to solve what is certainly a difficult problem. We shall only take space to say that the state supported school is not an ideal institution, but a temporary expedient. In the abstract the government has no more call to furnish people's children with education than with food and clothes, or with religion or some other necessary things. It has a right both in the public behalf and in the child's behalf to require that a father shall educate his child just as it requires that he shall feed it. This is a duty which is in Canada not duly performed even where the means of education are to be found. Not to do this is criminal negligence on the part of government. But government has no clear call to provide the education, and as our correspondent rightly holds, no right to prescribe it further than that it shall be adequate. We have, however, established among us representative government, and it needs no proving that an uneducated people are unfit to govern a modern nation. In matters of finance and other matters equally reconduce an ignorant people would just be played with. Once democracy exists, education becomes imperative, and, if no facilities exist, there is nothing for it but to provide these, making the best of existing circumstances. In a country which is made up of the outflow of a score of nations, all more or less discordant with its own institutions, it is obviously necessary that, if the state furnishes education, it should be a nationalizing and not a denationalizing education. It cannot object to parents or others furnishing any education they choose, and if it is sufficient it should be accepted; but it should not itself furnish sectional education at the public expense, nor should public money be diverted to the building up of denominations. If there is an educational area which can be covered on non-sectional lines that is the sphere of the state. If there is none the state has no sphere. There is one thing more to be said, that as a rule those countries which are governed by the separate school idea have poor systems of education, and those which repudiate all sectionalism have strong and vigorous systems. There is hardly any country in the world that does worse for its rural population than this province of Quebec. It is, therefore, in a bad position to demand that its methods shall prevail elsewhere.

ANOTHER BIG RAID

There is said to be another big raid on by the manufacturers and the capitalistic interests. The new-arrived Dominion Textile Company and its interested friends are about to petition the government for increased duties, and this time they are confident that they will succeed. On cottons bleached and unbleached they want the duties to be increased from 25 to 30 percent ad valorem; on cottons printed and dyed from 35 to 40 percent; on collars from 35 to 40 percent ad valorem, with an additional specific duty of 12 cents a dozen; on cuffs from 35 to 40 percent ad valorem, with an additional specific duty of 48 cents a dozen. All less the present preference of 33-1-3 percent to Great Britain off the ad valorem duties. The specific duties to be net. To conciliate the users and sellers of cotton embroideries and laces, which are made in Switzerland, a reduction of duty from 35 to 10 percent net will be asked; and a reduction from 35 percent to 15 percent on cotton laces, subject to the 33-1-3 percent British preference. Formerly, when the cotton interests went up to Ottawa they were all at sixes and sevens as to what they wanted, and the government made that the excuse to do nothing, but now they believe that they have so conciliated all interests that their demand will be unanimous. Further than that, they are said to have the strong backing of one of the largest financial institutions in the country, as the Dominion Iron & Steel Company did in its demands for bonuses and increased duties. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company was successful, and that is held to be a good augury of the success of the Dominion Textile Company and its friends if similar influences and representations are brought to bear upon the government. We understand that a petition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier already has been drawn up which reads: 'Honorable and dear sir,—Owing to the large quantities of foreign goods being imported into Canada, the undersigned respectfully request the government to grant the moderate increase of such goods as indicated below. The increase is only of a very moderate character, and will prove a great boon to the working people, who are to-day earning low wages, or working short time, while a large amount of capital which has been unable to find profitable employment, will have at least a reasonable prospect of earning a somewhat moderate return for the investment made.' Specious pretexts, very 'moderate' demands. As a matter of fact, the Dominion Textile Company has increased the capitalization of its four constituent companies from \$5,833,000 to \$10,000,000, and the increased duties would help to pay dividends on the water in the enormously inflated capitalization. The government will, perhaps, also remember that if it increases these duties as asked, it will be injuring British manufactures almost solely. It is against the British manufactures that these higher duties are aimed, and not against the United States. Every day, nearly, the manufacturers of Canada disprove in practice their theoretical and sentimental pretence of desiring real imperial reciprocity.

BANKING AMALGAMATION

More rumors of banking amalgamations are in the air. The amalgamation of the Merchants and the Royal is said to be an accomplished fact, presently to be publicly announced, and other announcements of the same character, concerning other banks, are made with more or less of a show of authority from time to time. However true, or otherwise, specific cases quoted may be, there is no doubt that bankers, like those in other businesses, are looking to amalgamation as desirable, and the proposition has been much discussed as to whether one or two big concerns would not be better for the banks themselves and for the country rather than the present condition of thirty-four chartered banks, large and small, and their duplication of branches. We have pointed out the objections to such enormous concerns more than once. The chief danger, as the 'Wall Street Journal' points out concerning the United States, is that such immense aggregations of banking power may be diverted from true banking functions into the field of promotion and speculation; that they may, in other words, become finance companies instead of banks. Large banks have now trust companies attached to them which are in a position to make investments which are forbidden to banks themselves. Then, there is the danger of the temptation to grow big rather than strong and serviceable. The passion for bigness is well said to be one of the vices of our times, resulting in an unhealthy scramble for deposits among banks, for new business among insurance companies, and for unsound expansion among mercantile and industrial concerns.

At the same time, it must be recognized that economic necessity has produced the big bank abroad as well as in the United States, and for the same reasons.

A statement sent by the United States consul at Bremen to his government shows how large has been the consolidation of banks in Germany. The largest group of German banks is headed by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. This group has an aggregate capitalization of nearly \$105,000,000. The second largest group is headed by the Diskontogessellschaft, or discount company, with a capitalization of \$81,181,000. In New York, the National City Bank group of banks and trust companies has combined capital and surplus of \$115,000,000, not counting the capital of affiliated institutions outside New York. The Bank of Commerce group in New York amounts to nearly \$84,000,000. Our biggest bank is, of course, the Bank of Montreal, with its capital of \$14,000,000, and its rest of \$10,000,000; the next is the Bank of Commerce, with its paid-up capital of \$8,767,579, and rest of \$3,327,000; and the next largest is the Merchants Bank, with its capital of \$6,000,000, and its 'rest' of \$3,200,000. The foreign banking institutions that we have mentioned are, therefore, many times greater than our largest banking institutions, and they were created to meet the demands of the immense industrial corporations that have been organized of recent years. 'A bigger country, a bigger business carried on in a bigger way, by big companies, called for big banks.' We are now in the way, with our increased immigration, the building of the new transcontinental railway, and other railway expansion, and the starting up of great industrial enterprises, to see the concentration of banking capital in a more pronounced form than ever before. It is to be remembered, however, that our bankers have privileges from the government denied to the bankers of other countries, so that, should the banking interests finally be able to eliminate competition, and act as a single will, the question arises whether a radical alteration of the Bank Act would not be imperative. In fact, as businesses develop into monopolies and lose the character of competition, their natural fate is to become more and more departments of government.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE CHAMBERLAINITES

It seems to be pretty safe to assert at this date that Mr. Arthur Balfour does not intend to let the fiscal question be the chief issue at the next elections if he can help it. While Mr. Chamberlain claims that Mr. Balfour and he are in substantial agreement, Mr. Balfour himself seems to be in a quandary as to what his opinions really are, excepting, that, under certain circumstances, he is a 'retaliator.' At least, if he knows what his other fiscal opinions really are his most friendly critics protest that they cannot make them out. A little while ago, he tried to express his views on 'half a sheet of notepaper,' though how he got so many words on half a sheet of notepaper seems a puzzle. Anyhow, what he was supposed to make clear, the London 'Post' alleges he has made more foggy than ever, and the 'Post' is a supporter of the government. Whatever Mr. Balfour's own private views may be, he cannot be deceived about the opinions of the majority of the electors with regard to his government. By-election after by-election has been fought on the fiscal question, with victory or partial victory for the 'free-fooders' every time. That is to say, where the Liberal did not actually reverse the result of the previous election and win the seat, the Tory majority was reduced. For a time, Mr. Balfour seemed to lean strongly toward the Chamberlainite section of the Unionist party, but now he appears to favor more the free food section; or, at least, he seems inclined to shirk the fiscal issues if his followers will only let him. His cousin, Lord Hugh Cecil, has been the most effective Tory critic of Mr. Chamberlain and the Chamberlainite section, according to the cable despatches, has been attempting to compel him to resign his seat for Greenwich. This, however, he has declined to do, and has received the unexpected backing of the chief government whip. Another sign that Mr. Balfour is inclined to leave the fiscal question alone, as much as possible, is read into his letter to the Conservative candidate for Buteshire, in which he states, in effect, that the prevention of Home Rule in Ireland is more the business of the Unionist party than the fiscal question. This is said to have made the Chamberlainites angry, and no wonder, since the next election was looked forward to as the first great trial of strength between the Chamberlain ideas and those of Cobden. In preparation for such a fight, they have spent time and money lavishly, and they may be expected to make Mr. Balfour's pillow anything but one of down if he fails them now, as he seems inclined to do. There are more questions than protection which Mr. Balfour would be glad if he could leave

alone, the school question, upon which the Nonconformists, who are half the voters, are at one against him. The public house endowment act is also hated by a majority of the people. The army record is not a by-gone until there is a satisfactory army reform. Mr. Balfour resorts to the old cry of Unionism as a last resort. That is the weak point of the Liberals, who are divided on it, but in that he also finds a great fissure in his own party as the result of the recent devolution movement.

AN UNEXPECTED INDICTMENT

Notwithstanding their contempt for everything beyond their own borders, the people of the United States have always been sensitive to the opinions of travellers from foreign lands concerning themselves and their country. No traveller has ever ventured categorically to dispute their claim to be the greatest nation on earth, for in many respects it may fairly be urged, and, in any case, every wise man admits the truth of the Scotch philosopher's remark that it is healthy to have a canty conceit of oneself. But there have been travellers from Germany in the United States of late who, having visited the St. Louis Exhibition and studied the industrial conditions of the country in the great centres of enterprise, have returned home and published the results of their observations and given opinions anything but complimentary of 'America's' complacency. Most of them were engineers and industrial experts, and their conclusions on what they saw and learned are the more interesting as these would naturally give their best attention to those things in which the United States has been generally admitted to excel. They do not fear United States competition so much now as they did before they visited the Republic. They found the Americans so self-satisfied, that they know little of conditions elsewhere and want to know less, being fully convinced that the United States leads the world, that its people are the smartest, most capable on earth and, therefore, able to beat all competitors in any industrial enterprise. The disdain for things foreign which the American inherits legitimately from his Saxon fathers and with which agents from the States look down upon people whose languages they do not aspire to understand, and whose prejudices and customs they do not hesitate to offend, has made them unpopular in Europe. The German experts found the prime fault to lie in American education. The young business man, foreman or operative is neither grounded in science nor in knowledge of conditions in countries with which he will have to deal. But the indictment that will most astonish our neighbors, and which, we must confess, altogether surprises us, is that the manufacturers of the United States are showing indifference to the adoption of the most approved machinery, and the best markets for obtaining advanced machinery are no longer in America but in England and Germany. In those countries they are preparing to meet transatlantic competition by superior technical education, improved machinery and intimate knowledge of the markets they seek to supply. These three business points are systematically neglected in the United States. While the German observers admit the boundless resources, the unsurpassed industry, energy and mechanical skill of the Americans, they feel that lack of scientific training and scientific method in industry makes the United States a less dangerous competitor than it has been held hitherto to be in all but cheap labor.

'WORLD WIDE'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide': The North Sea Inquiry—Conclusions of the two Governments—The 'Times', London. A Compromise—Findings of the North Sea Commission—The 'New York Times'. The Tar and His People—The Manchester 'Guardian'. The Yellow Peril—Baron Sayematsu's Statements—The Morning 'Post', London. The King's Speech—English Papers. Canada, Its Own Defender—The Boston 'Herald'. The Conscience and the Fiscal Controversy—The 'Spectator', London. Mr. Chamberlain at Gainsborough—English Papers. The Church's Message for To-day—The 'Outlook', New York. Dr. Osier's Defence of His Theory—The 'World', New York. Child Labor—The 'Outlook', New York. SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS. Menzies—The Springfield 'Republican'. Sousa and His Band—By E. A. Baughan, in the 'Outlook', London. CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. The Plow of the Lord—Poem, by Henry Franklin Thurston. The Illness of My Muse—By H. Belloc, in the 'Speaker', London. Joseph Conrad—T.P.'s Weekly, London. A Visit to an Enchanted City—Mr. Langdon's 'Lhasa'—The 'Daily Mail', London. The American in Fiction—The 'Outlook', London. The Provincial Women of America—The 'Westminster Gazette'. Novels for the Middle-Aged—The Springfield 'Republican'. HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. 'Standard Schools'—Ten Years' Work in Maine—The Boston 'Herald'. Home of the Fairies—The 'Daily Telegraph', London. Eclipse Expeditions Planned for August—The 'New York Times'. Mysteries of the Perfumer's Art—The Manchester 'Guardian'. Milk Bottles of Paper—'American Medicine'. \$1.10 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted, John Douglal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada. 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

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THIRST AT SEA.

SHIP BECALMED IN TROPICS RAN OUT OF WATER.

It is sixty years since I was serving as a midshipman on board H.M.S. 'Xenophon' in the South Sea, says a writer in 'Macmillan's Magazine.'

From Callao, in twelve degrees south latitude, we were ordered to proceed to San Blas, a port on the coast of Mexico, in twenty-three and a half degrees north latitude. The distance being about 2,400 miles, the passage through both trade winds as a rule occupied three weeks, and for this the 'Xenophon' carried more than a full supply of water, so that it occurred to no one to suppose we should run short of the first necessary of life.

For sixteen days we remained becalmed within sight of land, drifting to and fro crossing and recrossing the equator with wearying iteration. On the seventeenth day we got a slant of wind, and, lessing sight of the islands, hoped we were fairly off at last. But it was not to be. In two days the wind dropped again and we lay once more becalmed.

On March 20 the order was given to stop all water for washing purposes. It was a necessity, and as such it was accepted, but when it was seen that Captain Lordling had no intention of setting an example, and that his own ablutions continued daily, it is not surprising that he became unpopular. Another week passed, and still we lay at the mercy of the wearisome calm, its monotony broken only by an occasional turtle hunt. It was now the seventh week out from Callao, but still our aching eyes looked in vain for signs of a coming breeze. The sails were furled, for they were only beating themselves threadbare with the heave of the ship in the oily sea as they flapped against the masts and rigging.

And in the midst of these surroundings the order was given to reduce the allowance of drinking water to one pint a day for each officer and man. This allowance was served out in one issue at noon, during the men's dinner hour. The meal consisted of salt junk so long in brine and so hard that it could take a handsome polish in skilful hands, or of pork that shrivelled in the boiling to little more than hard rind.

The result of such a diet, of course, was that when their dinners were over not a drop of water remained to the poor fellows for the next twenty-four hours of burning heat. The few who tried to save some found it impossible, for they had no place in which to secure it from their improvident shipmates. In this strait the men fell back on vinegar, of which each mess had a liberal allowance, but in their raging thirst they were not satisfied merely to moisten their mouths with the strong acid; they mixed it with salt water and drank it in large quantities, and the terrible effect may be imagined as, knocked over by this horrible mixture, they rolled in agonies in the fore-castle.

With the officers, of course, it was different, though the allowance of water was the same. Their food was not so thirst provoking; they could eave the precious pint, and even eke it out with a little wine or beer. Mine I locked in my sea chest, and had it been the Koh-i-noor I could scarcely have valued it more highly.

But Captain Lordling for himself received not only an unlimited supply of drinking water, but also an ample sufficiency for washing purposes. Every morning the steward used to carry the dirty, soapy water down the ladder on the way to his sanctum, and every day from the marines' berth at the foot of the ladder half a dozen or more stalwart Joeys were on the lookout for his appearance. The instant he descended the vessel was dragged among the thirsty contents eagerly divided among the thirsty crowd. The steward complained to the captain, but nothing came of it.

It was decided to make for Yestapa, on the coast of Central America, an anchorage some 200 miles distant, and we arrived there when sixty days out from Callao. Who can describe our relief when we reached that marvellous tropical coast, with its coral beach and stately palms, backed by deep ravines the downward plunge of stream and torrent to the sea? We thought our privations were ended, for, although we could see no break in the thundering roll of surf which the mighty Pacific sent combing on the beach, we learned from an English brig, which lay there shipping a cargo of indigo, that the Indians had filled their water casks and doubtless would do the same for ours. The boats were sent to seek a watering place, but after a careful survey the officer reported that landing was absolutely impracticable except for the light Indian canoes and catamarans. The Indians were appealed to, and immediately offered to raft off a full supply of water for the sum of \$1,200.

When this news spread (and spread it did like wildfire) never a doubt had we but that our good time was come and that our thirsty souls would drink and live. But well as we knew our Captain, there was a little yet to be learned about him. 'Why,' he said at once, 'the Admiralty might make me give the money. It's too much! I won't pay it!' Still we did not entirely relinquish hope; a smaller offer was made to the natives, and this they resolutely declined. Things having reached this point,

the senior officers, with the doctor, took the extreme course of urging the Captain to reconsider his decision, pointing out how much the men had suffered and the gravity of the responsibility which he incurred. But all was of no avail; our chief was obdurate, and the sole result of their intervention was an order to get under way. The men, therefore, who would gladly have risked their lives to obtain water from the beach, had now, without an extra drop to moisten their parched throats, to heave up the anchor and turn their backs on the land of promise as we made for the open ocean. Sore and sullen were all our hearts, and serious consequences might have ensued among the men had it not been that a breeze sprang up and their hopes with it. The great mountains faded in the blue distance and night fell on the sails sweetly asleep as the stately frigate swept through the sea. Alas, next day the sun rose on a breathless calm! We had not outsailed our ill-luck, and it was with us again.

One day the clouds began to gather, until a huge dark mass hung pendant in the heavens. Under this the sea began to boil and foam, then a long black arm descended; a rapidly moving spiral column of smoking water leaped to meet it, and thus a waterspout was formed; soon that cloud was full to bursting. Oh! what a joy as it climbed over our mastsheads! We knew it must burst on us! Then out of the gloom and the darkness came the blessed rain, as if the waterspout itself had fallen. Awns were led from them to the tanks. The scupper holes were plugged, every receptacle was filled. The decks became a surging lake in which all hands rolled and drank. Past privations were forgotten, and although the allowance of water was still kept at a pint a day, yet every bucket and mess can was full, and Jack once more cut a shuffle on the fore-castle and sang of the lass that loves a sailor.

The seventy-seventh day from Callao found us still some 600 miles from our destination, with only a few tons of water left. The sun, which had a declination south of Callao when we left, had overtaken us and was sending slanting rays from the north, but still the heat was intense, baking our black hull as if it were an oven. The allowance of water was reduced to half a pint a day, and our sufferings were greater than ever. Not Captain Lordling's, though! He strode up and down the quarterdeck, healthfully perspiring at every pore, while on the fore-castle grim Death claimed its victims from the poor creatures who had sought relief from their thirst in salt water and vinegar.

Every precaution had been adopted to prevent the men drinking this appalling mixture, but it could not be entirely stopped. Case after case was brought into the sick bay and treated by the doctors with every care, but in vain. All through this trying time the Captain's live stock, sheep and poultry, were supplied with no inconsiderable amount of water, while British seamen were thus dying for want of it. Tortured as the men were by thirst, it is not surprising that many attempts were made to steal water from the deck water tank. One man would decoy the sentry away, while another rushed in and turned the tap. The sentries were doubled, and some of the men, caught in the attempt, were flogged, receiving after the cruel custom of the time three dozen lashes of the cat.

At last, on May 20, we sighted the anchorage of San Blas, and the order was immediately given to serve out a gallon

of water to each man. Discipline was forgotten as it was issued. And so, ninety-three days after leaving Callao, our privations came to an end. For the last seventy-seven days of our voyage we had averaged a speed of just one mile an hour, a record for slowness which I scarcely think the annals of sea life could beat.

THE DOGGER BANK INQUIRY SCENES IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM IN PARIS—A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

(Correspondence of the New York 'Evening Post'.)

Paris, Jan. 26.—Rear-Admiral Davis had kindly given me tickets to attend the session, yesterday, of the International Court of Inquiry. They sit in a chamber of the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the Quai d'Orsay. The building, as you know, faces the Seine. My companion and I had to be there at ten o'clock in the morning. Taking a cab, we drove across the Champs Elysees to Avenue Marceau, and at 9.45 we were at the front of the building, and entered the garden. A group of good-looking men were entering the building, who proved to be the witnesses from the fishing fleet. Just a picked lot of New England fishermen they might have been—rugged, honest, and on the whole fatter, with round faces and figures, instead of the weather-beaten old men at New Castle and Kittery Point; for fishing is no done in these 'trawlers,' which are all steam vessels.

We saw a door open, upon which was 'Invites,' and were ushered in with scarcely a glance at our cards. There was the great room—at one end the table, with the five armchairs for the five admirals, and other smaller tables and chairs arranged on each side. The room itself is magnificent, with beautiful decoration and great chandeliers in glass. The larger part is given over to the Commission. The 'invites' were not numerous. Each admiral has eight tickets. In front of us, and barring us from the Commission, was a red rope, like those now in use at the White House and in front of that were chairs for the diplomats and their wives, and the wives of the admirals. The space was not filled.

Russians were there, and the Japanese minister, a very clever looking man, but not so agreeable in appearance as our Mr. Takihira. Soon the lawyers came in. Sir Edward Fry at the head of the English party, which consisted of four; one, perhaps, may have been a clerk. The spokesman reminded me, in his look, of Eliphalet Potter, while Sir Edward Fry, tall, slender, and dignified, suggested something of Mr. Lecky. They took seats on the right of the Commission and in front of them. The Russians, all younger men, and of quite a different type, were on the left side. In the middle of the room stood a table, with two interpreters, and a chair for the witnesses.

Admiral Fournier said: 'The Commission is now in session.' A witness was immediately sworn in. The French admiral struck me as the least distinguished in appearance of the admirals. At his right sat the Russian admiral, looking weighed down with care, heavy and sad and worried. (Well he might be with the news to-day from St. Petersburg!) At his right sat Admiral Beaumont (English), a noble-looking man, with white beard, clean and 'well set-up.' At Admiral Fournier's left hand is Admiral Spaun, the Austrian, tall, spare,

sandy-haired, with a monocle. He seemed younger than the others. Admiral Davis at his left, with greater dignity, was, I should say, the best looking man of them all, unless we except the Englishman.

Before the statement was made by the witness, who was master of one of the boats, Admiral Fournier explained that the witnesses would make their statements in English, which would be translated into French; all questions and replies being so translated. At times it was amusing. The English lawyer asked the witness: 'Were there any Japanese on board your boat?' 'Naw, sir,' said the witness emphatically, before the interpreter had time to ask it in French. It was a little trying to the witnesses to have to wait for the question to be put to them in French, and to remember their English question and answer to it. The Russians, for cross-examination, could only ask if they could 'affirm that there was no strange vessel?' And when they said, 'Yes,' they were asked if they could see all of the thirty-four trawlers. They had to say 'No.' Then, could they affirm there were no strangers? 'I can only affirm what I saw,' was the honest answer. Two witnesses were put on in the morning and three in the afternoon. This was the second session of the court, and it lasted until 6.30 p.m. I stayed through the entire session, and found it most interesting.

I. C. H.

RUN BY MICE

A THRIFTY SCOTCHMAN'S SCHEME FOR OPERATING HIS THREAD MILLS.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman'.)

Thrift is generally acknowledged to be one of the leading characteristics of the native of Fifeshire, and it never was more forcibly exemplified than in the person of David Hutton, a native of Dunfermline, who actually proved that even mice, those acknowledged pests of mankind, could be made not only to earn their own living, but also to yield a respectable income to their owners.

About the year 1820 this gentleman actually erected a small mill at Dunfermline for the manufacture of thread—a mill worked entirely by mice. It was while visiting Perth Prison, in 1812, that Mr. Hutton first conceived this remarkable idea of utilizing mouse power. In an old pamphlet of the time, 'The Curiosity Coffee Room,' he gave an account of the way in which the idea dawned upon him. 'In the summer of the year 1812,' he wrote, 'I had occasion to be in Perth, and when inspecting the toys and trinkets that were manufactured by the French prisoners in the depot there, my attention was involuntarily attracted by a little toy house, with a wheel in the gable of it that was running rapidly around, impelled by the insignificant gravity of a common house mouse. For one shilling I purchased house, mouse and wheel. Enclosing it in a handkerchief, on my journey homeward I was compelled to contemplate its favorite amusement. But how to apply half-ounce power, which is the weight of a mouse, to a useful purpose was the difficulty. At length the manufacturing of sewing thread seemed the most practicable.'

Mr. Hutton had one mouse that ran the amazing distance of eighteen miles a day, but he proved that an ordinary mouse could run ten and a half miles on an average. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal was sufficient for its support for

thirty-five days, during which it ran 736 half-miles. He had actually two mice constantly employed in the making of sewing thread for more than a year. The mouse thread mill was so constructed that the common house mouse was enabled to make atonement to society for past offences by twisting, twining and reeling from 100 to 120 threads a day, Sundays not excepted. To perform this task the little pedestrian had to run ten and a half miles, and this journey was performed with ease every day. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal served one of these thread mill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it made 3,350 threads of 25 inches, and as a penny was paid to women for every hank made in the ordinary way, the mouse, at that rate, earned ninepence every six weeks, just one farthing a day, or seven shillings and sixpence a year.

Taking sixpence off for board, and allowing one shilling for machinery, there was a clear yearly profit from each mouse of six shillings. Mr. Hutton firmly intended to apply for the loan of the empty cathedral in Dunfermline, which would have held, he calculated, ten thousand mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Death, however, overtook the inventor before the project could be carried out.

HOUSEHOLD USES FOR ELECTRICITY.

There is a growing use of electric stoves and other devices of a similar character, which is not surprising if one remembers that, in addition to the convenience of an electric stove, it is economical, due to its method of use. It costs only one cent to run a chafing dish or a tea-kettle for fifteen minutes. A broiler suitable for a family of five persons will broil a steak in about five minutes, at a cost of only about one and a half cents. A heating-pad costs only three-quarters of a cent an hour of its use. Doubtless, if the cheapness of this elegant method of cooking and heating becomes more generally recognized, its use will increase more rapidly.—'Electrical Review.'

RATTLESNAKE AND BULLET

In this wide world there are several things that are swifter than a rattlesnake, but they can probably be counted on the fingers of one hand. One of these things is a bullet; whereby hangs the explanation why it is easy to shoot the head off a rattler although a marksman finds it difficult to place a bullet along the fat, seven-foot line between the neck of the reptile and the tip of his tail.

It has long been regarded as a curious coincidence that even the man not famed for accuracy has had no trouble in blowing the head off a diamond-back. In the diamond-back country only one explanation is offered for this—it is the snake, and not the man, that does the aiming. At close quarters, the instant the muzzle of a six-shooter is thrust toward a rattlesnake the infallible eye catches the range, and in the fraction of a twinkling the deadly head has aligned itself. As the gun roars and darts its tongue of flames the head of the creature is torn clean, as if severed with a knife, and the viper lies writhing, emitting a defiant rattle even as its grim, relentless heart ceases its beat.—A. W. Rolker, in 'Pearson's Magazine.'

Paralysis Foretold By Bodily Weakness

Not Weakness of the Arms and Legs Merely, But Also Weakness of Such Vital Organs as the Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

Every movement of every muscle in the body is accomplished by the expenditure of nerve force.

The breathing of air into the lungs, the throbbing of the heart as it pumps the blood through the body, the churning motion of the stomach, and, in short, the whole working of the human system, is the result of muscular contraction, which is only possible by the influence of nerve force.

Once the nerve force runs low and is consumed by overwork, worry or disease more rapidly than it is being created, there comes weakness and ultimately paralysis of some part or of the whole body.

Paralysis can usually be cured, and it can always be prevented, by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which restores health and strength by actually forming new, rich blood and creating new nerve force.

In women weakness of the nerves frequently takes the form of derangements of the peculiarly feminine organs. In men nervous exhaustion is often manifested by headache, brain fog and indigestion.

Symptoms:

- Brain Fog or Headache, Irregular Sleep, Unnecessary Anxiety, Twitching of the Nerves or Muscles, Sparks Before the Eyes, Irritability, Noises in the Ears, Sudden Starting from Sleep, Pains described as Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Restlessness of Movement, Numbness of Any Part, Loss of Memory, Inability to Concentrate the Mind, Weakness of Bodily Organs

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Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed of the most powerful nerve and blood restoratives that are to be found in nature, and, acting as it does according to nature's laws, cannot fail to be of benefit to you.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

IN TIME OF PEACE.

Lavish expenditure in the military and naval departments disposes a government to high taxes and tariffs. So the Cobden Club, a society for disseminating the principles of free trade, has found it within its province to issue a book on 'The Burden of Armaments.'

His arguments against the increase of armaments, and his scathing exposure of the senseless panics which had led to it, produced a great impression on the public mind, and were mainly responsible for the reductions which took place in 1863, and again in 1869.

The reduction of the Colonial forces was adopted with the general approval of all parties in England, and without any protest from the Colonies. In Canada the immediate effect of the withdrawal of the imperial troops was a great increase of its local militia.

CANADIAN GRENADIERS.

A handsomely bound and printed 'History of the Royal Grenadiers' (E. L. Ruddy, Toronto), is the work of Captain E. J. Chambers, who has written the histories of several other Canadian regiments. The 10th Royal Regiment, as it was originally called, was organized in 1862, receiving in 1881 the name of Grenadiers.

BY DR. OSLER.

The annual lecture on immortality, established at Harvard College under a

bequest from Miss Caroline Ingersoll, was given last year by Dr. William Osler, of Johns Hopkins, and is published under the title of 'Science and immortality.' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) The lecturer divides the civilized world into three classes with regard to their views of spiritual things.

VARIOUS RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Darwin, feeling old age creeping upon him, but realizing his powers and possibilities for work, exclaimed, 'If I could go on now, with my head sixty years old and my body twenty-five, I could accomplish something.' This is given as an instance of the natural instinct for immortality.

'From a Cloud of Witnesses' (Eaton & Mains, New York) is a very satisfactory and felicitous collection of tributes to the Bible, from thinkers of several different centuries and many shades of theological opinion.

'Bible Study Popularized' is one of the useful books sent us by the Winona Publishing Co. It is by the Rev. Frank S. Lee, and presents so well the different methods of intelligent study (by books, by historical periods, by single characters and by 'topics'), that the average reader could hardly fail to get a good idea of the subject.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'A Year's Wandering in Bible Lands,' by Prof. George Aaron Barton (Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia). 'Le Roman d'Une Pussie Chat,' by Frederick Rogers, D.C.L. (American Publishing Co., Detroit, \$1.50).

LITERARY NOTES.

To the New York Tribune's supplement we are indebted for a review of Lady Russell's 'Three Generations of Fascinating Women,' which it calls historical gossip of the most enthralling sort. Its pages are crammed with strange romances; through them marches an extraordinary procession of picturesque figures.

These delightful chapters are devoted to Mary Bellenden, Gay's smiling Mary, soft and fair as down, maid of honor to Caroline of Anspach, Princess of Wales; to Mary's daughter Caroline, Countess of Ailesbury, and to that daughter's daughter, the accomplished Anne Seymour Conway, afterwards Mrs. Dawson Damer.

matched her lightheartedness. Six years this fair and irreproachable young lady spent at court, and then left it as the wife of the man of her heart, handsome Jack Campbell, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, and afterward fourth Duke of Argyll. They were comparatively poor, but uncommonly happy—'nothing can make me unhappy while John lives and is good to me,' she wrote from the little Kentish farm whereon they settled.

Walpole took the greatest interest in little Anne Seymour Conway, Caroline's daughter. The child was often with him, and he concerned himself with her education. David Hume, who was at one time her father's secretary, spent much time in talk with her, and unintentionally inspired her with the taste for modelling which led her to become a famous sculptor.

These chapters are followed by many others dealing with more or less famous people and with romantic, amusing or tragic incidents of life in the England of two momentous centuries.

The London 'Spectator' calls attention to two recent and extremely useful books. The first is the sixty-seventh edition of Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, of which the preface, it says, is of more than usual interest. The editor points out that for the year just past no creation of a peerage has to be recorded.

The appearance of a new book by Mr. Burroughs, says the New York 'Evening Post,' is always a literary pleasure, and this volume has a peculiar interest because here his pen traces phases of nature very far and very different from those with which, hitherto, it has been chiefly concerned.

to such changes as are necessary to correct errors of meaning on the part of King James's translators, or to avoid possible misapprehension growing out of specific alterations in English idiom or in the meaning of English words; but with the craze which has come over a certain class of Bible students to bring the English of the Bible right down to date, he takes emphatic and well-grounded issue.

A novel on L. C. Page & Co.'s list is 'Silver Bells,' by Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Charles Parker Haggard, the elder of Mr. Henry Rider Haggard by two years, being the fifth in the little group of authors, soldiers, and diplomatists born at Bradenham Hall since 1846.

Among the new books selected for mention by the 'Outlook' is the latest addition to the Newnes's Art Library, a work on Paolo Veronese. The interesting text has been written by Mrs. Arthur Bell, and we could wish that her limits of space had been greater. Far too little is known about Paolo Caliari, called Veronese.

From 'The History of the Victoria Cross,' by Philip A. Wilkins, which is shortly to be brought out in the United States by E. P. Dutton & Co., the New York 'Saturday Times' quotes the following: 'The decoration of the Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856 and the award made retrospective to the commencement of the Crimean war.'

MONKEYS AS GAY WAGS.

(Lahore 'Tribune'.)

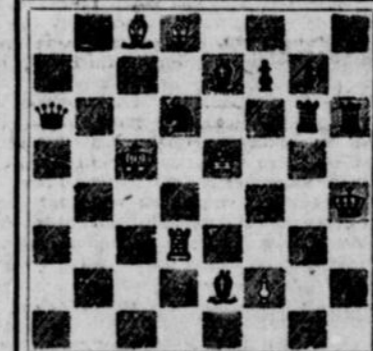
Recently a monkey got the better of the common enemy, the carrion crow, by feigning illness. He was fastened to a bamboo pole with a running ring. When he was on his perch the crows annoyed him by stealing from his porringer on the ground.

Advertisement for 100 Drops, a vegetable preparation for assisting the food and regulating the stomachs and bowels of infants and children. Includes a signature and 'NEW YORK' text.

Large advertisement for CASTORIA, 'The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of' Dr. J. C. Hatcher. 'Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA'.

CHESS

Tuesday, March 7, 1905. PROBLEM NO. 949. (Composed for the 'Witness' by C. T. Blanshard. Black—9 Pieces.)



White—6 Pieces. White to play and compel black to mate in three moves. PROBLEM NO. 950. (Composed for the 'Witness' by C. T. Blanshard. Black—9 Pieces.)



White—13 Pieces. White to play and compel black to mate in three moves. Solutions and criticisms invited.

Our best thanks to Mr. C. T. Blanshard, chess editor of the 'Western Daily Mercury' for his contributions ably. We are glad to hear that C.T.B. had as many as 61 entries in his current composing tourney for two movers. We shall give a selection from these next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. A. M. Mover.—Yes. 912. R—Kt 2. R—Q 2 was a misprint. In 915 if R—Q sq ch, P x R becoming a knight, and White cannot mate. Congratulate you on your solving so many correctly; hope you will continue.

SOLVING CONTEST. Maximum points were as follows: Ten two movers, 2 points each; ten three movers, 3 points each; 1 cook to No. 921 (P x P ch), two cooks to No. 929 (Q—Q 6 ch, and Q x P ch); 23; four four movers, 4 points each; 16; one five mover, 5 points. Totals—Class A, 20; class B, 53; Class C, 74.

The following are the leading scores: Class A, two movers only—Mrs. F. J. Pentelov, 20 points, first prize; C. S. Jacobs, Stanley B. Wilson, J. McCharles, 18. Mr. Jacobs gets second prize as he was ahead of the other solvers in point of time (more than a week in fact). A. M. Mover, 16; J. P. Buchan, 12.

be let off with a slip like that). First prize: the Rev. J. F. Cross, 53 (missed 921, three four movers and the five mover), second prize. No. 921 was solved only by Punchinello and H. W. Barry.

NOTES AND NEWS. At time of writing the score in the match at Paris is: Marshall, 7; Janowski, 4; drawn, 4. Marshall has only to win one game to win the match. Below are the seventh and eighth games, both lively, the eighth almost brilliant. Janowski adopts inferior variations in both, and following up a bad choice by weak play, naturally gives Marshall a chance to shine.

GAMBIT NO. 974. (Seventh of match. Queen's Gambit declined.)

Marshall, White. 1 P—Q 4, 2 P—Q B 4, 3 Kt—Q B 3, 4 P x P, 5 B—B 4, 6 P—K 3, 7 Kt—B 3, 8 B—Q 3, 9 B—K 5, 10 Kt x Kt, 11 Castles, 12 P—B 4, 13 Q—B 3, 14 Q—R B 1, 15 Q—R 3, 16 Q—R 6, 17 P—K Kt 4, 18 R—Q B 2, 19 Q—R 3, 20 R—Kt 2, 21 P—Kt 5, 22 R—B 3, 23 Q—R 4, 24 B P x Kt, 25 Kt—K 2, 26 R—B 1, 27 Kt—B 4, 28 Kt x R P, 29 Q x P, 30 R—K B 2, 31 K P x P en pas 31 Resigns.

Janowski, Black. 1 P—Q 4, 2 P—Q B 3, 3 Kt—K B 3, 4 P x P, 5 Kt—Q B 3, 6 Kt—B 3, 7 B—K 2, 8 Castles, 9 B—Kt 5, 10 P x B, 11 Kt—K 5, 12 Kt—Kt 4, 13 B x Kt, 14 P—Q 5, 15 B x B, 16 B x P, 17 Q—B 3, 18 Q—R K 1, 19 R—K 3, 20 K—R K 1, 21 R x R, 22 R—K 4, 23 Q—B 3, 24 B x P, 25 P—K R 3, 26 Q—K 7, 27 B—K 1, 28 P—Q 6, 29 P—K B 4, 30 Q—B 8 ch, 31 Resigns.

Agricultural.

Because, that shepe, in myne opynyon, is the mooste profyttablest cattell that any man can have, therefore I purpose bandry, 1534.

PROFITABLE PIGS

In the spring of 1862, my father-in-law, the late Paul Davis, and I were driving through the village of Aylmer, Que., when we noticed a large white sow accompanied by a drove of pigs about a month old. Mr. Davis took a fancy to the youngsters, and after some enquiry found their owner, a widow known by the name of Biddy Lively, from whom, after considerable hickering, he bought five of the pigs. Three of these pigs fell to my share of the transaction, and when brought home I made a movable pen of boards, sixteen feet long, by eight feet wide and three feet high. This pen was placed on a bit of dry sandy pasture land, and with a few loose boards laid across one end of the pen to shelter the pigs from too much sunshine and rain, the three pigs, along with two others that I bought from a neighbor, spent the whole summer in this enclosure, which was moved on to fresh grass whenever the interior soil began to show signs of filth. The pigs seemed to enjoy wonderfully each removal to fresh grass, and at once set about rooting it up and devouring every vestige of vegetable matter.

For some time their feed consisted entirely of skimmilk and buttermilk, but as they grew larger we added scalded shorts to their rations. We used to throw weeds into the pen, and when the field peas got large enough, we gave them an armful daily. We also brought them occasionally a stick of charred wood, from the remains of burnt log piles where the land was being cleared for future cultivation. Although the two pigs bought near home were masters at the trough throughout the season, yet by the end of September the Aylmer pig, nearly pre-bred Chester White, weighed some fifty or sixty pounds each more than their mongrel mates did. This great difference in the size of pigs fed at the same trough fully convinced me of the superior merits of pure-bred stock over the ordinary mongrel porkers, which are still the large majority of the swine raised in the province of Quebec.

RUSTICUS.

THE SHEEP

This is the time of the year when the stockman's attention is directed more particularly to the sheep-pens. Information relating to the lambing season and to sheep-raising in general is most welcome. Where sheep are raised, as a distinct business for profit and show purposes, the herdsman will know, or ought to know, more than any journal can timely give him. But the general farmer of our broad Dominion may not know as much as he would like about them. So it is for the benefit of the many that the information is given.

The more each man can learn of the varied departments of his farm the more the profits will accrue. It is a rule on business principles that where a business is demanded that business can be run at a profit. The ways and means to the end are for the farmer's creation. The sheep is a profitable animal upon any farm and every farm should have them for their weed-destroying properties, if for nothing else.

BREEDS OF SHEEP

There are many breeds of sheep in Canada and England that have their individual merits and admirers. But the farmer should adopt the one he likes best, yet modify his likes to the one that will thrive best on his particular farm. Following are some of the leading varieties: Cotswolds, Lincolns, Leicesters, Hampshire Downs, Southdowns, Oxford Downs, Shropshire, Dorset Horned, Merino and Romney Marsh. This last-named, which is sometimes called the Kentish sheep, has been demanded by Argentine lately in several shipments.

These Ryelands and Suffolks are sheep in the old sod that we know little of in Canada.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Sheep-Breeders' annual meeting was held in Toronto in February, and was a lively one. Financial and membership management were the bones of contention. Plan for national records was endorsed, and a committee, comprising the Hon. Jno. Dryden, Robt. Miller, A. W. Smith, Lieut.-Col. McGillivray, Lieut.-Col. McEwan, Jno. T. Gibson and Lieut.-Col. McCree, was appointed a committee to work out the details. At present we have no sheep records. Under the new arrangement the new records will be kept in Ottawa. The financial statement showed a satisfactory state of affairs. Mr. Jno. Campbell, of Woodville, showed the value of keeping stock by saying that one ewe imported by him seven years ago had paid him \$800 in prizes and stock. The following officers were elected: President, J. M. Bardsmore, Weston; Vice-President, John Campbell, Woodville; Secretary, Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt; Directors, Cotswolds, D. McCree, Guelph; Leices-

ters, Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; Hampshires and Suffolks, G. L. Teller, Paris; Dorsets, John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; Southdowns, John Jackson, Abingdon; Oxfords, James Tolton, Walkerton; Lincolns, John T. Gibson, Denfield; Shropshires, J. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon.

THE OXFORD DOWN

The Oxford Down originated in England in the desire to construct a breed that should in great measure possess the weight of the long-wooled with the quality of the Down. The formation of the breed was a Cotswold ram and Hampshire Down ewe, and by careful, skillful breeding a cross-bred sheep was produced of great value and deserved popularity. Time adds to the popularity of these sheep and they are now widely distributed. They are well known and numerous in this country and have also found their way into nearly every part of the world. The Oxford Down sheep seem to be particularly adapted for mixed soils, and bear close confinement. They are a healthy class of sheep and good mothers, being strong and prolific, producing a considerable proportion of twins. They are of quick growth and early maturity. Their mutton is of excellent quality and by good judges is considered fully equal to that of the Southdown. They shear heavy fleeces, from seven to nine inches in length, which is in great demand in the worsted manufacture. The Oxford Down as a wool and mutton producer firmly holds all it gains. These sheep are considered as profitable as any that can be raised, on account of size and weight of fleece, aptitude to fatten, hardy character and valuable meat. For crossing on the common native or grade sheep a well selected Oxford ram can hardly be excelled, the result being a vast improvement and greatly increased value of the progeny. It is a somewhat suggestive fact that the most profitable sheep in Europe are cross-bred. The Oxfords are what the English farmers pertinently designate 'The rent paying sheep,' that is, that there is more money in them than any others.

WHAT ARE SHROPSHIRE?

As a breed the Shropshire is a sheep originally composite in character, the improvement of which has been chiefly effected during the last century. The original breed from which they are descended were chiefly known as 'Morris Common' sheep, from an extensive tract in Shropshire, in which they fed, but some are descendants of sheep that fed on Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire, and on Whittington Heath, and the blood of all these strains now mingles in the improved Shropshire. Improvement has been effected very largely through crossing and selection, and also through better care and food. The blood of the Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester breeds has all been freely used in their improvement, but not in a regular or settled order, although since the middle of the century but little outside blood has been used, and for many years none at all. Originally, the Shropshires were horned, had black and brown or spotted faces, and were an active and hardy race. They produced about two and one-half pounds of wool per fleece, and about forty pounds of mutton to the carcass. Improvement was effected by a number of breeders working simultaneously and not always in the same lines, hence the lack of uniformity in types which characterized the breed for many years after improvement had commenced.

Shropshires first gained marked distinction at the Royal Society's Show at Gloucester in 1852, and again at Salisbury in 1857. They were first recognized in the prize lists of the said show in 1859. In 1884, at the Royal Show at Shrewsbury, 875 Shropshires were on exhibition, or more than twice as many as were brought forward of all the other breeds combined.

While the central home of the breed is Shropshire, they are now bred numerously in more than half the counties in England. They are also bred in considerable numbers in several counties in Scotland and Ireland. Excellent flocks have been established in Canada, more especially in Ontario, where they are more numerous than any of the other pure breeds. And they are found in considerable numbers in various countries in Europe and the continent of South America.

Leading characteristics—In size. Shropshires are considerably larger than the Southdowns, but are not so large as the other Down breeds. Their wide diffusion and increasing popularity are sure indications of their general adaptability. They are best adapted, however, to surfaces not violently undulating, and to sections where a fair proportion of the land is arable. They mature quite as early probably as any other breed except the Southdown. This property in the Shropshire is peculiarly valuable, owing to the extent to which they are used in crossing.

The grazing qualities of the Shropshires are good, but it requires better pastures than the Southdown and Merino. Its docility also adapts it well to folding. Shropshires feed very well under suitable conditions. The closeness of the fleece enables them to be fattened where the shelter is very moderate, and they give an excellent return for the food fed.

The quality of the meat is excellent, about equal to that of the Southdown, while the quantity furnished is considerably more, and, like the Southdown, they dress well in proportion to live weight.

TAKE CARE OF THE LAMBS

Many rams are not allowed with the flocks until November, so that lambs will not be expected until April or May. In many ways these dates are better than earlier ones, chiefly because of the greater probability that plenty of succulent food will be at hand for the ewes and that they will be soon out on the fields.

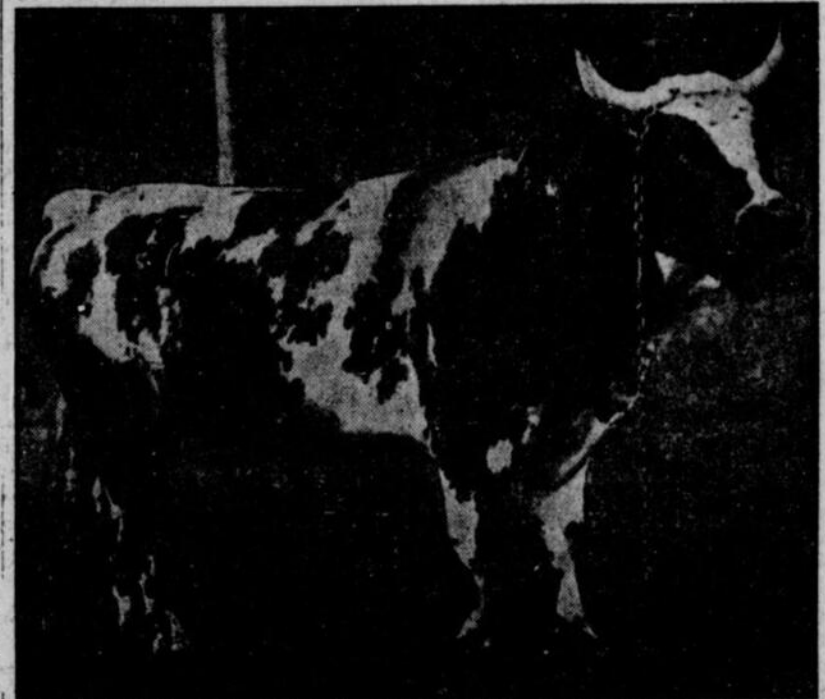
However, to have success in the lambing season, care must be exercised in many ways. Some shepherds are too good in the way of feeding, while others economize until they lose more than they save.

It is well to see that the lamb arrives in comfortable quarters. If it is cold March weather, have them in a warm pen, and it will pay the farmer to often visit the fold. A timely aid will pay liberally in healthy lambs. A young lamb is about the stupidest of young animals, and a little care at first is necessary. See that ewe's udder is all right. Then if lamb will not suckle, feed it with a spoon, either its mother's milk or some cow's milk slightly sweetened with brown sugar. Many lambs have been saved by a judicious feeding and nursing at the kitchen fire. As soon as they get to taking their own food, they will generally pull through. It is likely that more young lambs die of constipation than any other cause. When you see one looking dull and breathing heavily, constipation is usually the cause. In a very young lamb, a teaspoonful of raw, or

(fields not pastured after the hay crop is carried off) is reserved until the ewes have yeaned; this gives both the ewes and offspring a fresh, stimulating bite of grass, which tends to make growth in the lamb. After weaning, the lambs are fed mostly on catch crops, such as rape, vetches, comfrey, thousand-headed kale, cabbage, turnips, etc., and in addition receive a liberal allowance of grain, oil cake, specially prepared foods, etc., to force them on to the one hundred pound mark (dressed) at under a year old; many dressing considerably more than the weight named. Instances are known where lambs at eight months old have gone over the one hundred pound mark (dressed). Of course this must be understood to be the exception rather than the rule. I will not startle my readers by giving the number of sheep kept to the acre by these intensive farmers in question; suffice it to say it seems almost incredible that they raise such numbers and of such quality as they sometimes do upon a given acreage.

SHEEP ON 110 ACRE FARM

A correspondent writes:—'As to how many sheep can be kept on a good farm of 100 acres without interfering much with other farm operations, much would depend on the kind or breed of sheep kept. Some kind require double the food that others do. It may be thought by some that a sheep is a sheep, but size and make up have a good deal to



A FINETYPE OF AYRSHIRE BULL: KING EDWARD (IMP.)

Imported by and the property of Mr. Peter Ireland, Goodwood, Otago.

We have in the accompanying cut a specimen of this valuable breed of dairy cattle as they appear in New Zealand. King Edward (Imp.) was bred by Mr. Wm. Howie, Galston, Scotland. He was imported by Mr. Peter Ireland, of Goodwood, Otago, and is at present owned by him. At the thirty-seventh annual stock show held at Waitati in January, the Ayrshires were the only breed of cattle that had anything of a good showing, says the Otago 'Witness.' And in these Mr. Ireland won the leading prizes, securing the championships for bull and cow.

dark brown sugar in a little milk, will generally relieve them, but if the lamb is old enough to eat much solid food, a tablespoonful of castor oil, with a few drops of turpentine, will be better.

When the lamb has reached a fortnight of life, and is a lusty fellow, his tail had better be docked.

KEEP THEM CLEAN

What A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, says:—

'A word as to cleanliness. I believe very much of the trouble from bad udders in ewes is caused by lack of cleanliness. The pen should at all times be kept dry and clean, littered or bedded often, and not allowed to heat. When plenty of bedding is used, heating of the manure is more likely to occur, in which case the manure should be removed. The fumes arising from fermenting manure are not only bad for the ewes and lambs, but they frequently taint the teats or udder of the ewe, the lamb refuses to suck, and the udder soon becomes sore and fevered. In such cases the ewe will not stand the butting of the lamb, and almost before the shepherd realizes it the udder is spoiled. The same thing occurs if a scratch on the teats (which often occurs from the teeth of the lamb) comes in contact with a filthy floor. It becomes cankered and very sore, and the result is a spoiled udder. Keep the ewes clean, and give as much fresh air as possible.'

THE SHEEP IN ENGLAND.

(From the 'Prairie Farmer'.)

Englishmen long ago found out that speciality in the sheep business was what made good sheep and wealthy and happy flockmasters. England is not only the home of high-priced stud flocks, but the home of the best mutton-raising flocks of the world. A peep behind the scenes and a study of the specialist and his methods at home may not prove uninteresting to many of my brother shepherds and flockmasters. Excessively high rents render it indispensable that nothing but high-class, intensive farming and first-class stock must be thought of where the farmer has the idea of storing something for a wet day in his mind; and I can assure my readers that some of England's farmers are intensely intensive in the management of their flocks. The quality and weights of their lambs at a year old are almost past credence, even to many who think they are good shepherds. Usually the aftermath

do with the amount of food required. On a farm of 110 acres, clay land, we keep five horses and about fifteen head of cattle. We have three acres of orchard, have usually about fifty acres in grain, and keep on an average from 80 to 100 sheep. We have over 70 at the present time. About the only thing done extra on account of the sheep is to sow half an acre of vetches or some mixture for green feed in fitting up show sheep. We only grow about two acres of roots (mangolds). We sow some rape seed among our oats. This makes a lot of cheap feed for sheep. I can safely say that sheep make several times over more clear profit than all the other farm operations put together. Sheep, however, have their ups and downs; but have not failed once in thirty years to pay a fair dividend on the capital invested, sometimes one hundred percent. A flock of good sheep of the right sort well managed will get the farmer out of debt, keep him out of debt, lay him up something for old age, and leave the farm fertile, clean and productive for those who come after.

This is about right. It is sound doctrine. It rings of the true metal for success in any line.

RATIONS FOR SHEEP

One writer says: 'The most economical and satisfactory ration I have ever yet fed to a breeding flock of ewes was composed of cut clover hay and cut oat-straw, equal parts, with which was mixed pulped turnips, bran and bruised oats. In mixing this it was my aim that each ewe should get, with all the cut hay and oat-straw she could eat, about five pounds of turnips and one-half pound of bran and bruised oats per day. This ration was fed in troughs made especially for the feeding of such rations. They were made ten feet in length, one foot in width and seven inches in depth, and stood on small blocks.'

Mr. P. H. Patrick, of Middlesex County, Ont., writes some sensible words: 'With a large ram trade and a general desire to have all our stock looking in prime condition to please the eye of our customers who visit us during their leisure hours of the winter looking up their next season's wants, we have yielded to the temptation of feeding our breeding stock too much grain and as a result have had trouble with our ewes' udders at lambing time, and have had some loss of high-priced ewes. Since quitting grain, and feeding clover hay and about

four pounds of turnips per day before lambing, we have had very little loss with either ewes or lambs.'

The ordinary way to winter ewes is by allowing them a barnyard run with comfortable night quarters free from draught. The feed consists, generally, of some clover hay or mixed clover and timothy or clean pea straw is good, with a ration of grain once a day. About four pounds of turnips per ewe is allowed per day to keep them in good condition. A good feed that has answered well is to give two-thirds oats, one-third bran with a little oil-cake thrown in. If the sheep are in poor condition in coming into winter quarters some corn could be added to the feed. As a rule it has been advisable to feed whole oats because of the difficulty of obtaining crushed ones, the mills all grinding it too fine. It pays to avoid the fine meal.

The fattening of lambs and wethers, of course, requires liberal grain rations with plenty of clover hay. When the ewes are dropping lambs, the ration should be as little as possible, because the ewes are in a feverish condition, and the less food she has at this time, the quicker she will come around to her natural condition again, so feed her for the first time three or four days easily digested food, such as pulped roots, pea vinv, hay or alfalfa.'

FERTILITY VALUE OF SHEEP

THEY NOT ONLY FERTILIZE A FARM, BUT DO IT EVENLY.

Sheep have been said to have 'a golden hoof.' They have been credited with being great renovators of run-down or worn-out farms, and have been called fertility 'conservers.' They are the latter, and more, too. The life and habits of sheep make them not only 'conservers' of fertility, but distributors of it where most needed if given an opportunity.

Though sheep are averse to water, and always seek an elevation for their resting place, they do like the succulent growth, even though it be weeds, found in the lowland of a field or pasture which has been enriched by the washings from the higher surrounding land.

These two peculiarities of sheep were very forcibly illustrated upon the great Iowa farm of Mr. W. P. Adams. When the sheep were turned into a clover field they at once sought out the spots where the clover did not catch and eagerly devoured any weeds or pigeon grass that had taken possession of the spaces; they then sought the weeds and succulent grass in the low places and runs in the field, leaving the clover on the high land, where most needed to enrich the soil untouched.

After all else in the field had been eaten the sheep would take the clover blossoms, and perhaps being turned into a new pasture, a small portion of the clover plants, but the great bulk of the clover on the portions of the field where most needed remained.

More than this, when night came the sheep sought the higher portions of the field for their resting place, and their droppings there deposited the fertility gathered during the day from the lower land, thus carrying back what had been washed away from the processes of nature and cultivator.

A farm upon which sheep are kept ought to be not only fertile, but also evenly fertile, which is a much-desired condition. The farms are very few that cannot with profit keep sheep.

USE JUDGMENT IN FEEDING

An exchange says: It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the horses in the country are fed more hay than is economical or for their good. Work horses are, as a rule, fed all they will eat during the hours they are in the barn. Carriage horses, that are driven on an average of perhaps two days in a week, and are not taken from the barn more than three days in a week, have before them a manger full of hay all the time they stand in the barn.

Nature provides just enough gastric juices to assimilate thoroughly the amount of food needed for replenishing the broken down tissues of the horse's body and furnishing the necessary vital force to do the work required of the animal. It goes without the saying that the horse that stands in the stable a good portion of the time doing nothing does not need as much food as the one that is daily performing ten or more hours' hard work, but as a rule he gets more. Some years since the writer had a fine carriage horse that was driven on an average about two days in a week. He had before him all the time all the hay he would eat and a liberal feed of oats. He did not seem to thrive, his hair was rough, and he did not take on flesh. An old horseman went to the barn at my request to see the horse and give his opinion as to the cause. The manger was full of hay. The old man kicked to pieces some of the droppings behind the horse and said: 'Don't you see what is the matter with your horse? Examine those droppings.' I did so, and found it composed largely of hay, cut in pieces from a sixteenth to a quarter of an inch long, and only a small portion digested. The gastric juices of the stomach had been exhausted in the work of cutting up the hay, and none was left to do the work of digestion necessary for the well being of the horse. He was consuming about twenty-eight or thirty pounds of hay a day. Under the suggestion of the old horseman I weighed out six pounds of hay as a guide to future feeding. As nearly as I could guess from this, I fed him from that time on eighteen pounds a day in three feeds, with a reasonable feed of oats, proportioned to the work he was to do. The horse began at once to improve. His hair soon began to smooth down, he began to improve in flesh and spirits, and in a month seemed a new horse. The droppings, instead of coming from the horse in wads four or five inches in diameter, decreased to those about the size of a hen's egg, and voided one at a time, as if grassed.

OPTIMISM IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

A truly patriotic writer and reporter was sent by the 'Breeder's Gazette' to report the farmers' meetings at Urbana, Ill., recently. Here is his opening paragraph, which ought to impress the agriculturist with a dignity and responsibility of his status in the body economic. He writes: 'Volumes of vital agricultural history were made at Urbana, Ill., during the fortnight beginning Jan. 23. A new and potent impulse was given to the foundation industry of farming. A dynamic force was released from the minds of the foremost agricultural scientists, investigators and educators of America. Miles of safe track were laid for the trains of thought which are taking useful, practical knowledge to an awakening, receptive people. Achievement and performance were recited; significant results were announced; optimistic predictions were indulged. The history-makers were the American Breeders' Association, the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Illinois Corn Growers' Association, the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders' Association and the Corn Growers and Stockmen's Convention. While all save the first-named of these organizations are local, their salutary influence also is felt outside Illinois, rendering everywhere a distinct service to the interests represented. These educational federations are in resultful action not only during their annual meetings but throughout the succeeding year. They are great powers for good, and are always busy doing good in many good ways. Local farming interests were impressively represented at Urbana last week by these societies, and American agriculture as a whole was strongly represented by the American Breeders' Association, whose second annual meeting occurred Feb. 1-3. The far-reaching effects of the work on this occasion of this developing organization, potentially one of the greatest uplifting forces ever set to work in American agriculture, may inspire the future historian to say that science and art were made respectively the foundation and superstructure of agriculture. Mossy traditions and the whims of unenlightenment were cast aside; the adamant shell of prejudice was shattered and a new bright armor put on; the shackles which have kept a powerful yeomanry away from its own were wrought asunder and barriers to progress were swept away; the old devious roads, full of thorns and obstructions, were made smoother and straighter, darkness was turned into light; a new era was begun—a vigorous, pulsating, intelligent agriculture was born to develop and to bless the greatest nation upon the globe.'

LIVE STOCK TRADE WITH ARGENTINA.

(Dominion Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Some information regarding the possibility of developing a trade in live stock with Argentina is given by Mr. W. S. Spark, the well-known English horseman, in a letter to Mr. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner. Soon after his arrival in that country, Mr. Spark wrote: 'I find all cattle landed here must, besides the certificate of breeding, have a certificate (or rather the shipper must produce it) from the Minister of Agriculture, or his deputy, of the country from which they are sent, to declare that there has been no infectious disease in that country for six months previous to shipping. If the said document is not produced the cattle are not allowed to land. In any case, all cattle must be kept in quarantine for 40 days, after which they are tested, and if they do not pass are slaughtered and the owner has to bear the entire loss. Notwithstanding all this trouble, it will pay breeders to send really good pure-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers here to sell. You can't sell grade cattle at any price.'

In a later letter Mr. Spark says:—'The more I see of this country the more convinced I am that the Canadians can do a very large trade here in live stock, and agricultural machinery, neither of which there is any duty on here. I enclose you an account of a sale of imported bulls which took place last week, which shows that the twelve animals offered brought \$79,900, or an average of nearly \$6,660 each. These prices are in Argentine dollars, equal to 44 cents Canadian money. I have attended eight similar sales, and the average prices paid have been 1,400 Canadian dollars each. The bulls sold, I am told by good judges who have been to Toronto show, would not be good enough to wait here. The only time to sell here is in September (the best month), October and November, as they would have to be shipped in June and July from Canada. You really should attend next year's exhibition at Buenos Ayres, in September, which will be international. I hope Canada will make an exhibit for if she did all the stock could be sold at the exhibition at very remunerative prices.'

CARE OF MACHINERY.

The farmer who does not take proper care of his farm machinery makes a mistake so expensive as to eat a big hole in the profits of the farm. It is a pleasure to work with good, bright sharp tools and they last much longer for thus being kept in good condition, to say nothing about the better work they will do and the greater ease with which they are drawn. All wearing parts of machinery should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled before being put away for the winter. No careful farmer is obliged to go out into the highway in the spring in order to scour his plough.

The 'Witness'—a newspaper, magazine and agricultural journal—truly an all-round farm paper for one dollar a year.

CARE OF NEW MILCH COW

Much advice has been written in regard to the care that should be given to the new milch cow. Everyone, by this time, must surely recognize the importance of the moral element in the success of a stable.

A cow, he says, should always be brought to her freshening period in prime physical condition. It is not meant that she should be fat, but that she should be in good physical tone.

The nearer we can keep the feed within the farm crop the more money we will make. The basal ration should be farm grains, of which oats is the best milk feed.

If good winter quarters are provided, and a liberal supply of roughage and some farm grains are grown, with cows fresh in the fall, a better and more profitable yield can be secured.

Do not hurry her back into her stall, but leave her in a comfortable box stall a few days. She is in a feverish condition, her udder is inflamed and the extra comfort she gets in the box stall will be great relief to her.

See that the cows are comfortable and contented, and never give them an outing at the expense of comfort.

DO YOU KNOW THAT?

Now is the time to get your spring implements ready? Harness should be oiled ready for the coming season? Care with the dropping lambs will pay you 10 percent interest?

with its great producing, distributing and consuming departments, all under the direction of its dictator, the farmer? Brains, now, in the farm life, counts for more than brawn?

The fruit tree sprayer should be ready for the first application of bluestone? Vinegar and brown sugar given as a drench will cure a case of colic in your filly?

You should inspect in detail a good barn before you build this summer? You can be useful to the others by writing your experiences in any farm lines to the 'Witness and Canadian Homestead'?

The directory idea is a grand one, and cheaper than has been? To breed your cows so as to produce good store cattle, even if you find it unprofitable to fatten them, is a wise policy?

It is wise to keep the 'Canadian Homestead' editions of your 'Witness' for future reference. Make a file in the old book-case for them?

RECENT FAIR SOCIETY NOTES

Mr. Cowan, superintendent, preached powerfully against fakir domination by means of the stereotypical views. Sarnia fall fair had an exhibit of 36 loads of hay.

John Farrell, of Forest, grew enthusiastic over the spring stallion shows. President Creelman put himself on record in 'I do not believe the fall fair is the place for the horse race.'

Mr. Murphy, of Simcoe, said: 'I am not of the same politics as the new minister, but I propose to be as loyal to him as I was to his predecessor.'

The average output in butter per cow per year is: In Ontario, 14 pounds; Quebec, 115 pounds; New Brunswick, 119 pounds; Nova Scotia and Manitoba, 88 pounds; Prince Edward Island, 78 pounds; British Columbia, 71 pounds.

South Ontario was favored with eulogies of its good stock producers several times during the meeting, such as the Drydens, the Davidsons, the Johnstons, the Gabriels, the Millers and others.

A. M. Stewart, of Osgoode township, spoke of the value of the co-operative plan of pure stock breeding in that place. J. W. Sheppard, of Cayuga, is the new president; Alex. McFarlane, of Oterville, is secretary-treasurer, with a good board of representatives.

Railway rates to Toronto proved deterrent to some and burdensome to others, but they all felt that it was a good place to come to.

PLANNING FOR TURKEY EGGS.

Now that the breeding hens have been selected and the remainder of the flock marketed, the condition of the hens should be noted to ascertain if they are over-fat. The usual practice is to select the breeding flock at marketing time, and almost always they are too fat for good egg-producers, unless reduced in fat somewhat before the mating season arrives.

secure the second clutch of eggs before the first clutch hatches. Turkeys are natural rovers and we must plan to conform to a considerable degree to that tendency.

KEEP A HOT BED

Those readers of the 'Witness and Canadian Homestead' who can find time to attend to a hotbed will take delight in preparing and attending to the germination and growth of the young plants for the coming spring.

There are many advantages in having calves born in the fall months. If the calves are to be raised by hand, there is more time to attend to their rearing and care than in the busy months of spring.

HOW TO CORN BEEF.

It is a pity that so many farmers have given up curing hams and preparing sausage from pork of their own raising, and also the pickling and corning of beef. Nothing was more delicious than the old style sugar-cured hams of years ago, and no corned beef seems quite so nice as that cured at old farmhouses from sweet, tender meat.

The recipe given below for spiced and corned beef certainly sounds inviting. It is in smaller proportions than the other. Rub twelve pounds of a round of beef with half a pound of coarse sugar.

The swine troubles prescribed for by Dr. W. C. Fair, V.S., in the 'Ohio Farmer': Indigestion—Eczema.—My hogs are not doing well, although they are fed good warm slop and corn, but they do not eat half enough and are constantly squealing.

VETERINARY ADVISER

Swine troubles prescribed for by Dr. W. C. Fair, V.S., in the 'Ohio Farmer': Indigestion—Eczema.—My hogs are not doing well, although they are fed good warm slop and corn, but they do not eat half enough and are constantly squealing.

MANITOBA BREEDERS

The Sheep and Swine Breeders of Manitoba met at their annual meeting in Winnipeg during the last week of February. The executive of the Gattle Breeders' Association also convened to discuss nationalization of the records.

brood sows turned out. They were under a straw stack. I learned my lesson; now we nail four by four scantling together like a roof, nail on some boards and thresh on that.

ADVANTAGE OF FALL CALVES.

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BLOOD WILL TELL

A writer in a reliable journal for stockmen in Canada says:—A farmer had a pair of mares that he wanted to breed to a good draft stallion, but the fee was \$20. He thought he could not afford it when there were so many stallions at \$10.

A TRAVELLING COLLEGE

The latest phase of agricultural instruction yet devised for reaching the farmers of Canada in their respective neighborhoods has been inaugurated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, with the co-operation of the great Canadian railways.

VETERINARY ADVISER

Swine troubles prescribed for by Dr. W. C. Fair, V.S., in the 'Ohio Farmer': Indigestion—Eczema.—My hogs are not doing well, although they are fed good warm slop and corn, but they do not eat half enough and are constantly squealing.

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Advertisements. FIRE-PROOF SPRAPAIN. Perhaps not more than one farmer in ten throughout the United States and Canada has his buildings painted. They need it, both to preserve them and their good looks.

THE OSHAWA ROD TRACK CARRIER. FOR 1905. MANUFACTURED BY THE OSHAWA HAY CARRIER WORKS, OSHAWA, CANADA.

FERRY'S SEEDS. The most careful farmers and gardeners everywhere place confidence in Ferry's Seeds—the kind that never fail.

Learn Veterinary Dentistry. \$2000 a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diplomas with degree.

TAMWORTHS. The following opinions have been advanced by one of the lovers of this breed:—'I breed Tamworths because they make the best bacon pigs. They make a superior Wiltshire side and have the ham most nearly approaching that asked for by the British market.'

AN EVEN TABLESPOONFUL. When you feed Herbageum do not heap the spoon. An even tablespoonful is one-quarter of an ounce, and this fed twice daily will give better results than a heaped tablespoonful.

OUR CALENDAR

PASTE THESE DATES IN YOUR HAT.

- March 8.—Farmers' Institute.—Meetings at Waterdown, Bluevale, Unionville, Caledon East, St. Anne de Prescott.
March 9.—Rockton, Ethel, Box Grove, Caledon, Dalkeith.
March 10.—Freeton, Molesworth, Wexford.
March 11.—Fordwich.
March 12.—Live Stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa.
March 13.—Provincial Sale, Ottawa.
March 14.—Provincial Sale, Port Perry.
March 15.—Sixth annual meeting Canadian Forestry Association, Quebec.
March 22.—Ogilvie Ayrshire sale at Lachine Rapids.
March 21-24.—Chicago Spring Show and Sale of pure bred cattle.
March 20.—Entries close for Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, Calgary.

FARM CLEANINGS.

The Royal Horticultural Show holds its second show in Great Britain on March 30 and 31. This is another chance for the Canadian apples to assert their value.

Conservatives of Frontenac seem to be agitating for an agricultural college there since Mr. Whitney was in favor of more of them. They think that the disadvantage of distance, soil and conditions of Guelph would thereby be overcome.

Do not frighten the poultry when you go into the house. Be gentle with them; teach them not to be afraid of you. Tame hens do the best and give the best returns. One writer says that it is always the scared-to-death hen that does no good.

When a cow is dry her owner has to sustain her life, and derives no profit from her during this time. While it is most desirable to dry off the cows thirty days before calving, it is very unprofitable to have them go dry three or four months.

Pure charcoal or charred wood, when fresh, is excellent aid in arresting bowel complaints and is quite harmless. When hens have not had a variety, parched grain partly burnt affords an agreeable change and serves the same purpose as charcoal.

Green food of some kind, in the shape of short-cut clover or alfalfa hay, a little cabbage, some turnips or beets, is most acceptable at noon each day. Cut them fine, and do not leave the vegetables lying about where they will be frozen. Frozen cabbage is no more acceptable to the fowls than it would be to yourself.

Here is a receipt to make hens lay: Gentian, 4 oz.; fenugreek, 8 oz.; cascara (capsicum), 2 oz.; brown sugar, 8 oz.; liquorice, 2 oz.; table salt (chloride of sodium), 2 oz.; bonemeal, 4 oz.; powder and mix one tablespoonful to every ten or twelve. Hens twice or three times a week.

The Wentworth Teachers' Association will have a pleasing change at the annual convention, and instead of going to Hamilton for two days, as usual, the teachers will spend the time at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. They will be in Guelph on Thursday and Friday, June 1 and 2. They expect to have lectures from members of the staff or manual training, nature study and domestic science, and they particularly wish to see the consolidated school in session.

Mr. G. W. Clemons, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association, writes regarding this useful breed as follows:—The general use of Holsteins in public institutions, such as hospitals, schools, etc., may be noted as a testimonial not only to the productiveness of the breed but also to the well-known and peculiar health-giving properties of their milk. The state of Minnesota is now founding seven herds of pure-bred Holsteins, at

Advertisements.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURE 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.

ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and is UNDISPUTEDLY SO.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent. Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SON, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Fergus Falls State Hospital, Anoka State Asylum, School for Feeble-Minded, Hastings State Asylum, Rochester State Hospital, and State Training School at Red Wing.

The coloring matter in the egg is iron, just as it is iron that gives color to the blood. There is little doubt that the coloring compound of the egg is the same as that in the blood. It is easily assimilated and eggs are regarded as suitable food for the anaemic person, as they present a concentrated and generally easily digested form of nutriment in iron. The yolk of the best eggs is of a rich reddish color rather than a pale yellow.

The plans for the nationalization of the live stock records are being brought to a successful issue, and the registration books are being collected from the provisional centres and sent to Ottawa. Mr. Frank Wade, of the Toronto staff, has been in the capital for some weeks, and Mr. Nimmo has also gone. The live stock commissioner, Mr. Hodson, has made generous provision for the principal members of the registration staff here, as indeed, as the founder and promoters of the system in Toronto, and now adopted at Ottawa, they deserve. Mr. Hodson's desire has been to carry out the great work of nationalizing the records with as little disturbance as possible, and so far he has succeeded admirably. The records, although their keeping will be in touch with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, will continue to be under control of the different societies, who, it is expected, will continue

slightly; otherwise it will freeze at once, and be of no service.

I had some oats in sheaf and on alternate days the hens were fed a sheaf in each pen, but they were left bound. It would take some time to kick the bundle to pieces, but it gave them the needed exercise, and I reaped the reward in plenty of eggs.

To keep turkeys in winter, provide a good, warm house for the winter, and on stormy days get the flock in about four p.m., otherwise they may roost in the trees. Through the winter months get on speaking terms with the flock and freely provide clean water, fine bone, shells, scraps of meat, etc. Do not confine them too closely in their diet, but vary the fare with oats, chopped hay, small potatoes, apples, etc., cooked and mixed with meal and given to the flock while warm.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

'Iota,' Belleville, writes re complete information on wire fences, etc. Ans.—We are preparing to answer you in a future issue. Also on 'Roofing materials' we will answer later.

R. Bird, East Mapleton, N.S., writes for advice how to feed hens that lay soft-shelled eggs. Ans.—The shell is composed principally of carbonate of lime, and the soft shell shows that there is a lack of this sort of food. A box large enough for hens to scratch in, and a liberal supply of wood ashes, with charcoal, lime and a little salt, would

FARMER'S GENERAL NEWS

A large Wisconsin wool buyer, just returned from Colorado, says the country is nine million sheep short of last year, and it will take five to seven years to make up the loss. With the increased demand for wool and mutton, the industry is bound to be profitable for some years to come.

At the present time there are 57 experimental stations in the United States alone, in which more than 1,000 scientists are employed, who are continually bringing to light new facts regarding every phase of the farmer's business, and especially the business of stock raising.

During the past 15 years in which the stations have been established, the results of thousands of feeding experiments with pigs, cattle, dairy cows, horses, sheep and poultry, in which all the different grains, forage plants and by-products like tankage, skim milk, screenings, cottonseed meal, etc., were used, have been made and the results reported in bulletins and station reports. These experimenters have considered such problems as ground vs. whole grains for growth and fattening and for milk and eggs; soaked vs. dry grains; cooked vs. uncooked feed; chopped vs. whole fodder; silage vs. roots; dry feed vs. silage; animal feed vs. vegetable feed; mixed grains vs. single grains; young vs. old stock; heifers vs. steers; bacon vs. lard hogs; lambs vs. wethers; feeding different breeds; soiling vs. pasturage; scrub vs. pure bred stock; exposure to weather vs. protection, and a hundred other like tests.

BREEDING TURKEYS.

An exchange says: While we have bred turkeys when male and female were but one year old, we did not expect to get as strong, thrifty poult as the next year. We would always begin to breed from birds one year old if we could not have male or female older, but would keep them as long as they or their progeny continued to be good. There is a loss by the habit of selling off all the old fowl and keeping young ones to breed from every year, yet many follow it, perhaps from fear of having unsalable old birds if they do not. And they are not even careful to save the best and most vigorous of the young ones to breed from, but take such as are not fit to dress for market. The turkey is not like the hen. They are nearer to the wild birds from which they originated, and, in fact, many of the Western turkeys are but one or two generations from a cross of the wild blood and they mature more slowly and will last longer than a bird that has been in a domesticated condition.

TERRITORIAL HORSE FAIR

A meeting of the directors of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association was recently held at Calgary, the president, Mr. I. A. Turner, in the chair. The secretary, Mr. Peterson, explained that the object of the meeting was to make final arrangements respecting the horse fair, which the last annual meeting decided that the Association should organize. After some discussion it was decided to hold the Horse Fair in Victoria Park, Calgary, on April 4, 5 and 6. The annual meeting will be held at 8 p.m., on April 4. The date of the fourth annual stallion show, which had hitherto been held in conjunction with the May cattle sale was then considered. The consensus of opinion was that the most appropriate time for holding this event was while the Horse Fair was in progress, and it was finally decided to amalgamate the fair and the stallion show, and to organize a horse show along the same line as that held annually in Toronto. Classes will be provided for stallions, draught teams and geldings, agricultural teams, driving teams, single drivers and saddlers, and the foal show, which proved so popular last year, will be continued. Dr. obbs, V.S., Calgary, was appointed honorary veterinarian.

The object of the Horse Fair is to bring buyer and seller together and all deals will be made privately in the same manner as at all live stock centres in the United States. Outside buyers are generally deterred from buying in the West owing to a lack of knowledge of the country and the time, trouble and expense involved in visiting individual ranchers to make up carloads. The annual Horse Fair will solve this difficulty effectively, and is, therefore, with the support of the breeders, bound to be a success. The fair is organized in the

Advertisements.

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our Spring Styles and Samples at \$4.50 to \$12 Suits in Cloth, Silk and Lustré. Also Raincoats, Skirts and Waists. Write me to-day. MONTGOMERY SUTHERLAND CO., Dept. 4, London, Can.

Advertisement for tools and equipment, including a list of items and prices like '29.50 ONLY'.

18 ARTICLES, WEIGHT 150 lbs. Price No. 1 Outfit, \$22.50 Price No. 2 Outfit, \$40.00 Send for descriptive circular

ROBT. DONALDSON & SON, 30 YOVILLE SQUARE, MONTREAL, QUE.

\$3 a Day Sure... Send us your address and we will tell you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, how to get the work and teach you free; you work in your locality where you live. Send us your address and we will

Advertisement for U.S. Cream Separator, featuring an illustration of the machine and text: 'The best workmen use the best tools.' 'The Improved U. S. Cream Separator... Is the Best'.

Farm and Other Lands... FOR SALE - 5 WHOLE SECTIONS within 15 miles of Virden, on proposed Brandon-Regina line, open rolling prairie, Al wheat soil, heavy black loam, heavy clay subsoil, no scrub, and very few stones.

Live Stock... FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE BRED Hereford Bulls from 6 to 14 months old, bred from the best herd of females in the Province. Prices right. D. C. LOVERING, Lovering P.O.

FOR SALE, PURE BRED LARGE ENGLISH Berkshire Pigs from six weeks to five months old. C. B. RICKERT, Mannheim P.O., Waterloo County, Ont.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEINS, FIVE CHOICE bull calves, fit for service, sired by 'Sir Mantle Scotchbide,' whose dam gave 70 lbs. milk in one day, as a four-year-old, from dams of leading families, including 'De Kols.' For full particulars write J. B. ARNOLD, Easton's Corner, Ont.

FOR SALE, OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER Whites, the largest strain, oldest established, registered herd in Canada; choice Younk Pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not skin; express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Agents Wanted... WANTED—RELIABLE PARTIES to sell our complete line of heavy steel woven wire fencing and steel gates for 1905, in sections where we have not already appointed agents; 7 years on the Canadian market; satisfaction guaranteed. Our prices are right; we pay the freight to points in Old Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick. Write now for prices and terms. NATIONAL FENCE CO., Merrickville, Ont.

MEN WANTED—RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$900 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

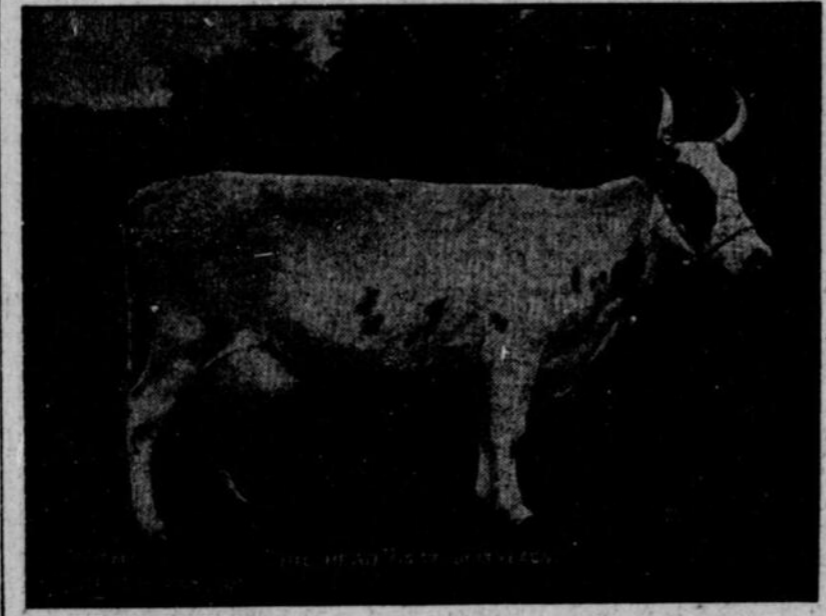
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Trees Plants, Seeds, &c... NEW STRAWBERRY, KING EDWARD, and other varieties. Also, Seed Potatoes. Send for list. R. C. CRYSLER, St. George, Ont.

FOR SALE, NORTHERN GROWN Fruit Trees, grown here in the northern part of Quebec. Send for prices. J. C. STOCKWELL, Danville, Que.

Eggs and Poultry... BARRED ROCKS ONLY. WILL SELL A few more select. Cockerels, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Pullets, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Guaranteed to please. When writing please state for what ratings. A. E. DONAGHY, Coburn, Ont.

SEND AT ONCE FOR OUR ONE HUNDRED page book, 'Veterinary Experience,' which we mail free. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 15 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.



The accompanying cut of 'Hillhead' will show a typical cow of this favorite breed. This grand old cow is the mother of many of the leading strains in many herds in Canada, especially the ones of R. Hunter and Son, at Maxville, Ont., and W. W. Ogilvie, at the Lachine

Rapids farm, Quebec. The picture is from a photo taken on the farm at Lachine, Quebec, where the leading breeders of Ayrshires, the Montgomeries live, not far from where the gurgling Ayr kisses its pebbled shores.

to hold their annual and other business meetings in Toronto as before. In fact, except that the books will be kept in Ottawa and certificates and verifications of pedigrees issued from there, there will be no change of importance in the state of things that has hitherto existed.

FEEDER'S CORNER

Some experience in feeding ducks is against the use of dry grain as a regular full feed. They may be given a few handfuls occasionally, or if given three meals a day, may have two mash and one feed of grain without (so far as I have observed) anything going wrong. But when you begin to make hard grain a third to a half of the ration you are likely to have trouble, and in my own experience such troubles have invariably disappeared very soon after the stock went back to an all mash diet. The big duck raisers always feed mashes without any grain or with very small quantities. I do not now recall a statement from any of them of the reasons for this, but presume they have tried grain with unsatisfactory results.

It has been demonstrated that seven or eight pounds of mangels has as great feeding value as one pound of grain when given to pigs or hogs, and that sugar beets have even a greater value, so it is hard to understand why pig raisers are so careless about growing root crops for their animals. Not only have the root crops a high feeding value, but they do more for the good health of the hogs than one can estimate. In regard to their feeding value it has been demonstrated time and again that when mangrel or sugar beets, or both, are fed in connection with light rations of grains using middlings instead of bran, pork of high quality can be produced cheaper than in any other way with the possible exception of the substitution of ensilage for the root crops. If root crops can be bought at reasonable prices better have some for feeding this fall and winter, and next season grow your own supply.

All farmers have hay to spare, and a few pounds per week fed to their hens will greatly augment the egg production. Clover hay is best, but any kind is good, if prepared as follows: Cut into as short lengths as possible and at nightfall fill a two gallon tin pail full, cover and set on the kitchen stove and let it boil as long as there is fire. When the morning fire is built, allow it to heat up again. Then drain off the water, and mix with the hay three quarts of wheat bran, or enough to make it crumbly. This will constitute nearly two gallons of feed, which is sufficient, as a morning meal, for 100 hens. In cold weather, and for fowls that are at liberty, it is not to be excelled. Give nothing more until night, then supply what they will consume of corn one day, the next night, oats, the next, buckwheat, the next, barley, and so on alternately. Be sure, also, to furnish plenty of fresh water every day, and on very cold mornings, warm it

greatly help. Oyster-shells broken are a good thing to have near them also. I think perhaps your hens are too fat from feeding too much fattening grains. Let them scratch among the sand, straw and ashes for some grain each day.

H. Atkinson, West Brook, N.S., writes, wanting to know about White Holland turkeys. Ans.—We have very little information on this breed. We understand that they are not as hardy as the Bronze, nor as good layers. We do not know of any flocks in Canada. There are a few in the United States. We know of one at Pine Tree farm in New Jersey, and another at Independence, Mo., owned by Mr. J. W. Lenox. We should incline to the breeding of the Bronze in Canada, for profit. Perhaps some of our readers can supply information as to their laying, weighing and fattening qualities.

'Old Subscriber,' Forester's Falls, wants information as to renting out a farm, whether with or without the chattels.

Ans.—We cannot give our subscriber as much satisfaction as we would like, not knowing the nature of the surrounding territory and customs. It is generally best and most satisfactory to lease land only, having a sale of all effects, allowing the income to attend to his own stock in trade. If you know your party well perhaps not much difficulty would arise in renting the stock and implements. In that case an inventory of implements, signed by both parties, should be secured, the same to be returned or replaced at the expiry of lease in conditions of only ordinary wear and tear depreciation. The same as to the stock. The articles should be specified exactly. Then rent could be charged for their use. But there are few satisfactory experiences with this, and our correspondent's best way would be to sell out and advertise for a tenant on money rents or on shares. Agreements should be secured in any case binding the parties to ordinary care and good husbandry.

MILK COW—A KJCKER.

Buckle strap tightly around left hind leg above hock. Compressing the barn string forces cow to put bulk of weight on foot next the milker and greatly assists in keeping the animal's foot out of the milk pail. If not an absolute preventive, it has the merit of being simple and humane.

CORRESPONDENCE.

How to prevent a manure pile from heating! A correspondent says:—Put a salt box on top and move as needed. The pile should be kept moderately low and level. A convenient size is about six feet long by one wide, made of 2 in. stuff with pieces nailed at each corner to raise box about a foot.

Subscribe now, and get all the benefits. Are you in the new Breeders' Directory? Do you want any information on farm topics. Write to the Agricultural Editor.

COMMERCIAL

SPRING TRADE OUTLOOK

Canada's Industrial Prospects for Coming Year.

ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO RECORD YEAR OF PRODUCTION IN MOST LINES.

Trade in Canada has been greatly retarded during the past two months owing to the almost impassable state of the country roads, but with the advent of spring the outlook looks brighter, and already the effects of a freer movement of goods has been noticeable in the general improved conditions of trade throughout the country.

The volume of business for the closing season compares very favorably with the season of 1903-04. Farmers' produce has been exceptionally high during the winter, owing mainly to the difficulties of shipping the goods to the most profitable market.

Meats and fish of all kinds and qualities were offered at about the average quotations, while butter, especially, and eggs, held out for high prices to the reluctant buyer.

Vegetables, fruit, grain and hay were on sale at a fairly satisfactory rate, although it is hoped with the advent of spring weather, the entire tone of the produce market will show a decided change from the present high quotations and evident scarcity of vegetables.

Pork, heavy, 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.; pork, light, 7c to 8c per lb.; small retail prices, 10c to 12c per lb.; steak, 10c to 15c per lb.; veal, 10c to 12c per lb.; mutton, 10c to 12c per lb.

Fish of all kinds sold readily at fair prices. Haddock was quoted at 5c to 6c per lb.; halibut, 11c to 12 1/2c per lb.; sole, 8c to 10c per lb.; codfish, 8c to 10c per lb.

Dairy produce is only offered still in small quantities, with prices about on the average. Fresh laid eggs sold at 25c per doz.; cooking eggs, 20c to 25c per dozen; fresh butter, 30c per lb.; tub butter, 20c per lb.; cheese, 12c to 15c per lb.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET—March 6.

About 500 head of butchers' cattle, 60 milch cows, 100 calves and 30 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade was slow as less meat is wanted on account of Wednesday being the beginning of Lent.

Export Cattle—None on the market. Prices are quoted nominal and unchanged. Milch cows brought from Toronto, Quebec buyers, bought 11 of the best of these at 58 each, plus \$5 on the lot.

Butchers' Cattle—The few offerings were medium grade cattle, and they sold steady. Good to choice are quoted at \$4.15 to \$4.50; fair to good at \$3.50 to \$4; mixed at \$2.50 to \$3.75; common at \$2 to \$3; and cows and feeders are quoted unchanged and nominal.

Sheep and lambs—The offerings were cleared up very early. Export sheep are quoted higher at \$3.50 to \$3.75, butchers' firm at \$2.50 to \$4.50, grain-fed lambs at \$5.50 to \$7; barbed wire at \$5.50 to \$5.50, and carners at \$4 to \$5 each.

East Buffalo, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; fairly active; steady; prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.35; shipping, \$4.65 to \$5.15; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.90; heifers, \$2.25 to \$4.75; calves, \$2.75 to \$4.15; butchers, \$2.75 to \$4.15; bulls, \$2.75 to \$4.15; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.25; stock heifers, \$2 to \$2.75; fresh cows and springers, steady; good to choice, \$48 to \$55; medium to good, \$32 to \$45; common, \$23 to \$30.

Chicago, March 6.—Cattle, receipts, 27,000; market strong; good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; poor to medium, \$4.00 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.45; cows, \$2.30 to \$4.20; heifers, \$2.40 to \$4.75; calves, \$1.25 to \$2.75; bulls, \$2.25 to \$4.09; calves, \$2.00 to \$7.00.

Ontario Markets—Ingersoll, March 6.—White wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.05; red fall wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.05; peas, 63c to 64c; barley, 54c to 56c; corn, 58c to 60c; oats, 35c to 40c; oatmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; flour, \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.; bran, \$18 to \$19 per ton; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton; butter, 27c to 30c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 35c per lb.; eggs, 22c to 24c per dozen; potatoes, 75c to 85c per bag; live hogs, \$5.15 to \$5.25 per cwt.; hay, \$5 to \$9 per ton; hides, \$5 to \$6 per ton.

Hamilton, Ont., March 6.—White wheat, per bushel, \$1.10 to \$1.12; red, \$1.10 to \$1.12; spring, \$1 to \$1.12; peas, 58c to 60c; barley, 45c to 48c; oats, 40c to 42c; corn, 50c to 51c; clover seed, \$7 to \$8.50; timothy seed, \$1 to \$1.25; white wheat flour, per bushel, \$5 to \$5.20; strong bakers, \$5 to \$5.10; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$7 to \$7.25; apples, per bushel, \$1.10 to \$1.15; half, 90c to \$1.25; dried apples per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 20c to \$1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 20c to 22c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 15c to 20c; eggs, per doz., 20c to 22c.

Toronto, March 6.—Wheat—Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. Ontario red and white, \$1.06 to \$1.09; spring, 98c to \$1.01; corn, 50c to 52c; barley, 50c to 52c; oats, 35c to 40c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 20c to 22c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 15c to 20c; eggs, per doz., 20c to 22c.

Wheat in Farmers' Hands—Winnipeg, March 3.—A circular issued by the North-West Grain Dealers' Association for the ten states in this nine million bushels of marketable wheat in the hands of Manitoba and North-West farmers.

FINANCIAL

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

The Rise and Fall of the May Option.

TRADING ON THE STOCK MARKET IS BROADER—SOME SENSATIONAL ADVANCES IN PRICES OF SECURITIES—HEAVY LIQUIDATION AND DECLINE OF NOVA SCOTIA STEEL.

During the last two weeks there has been no little excitement on the wheat markets of the United States and Canada, although the wheat quotations in this country were not subject to the violent fluctuations that characterized the markets of Chicago and New York.

The local market has followed the ups and downs of Wall Street pretty well throughout the week, that is, so far as those stocks listed on both exchanges are concerned. There have been a few price changes of more than usual importance.

On Monday Canadian Pacific touched 141, and on Wednesday the stock was quoted at 137 1/4, ex-dividend, so that there was really a loss of about a point in sympathy with the weaker development on Wall Street.

The price of the other option to that of the much out of proportion to that of the May future, and there was therefore little doubt that the bull clique was concentrating its energies on that option.

About the time when the highest price of this year ruled, there was great speculation as to how far the operators would carry the market. There was some gossip, most likely inspired by the party of speculators, to the effect that May wheat would be forced up to \$1.40 per bushel, but subsequent events have not so far justified this statement.

The slump came about a week ago, and prices dropped rapidly under heavy liquidation, the lowest price of the week for May wheat being \$1.12 1/4—a drop of exactly nine cents in less than the same number of days.

Bull operators during this season have gone to work on a market that has been moulded and beaten into susceptibility from as early as the first crop reports of last year. Almost every incident connected with crop reports and wheat conditions since the beginning of the crop year has been brimful of sensationalism, the speculative nature of which tempted the public to nibble and nibble at whatever bait the big operator should cast, to be ultimately left high and dry on a declining market.

Opinion in the trade is divided as to whether the Gates crew is dropping out of the market, or merely shaking the trailers out, so as to get a hold which will take the market up to the prophetic point of \$1.40 per bushel. It is unlikely, under prevailing conditions, that a party with the acknowledged strength of the present operators, would leave the market at a time when the least of bullish factors would cause a further rise in prices.

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TRADE REVIEW

Bradstreet's says of Montreal trade:—The volume of trade has been well up to that of last year. The outlook for the spring trade is brighter, however, and trade has been actively engaged in making preparations in this regard.

Toronto:—There has been some improvement in the activity among wholesale traders here during the past week. The grocery trade is a little quiet. Hardware trade is showing renewed activity.

Winnipeg:—Trade is still a little quiet. While in town during 'bonspiel' week the country merchants left fairly good orders, but business has been rather interrupted.

United States Crop Report—Washington, D.C., March 1.—The United States Weather Bureau's monthly summary of crop conditions follows:—Summary of the Rocky Mountains, February, 1905, averaged very cold.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 2.—Dr. L. C. Bachand was elected President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. W. B. Neil vice-president, at a meeting last evening. The committee for the ten seats in the council are as follows: Messrs. G. S. Bryant, T. A. Bayley, L. S. Channell, T. J. Coe, W. S. Dresser, J. K. Edwards, E. W. Farrell, B. C. Howard, S. W. Jencks, A. Sangster, W. R. Webster, J. A. Wiggett, W. H. Wilson, J. P. Royer, F. A. Hovey, L. H. Oliver, L. A. Dufresne.

ONTARIO MARKETS

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CANADIAN SUGAR MONOPOLY

GROCERS' WHOLESALE COMPANY BRING SUIT AGAINST ALLEGED COMBINE.

Hamilton, Ont., March 2.—An important suit was begun to-day, when Nesbitt & Co., on behalf of the Grocers' Wholesale Company, Hamilton, issued a writ for damages against H. C. Beckett, of Hamilton, the Dominion Wholesalers' Guild, the Ontario Grocers' Guild, and J. E. Eby, of Toronto, owing it is alleged, to the fact that the defendants, in forming sugar refiners and other manufacturers to sell only to them, the Grocers' Wholesale Company claims that it has suffered heavy loss.

Chicago Markets.—Messrs. J. S. Baché & Co., Bell Telephone Building, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:—Opening: High. Low. Close. Wheat, July . . . 115 1/2 116 115 1/2 116 1/2

The Wheat Market.—The Chicago wheat market opened slightly weaker this morning, and fluctuated considerably during the day, the highest price of the session being \$1.16; the closing price for May was \$1.15, and 85 1/2c bid for July.

MONTREAL STEEL WORKS

FIVE PERCENT WILL BE PAID ON COMMON STOCK FOR 1904.

The annual report and balance sheet for year ended Dec. 31, 1904, of the Montreal Steel Works, Limited, has just been presented to the shareholders. The company has labored under the general depressing condition of the iron and steel trade that existed during the year 1904, but notwithstanding this, net profits for the year, after setting aside all contingencies amounting to \$115,000.

Montreal Exchange Quotations.—New York funds . . . . . 1-32-3/4 Sterling, 60 days . . . . . 9 1/2-13-1/4 Sterling demand . . . . . 9 1/2-13-1/4 Sterling cables . . . . . 9 1/2-13-1/4 Paris, francs short . . . . . 5 1/4 Exchange value of £1 sterling to-day is \$4.86 to \$4.86.9.

Railway Receipts.—Wheat, bushels . . . . . 1,090 Corn, bush . . . . . 5,231 Oats, bush . . . . . 4,689 Earley, bush . . . . . 3,863 Flour, brls . . . . . 3,613 Butter, pkgs . . . . . 4,487 Cheese, boxes . . . . . 100 Meats, pkgs . . . . . 72 Hams and bacon . . . . . 9 Tallow, brls . . . . . 5 Leather, rolls . . . . . 52 Raw Hides . . . . . 29

Patent Report.—Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information regarding any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm: Nos. 90,779, Henry Lambert, Incubator; Eng. self locking nut; 90,787, Zolique General, St. Henry, near Montreal, Que., clothes line support; 90,825, Nicholas A. Smallman, Fort Covington, N.Y., improvement in harness; 90,851, Messrs. Eall & Riz, Waterloo, Ont., calendar; 90,860, Claude Boucher, Cognac, France, machine for making glass bottles; 90,968, Evariste Deunegard, Montreal, Que., carpet beater; 91,008, Joseph Antoine Gagnon, Chambly Basin, Que., heating apparatus; 91,019, George A. McKay, Burnbank, Man., spring draft attachment for ploughs; 91,225, Arthur Landry, Montreal, Que., harness attachment.

INACTIVE STOCKS

Table with columns: Stock Name, Dividend, Par Value, High, Low, Last Sale, etc. Includes stocks like Montreal, Canadian Pacific, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

Table with columns: Stock Name, Dividend, Par Value, High, Low, Last Sale, etc. Includes stocks like Bell Tel., Man. Tel., etc.

BONDS

Table with columns: Bond Name, Dividend, Par Value, High, Low, Last Sale, etc. Includes bonds like Coal, Scotia, etc.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS

Table with columns: Commodity, Quantity, etc. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

What is the question 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.

GENERAL.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

Nova Scotia Subscriber.—What is the price of the recitation book 'Choice Selections?' Ans.—The publishers' price is 30 cents.

STRANGE SHOWERS.

M.A.—Do fish-worms, frogs and little fish ever come down with rain? Some claim that they do, as they have been found after rain in places where it appears impossible for them to have got in any other way.

COCKROACHES.

Subscriber.—Can you tell me a sure way of getting rid of cockroaches? They are found mostly about the wainscoting in the kitchen at the side of the stove?

BELIEFS.

Donald M.—I have read about Mr. Norman Murray in the 'Witness' lately. Not knowing his creed, will you please oblige your humble servant, as well as other thinking men, by letting us know what Mr. Murray's sin is that he should be branded as a pagan?

POEMS WANTED.

D. M. asks for the words of a song on the Battle of the Alma.

J.P.S. wishes to get a copy of some verses describing a gathering of ministers, where one and another voiced a wish as to how he should be called to leave this life.

'So would not I; Long at the gates of death would I lie, And feast my spirit with dreams of celestial bliss.'

R.M., who sends a copy of the song, 'Be kind to the loved ones at home,' would like to get a recitation in which a little girl talks to a dead kitten:

'Did it hurt very bad when you died, in Little cat?'

She would also like to get the poem, 'The Church at Millville.'

A Maganetawan Subscriber would like to get a poem in which the lines occur: 'With France and England hand in hand, What power on earth could them withstand.'

They about the news through all the land, 'We've gained the heights of Alma.'

L.F. asks for the verses of which the title is 'Keep Sweet.'

ONTARIO NEW ASSESSMENT LAW.

J.R., Perth.—Please give synopsis of the Ontario new assessment law? Ans.—The new assessment system, which went into operation on Jan. 1, 1905, has been evolved from a report by a Government commission followed by the work of a special committee of the Ontario Legislature.

WAGES—WILL—WITNESSES.

Anxious, Ont.—Son has worked at home for four years and a half, got board and clothing, but no wages. Took his about three months ago; is now better. His father has now engaged him for six months, and is to pay him a certain sum monthly.

act specifies that land shall be 'assessed at its actual value.'

A FAREWELL SONG.

The Rev. William Wye Smith kindly sends the verses asked for by J.C.M., with the following note: 'The song is by Thomas Pringle, who was born at Blair-law, in Teviotdale, 1789; educated at Kelso, a friend of Scott and Hogg; editor in Edinburgh, after at Capetown, finally in London. Died, Dec. 5, 1834. This is his best song.'

Our native land—our native vale— A long and last adieu! Farewell to Bonnie Teviotdale, And Cheviot's mountains blue!

Farewell, ye hills of glorious deeds, And streams renowned in song— Farewell, ye braes and blossom'd meads, Our hearts have loved so long.

Farewell, the blythesome broomy knoves, Where thyme and heather grow; Farewell, the bonny, haunted bowes, O'erhung with birch and sloe.

The mossy cave and mouldering tower, That skirt our native dell; The martyr's grave, and lover's bower, We bid a sad farewell!

Home of our love! our father's home! Land of the brave and free! The sail is flapping on the foam, That bears us far from thee!

We seek a wild and distant shore, Beyond the western main; We leave thee to return no more, Nor view thy cliffs again!

Our native land! our native vale! A long and last adieu! Farewell to Bonnie Teviotdale, And Scotland's mountains blue!

JUDGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Ipswichian.—Are the judges in New Zealand appointed for life, or only for a term of years? Ans.—For life.

A REPLY TO BURNS.

Mrs. James Reid, Ferguslie, has courteously sent a copy of the reply to Burns's 'A Man's a Man for a' That,' asked for by Mrs. J. T.

'A man's a man,' says Robert Burns, 'For a' that and a' that.' But though the song be clear and strong, It lacks a note for a' that.

If all who dine on homely fare Were true and brave and a' that; And none whose garb is 'hadden grey' Was fool or knave and a' that.

You see yin brawny blustering sot, Who swaggers, swears, and a' that, And thinks because his strong right arm Might fell an ox and a' that.

A man may own a large estate, His palace park and a' that, And not for birth, but honest worth, Be thrice a man for a' that.

It comes to this, dear Robert Burns, The truth is old and a' that, 'The rank is but the guinea's stamp, The man's the gold for a' that.'

For a' that and a' that 'Tis soul and heart and a' that, That makes the king a gentleman, And not his crown and a' that.

LEGAL.

WIFE DESERTION.

N.S.—I. In Nova Scotia do the courts grant divorces for desertion? 2. In the case of a man having deserted his wife four or five years ago, and she not knowing anything about him since, what steps should she take in order to secure a divorce. Ans.—1. No. 2. It is not a case for such relief.

A RENT CLAIM.

A. & P., Ont.—Two merchants have adjacent stores in a small town. A has a back yard, but P. has none, so he obtains consent to use A's. The latter has agreed upon, but there is a verbal agreement to pay it in a lump sum (amount not stated) at end of nine years.

WHAT AILS THE HORSE?

A.T.C.—A year ago about the first of January, I drove my driving horse away from home about three miles. Coming home at night he seemed very dumpy and did not want to go.

is, a third of his real estate for life, or if he should die without will, she could claim a third of his whole estate, real and personal, remaining after payment of his debts and funeral and testamentary expenses.

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 address envelope and \$1. physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.'

DUST MASKS.

G.H.S.D. asks where dust masks can be obtained and the price. Also, if they would be suitable for use when working in a granary.

PAIN IN CHEST.

'A Subscriber' has a daughter going to school, aged seventeen. She is quite healthy, when quite small, except diphtheria, which she had.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

E.J.—A friend wishes to know how to remove hair from the skin without shaving. Ans.—To remove superfluous hair permanently is not easy to do.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

HOW TO SHOE A MARE THAT INTERFERES.

Horse Owner.—How would you shoe standard bred trotting mare that interferes? Ans.—I am afraid you will have a good deal of difficulty in stopping her from interfering by shoeing.

IRRITATION OF BLADDER.

Vermont.—Bought a horse a short time ago; seems in good health, only poor in feed; he urinates very often and seems when standing to have his fore feet and hind ones a long distance apart.

MALNUTRITION IN A CALF.

A Subscriber.—Calf nine months old has been falling for about three months, and now is covered with large sores all over the body; it licks them and froths at the mouth continually.

WHAT AILS THE HORSE?

A.T.C.—A year ago about the first of January, I drove my driving horse away from home about three miles. Coming home at night he seemed very dumpy and did not want to go.

leg and her box, which was very hard and very sore. I got a veterinarian, who said it was lymphangitis. He gave her a draught and told me to bathe it and rub liniment on it.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

The March wind came in gusty, stiff intervals, and sounded its lonely notes in the chimney whistling of spring in it, for this is the month of promise, but so far it tells only of storm.

There was a bright, blue flame on the hearth with the white birch, and first planted there, but its satin bark has curled up, and disappeared in the tiny jets of blue blaze, and now the log burns warily, and leaves the hearth in absolute dulness.

PERENNIALS.

Amateur.—A great deal depends on the shape of the ground where the plants are to be set out, and space allowed for them. There are so many herbaceous flowering plants that it is difficult to select for any one.

PLANTING APPLE TREES.

'Novice' asks advice in regard to planting out an orchard this spring, but gives no further particulars. For fruit trees the soil should be well drained, for they will be sure to suffer if planted in stagnant water.

ORIGIN OF NAME.

'Horace' asks why the variety of chestnut so named is called horse chestnut. It has been a question often asked and the only reason that is given us is that the Turks are said to grind the nuts, and that the high-bred animals they raise are very fond of them.

MAKING A HOTBED.

M. Nightingale.—It is no use to begin making a hotbed in your locality until the third week in March, unless the season is unusually early down there. Make an excavation the size of your frames, in a dry place, where water will not gather, and set around it the wooden frames on which the sashes are to rest.

Advertisement for Ewing's Superior Seeds. Includes text: 'THERE IS SOME ADVANTAGE BECAUSE THEY'RE KNOWN AND GROWN FROM COAST TO COAST. EWING'S SUPERIOR SEEDS. WRITE NOW for our '05 Illustrated Seed Catalogue'. WE MAIL IT FREE. William Ewing & Co. SEEDSMEN, 142-146 McGill Street, MONTREAL.'

trees of spreading habit, thirty feet apart is generally allowed, although if the soil is poor, 25 feet is enough.

Cherry, plum and pear trees can be planted eighteen or twenty feet apart, and all dwarf stock much closer. The planting of an orchard is not difficult, but the after care takes time and strict attention before the trees reward the grower with a crop of fruit.

THE WINDOW GARDEN.

Already the March sun looks boldly in at the window garden, and the plants grow thirsty. More water is needed, but on in early morning or late afternoon, so as to reach the roots before evaporating.

EVER-BLOOMING HOLLYHOCKS.

Artisan.—There was a new type of Hollyhock came out last year that blossomed the same season, but I have not tried it, for very often these new things are not sufficiently settled in form and color to be worth the trouble of taking care of.

APPLES AND PEARS FOR GLEN-GARRY.

Glen.—There is no trouble in growing apple and pear trees in your vicinity, if hardy sorts are chosen. Early apples should be Yellow Transparent or the Duchess of Oldenburg.

AMARYLLIS.

Mrs. B.D.—A great deal depends upon giving the bulbs their requisite period of rest, for it is at that time the flowers that will be developed. Encourage growth during the summer by plunging the pots into the ground in the full sunshine, water liberally all the season, and give weekly applications of manure water.

DAHLIAS.

Mrs. S.—Your Dahlia tubers have not been fully matured when taken up. Last autumn I suppose they were in full bloom when frost threatened, then you lifted them hurriedly and stored them away out of danger.

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF GERMANY THIS WINTER IS WITHIN 24 OF 40,000.

Advertisements.

HEALTHY LUNGS

Depend Upon Rich, Red Blood—Poor Blood Means Weak Lungs and Fatal Consumption.

Every drop of blood in the body must go through the lungs. That is why the lungs are helped, and healed, and strengthened with the great blood-builder, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only make weak lungs strong, but they cure all troubles arising from a poor or deficient blood supply, such as anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, general weakness, St. Vitus dance, headaches and backaches, kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, and the special ailments of young girls and women.

THE CZARINA.

(Lady Henry Somerset, in New York 'American'.)

Many happy girls in England and America silently envied the woman who was the centre of admiration and adulation in the sunny May of 1896, when Princess Alix of Hesse was crowned Empress of Russia.

The Czarina has always been attached to England. She was brought up by an English governess and nurse, and she early imbibed English views and customs.

When her first child was born she insisted on fulfilling the duties of a nurse, and, although this was opposed to the Russian royal etiquette, she carried her point. Catherine the Great of Russia tells us in her memoirs, with no little bitterness, how her baby was taken away from her a few hours after its birth, and she was not allowed to see it again for months, but, while in her own case she censured the custom, she followed it by taking her son's wife's baby away, and at once gave it a separate establishment.

The first influence which dominated her was that of Father John, of Kronstadt, and with his help and guidance she placed herself at the head of many of the charitable bodies in the empire, and it was pathetic to know that she sent for all the best-known works on the English poor law, in order to study how some betterment among the people could be arrived at.

On the one hand stands the official of the government, the army, the church, the law and the proprietorial classes, all united to maintain the yoke upon the shoulders of the masses, a bureaucracy corrupt and oppressive; on the other hand, a people ignorant and downtrodden, with a history which must appal all who contemplate it.

Added to the deep shadows thrown by oppression and famine over the vast empire there was the prolonged disappointment when the looked-for son was not vouchsafed. For ten years he had prayed unceasingly for an heir to the Russian throne.

The Czarina was unpopular, and was unable to take her right place at the head of Russian society. But in August last the child so eagerly awaited was born, and men paused in their daily toil to listen to the roar of the cannons, and counted the shots as they announced, from the

fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, that Russia welcomed an heir.

Then the great bells from the dome of St. Isaac's rang a jubilant peal, and as by magic flags appeared in every street. Decorations were hurriedly fixed to the public buildings, and the people poured out in hundreds to rejoice.

It has been truly said that there is one woman living who can perhaps sympathize with the Czarina at this moment more than any other in the world, the woman who stood at the windows of the Tuileries, and watched the wild mob surging toward the palace on the last day of the empire.

THE KING'S PECULIAR TASTES.

(London 'Tit-Bits'.)

King Edward is never conventional when he can avoid being so with satisfaction to himself and those around him.

For example, the King is very fond of his afternoon tea, and having a sweet tooth, as Queen Victoria had, likes to see confectionery on the table.

Similarly he has a special way of his own of making coffee, or, rather, it is the way of his own particular coffee-maker, Ibrahim, a dark-skinned Turk, with whose skill in this particular department of kitchen work His Majesty was at the first experience so pleased that he brought him home with him from one of his journeys abroad.

Another peculiarity of the King's taste is for the German black bread which is known as 'schwarzbrötchen.' It has been a favorite with him for many years, but it is an acquired taste and needs much assiduous cultivation.

The King is a great lover of salad, and has a particular preference for one special preparation of hearted lettuce or romaine to any others.

One of the King's favorite dishes at the dinner-table is a minute chicken on a morsel of toast. These little 'poussins,' as they are called by the poultryer, yield but two or three mouthfuls of delicate, white flesh, and in London they are retailed at such high prices that they are a rare dainty.

THE ROMANCE OF THE QUEEN'S CRADLE.

(London 'Titbits'.)

The recent sale of relics of Mary Queen of Scots, which has excited so much interest, reminds one of many other memorials of the beautiful and ill-fated Queen which have survived to our time and which are most jealously treasured.

It is not long since a harp which had once been her excited keen competition in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, and was purchased by the Antiquarian Museum authorities for 80 guineas.

ly on it, and when the verdict was given in favor of Miss Beatrix Gardyn, of Banchoy, the young Queen presented the prize to her with the pretty compliment, 'You alone are worthy to possess the harp you touch so well.'

For probably two hundred years this Royal instrument, which was ancient when it came into Mary's hands, was mute, until a century ago it was restringed and once more gave forth notes as sweet and delicate as when the fingers of the fairest lady in Scotland wandered over it.

Too happy in thee, Unhappy in myself, which Mary, then a prisoner at Wingfield Manor, is supposed to have scratched on it with a diamond.

At Dunrobin Castle many memorials of Scotland's fairest Queen are preserved, including a cast of her face and a portrait of her in the full bloom of her youthful beauty.

At Nappa Hall, the ancient seat of the Metcalfes, in Yorkshire, at which Mary is said to have spent two nights while a prisoner at Bolton Castle, were preserved until recently a pair of hawking-gloves presented by her to one of the Metcalfes, and the massive four-post bedstead in which she slept.

The very cradle in which James V.'s 'lovely and luckless' child was rocked as an infant is still in existence, and a remarkable story is told in connection with it.

About the year 1820, however, a collector of antique furniture chanced to see a woman rocking her child in a very ancient and dilapidated cradle in a cottage near the ancient palace.

'What are ye doing?' he exclaimed to the woman, 'jumbin' your bairn's brains in a thing like that!'

'Indeed, I wouldna tak' a poun' note for it,' was the decisive answer; and before long the priceless relic had changed hands, at a price, however, considerably in excess of the pound demanded.

WIDOW BURNING IN INDIA.

That the ancient Hindu custom of burning the live widow with the dead husband on the funeral pyre has not been entirely stamped out in India is shown by the report of a recent case tried in Behar.

The evidence goes to show that one Chaudhri Missir, alias Chaturbhuj Missir, a Brahmin, of Sanchari Village, having died on Oct. 8 last, arrangements were made for the cremation of his body at the 'Devi Sthan' of that place, on the banks of a small river.

Queen Victoria was a woman of wonderful courage, says a writer in the February number of 'The World and His Wife,' and not in the least emotional. It was singular, therefore, that the first distribution of the Victoria Crosses won by her soldiers 'For Valor' should be the only occasion in public when emotion should get the better of her.

The Queen started as she saw him. She gazed at him for a moment; then the medal dropped from her nerveless fingers; she covered her face with her hands, and burst into a passion of weeping.

These men, who had not flinched in the face of Russian shot and shell, were unnerved at the sight of a noble woman's pitying tears. It was some minutes before order was restored, and the Queen, mastering her grief, could fix the medal to the poor man's breast.

MERMAIDS ARE GROWING SCARCER

(From the 'Field and Stream'.)

The strangest of all strange fish must be the manatee and the dugong. The latter is the mermaid of fabled lore. The dugong live in flocks along the shores of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Mannaar, where they browse on seaweed and river vegetation.



A DAY OF RECKONING.

Headmaster Quebec.—Now, boys, perhaps you will tell me what it was all about.



Indignant Manitoba.—Really, Pa, it's a shame to give the twins everything they want, while I, the eldest, have to wear a short skirt and an old hat. (Tears.)

Charan, one and a half year; Sawar Choukidar, one year; Gunga and Dilechand Chammars, (two drummers employed during the burning), nine months each.

WHEN THE QUEEN BROKE DOWN.

Queen Victoria was a woman of wonderful courage, says a writer in the February number of 'The World and His Wife,' and not in the least emotional. It was singular, therefore, that the first distribution of the Victoria Crosses won by her soldiers 'For Valor' should be the only occasion in public when emotion should get the better of her.

HIS DIABETES IS ALL GONE NOW

Donat Lafamme Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Always Cure all Forms of Kidney Disease from Backache to Bright's Disease.

St. Marguerite, Dorchester Co., Que., March 3.—(Special).—That the most serious forms of Kidney Disease cannot stand before Dodd's Kidney Pills is being daily proved in Quebec, and one of the most convincing proofs is given right here in St. Marguerite.

MERMAIDS ARE GROWING SCARCER

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

PAT'S TROUBLE. An Irishman came to a doctor complaining that he had noises in his head. 'Oh have them all the toime,' he said, 'an' sometimes Oi can hear them fifty feet away!'—'Lippincott's Magazine.'

A PESSIMIST. Young Fish.—'What is a pessimist, father?' Old Fish.—'A pessimist, my son, is a fish who thinks that every worm has a hook in it.'—'Puck.'

TWO WISHES. A recent new play was nearly ruined by an apt illustration from the gallery. 'Oh, I wish I could act!' cried the hero, at a critical juncture.

Prevent Disorder.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia, and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.

Do Not Delay.—When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. Delay may mean disaster. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fail. They go, at once to the seat of the trouble and work a permanent cure.

A Scotsman in a Parisian restaurant, after reading the menu, called for a grilled steak. 'Oul, monsieur,' replied the waiter. 'No, ye rule, no a wee yin, the biznest ye've got in the shop,' retorted the Scot.

Often what appear to be the most trivial occurrences of life prove to be the most momentous. Many are disposed to regard a cold as a slight thing, deserving of little consideration, and this neglect often results in most serious ailments, entailing years of suffering. Drive out colds and coughs with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the recognized remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

A LOW PRACTICE. 'I thought you were quite well acquainted with Bluffer,' said she. 'No, indeed,' replied he; 'I—aw—only associate with my equals, and—'

A Wide Sphere of Usefulness.—The consumption of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has now been on the market for over thirty-one years, its popularity is as great as ever, and the demand for it in that period has very greatly increased. It is beneficial in all countries, and wherever introduced, fresh supplies are constantly asked for.

HIS OLD WEAKNESS. 'Ah,' said Mr. Oldcastle, 'I had your husband hors de combat last night.' 'Did you?' replied Mrs. Packenham. 'He told me that he was goin' to the automobile show, but Josiah always did have a soft spot for horses. You know he got his start in life runnin' a dray.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

Professor of Logic.—'I put my hat down in the room. I cannot see it anywhere; there has been nobody in besides myself; ergo, I am sitting on it.'

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Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

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Advertisements.

CONSTIPATION CAUSED BY INDIGESTION. K. D. C. and E. D. C. Pills are guaranteed to cure all troubles of the bowels. Free Samples. N. B., 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. See a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

# 'DEBORAH.'

## A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, Author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.'

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### SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the brilliant, but corrupt, court of Antiochus IV., King of Syria, whose life object was the uprooting of the Jewish faith. The king's scribe, Tamo; Dion, a Greek soldier; Eliah, the Nazir, chief of the Jewish rabbis; his renegade son, Glaucon; his other son, the little blind Caleb; his daughter, Deborah, the beautiful and good; Apollonius, the cruel and libertine governor—such are some of the leading characters. The persecution of Eliah, and the championing of Dion. Caleb disappears, and Deborah goes to seek him. The Jew, Eliah, who where little blind Caleb is introduced as the 'Jewish Cupid.' Dion takes Caleb home. The injured Glaucon, Deborah decoyed away by the soldiers, subdues Apollonius and wins her liberty. Deborah becomes the avenger of the wrongs of Israel. The carnival of blood. Eliah gives himself as a sacrifice to his God. The fight of Deborah and Caleb. Judas Maccabaeus. How the Jewish priest, Mattathias, slew Laban, the renegade. The campaign between the Jews and the Greeks. A year in the 'Fortress of the Rocks.' Deborah waiting for the voice. The spy. The Battle of the Wady. Deborah's battle with herself. Deborah's renegade brother, and the renegade High Priest, Menelaos. The banquet in Glaucon's house.

### CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.

'No, we have caught two men who were with Judas; they will swear for the sake of their lives—and men will swear anything for that—that the daughter of Eliah was with the rebels just before the battle of Bethoron.'

'But I could swear that she was not. For I myself saw her in her brother's house the very night of the battle,' cried Dion, bringing his fist down upon the table that separated them. 'I will put my word against the two traitors; and which will you take, General Meton?'

'Quiet, Captain! quiet! or I will believe the report that her black eyes have bewitched you. Whose word will I take—yours or the Jews? Why, their, of course, since we will not allow you to testify at all. Captain, you and I know that this is not an affair of justice, but only a thread in some web the High Priest and the Princess are spinning. But what of that? Neither of us is big enough to withstand Menelaos; and I, for one, will not attempt it. The woman must be seized.'

'But does the law of our service permit an accused woman no defendant?'

'No defendant will be needed in this case. My orders are peremptory. They come from General Gorgias, that she shall be arrested, and held until his arrival in the city, when he himself will judge the case.'

'But, Captain, I can serve your fancy. For your interest in the woman I will put her custody into your hands until Gorgias comes. You certainly will not object to that, or you have colder blood than I credit your years with. You may bring her to the citadel, or you may guard her in her own house, in your arms if you want to; but you know our laws—your life for hers if she escapes. First, however, her accusation must be published. On this the High Priest insists. Captain, do you accept her custody, or shall I send another?'

'Under such circumstances, of course I accept,' replied Dion, rising.

'Well,' said Meton, laughing, 'then I command you, for I see you want to. Only don't fall in love with her overmuch, or I shall be jealous of my appointment and revoke it. One cup more with me, Captain; and speak a good word for me with the Princess; for when this pup of a Jew, Glaucon, is out of the way, I may myself forget that I am not young, and play the suitor.'

Early the following morning a tall sarissa and broad-brimmed hat sentinelled the house of Glaucon. Another soldier was stationed just within the doorway, while half a score lounged about the court, under command of Captain Dion.

The news of Deborah's arrest produced excitement and some consternation throughout the city; for while Glaucon was hated, even as he was envied, for his ill-gotten successes, nearly all the renegade Jews in Jerusalem were conscious of serving the King from the same greedy motives, and feared for themselves now that the High Priest had turned against one of his own kind.

'Who next?' was everywhere asked in whispers.

Captain Dion had his headquarters in the familiar guest room of the house of Glaucon. He made known to Deborah the accusation against her.

'Deborah, I am here to protect as well as guard you,' he protested. 'You must escape. Let me go with you, and if necessary die for you. What is one soldier less to the armies of Antioch? But a life poured out in love's dear name, ah! that would be like a goblet

of wine spilled upon an altar. Willingly would I thus serve you, and I believe it would be a sacrifice pleasing to your God.'

Deborah was a long time silent. At length she said:

'Dion, will you do anything, everything for me?'

'Anything, everything,' exclaimed the eager man. 'Speak the word, and I will go with you to the camp of the Jews, or I will flee with you to the tents beyond Jordan. Anything, everything, I will do, abandoning myself to the sway of his passion.'

'There is nothing I can ask that you will not do. Are you sure, May I test you again? There is nothing that I will not do for you. I swear it. Test me. I long to prove myself.'

'Then, Dion, I command you to remain where you are. Do your duty as a Greek soldier. Guard me if you may. Lead me forth to execution if you must. Let General Gorgias have his will with me. I will not use your love to swerve you a hair's breadth from your sworn duty to the service you are engaged in.'

'But, Deborah, how could I do this? You are falsely accused. Never was there a more damnable lie. I myself can swear that you were not with the Jews at the battle, for here I saw you.'

Deborah turned away and paced the apartment; then quickly turned:

'Dion, you are my custodian. More than that, I make you, my judge. You shall hear my confession. I am not falsely accused. I am a Jewish spy. I forbid that you swear to my innocence. Others may speak untruth, but I will confess the facts before the tribunal rather than your lips shall utter a word that is false.'

Dion heard with amazement, not so much at her statement, for he had more than suspected its truth, but at this new revelation of Deborah's spirit. He exclaimed ardently:

'Then flee with me. Come! Come! This night we may be far away, among your own people, among the tribesmen beyond Moab; or we will go to Egypt, or to Greece, or to Rome. My life is yours, Deborah, whenever and for whatever you may need me. Come! We can make safe flight.'

'No, Dion. Though I may not say I love you, I esteem you too much as a friend, as my father's friend, to let you sacrifice your good name for me. Be true to your duty here, until God himself give deliverance to his people.'

'There is no deliverance for your people, Deborah,' cried the Greek in despair. 'The King's armies are already gathering for another ascent from the plain of Sharon. Within three weeks they will sweep all this land as the tide of the Great Sea covers the sands when the north wind blows.'

'Then, why will not you go with your men?' exclaimed Deborah, haughtily. 'It is better to fight on the high field than to be left behind to guard a girl. Honor and fame are there—here nothing for a great soul; nothing for one who has been trained in the court of Philip and in the army of Perseus of Macedon.'

Her attitude and voice were so dramatic that they might have turned even Glaucon into a hero.

Then her tones became taunting:—

'Has Dion, son of General Agathocles, no ambition? Are you like a new-born ant that has wings on its back, but suffers them to be torn off by its sisters? Oh, Dion, if I were a man, think you I would be content to play the cat at a mouse-hole, as you are doing here, when the hosts are marching? Go! Let Meton send his citadel cooks. They will be sufficient to watch me here. But not you, Dion! Give up your custody, I beg you.'

Dion caught her martial spirit and exclaimed:

'Ah, if you were a man, Deborah, I would love you as your ancient Prince Jonathan did the heroic David. Side by side we would fight even for the Jews' cause. I swear it! But,' he dropped his voice, and, weighing every word with sincerity and decision, added, 'Deborah, I shall remain here with you, unless you will go with me.'

Deborah's manner instantly changed. Her soldierly enthusiasm became the transport of a prophetess.

'Dion, believe me, the host of Gorgias will never make the ascent to Jerusalem. I know it. The sword of our God is in the hand of Judas. The child Caleb sat yesterday looking towards the west, his eyes expanded more largely than ever. "What do you see?" I asked; for in such moods I have found him to be gifted with a seer's sight.'

'I see,' said he, 'the armies of the Gentiles. They swarm like bees toward the towers of Jerusalem. Now they are at Emmaus. But the sword of the Lord and of Judas gleams through the air. It severs the flying host. See! see! The bees have lost their guidance. They scatter everywhere. They dissolve like smoke in the air! I know not where the child gets such visions, but more often than otherwise they come true.'

Dion shook his head.

'Deborah, if your God shall again work miracles, this dream may become true; but if Judas were in league with Egypt or Rome he could not stop the advance of Gorgias. Any one of the three Greek armies can destroy the Maccabaeans, while the others sweep the land, as freely as the breezes blow, from Samaria to the South Desert. I thank God that neither you nor I shall be in the coming battle. Why, Deborah, should I fight? How can I care whether Antiochus widens his empire, and rob more lands to spend his revenues on new favorites, such as those about us here? But I

could fight for a cause, for something I esteemed holy, as I do yours. I believe that you could touch me and transform me into a Jew. One thing I vow: If Judas escape the oncoming armies I will believe in Caleb's vision. I will offer your great champion my sword at the gate of Jerusalem, and confess that he is the long-promised Deliverer whom all people as well as yours believe will some day come to restore right boundaries and exalt good men. This I swear, and make your sweet lips witness. Let them call me traitor if I keep not this vow.'

'Did then,' replied Deborah, 'our blind seer dream again correctly? He said that he saw Dion wearing a Jew's shirt beneath his Greek toga. But, Dion, do not follow such impulses. Your career is that of a soldier. In that occupation you may acquire renown, riches, power; for I myself once heard one of your generals say that there was more genius for command in Dion's head than in the whole war councils of the King. Only be as just as you are brave—such men are needed everywhere. But, alas! too well I know that, unless God helps, one will find only poverty and suffering and death among the Jews. Our reward is not here, but in that unknown land where we believe our fathers who have fallen asleep wake and walk. Without that sure faith, Dion, you must not become a Jew. But you must not. Call me when the swordsmen or jailer is ready—and I will forgive you.'

She retired into her apartment.

### XXIX. A RAID.

Between the conflict of his own thoughts and Glaucon's outbursts of rage at the indignity cast upon his house, the day passed drearily for Captain Dion. But the night brought new excitement.

The narrowness of the streets made them dark almost as soon as the glints of the setting sun had climbed above the parapets and vanished into the upper air. No lamps were now burning, as in peaceful times, at the doorways of the houses. Upon the city walls and at the great gates loomed the outlines of the sentinels, the click of whose sarissas, brought to the ground at each turn on their beats, alone broke the stillness. The streets were deserted except as here and there a light blinked through the opening door of some low resort, out of which revellers stumbled into the night; or as some thief, with bare and noiseless feet, evaded a house guard who was sleeping before the gate of an official or protected inhabitant.

It was about the sixth hour when three shadows, like so many condensations of the night itself, moved up the Street of David from the direction of the Temple. In a moment as many more followed. Others came stealthily out of the alleys, and appeared suddenly in the main street, as if they were exhalations from the pools of water between the great stones of the pavement. If one had owl's eyes one might have detected more of these moving patches of darkness, some taking covert behind the projecting lattice-work of the bazaar windows, or within the screening lincels of the doorways. At first they seemed like common night-waifs seeking places to sleep; but as sticks in a whirlpool make each its own gyration, then float out through a common channel, so all these men drifted toward the house of Glaucon.

The sentinel stationed there observed one such shadow near him, and challenged it. While engaged in attempting to unravel what he thought were the comers' drunken accents into intelligible words, a grip from behind was upon his throat, and before he could utter an outcry a short sword had entered his body.

A rap on the door brought the challenge, to which the Greek watch-word, 'Avenge Bethoron' was given. The cross-bar had scarcely lifted when it poured a score of men. The door-keeper fell, and in a few moments all the Greek guard were silent in their blood, except Captain Dion, who, standing at vantage upon the platform of the room leading from the court, by splendid sword-play held off his assailants. The leader of the attacking party, after watching for a moment the uneven fight, laid his sword across the swords of the men.

'Back, men! I will deal with this fellow.'

The speaker was a short but powerfully built man. His head was protected by a helmet of thick leather, which was in keeping with the black, coarse chain-knit, iron corsage that covered his upper person. His form was as compact and as lithe as that of a leopard, and his pose that of equal alertness. Without for an instant letting his sword drop from its position for thrust and holding Dion at guard as the weapon seemed to search his body for a vulnerable point, the man spoke: 'You are in command here?'

'When I had any one to command,' replied Dion, glancing at the dead bodies lying about the court. 'But who are you?'

'No matter who,' replied the invader; 'I demand the person of the daughter of Eliah.'

'My life is forfeit for her,' replied Dion. 'Come on.'

His challenge was not accepted, by his antagonist, who, holding his weapon in guard, asked, 'Your name, gallant Greek?'

'Captain Dion, at your service, sir. Come on.'

The man lowered his sword.

'Retire, men. Captain Dion, a word with you.'

'Tell me first by whose authority you have entered here,' asked Dion.

'By the authority of the God of Israel, and Judas, son of Mattathias, we came. And now, as you can see, since your comrades are dead, we remain here by authority of our own swords. Twenty to one is scarcely fair play, and we have vantage of you. Yield!'

Captain Dion was not more persuaded by the fighting odds against him than he was led by certain other considerations to give up the fight. He at once replied:

'I yield upon one condition—that no harm shall come to the lady Deborah.'

'Our purposes seem to be one,' replied the stranger. 'Is the name of Jona-

than, brother of Judas sufficient guarantee for her safety?'

'Jonathan!' ejaculated Dion. 'And yet your entrance in spite of our guards might have made me suspect one surnamed "The Wily." Have you Maccabaeans taken the city?'

'It is enough that we have taken this house, and that you are our prisoner. Will you deliver the woman to us, or shall we take her out over your body? The choice is yours.'

'I am a Greek soldier,' said Dion. 'My life will be forfeit by our own rules if I yield. My honor will at least be sustained by the attitude of defence.'

'I had rather fall beneath the hands of twenty foemen, than be led out to die like a dog by my own people. Come on! You have my answer.'

Jonathan did not move.

'Guard yourself, then,' said Dion, advancing. 'Jonathan made no sign of self-defence.'

Dion lowered his sword. 'I cannot kill a man who will not fight.'

'Plainly not. You are not a soldier of that sort, and thus are unlike your fellow Greeks,' said the Maccabean.

'Do not taunt me,' was the reply. 'I believe that the daughter of Eliah will be safer with Jonathan than with myself. For her sake I yield.'

He presented his weapon.

'Not so, Captain Dion,' replied the Jew. 'Keep your sword. You may need it to defend yourself from others. Now lead me to the lady Deborah. I respect her too highly to invade her privacy without heralding by her appointed guardian. Use your sword on me, Captain Dion, if I force her to do aught against her will. We two will go alone.'

Jonathan bade his men retire.

The frightened servants had hidden away at the first noise of the encounter; but as the two men approached Deborah's apartment their way was blocked by old Huldah, who stood with arms akimbo, and behind her Ephraim.

'The lady Deborah is ill, and no one can see her,' cried Huldah, as valiantly as if Ephraim were a whole battalion supporting her.

'Here is a military exigency which I fear the tactics of neither Greek nor Jew is equal to,' laughed Jonathan. 'We should have brought up our battering rams.'

It is difficult to surmise what would have been the issue of this impending collision between a noted warrior and the pussant Huldah, had not little Caleb appeared at the instant the battle was about to be joined. Recognizing the voice of his friend of the Rocks, he ran to him with a delighted cry:

'Jonathan! Jonathan!'

'My child!' cried the Maccabean with equal eagerness, as he caught the lad to his arms. 'And Deborah, where is she?'

'Why, Deborah is gone two hours since,' exclaimed the child. 'She is now far away as Mizpah, or maybe Bethel. But, Jonathan, have we taken the city yet? And was Gorgias killed as I saw in my dream?'

'The Lord grant that your dream may be as that of Gideon's soldiers the night before the destruction of the Philistines, when a barley cake overturned a tent,' said Jonathan, kissing the blind eye.

'Deborah is gone? Where then, Captain Dion, is your boasted protection of this woman, whom you say you were ordered to guard. If she could go and come without your permission, why might not others have captured her? It is well that I, a Jew, have been ordered to relieve guard here to-night, since you, a Greek, have not kept it.'

'Your words are deserved,' replied Dion, bewildered by Caleb's news. 'I cannot account for it. Deborah has not passed out by the court gateway into the street, that I can swear. Nor do I think she has flown through the air.'

'For aught you know, Sir Greek, she may have done so. Remember that you are in the Jews' land. Here you must be prepared to believe such things as were never dreamed of by your people. This is, as you have doubtless heard, a land of miracles. Every hill and cave has a story, as true as that Deborah has outwitted your senses. But pardon my mirth, Captain. I see that your head sits lightly on your shoulders for having let your bird break cage, and I suggest that, if you do not care to submit your neck to the whim of your superior officer, you go with us. I doubt not we can put you again in charge of your fair captive, or, at least, where you will risk nothing if you avow that she escaped through your connivance. I think, Captain, that you will have to go with us. Come. Captain Dion put forth his hands.

'You may bind me.'

'You are too brave a man for that,' said Jonathan. 'The name Dion is not unknown to us. You may bind yourself with your word. It will suffice. Besides, you will need both hands in scrambling out of this town, and maybe your sword, for—'

XXX. FOILED.

Jonathan's sentence was not completed. There was a sudden sound of the quick-timed, regular tramp of many feet in the street. Meton, hearing of the commotion in the house of Glaucon, had sent thither a detachment from the citadel. There were a few sharp words of command outside, followed by the crashing in of the gate. Then came a moment's silence. This was while the Greek rescuers were forming for a dash through the portal; for they knew that the foremost would fall beneath the unseen swords that were ready to meet them.

Jonathan and his men were already in the breach. Man after man dropped in his tracks as the Greeks crossed the threshold. The assailants, though baffled, kept the gate open by thrusting back of the hinges a piece of timber which they had used as a sort of choking with a pile of dead bodies. The Greeks then massed a number of spear-men who, with their bristling points thrust far ahead of them, essayed to rush their antagonists. This ruse was unfortunate; for no sooner were the spear-heads beyond the lincels than they were grasped by strong hands, and thrown upward, thus leaving the unprotected bodies of those who had used them at the mercy of the Jews' swords. The Greeks had surely lost the fight

had not Meton ordered another party of his men to enter the adjacent houses, climb to the roofs, and from them reach that of the house of Glaucon. Having gained this advantage, they poured down in a torrent of destruction. The Greek servants were spared. Huldah and Ephraim, in some mysterious manner disappeared. Glaucon, or what was left of the living man, since his fright had been well-nigh as fatal to him as a stone from a catapult would have been, was dragged from beneath a divan, but only to be shoved back again as into a place of security, while a soldier was set to prod him if he should attempt to come out.

An officer finding Dion, laid his hand upon his shoulder.

'Captain, I must put you under arrest. You will harbor me no ill if I obey my orders?'

'Do your duty, Mercedes, or I myself will report you,' replied Dion.

The Captain extended his hands, which were quickly bound with his own belt.

The uneven fight was soon over in the court. A score of Jews were either slain or captured, though more than twice that number of their antagonists measured their lengths upon the pavement. One lay with his head in the fountain basin at the feet of Aphrodite, and stared with his dead eyes into the face of the marble beauty that gazed down into them.

'Who is the leader of this gang of rebels?' asked Meton.

'The Lord of Hosts is our leader!' said one of the captives.

'The lord of the host?' queried Meton. 'Has then the great Judas fallen into my trap? Shade of Apollonius! this is lucky for me. But where is your lord of the host?'

He turned over the bodies of the dead Jews to look at their faces. 'He is not here—nor here. None of these have stature enough for the giant.'

Jonathan, anxious for the fate of Caleb, had gone seeking for him in the upper part of the house. His way was blocked by an immense Greek who strode across a chamber carrying the blind boy beneath his arm. No sooner had Jonathan spied him than the man's dead hands dropped his burden. But a crowd of soldiers had followed the daring Jew, and now seemed to have him as their captive. Thrusting Caleb behind him, Jonathan kept his assailants at bay by the lightning movement of his blade.

'This way, Jonathan! this way!' cried the lad; and, so guided, Jonathan retreated step by step, now between the opening curtains, now across another chamber; then down a flight of stone steps. At length he was in darkness.

'This way, Jonathan!' sounded the thin voice of the child from the cellar.

The Greeks who came after stopped, being unable to see any object; but thrust with their swords through the darkness.

'Hold off, men, we have him trapped!' shouted one of the leaders. 'Ten men guard this stairway. The rest of you go with me to the cellarway in the court. We will pick him out with our spear-points, or burn him out like a fox in a hole; it matters not which way the rascal wants to die. It is the great Judas himself in spite of his size, for there is only one man who can handle the sword as this fellow does. But for all that I would have had the better of him just now were it not that that blind brat can see in the dark. Indeed, I stuck him once like a pig at the bottom of the steps.'

'You lie,' said another. 'You stuck me; and but for my hand catching your blade you would have hamstringed me with your jab-jab-jab at everything and nothing. I tell you I had the Jew by the throat, and would have throttled him but for you.'

'Had him by the throat?' shouted another. 'You had me by the throat. I was in front of you. I shall claim the reward when we get him. I swear it was I that drove him down these steps. I had knocked up his sword, and was closing on him when you put your camel's foot of a fist on my throat.'

While some watched by the cellars, and the leaders consulted upon means to extricate their valiant prey without danger to themselves, Jonathan was being piloted safely by Caleb through the subterranean passage. For a while he followed the lad. They at length came to a place where the path became two. Here Jonathan took the child into his arms.

'From this point I know the way,' said he. 'When we came in by the crevice in the wall that Meph told us of, we went up that passage until we came out in the Temple court. And there, Caleb, we swore before the broken altar of our Lord to give our lives if need be for your and Deborah's rescue.'

'But how did you know of our danger?' queried the lad.

'Old Ephraim told Meph of her being under arrest in her house, and Meph brought us word at Mizpah. But here is our change of uniform. Let me get out of these vile Greek trappings before they give me some plague. Alas, that our brave men could not come back with us! But we will avenge them yet, the Lord willing.'

'Will not Greek clothes serve you better when we come into the fields?' asked Caleb.

'No Greek dares to walk a furlong beyond the walls in the night time,' replied Jonathan. 'The whole country belongs to the jackals, the foxes, to us, and to God.'

'Can you see God's eyes, Jonathan?' asked Caleb as they emerged from the crevice.

'No, not now; the stars are not out to-night; but I can see God's smile, for the day is breaking over Moab. You are tired, little brother. My shoulder must be as hard a saddle as a camel's hump.'

Jonathan took the blind child into his arms, and Caleb, with his hands about the soldier's neck, and face hidden in his thick beard, after awhile fell asleep. The child's weight did not weary the strong man, but his spirit, so gentle, so pure, so wise, seemed to Jonathan to mingle with his own, as the water purging from some mountain spring, cool and clean and sweet, mingles with a

muddied stream. There were tears on the face of the man of battle, when, just as the day dawned, he laid his sleeping burden down in a nook between the rocks.

A Jewish soldier went by; his iron helmet was slung back. Touching his bared head, he gave the sentinel's watchword, 'As the Lord liveth,' and passed on. And such as he were walking in every by-path and ravine and on every hill-top from Jerusalem to Samaria, watching over the land as faithfully as the stars keep their nightly beats in the heavens. Jonathan bent over the sleeping child, and kissed the little hand that lay against the moss. Then, signalling to another sentry, he pointed to the spot and walked away.

In an hour he returned.

When Jonathan and Caleb reached the camp at Mizpah, they were alarmed to learn that Deborah was not there, nor had she been seen by anyone.

Many possible explanations of her absence were suggested, which varied chiefly according to the degree in which anxiety sank toward despair. Most believed that she had failed to pass safely through the cordon of guards, and had been captured by the Greeks.

Others inclined to the opinion that she had fallen into the hands of marauding tribesmen, whose fleet steeds were often seen between the city and the Maccabean camps. Sometimes a horseman and tall lance would be silhouetted against the sky from distant rising ground, then disappear as quickly as the horned wild goats of the Lebanon at the slightest movement to stalk them. Scouts reported that similar shapes moved like shadows along the hillsides, pausing only in spots where the color of the rock or of tree trunks toned with that of the horse, as by a similar ruse certain birds and lizards escape the observation of their sharpest-eyed enemies.

These apparitions gave credit to rumors that the sheikhs of various tribes were preparing to side with the Greeks. These rumors were at first without intelligible basis, for nothing had as yet occurred to clearly prove any breach of neighborly relations between the peasants of Judea and the herdsmen of the Jordan and eastward. It was as when a coming storm heralds itself to the instincts of birds and cattle, and sets the tree-toads croaking before any shred of a cloud appears in the sky.

Judas sent his scouts eastward. They reported the fleecy indications of unsettled political weather in the multitude of tents which were gathered in hitherto unoccupied positions in the valley of the Jordan and the mountainous regions beyond. The tribesmen were massing. For this there could be but one purpose—to strike Judas's rear. This discovery, which discouraged others, stimulated the champion to keener thought and buoyancy. He had the joy of a sailor at the prospect of high seas.

Yet Judas had his times of moodiness. Jonathan had often remarked to Simon that these spells were never produced by danger, but either by something in Judas's physical condition or some mysterious sentiment that made him vitium. The report that Deborah had left the city, or something which timed itself with that announcement, now plunged him into the depths. He brooded stolidly. His alertness of faculty took on a seeming lethargy. His brethren tried to rouse him by the news of the movements of the Greek armies under Gorgias and Nicanor and Lycias, who were reported to have passed down the valley of the Litany, that portal of Syria between the Lebanon ranges through which the invaders of Israel had so often come. 'We must put our men in motion,' urged Jonathan.

'Aye,' was Judas's laconic response. 'But when shall we move?' was eagerly asked.

'When the time comes.'

'But when will the time come?'

'When I say so.' And Judas turned away.

(To be Continued.)

### Advertisements.

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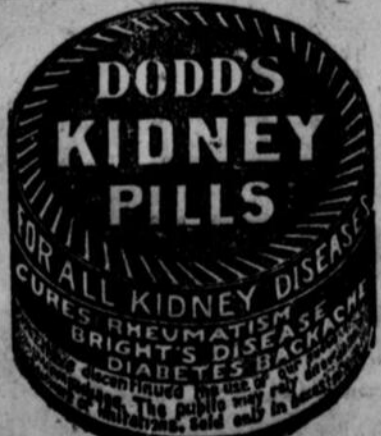
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### Advertisements.



# The Boys' Page.

## BOYS' PAGE COMPETITIONS.

### My Garden.

How I Would Like to Make it.

Seeds and Plants as Prizes.

HURRY YOUR ANSWER.

All Entries Must be Mailed on or Before March 31st.

Prizes will be forwarded as fast as decisions are made.

Not Satisfied Yet? Then Watch for Next Week's Competition.

If you don't see the Boys' Page regularly, write to the Boys' Page Editor of the 'Witness' asking him to send you the competition offers.

### MY GARDEN.

#### Little Folks' Competition.

OPEN TO ALL 12 YEARS OLD AND UNDER.

1st Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of 50 cents.  
2nd Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of 25 cents.

The above prizes will be given for the best plan for a garden about five feet square or about 25 square feet.

Give a list of just what you want to grow in your garden, and draw, if possible, a plan or map showing where you want to plant each kind of flower or vegetable, and write a letter telling the editor just why you choose to grow these special plants, and how you would plant them and take care of them.

### MY GARDEN.

#### Junior Competition.

OPEN TO ALL 13 TO 16 YEARS INCLUSIVE.

1st Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of \$1.00.  
2nd Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of 75 cents.

The above prizes will be given for the best plan for a garden ten feet square, or, if preferred, any other shape containing 100 square feet. The cost of seeds

### General Directions.

As this is a chance to get just what you want for your own garden, or a part of it, describe it carefully. Give just the actual plan you have made or would make if you could spend just the sum mentioned. If in your plot of ground you have already perennials or bushes place them in your plan, as they will, of course, have to be considered in planting, but mark them as being there already, and so not to be counted in verifying the estimate of cost.

In making your list, writing your description and drawing your plan, use only one side of your paper. Write clearly your name and address on the first page, add your age, if for Junior or Little Folks competition, and 'Senior' if for the Senior competition.

## How Corporal Selby Deserted.

(Concluded.)

'You have some information?' said the Colonel.

'Yes, sir. There is a stockade swarming with dacoits four hours west of here as near as I can tell without a compass.'

'Good. You can guide us?'

'Yes, sir.'

'How came you into this sorry plight?'

'Two months a prisoner, Colonel.'

'I see.' Colonel Gascoigne turned to the orderly. 'Inquire if there is a kit vacant?'

'It was a queer way of putting it, but the soldier needed no explanation.'

'Sergeant Tomson, sir. He was about this man's size,' he said.

'Very good. Take him away and clothe him; then bring him back.'

When, fifteen minutes afterwards, the escaped captive re-entered the tent, washed, shaved and attired in the dead sergeant's uniform, he looked a different man.

'You have served,' said the Colonel at once. 'What regiment?'

'The 37th,' was the answer.

'Ah! Name and rank?'

'John Selby. Sergeant-major.'

'Selby, V.C.?' he said. 'I recognize you now.' And he shook the veteran by the hand. An awkward silence ensued, broken by the Colonel.

'I suppose you have come to Burma in connection with your son's desertion?'

'I interrupted myself—disappearance?'

'I came to join the 37th as a volunteer in his place,' said the veteran, who had aged twenty years since receiving that terrible letter. 'It's all I can do,' he added.

Colonel Gascoigne was silent again.

'You won't refuse to let me wipe off the disgrace?' the pensioner pleaded.

'It's the only atonement I could think of.'

The Colonel's voice was husky when he replied:

'I refuse? May I be shot if I do! You join as guide, and there's nothing in the regulations to prevent you from staying with the regiment in that capacity as long as you think fit. If there

and plants for the plan must not exceed \$1.00.

The plan should consist of a list of the flowers or vegetables to be grown, a drawing showing how they are to be placed, and accompanied by a written description of the way the seeds and plants are to be planted; why they are chosen, and what sort of place the garden is in, whether shaded by a house or trees, or in the open, whether sandy soil or clay or loam; whether with a south exposure or facing north.

### MY GARDEN.

#### Senior Competition.

OPEN TO ALL OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

1st Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of \$3.00.  
2nd Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of \$2.00.

The above prizes will be given for the best plans for a garden 15 feet square, or containing 225 square feet of ground.

The cost of plants and seeds used must not exceed \$3.00.

The plan should consist of a list of the flowers or vegetables to be grown; a drawing showing how they are to be placed; a description of why the seeds and plants are chosen; and how they should be planted and cared for.

Add a description of the situation of your garden, whether sheltered by trees or buildings; whether sloping or flat; whether it has a southern exposure or northern. Give some idea of the soil, whether heavy clay, sand or loam.

Add on a separate piece of paper a list of the plants and seeds you would like us to send you if you win the prize. Make your list larger than the actual value of your prize would allow, marking those you would specially like to have.

We will hurry off the prizes as fast as they are awarded, comparing the list with the description of soil, situation, part of the country, etc., and taking the advice of competent gardeners and advisers in regard to any question which may arise.

Do not roll your manuscript or plan but fold flat as for a letter, address to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and mail on or before March 31.

was, I should disregard it. Stop till you feel easy in your mind, Selby. Now, tell me how you fell into the hands of the dacoits?'

In a few words the veteran explained how, while endeavoring to reach his old regiment, he had been captured by the enemy, who robbed him of clothes and arms, and dragged him with them in all their wanderings until his life became a burden. Only the previous night his captors had joined another much larger band, from whom they learned that British troops were in the neighborhood. A stockade was hastily constructed. In the confusion he slipped away, and by good luck fell in with an outpost.

'I believe the other band has several prisoners,' he added. 'I didn't see them, but while creeping through the jungle I heard voices. A man seemed to be praying in English. Another groaning. Heaven help the poor fellows, if they've been treated as I was!'

'Amen!' said the Colonel. 'The commander of the 37th had not been idle while Sergeant-Major Selby was being clothed. Posts were pushed farther out, native scouts despatched in a westerly direction. These returning, confirmed the veteran's statement, and the Colonel ordered an advance at dawn.'

As soon as the light was strong enough to enable them to penetrate the dense jungle, Colonel Gascoigne gave the order to march, and the gallant Hampshiremen tramped out of camp in rear of the native scouts. Very silent was the veteran; but the grim expression on his face boded ill for any enemies of his country who might encounter him.

Whenever the pioneers found it necessary to cut a path he lent assistance, and his long experience of jungle warfare proved of the greatest value. At eight o'clock the force halted, and after a rest divided into two parties. The stockade was remarkably well placed from a strategical point of view. A deep stream ran on one side, on the other was a paddy-field, which could not be crossed without considerable loss, unless the attention of the offenders was diverted by a flanking party, which was the plan of attack.

All went well. The force marching by the river arrived first, as intended, and opened a heavy fire, which was re-

plied to vigorously. Meanwhile the main body reached the edge of the paddy-field. When the fire was at its hottest, Colonel Gascoigne gave the word:

'Charge! Rush the stockade with the bayonet!'

On the instant the Hampshiremen dashed out of cover, and were half way across the cultivated land before the enemy perceived them. There was a sudden uproar behind the bamboo palings; straggling shots, a hearty British cheer, and the foremost—with whom ran the veteran—had reached the stockade. The bamboos broke like match-wood beneath their furious blows. A handful of gallant fellows squeezed through held the breach, while others enlarged it. Wherever the struggle was fiercest the veteran could be seen, while his voice rang above the shouts and yells and the clashing of spears and swords against bayonets. Suddenly pausing, he pointed across the enclosure.

'Follow me, lads, quick!' he screamed. 'They're roasting the prisoners!'

With yells of fury the soldiers near flung themselves upon the desperate dacoits, burst through them, scattering them like leaves blown by the wind, and led by the veteran, dashed to the further side of the stockade, where a brushwood fire blazed at the foot of a tree, to which two prisoners were bound. To hurl aside the flaming underwood was the work of an instant. Setting free the half-naked, smoke-begrimed captives occupied but another. One of the poor fellows had fainted. Tenderly they laid him on the ground, and sprinkled water on his blackened, unrecognizable face. The other, little more than a boy, but evidently a British officer, poured forth his heartfelt thanks in broken, harsh sentences. Colonel Gascoigne strode up.

'Ah, Sam,' exclaimed the rescued youth, tottering towards him. 'I fancied that those brave fellows belonged to the 37th; but I'm half blinded with smoke—'

'Bertie, by Heaven!' burst out the Colonel. 'My poor boy! My brother! And he flung his arms round the lad, who, overcome by his emotions, broke down and sobbed hysterically.

'I gave you up for dead long ago,' the Colonel murmured presently.

'As I should have been but for a fellow-prisoner,' was the tremulous rejoinder. 'He nursed me back to life after the Burmans laid hands on me, more than three parts a goner, and he has done all he could to make my awful lot bearable since. I'm afraid it's all up with him, though, poor chap. He's one of the 37th, Sam.' Breaking off, he stooped over the insensible man. 'Have they killed you, Selby, my true comrade?'

The veteran, panting with his exertions, was looking on.

'Selby!' he roared. 'Not Corporal Selby!'

'The same,' replied Lieutenant Gascoigne.

'Do—do you know how he was taken, sir?'

'Yes, was the answer. 'By treachery. He told me that my brother entrusted him with a despatch. The scoundrelly owner of the boat allowed a band of dacoits to board her. They seized him. The veteran fell on his knees beside his son.

'Thank Heaven, he's no deserter! Sneak to me, Dick! It's your father—come to take you home. Speak, my boy! Alice is waiting. For the love of Heaven, speak!'

Corporal Selby opened his eyes. 'The beggars didn't get the despatch, Colonel,' he murmured. 'I swallowed it. Ah, how the listening soldiers cheered. But for his father's devoted nursing Dick Selby would not have recovered from his terrible hurts. He did pull through eventually, however, and was invalided home. The veteran accompanied him, of course. At Portsmouth they were met by Alice, who had long since learned the glorious news.'

'I was sure there had been a mistake,' she cried, when folded in her lover's arms. 'You couldn't desert, could you, Dick?'

'No more than I could desert you,' he answered as he kissed her.—'Answers.'

### SPARK-SLOTTING IN SWEDEN.

Any one who likes winter should go to Sweden, for there he will find plenty of snow and have lots of fun.

Most, if not all of you, have read about skis, and know how they are used, but perhaps the 'spark-slottings' or 'kicker' is not so familiar to you.

It is the lightest sort of frame sled, and is not difficult to make. Two upright standards, about three feet high, are fixed to the back end of the frame work, and behind these the runners extend backward five or six feet.

The rider grasps the tops of the standards, one in each hand, then standing with one foot on a runner, he kicks with his other foot, and sends his 'kicker' and himself over the hard snow highways as fast as an ordinary horse can travel. To be effective, the kicks must be long,

strong and regular. Also, they must be delivered between the runners.

When one leg is tired it is only necessary to step upon the other runner and use the fresh leg to kick with.

A steel plate, from which project three or four sharp calks like those a blacksmith welds into horseshoes in winter should be strapped to the ball of each foot.

The only secret to learn in order to become an accomplished rider on a 'kicker' is to touch the snow first with the heel of your boots, as in walking, and then instantly kick a swinging, backward stroke, not with your toes only, but with the whole flat of your foot.

Another sport, very common in Sweden, is sailing on skates. Can you imagine anything more delightful?

The Swedish sail is like the letter 'A' with the top cut off.

The cross-bar is placed over the shoulder to windward.

Then, with a good breeze, one can glide over the ice at the rate of a mile in two or three minutes.

Not only can one sail before the wind, but also he may glide to and fro across the lake with the wind abeam.

Or he may draw his sail taut, and leaning well against the breeze, tack to windward as gallantly as the fleetest yacht.

And whichever way it is tried, the sport is most exhilarating, as all who have indulged in it agree. — Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

### PUNCH AND JUDY CAME FROM CHINA.

(From the Cincinnati 'Enquirer.')

Punch and Judy dates back to about a thousand years before Christ.

When the Emperor Mu of the Chou dynasty was making a tour through the empire a skilled mechanic named Yen Shih was brought into his presence to entertain him and the ladies of his court. Yen Shih had some automatic figures which not only were capable of dancing, but of accompanying their movements with song.

During the performance the puppets cast such significant glances toward the ladies that the Emperor became angry and ordered the execution of the originator of the play. The mechanic ripped open the puppets and proved to his astonished Majesty that they were artificial. Instead of being executed, Yen Shih was allowed to repeat the performance which corresponds to Punch and Judy in England and America.

### PUZZLES.

#### PROVERBS.

Si igod livser liensec si pesehe.  
Sithc item a inne ni vaes.  
Trowh si lal ta ellw si thwor ginod  
actvheiw idngo.

#### DIAMONDS.

1. A third of joy;  
A domestic animal;  
An obstruction that divides one piece of land from another;  
A winter month.  
A dressing for meat made from its juice.  
Anger;  
A third of joy.
2. A fourth of slot;  
Everybody;  
Small particles of frozen rain;  
To ask alms;  
A fourth of slot.

#### CHARADES.

1. My first is to study; my second is a great body of water; my third is a large box in which many small boxes of berries are packed for shipping; my whole is to devote to a noble purpose.

2. My first is the accidental destruction of a train, boat, etc.; my second is a beverage; my third is an exclamation of disgust; my whole is to correct an error.

3. My first is a method of conveyance that runs on tracks; my second is a kind of grain; my third is an instrument used by shoemakers; my whole is a large, old fashioned carriage.

Miss Bella Allin, of Orono, Ont., was the correct guesser of last week's puzzles.

We have received the correct answers to the puzzles of Feb. 18 from Maude Shipman, Toronto, but they arrived too late to be noticed in Saturday's issue. Answers to puzzles must be in not later than Thursday if they are to receive notice in Saturday's paper.

### Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Cheater, heater, eater, rate, ate, tea, eat, at, a.

A Half Square—  
A P R I L  
P E A S  
R A T  
I S  
L

## INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

### Trapdoor Spiders.

HOW THEY ADAPT MEANS TO ENDS

Victims as they are of a remorseless fierceness and cunning on the part of the insect families, to say nothing of the perpetual hostilities carried on against them by birds and lizards, there is a natural tendency among spiders of all kinds to shelter themselves from observation, writes Mr. James Buckland in 'Longman's Magazine.'

Of the various ways in which this self-protection is effected, unquestionably the most noticeable is that practiced by the trapdoor spider, whose mode of concealment consists in excavating a hole in the earth, the entrance to which is furnished with a self-closing lid.

These harborages against an unkind outer world vary in depth, according to species, from one to fifteen inches, or even more, and are lined with a soft but tough web, resembling white satin. Continuing the spinning work above the surface of the ground, the ends of the silken material are next drawn out and united at the back of the tube for the formation of the hinge. This connecting band of tissue is no mere tag, folded over, but a skillfully contrived work, closely woven in a band in such a way that when the door is raised the outer edges of the material of the hinge are opened further than the centre, and are stretched tight. Consequently the shutting of the door closely resembles the action of a spring, for, as soon as the pressure put upon the lid by the spider in going out or in is removed, it rebounds by its own elasticity to its former position. The hinge having been completed, the material is then spread out for the formation of the door, an elaborate piece of work, composed of several layers of web, alternating with as many of fine earth. Not the least perfect part of this portion of the structure is the perfect fitting of the lid, the edge of which is bevelled so as to correspond with the slightly recurved brim of the tube. So accurately does the door fall into the mouth, and close it, that the keenest sight can detect no sign of the juncture. Still, as the little, round, bare patch of earth would call the eye to the nest, the spider fastens upon the exterior side such materials as necessity may require, so selected and adjusted as to produce an exact imitation of the surface of the surrounding ground.

On occasion she digs up growing moss, lichen, cryptogam or even grass, and plants it with the greatest skill and judgment in the earth which forms the lid. The first example I shall give of this high order of industrial art, by means of which this lowly organized animal has transferred herself from a natural to an artificial mode of life, is the simple and somewhat shallow burrow of Amaurobioides maritima, which is built in the clefts and crannies of rocks by the sea. Numbers of these dwellings are at high tide exposed to the full swell of the Pacific, while none are so far removed as to be beyond the reach of spray from breakers. The lining of the tube and of the door is of leathery consistence and apparently impervious to water.

A more curious position even than this in which to build—and which is an instance of the perfection of the instinct displayed by these animals—is that chosen by Migas sandigeri. This spider, while constructing a tube with a trapdoor in every respect resembling that of species which burrow in the ground, places her domicile on the trunk of a tree. The nest, which consists of a short tube, lined thickly throughout with web, is first spun in a hollow or furrow of the bark, and then covered on its exterior side in exact imitation of its surroundings. So faithfully is the faintest variation in color and the minutest wrinkle copied, that though the bark be held in one's hand it is impossible to detect the position of the nest. Moreover, that there may not be the slightest convexity apparent, and suspicion thereby aroused, the door is so hung that when closed it lies in the same plane with the bark. Even when the tube is spun on an even surface, as it occasionally is, there is no suggestion of abnormal prominence, for the exterior is then made to resemble, in every part and detail, a knot of the tree. It is not difficult to understand how fatally deceptive such examples of mimicry of environment must prove to insects which alight and walk on trees.

(To be Continued.)

### Electric Fishes.

THEY POSSESS THE POWER OF GIVING SEVERE SHOCKS.

(Concluded.)

You have doubtless heard how the Indians dare not cross South American streams which are infested by these creatures, and therefore adopt the expedient of driving in their horses, upon which the eels fasten and exhaust themselves in a vain effort to kill them. When exhausted they are unable, through failure of the central nerve organ, to discharge the organ, and the Indians then cross in safety.

Another electric fish is the torpedo, a flat fish closely allied to the family of skates and rays, and often termed the electric ray. I have caught many of these in the waters surrounding Key West, Fla., and in the West Indies. The weapons of Key West frequently catch them, and take great delight in persuading unsuspecting tourists to touch them in order to see the fish jump, with the result that the tourist generally does the jumping.

This animal is the only one with electric organs which exercise all the other known powers of electricity; they render

the needle magnetic, decompose chemical compounds and emit the spark.

The animal sometimes attains to a width of from two to three feet, and specimens of that size are competent to disable by a single discharge a full-grown man. The creature has two batteries, which occupy the two spaces between the pectoral fins, the head and gills. Each battery consists of a quantity of prisms, which vary in number from four hundred to upward of one thousand, depending upon the age of the animal. According to observation the upper surface of the fish is positive and the abdominal surface negative. The animal instinctively elevates or arranges its margin, so as to adjust the direction of its currents to the position of the object through which it wishes to pass them. It gives a number of intermittent discharges, which it can keep up for several minutes, which time is long enough to enable it to stun or kill small fish in its neighborhood, which it is then able to eat at its leisure. It is also sufficient to provide a formidable weapon for defence from the attacks of enemies who might otherwise prey upon it. In order to deliver a shock the torpedo must complete the galvanic circuit by touching the animal attacked at two distinct points, either directly or through the medium of some conducting body. It is said that a painful sensation may be produced by a discharge conveyed through the medium of a stream of water.—Uew York 'Sun.'

### A DOG STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

By Norman Lindsay in the Sidney 'Bulletin.'



(To be Continued.)

# Home Department.

## The Best Day.

Some skies may be gloomy,  
Some moments be sad,  
But everywhere, always  
Some souls must be glad;  
For true is the saying  
Proclaimed by the seer—  
'Each day is the best day  
Of somebody's year.'

Each day finds a hero,  
Each day brings a saint,  
Each day brings to some one  
A joy without taint;  
Though it may not be my turn  
Or yours that is near  
Each day is the best day  
Of somebody's year.'

The calendar sparkles  
With days that have brought  
Some prize that was hoped for,  
Some good that was sought.  
High deeds happen daily,  
Wide truths grow more clear;  
'Each day is the best day  
Of somebody's year.'

No sun ever rises  
But leaves joy behind,  
No sorrow in fetters  
The whole earth can bind;  
How selfish our fretting,  
How narrow our fear,  
'Each day is the best day  
Of somebody's year.'

—The Golden Rule, London.

## The Bishop and the Baby.

(By Winifred M. Kirkland, in 'Youth's Companion'.)

Heaven had made him a most compassionate baby. From the first he had possessed an unusual evenness of health and disposition. No matter how bitter the draughts that roared through the little rectory, Master Baby never caught cold. Whooping-cough and measles, scarlet fever, even, might sweep the village; baby smiled on unscathed.

Baby's character, also, was one of indomitable cheerfulness. In a little parish in northern New York there may be other anxieties than the high price of coal and beefsteak; but vestries, choirs and diocesan appropriations fretted baby no more than did the coming of a lower tooth. He gurgled and cooed and 'patty-caked,' and found life at one year old a delightful thing. It was well for the minister's girl-wife that he did.

A warm-hearted Kentuckian, Doris found other things than the weather cold in this Northern village. Two years before she had come here with her husband, fifteen years her senior, with such high thoughts of being helpful to his people. But the people were so difficult for her, to understand, these farmers who toiled so hard, these women who lived in their kitchens, and who obviously did not wish her to drop in on them in the mornings.

Only three or four times in two years had Doris been invited out to a meal. Much oftener than that had she entertained the parishioners at little suppers, where they sat silent and critical, and would not touch her Maryland biscuit. Somehow the thought of the Maryland biscuit rankled. Two years of disappointment they had been for Doris, her girlish impulsiveness growing slowly chilled.

Yet Doris was plucky. To the minister, plodding, serious, dull, utterly unselfish, she seemed the blithest little wife in the world. It was only to the baby she talked, and that only because he could not understand. They were sitting, mother and baby, by the uncurtained front window, looking down the snowy village street. They were dressed for company. Both dresses had come out of the last missionary box. Doris wore a heavy black silk, which had evidently belonged, in its previous existence, to some stout matron, for all Doris's skill could not alter it to a semblance of her slender figure; the gown still bulged and billowed hopelessly. Baby had the opposite trouble with his frock. Doris could not resist the dainty embroidery, and she had somehow squeezed the fat, little body into the sheer muslin, and baby had gurgled so uproariously at the process that he had burst out two-buttonholes at once.

It still lacked half an hour of train time. Doris was talking to the baby. Her voice was rich and sweet, full of rising inflections and slurred consonants not expressible by print.

'Do you-all know why you're so dressed up, son? The bishop is coming to see you. He only comes once in two years, you know, and you'll be a big boy when he comes again. He's a very great man, baby. He writes books, and we sing his hymns in church. He's known all over the world. He's been entertained by Queen Victoria, and now he's going to be entertained by us! O baby, I'm so afraid of him I'd like to run down cellar and hide! Mother's a naughty girl, baby; seems 'ike she don't feel much like having company, anyway.'

Doris rocked silently, gazing down the wintry street, looking south, toward Kentucky. 'The bishop is right old, I reckon. I wonder if he looks like grandpa, baby. Baby, say grandpa. Say it!' 'Ga-ga-ga-ga!' replied the dutiful son. 'O baby, I wish grandpa could see you. I wish I could take you to him. I want him to see you now. But we'll never have money enough, never. It would take fifty dollars; it's so far away. It's spring there; they're planting now. Oh, if I could only see our place and all our folks, and pa, seems like I could come back and not be blue! There came a gust of tears, quickly mopped away on baby's petticoats. 'I mustn't get my eyes red, with company coming.'

The train wheezed and trembled, tugging along the up grade of the branch road. For thirty miles it appeared to stop at every cross-road, to stop long enough, too, for the trainmen to get off and clap their

arms to their bodies for warmth, and below out to the station hangers-on above the rattle of the milk-cans.

There was only half a car for passengers; the other half was for baggage. The passenger section was cold. The car-seats were springless, and jolted unmercifully. The bishop knew he should be stiff on the morrow, and even now a draught from the rattling window started a twinge in his right shoulder.

He was shivering as he held out his hand to the little girl whose face had appeared over the back of the seat in front, staring stolidly at him. He won her smile at last, but when he asked her to come and sit with him she tumbled down sheepishly into her place, and would have nothing more to do with him. He wished she had come, for he was lonely. He wondered if he had put everything into his bag. He missed his own little girl so much when it came to packing! She had always taken care of that, and of his letters and his vestments and his purse and his engagements, of everything. He should never get used to doing without her. Five years since she had gone, and he seemed only to miss her more.

The train was stopping again. On the platform just outside the bishop's window stood a rugged old man, muffled up to the ears, peering into the car. The stolid little girl in the seat in front jumped up shouting, 'Grandpa, grandpa, grandpa!' The bishop tried to wave her a good-by, but she did not see him; she was buried in the little old man's embrace.

There had been a time when the bishop had thought a child's voice would some day call him 'grandpa,' but the little lips had been cold before he could kiss them. Sometimes, as he travelled, the bishop would fancy that all on the car were going toward their own kin, going to be welcomed by children, parents, sisters, brothers—all but him. Every day for him there was the shaking of strange hands, the speaking to strange faces.

The bishop heard his station called, and rose stiffly.

'I miss the little girl to-day,' he said to himself. 'I'm afraid I'm a little tired for visiting.'

The brakeman sprang to carry the bishop's bag. People always helped the bishop. Every stranger was his friend. Perhaps it was because of the infirm stoop of the shoulders under the old cape overcoat; perhaps it was his sweet, absent-minded eyes; perhaps it was his smile, the smile of a little child on the lips of an old man.

The rector had gone to a funeral off on the bleak hills; and so old Daniel Springer met the bishop at the train, and escorted him to the rectory, shuffling away at the door, however, not accepting Doris's invitation to enter.

He left the bishop staring in surprise. From the grey outside world the door had opened on a picture that caused him, poet and artist as he was, a keen delight. This was hardly the minister's wife he had expected, this girl with the rosy baby on her arm—a slender girl in black, a knot of old lace at her throat, with rich, dark color, great brown eyes, brown braids piled high on her head, vivid, parted lips, which showed still an expression wistful and appealing. Just so the little girl's lips had looked when he had come back to her after long absence.

A rich Southern voice was bidding him welcome. All Doris's shyness was gone. She led the bishop to the roaring wood stove in the little room that in the winter was dining-room and parlor both in one. The baby was tumbled on the floor. Doris was helping the bishop off with his overcoat, pushing a footstool to his feet. The kettle could be heard singing in the kitchen. In an instant a cup of steaming tea was ready. This drunk, the baby would no longer be disregarded.

The bishop lifted him to his knee. They danced and trotted and 'patty-caked' and went to Banbury Cross. Then the baby settled to a long and silent scrutiny of the bishop's watch, only now and then lifting his head for a smile of sympathetic understanding from the bishop. It was all very comfortable. Doris drew her little low rocker up to the bishop's knee and began to larn a sock.

'Ga-ga-ga-ga!' gurgled the baby.

'He is saying grandpa,' said Doris. And then she never knew how it happened that she told it all to the bishop, all that she had previously told to the baby. Afterward she was surprised at herself, but the bishop had long ceased to be surprised that people should tell him many things on brief acquaintance. He thought it one of the beautiful compensations sent him for his loneliness.

'I'm the youngest,' Doris told him. 'I'm twenty-two. Mother died when I was little, and I was the last one left home with pa.'

The bishop knew the names of all the sisters and brothers, of all the darkies on the place, too—even of all the horses—and understood all the free, happy-go-lucky life.

'People are so different up here!' Doris was saying.

Then the bishop spoke for a little while. He told her how well he had known the South in his youth, but how well he had come to know these people of the North, too, in going about among them for forty years. They were stern, he admitted, slow to accept strangers; but their hearts, once found, were staunch and tender in beautiful, surprising ways.

'And you will surely find their hearts some day,' he said. 'And once found, you'll never lose them or forget.'

Doris, listening, tried to believe and understand and gather courage. But the bishop while he talked, was thinking of the harshness of her transplanting, and of 'pa' sitting on the piazza sweet with honeysuckle, looking north, another old man's longing for his little girl.

Now it was time for lamp-lighting and supper-getting, and presently the minister came in from his drive over the hills a little man lost in his great ulster.

(To be Continued.)

## Home Thoughts.

### CHRISTIANITY LINKED WITH COMMON SENSE.

There is a familiar little story about two sisters, who for years, when biscuits were passed, took one the end and the other the inside biscuit, when in fact the first preferred inside biscuits and the second delighted in end ones. Finally, each discovered the duplicity of the other, and they laughed at themselves, and let us hope, reformed in the matter of unnecessary surrenderings. Self-sacrifice, one of the noblest qualities, but it is like a rifle, which should never be shot off without aim. One suspects that there are others who have settled into like unfortunate habits of unintelligent or aimless self-immolation. The 'Puritan conscience,' when it becomes an acquired instinct against enjoyment and a purposeless limitation of natural freedom of spirit really belongs in the same category as the drunken cowboy clearing the streets of a frontier town with random shooting. Why not let the light of common sense in upon our daily moralities? It is not Christian to think that any sort of self-denial must have virtue. Christianity in the domain of conduct is linked with common sense, and is always practical. Let us refuse happiness by all means if it will help any one. But happiness is a gift of God, which must not be refused without a reason.

### MAKING THE BEST OF LIFE.

Many things happen to us all which it is just as well to laugh about as cry about. You might as well take them as a part of the day's or month's or year's experiences, and as cheerfully as possible charge them to profit and loss. At any rate, grumbling and whining are not going to change them, and the expenditure of emotion in those unfortunate directions may unfit you for retrieving your blunders. Indeed, it often turns out that the unhappy and disagreeable mood into which one is thrown by a disappointment is a severer loss than the thing about which he complains. Many a man and woman have brought into the home circle a sour visage and a morose temper over some unfortunate occurrence, and have clouded the home atmosphere and sown seeds of alienation between those who should love each other and stand together. The result of the ill-nature has been utterly disproportionate to its occasion. Probably it is asking too much to expect a swain who has been refused by the lady of his heart, or a business man who has lost a good bargain, or a woman who has been caught in the rain wearing her best bonnet, to be exuberantly cheerful; but even in the case of such dire misfortunes, philosophy may come to our aid and teach us not to make a bad matter worse.—The 'Presbyterian.'

## With the Children.

### A MOTHER SINGS.

The son o' my heart has golden hair,  
His eyes are blue, and his arms so fair  
Are white and dimpled as mine.

The son o' my heart has his mother's lips,  
Not so red because not so kissed,  
Son o' this heart of mine!

The son o' my heart has his father's brow,  
And the son o' my heart has his father's smile.

I, his mother, can tell that while  
He lies in my arms as now—  
Hush! little baby o' mine!

But the soul of this little son o' my heart?  
Strange little son with a soul!  
Does it come from his father, untamable,  
bold,  
Neckless hot, and ruthless cold?  
Oh baby son o' mine!

Or does the soul of my little son  
Come from my soul with a shuddering  
fear,  
Weak and pitiful, yielding too well  
To a craven dread of an earthly hell?  
Hush, little son of my heart, so dear!

Ab! no, little son with the wondering  
eyes,  
I know, for I love though I am not wise,  
That a soul was created anew for thee  
Unsoiled, untouched by the passions and  
fears  
Of the travel-stained souls on the road  
behind.

Ab! little son asleep on my knee,  
This is the prayer of my unshed tears:  
God be kind to the son o' my heart!  
Be gentle God, to his little soul,  
Lest he should barter or cast away  
The burden grown sullied with taint of  
clay.

God, work miracles! Hear my prayer,  
For my little son with the golden hair.  
—Peter Derrick, in 'Westminster Gazette.'

### DON'T MAKE CHILDREN TIMID.

The habits of childhood cling for a lifetime, and if curiosity or fear are fostered in youth they will be the ruling characteristics in later life. There are timorous women who date their fear of thunderstorms to the days when they were thrust into dark closets by timid mothers who believed themselves and offspring quite safe there from the fearful bolts. Nothing could eradicate the fear that grew up with them.—Chicago 'Journal.'

### A RICH MAN.

One of Thoreau's quaint sayings was:—'A man is rich in proportion to the number of things he can afford to let alone.' On this basis there surely never were such opportunities for wealth as at the present time, when we are surrounded by beautiful, attractive and tempting objects which are freely bought and used by our neighbors and acquaintances. To be able to resist temptations to buy things which we are just as well off without, and to indulge in amusements and recreations which are not for our physical or moral well-being; to be able to limit ourselves in regard to creditable indulgences—these are evidences of a strong character. One of the first and most important lessons which the mother of to-day must teach her child is to let things alone. When the baby has learned to admire the pretty flowers without plucking them, to see candy, fruit, or other things which he knows 'taste good' without putting them in his mouth; when the child has learned not to do things simply 'because the other boys and girls' do them—then he can be trusted to go out into the world alone, for he can resist temptation. When such a boy grows to manhood his wants will be so few, his desires will be so well under control, that he will be, indeed what Thoreau would call 'a very rich man.'—The 'Congregationalist.'

## Hints for the Sick Room

### MUST BE CAREFULLY MADE AND SERVED.

Anything more distressing to a sick person than watery, ill-flavored gruel can hardly be imagined, and the power of digestion is often materially weakened by the dislike taken to the carelessly made food. To all gruel, even if sweetened, a little salt is necessary to make it palatable, and all lumps should be carefully strained out. Then serve, if thick, in a pretty little china bowl on a plate. Have a light tray, with a napkin or doyley, and arrange the dish of gruel with a spoon, fresh napkin, and if allowed, a few finger-like pieces of bread, or toast, or a light wafer of some kind.

If the gruel must be thin take all the more care in flavoring it, and let the cup be a dainty one. Care in these respects will cost only a little thought, for it takes little more time to do a thing daintily than to do it in a rough way. For a few cents bright colored bowls and odd dishes may be picked up, so that even if by a nervous movement, the slip of a weak hand, something is broken it will matter little, and even the invalid will not have a regret for the thing which does not belong to any set.

**Egg Gruel**—Beat the yolk of one egg well, add one teaspoon of sugar. Stir in one cup of scalding milk and grate nutmeg over it, or add one teaspoon of vanilla. Then add the white of the egg beaten very stiff.

**Cracker Gruel**—Four teaspoons of fine cracker crumbs, one cup of milk, one cup of hot water, salt to taste. Put the water and milk on the stove together until hot, then add cracker crumbs.

**Cornmeal Gruel**—Two teaspoons of cornmeal, one tablespoon of flour to one quart of boiling water or half milk, and half water. Mix flour and cornmeal with cold water, add the boiling water and cook one hour. Salt.

**Barley Gruel**—Stir two tablespoons of barley into two quarts of freshly boiling water. Boil three to four hours. Milk may be added if desired. Strain through a sieve and sweeten to suit the taste.

**Oatmeal Gruel**—Put four tablespoons oatmeal into one pint of boiling water; add ¼ teaspoon of salt, and boil without stirring for thirty minutes. Strain in a sieve, rubbing through as much oatmeal as possible. Have ready one egg well beaten, add one teaspoon of powdered sugar. Re-beat the gruel and pour over the egg. Mix carefully and serve. Whipped cream may be a substitute for the egg, and makes an exceedingly nice gruel.

## Home Work Room.

### HINTS FOR THE MENDING BASKET.

We often hear the remark that a certain child is continually wearing out the elbows of her dress and nearly every boy would be out at the knees if it were not for constant mending. One wise mother of whom I know accepts the inevitable and patches up the prospective places before they appear. In the sleeves of new dresses an extra piece of the goods matching the weave is put ready for the emergency also a generous patch in the seat of new trousers. This is a real saving of time for when holes appear there is no ripping of seams to be done and patches to be hunted up. New stockings are treated in the same way—they are tried on and a place marked where the knee comes. A patch is neatly sewed underneath which not only strengthens the stocking but looks better when the hole comes than the same place diked with darnings.

### MENDING TABLE LINEN.

One housewife always mends table linen with embroidery cotton of a number to correspond with the quality of the cloth. Under the ragged edges of the tear she bastes a piece of stiff paper, and makes a network of fine stitches back and forth over its edges, carrying the stitches about an inch beyond the edges. Thin pieces and breaks in linen may run with the flax or embroidery floss and towels should be mended in the same way.

The girls in Switzerland are taught in school to mend table linen according to the weave in the cloth, but the best that ordinary housekeepers can do is to unravel out the threads from strips 'evened off' from new linen and strengthen the weak places in the old tablecloths before a hole appears. When they get beyond this remedy, they can be cut up into tray-cloths, fruit napkins and bibs. To hem new linen always employ the French method, that is, fold the hem backward and stitch 'over and over.' It is easier than plain hemming and almost invisible when nicely done.

## For the Housekeeper.

### NO USELESS BRIC-A-BRAC.

In making a home in the country a lover of flowers determined to accumulate no useless bric-a-brac, but to gather instead a collection of vases and bowls to hold cut flowers. Certain pieces were kept in a closed cabinet; others were displayed on tables and shelves. Plain or iridescent glass vases reserved for sweet peas; tall, tapering vases were used for roses; some Spanish pottery was dedicated to nasturtiums; large, cylindrical jars of dull green were brought out in the time of hollyhocks; and hardy chrysanthemums, the garden's last contribution to the decoration of the house, were always placed in terra-cotta Mexican dishes. Such an assortment as this is not beyond the most moderate income, and, chosen by degrees, gives a continuous interest to the making of a home.

### TO TELL FINNAN HADDIES.

(From the Providence 'Journal'.)  
'The great American public is often bunced in buying Finnan haddies,' remarked a man in the fish business. 'When you buy Finnan haddies nowadays you may get a Finnan haddie, which is smoked haddock or you may not. You may get a smoked codfish instead, but you will pay the real Finnan haddie price for it just the same.'

'The haddock is a fish of the cod family, and resembles the cod very much. But the haddock has a black lateral line, while that of the cod is white, and if you will only look for the color of these lines, which is not changed in the smoking, you can tell readily enough whether you are getting what you want or something "just as good." For myself when I buy Finnan haddie I want Finnan haddie. It may be no better than Finnan cod, but I like to think I am getting what I want.'

### GAS STOVE KNOWLEDGE.

I have overcome one of the greatest objections to the gas stove as a 'steady comfort,' says a writer in 'Good Housekeeping.' At first it seemed impossible to warm the dishes or to keep them hot while waiting for the family gathering. There is occasionally a delinquent in the best managed households. Then, there are always certain things that one wants to push back, and with most stoves pushing back means pushing off. So we had our stove moved a foot from the wall and a shelf covered with sheet iron put in between, completely filling the space and level with the top of the stove. We then bought a sheet iron oven, which, when used as a plate warmer or food preserver, was placed one-half on the back burner and the other half on the shelf. This can be pushed entirely back when hot, thus leaving all the burners free. It retains the stored-up heat long enough for ordinary use. We also found it most convenient and economical as an oven for baking bread or potatoes or cake or anything not requiring roasting heat, and it can even be made hot enough for a joint. Our stove with this arrangement is particularly convenient, for we have two brothers, one under the regular oven and the other a small one at the side. This smaller one, which takes very little gas, we use for chops and steaks. So our resources are complete to meet the demands of the biggest dinner. It is all in knowing how, and to those who 'know how' such a gas stove is invaluable as a saver of time and temper, as well as money.

The use of too much gas is the rack which causes disaster to the novice, says another writer. Too strong heat will burn the bottom and edges of a cake in any oven. In a gas range, all cakes are baked

## Advertisements.

### MOTHER'S ADVICE.

'I would advise mothers to stop doing their little ones with nauseous castor oil and soothing stuffs, and use only Baby's Own Tablets.' This is the advice of Mrs. Joseph E. Harley, of Worthington, Ont., who has provided the Tablets the best medicine in the world for the troubles that afflict young children. Mrs. Harley adds:—'My little one has had no other medicine but the Tablets since she was two months old, and they have kept her the picture of good health. These Tablets are good for children of every age, and speedily cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, prevent cough, expel worms and allay the irritation of teething. And you have a solemn guarantee that there is not a particle of opiate or harmful drug in this medicine. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.'

on a grate that is raised about two inches from the floor of the oven. Experience teaches that with the best makes of gas ranges a cake needs to bake just about the same length of time as in a range heated by coal or wood; but pastry, cake, bread and biscuits can be baked more evenly in the oven of a gas range than in any other. The burners may be closed during the last few minutes of baking, enough heat being retained to complete the cooking. A large pan of water may be set in the oven and the door closed after baking. It will be hot enough to heat the water so that a minute or two over a burner on top of the range will bring it to the boiling point. Such little economies and turning off the burner as soon as finished cooking will keep the gas bill gratifyingly low.

An invaluable help to gas stove cooking is a book of asbestos paper, which can be obtained at a small price in any kitchen furnisher's shop. There are ten to twenty sheets riveted together, so they can be easily torn apart, and they prove a ready aid when cake or some other dish is beginning to burn. To use a sheet, tear it off and lay it on the grate immediately over the cake should it burn on top, or underneath if the heat is too intense there. The paper is so stiff that it will bend slightly hood-shaped over any dish you are trying to shield from overbaking.



**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,  
Tul in heaven the deed appears,  
Pass it on.

**A SUNSHINE CONCERT.**  
The funds of the Westmont branch of the Sunshine Society were increased to a gratifying extent by the proceeds of the entertainment given on Thursday evening in Victoria Hall.

Mayor Duclos was chairman, and opened the programme with a few remarks appreciative of the work of the Sunshine Society in helping to brighten many lives. The programme, which was nicely rendered, contained a mandolin trio by the Misses Muriel Kay, Rachel Kay, and Annes McIlwaine; recitations by Master Harold Kerr, Miss Reta Brown, and Miss Edith Watson, a solo by Miss Adelaide Patterson, and a duet by Miss Patterson and Mrs. A. Wellesley Humeau. Mr. R. Wadsworth and Miss Jeanne acted as accompanists. Various advertisements were personated by Miss Mabel Rose, Miss Henderson, Mr. Harry Willis, Miss Evelyn Schmidt, Master Harold Kerr and Stuart Kay. A stolen hour before bedtime was given by Miss Lorna Brown, as nurse, and Edna Mitchell, Augusta Schmidt, Gladys Bitteliff, Jenta Berger, Pearl Smith, Bertie McEwan, and Harold Kerr, as the children. Miss Belle Sessenwein and Mr. Burbeck Fay gave another dramatic sketch. Home-made candy was sold by Miss Gertrude Hill, Miss Grafton, Miss Hodges, Miss Holland, and Miss Wadsworth.

A good attendance is desired at the meeting of the Westmont branch on Thursday afternoon, March 9.

Contributions of literature are acknowledged from Mrs. Gilman, Mount Pleasant ave.; Rev. J. M. Orrock, Brookline; Mrs. A. Ramsay, Argyle ave.; Mrs. John Galbraith, Mrs. Holland, Miss Cramp, Mrs. G. R. Lighthall, Miss Parkins, and a Friend.

### TALK ON MINING CAMPS.

'Life among the miners in the Kootenay region' was the subject of an interesting talk by Mr. Lovering, of Sandon, B.C., before the Boys' Club on Friday evening. Mr. Lovering took his hearers on an imaginary trip through the Rocky Mountains, and gave them some idea of the different kinds of mining and the miner's life. Some of the Sandon men, he observed, were probably at the time he was speaking, resting after supper, and passing the time with literature sent by the Sunshine Club.

Some new members were present, one having come all the way from Point St. Charles.

An entertainment is being arranged by the Boys' Sunshine Club for March 25. It will take the form of a Japanese tea and 'yose' entertainment, and is to be held both afternoon and evening, the afternoon being intended for children.

**INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL.**  
The annual meeting of the International Sunshine Society is to be held at Niagara Falls on May 18, 19 and 20.

**MONTREAL BRANCH NOTES.**  
The next meeting of the Montreal Branch will be held on Tuesday evening, March 7, at eight o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Graham, corner St. Catherine and Drummond streets.

Magazines are acknowledged from Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Gatehouse, Mrs. J. W. Pyke, Mrs. Copeland, Mrs. Henderson, Rosemount ave.; Mrs. Cowles, Tower ave.; Mrs. Nelson, 'A Friend'; and religious literature from the Rev. J. M. Orrock, Brookline, Mass.

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

OUR DUTY TO THE BYSTANDER.

BY THE REV. W. J. DAWSON.

(Of Highbury Quadrant Church, London, in the London 'Christian Age'.)

But because of the people which stand by I said it, that they may believe that thou hast sent me.—John xi, 42.

There is a life of little perspective and there is a life of large perspective. There is a personal view of life and a collective view of life. There is a life circumscribed by its own hopes and gains; there is a life which merges itself into the world's life. He only lives in the world's life who has renounced his own. Jesus gave us a sublime example of a life of large perspective. We are too much accustomed to see life at a point, at an angle; Jesus saw life as a whole and in its completeness.

Look for a moment upon the scene which is presented to us in this chapter. Here are broken hearts gathered round a grave. Here is the wreck and ruin and disaster of a household. Before the eyes of Jesus stand Martha, with her fortitude quite gone; Mary, with her quiet despair, and a group of weeping friends, who can see nothing in all the universe save the grave of Lazarus. Here is surely enough to absorb the sympathy; but even in this climax of personal emotion the eye of Jesus rests upon something that lies beyond the circumference of personal emotion. He sees not one broken household, but many; not one tortured heart, but the heart of the world itself, with all its wounds. He sees the people that stand by. He thinks of them, and so, when Jesus prays for the miraculous power of God to descend upon him, we are told, 'Because of the people that stand by I said it, that they may believe that thou hast sent me.'

Now, how are we to interpret this phrase for our edification and instruction? Let me interpret it by one of the facts in human nature, namely, the natural tendency there is in human life for isolation and selfishness. There are few things in life more selfish than our love and our grief. Even our love is selfish. We select the object of our love and straightway we seek to surround the object with a jealous and sacred isolation. Let your thoughts range for a single instant over the lyric love poetry of the world, over the great fictions of the world, and is not the note which is continually struck this idea of isolation as the prerogative of love; the kind of love which draws its magic circle around its object, places its guarded paradise, holds it sacred thing to reserve to itself, and weaves its own circumference of emotion, of the joy of life?

Still more selfish is our grief. It is the prescriptive lot of grief to seek isolation from the world. The very symbols of mourning are the drawn blind and the closed door and the separate and sad way. Grief projects its own personal emotion over the whole world, and so, when Beatrice dies, Dante looks upon the crowded city of Florence, with all its gay and intricate and splendid life, and says, 'How is the city desolate that was full of people.' The city did not exist for him. He forgot the bystanders. The broken heart, as well as the heart surfeited with love, is always led to forget the bystanders. Now the striking thing in the temper of our Lord is that he was absolutely free from these tendencies.

Love is Jesus. Yes, the word was a big word, it was an immeasurable word. 'If ye love them that love you, what reward have ye?' said Jesus; and thus it is in the name of love that Christ protests against the narrowness of love. For love, as Christ conceives it, is an immense wave of charity. It is a living warmth of soul. It touches not only one's kith and kin, but the lonely and the outcast. It makes the whole world kin; it remembers the bystander. Where does Christ get his conception of a love such as this? Why, he finds the sanction of this kind of love in the nature of God himself. He revealed God as caring for the bystanders, caring for the outsiders, caring for the race—his love-like sunshine fell with a glad warmth and diffusion of light upon all men, whatever their condition and whatever their degree of hostility to the divine Father.

The same with sorrow. Just as Jesus denied the right of love to love only its chosen object and rest there, so Jesus denied the right to sorrow to think only of itself. Here is a man who comes to

Jesus and presents what might seem the most sacred kind of plea to be excused from the service of the race. He says: 'My father is dead; let me go and bury my father, and then I will think about this great matter.' Jesus replies, 'Let the dead bury their dead, follow thou me.' Does that reply seem strange, hard, inexplicable? It is not so, when you see its true meaning, which is that the needs of the race must always stand before all personal claims and even before all personal sorrows, however sacred; and Christ's own conduct makes the principle clear.

The day comes when his own mother stands outside upon the edge of the crowd and hears what seems to be a repudiation of the claims of motherhood when he says, 'Those who do the will of God are my sister and my mother.' And the day comes, the darker day, when Jesus hangs upon the cross, and surely if the human soul might claim its own loneliness it is there, surely if the spirit of man might ask to be uninterrupted it is in that final and tragic hour, and Jesus is interrupted by the dying thief that allows the man to challenge the sacred silence of the closing scene of the ebbing life—Jesus did remember the bystander.

Here, then, it seems to me is the profound truth. Here is the clue to Christ's thoughts and emotions and temper. This is his message to the world; the first of all Christian ethics is to think of others and to think of others before we think of ourselves. Christ's life is a large perspective. He sees, not the personal aspect, but the collective. He sees, not the immediate only, but the distant. No anguish of heart can excuse our forgetfulness of the agony of others. Affection and hatred, regarded from this point of view, are both narrow passions, either of them may isolate us from our fellow men; and isolation from man always means distance from God. Therefore we also must remember the bystander.

We must remember his existence, remember that he is a man like ourselves; that he has tastes and powers and emotions the same as our own; remember that he lives and weeps and endures and has great virtues.

Jesus never forgot the bystander, and that is why the common people heard him gladly. Then the next thing we have to remember about the bystander is, not only that he exists, but that he has needs that make a demand upon us. That was precisely what Jesus was remembering in this scene. Will you look upon this group of people again at the graveside? Will you remember that these people were mostly Pariahs, the friends of the dead Lazarus? We know what Christ thought about Pharisees. We know that they were antagonistic to him. We know they had no sympathy with his ideals. It is one of the most awful facts of the gospels, to my mind, that the harshest and most terrible words that Jesus speaks are spoken to the people you would call good people. The vices which Christ denounces most bitterly are not the vices that defile the flesh, but those which ruin the spirit—pride, bitterness, malice. And round the grave of Lazarus there stood people naturally antagonistic to Jesus. Yet he remembers that, and because of those people that stood by he said this word, 'that they might believe.'

My friends, we shall never get our thinking upon these themes right until we substitute for the word 'charity,' the word 'claim.' It is not charity men ask of us, it is opportunity. We say that we believe in the immortal soul that is in man. If we do.

Can we to men benighted The lamp of life deny?

There is no more terrible picture in all the teaching of Christ than the picture of the man who forgot the bystander. His name was Dives, and the bystander was a beggar at the gate called Lazarus, and Dives came out of his house, through prosperous years, and never so much as saw the beggar in his rags; and the torture, the agony, of the punishment of Dives was that in the other world he had to remember what he had forgotten here: the bystander, and the claim of the bystander. He recognizes him when it is too late.

You know there are two ways of viewing human life. One I might call the microscopic and the other the telescopic. A great many writers of our day use the microscope. They look through a lighted lens and see a feeble creature full of weakness and say, 'That is man.' So it is. Ah, but there is a telescopic way, too, and you are not going to see man aright until you see him from an astronomical point of view, in relation to the stars and to the universe, and as a citizen of immensity. Why, you cannot even see the tiny throb of life in an insect's organism right upon your lens until you see it in relation to the universal scheme of life. You cannot see a drop of water in its true significance until you see it lifted into the clouds and woven in the rainbows. The microscope only tells a part of the truth. Here is what the microscope tells you: 'Dust thou art, to dust thou shalt return.' Here is what the telescope tells you: 'Now are we the sons of God—you, I—the sons of God.'

And if you want to understand the startling truth go and take a man like Jacob. Bring him out and put him under the microscope. Look at him; rogue, thief, liar. He is all that; a man of the earth, earthy. You are likely to say, 'There is not much possibility here of the development of a soul.' Bring him out beneath the stars, put him in relation to the eternities. The man begins to dream, and he is not dreaming about herds and cattle, he is dreaming about God. He has visions, visions of heaven, visions of angels ascending and descending upon a stair of light. Oh, it is true enough that he is a rogue, a cheat, a liar, but it is also true that there is a little spiritual fibre in him that I may call a soul capable of receiving the vibrations of the divine light, and answering to them.

Every human soul is a point of contact with the infinite. I tell you what you know to be true: that all the power of Jesus Christ is rushing toward that point of contact in your heart and life now. Just as the Marconi message flies straight to the instrument that is keyed up to pitch to receive it, you may be

keyed up to pitch to receive the incoming of Jesus Christ.

My brethren, he waits to be justified in us. Is there any one who would refuse a really loyal and tender friendship if it were offered him? Why, no. The world is too little for us to refuse love or friendship from another one, and Jesus offers us himself. He would be your friend, your Saviour, your Redeemer. He stretches out to you his hand, the hand wounded for your transgressions. He opens to you his heart, the heart bruised for your iniquities. Ah, shall we not even now, each for himself and herself, make the glad and sweet confession:—

Thou, O Christ, are all I want, More than all in These I find.

And he who was the people's Christ shall surely have the people's love. Yes, 'He shall have the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

March 19.

HEALING OF THE MAN BORN BLIND.

(John ix, 1-11.)

Golden Text: I am the light of the world.—John ix, 5.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

In the last lesson we found Jesus engaged in a controversy in the temple with the Jews concerning his and their relationship with the Father. He closed by saying, 'Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am.'

This angered them to such a pitch that they sought to stone him, but he hid himself and left the temple. Soon after this, probably as he was leaving the temple, he encountered a blind man, and to-day we have him dealing with this unfortunate.

The time was shortly after that of the last lesson, and the place Jerusalem. A DEEP QUESTION.

- 1. 'And as Jesus passed by, he saw a man which was blind from his birth.
2. 'And his disciples asked him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?
3. 'Jesus answered, Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be made manifest in him.
4. 'I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work.
5. 'As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world.'

The Gospels record six miracles involving blind people, but this is the only one in which we are told that the unfortunate person was blind from his birth, and John is the only writer who records this case.

It is not surprising that Jesus should find a blind man in Jerusalem, especially near the temple, about whose gates might be found those whose misfortunes lead them to beg. In the cases of other suffering persons whom Christ helped they usually sought him, but here was a man who could not see who was passing, so the compassionate Lord saw him.

The disciples evidently notice that their Master's attention is directed to this man, and take the opportunity to put to the Son of God one of the deep questions that have from the beginning troubled the minds of men. Who had sinned and caused this affliction?

Why was evil allowed in the first place? Why do the innocent suffer? Why do the wicked prosper in peace? Why does sin bring prompt punishment in one case and not in another? These are but forms of the great question about the mystery of evil.

In the answer of Christ, in verse 3, it is not meant that the man and his parents were perfect and had never sinned, but that no particular sin of theirs had caused this blindness. There is in many persons a disposition to attach special misfortunes as penalties to certain sins in the individual's life.

Why, then, did this blindness exist? Mark the answer of Christ: 'That the works of God should be made manifest in him.' This is not an explanation of the whole questions of evil, nor is it intended to be, but it throws a great light upon the providential assignment of men and women to the ministry of suffering. It has not been given to man to know why sin and sorrow were allowed to enter God's universe, but inasmuch as suffering is present in the race, here is a divine explanation of the way God compels it to serve as a means to manifest himself.

A mother naturally wishes her little child to be spared all accidents, disease, and sorrow that might cause it to suffer, yet how could the mother show her loving sympathy for her child if it never knew the slightest trouble of any kind? In manifesting himself to men God appoints some to preach, some to relieve distress, some to take charge of important works, while he appoints others to be simply the passive means upon which he may show forth his grace.

THE BLIND MAN HEALED.

6. 'When he had thus spoken, he spat on the ground, and made clay of the spittle, and he anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay.
7. 'And he said unto him, Go, wash in the pool of Siloam, (which is, by interpretation, Sent). He went his way, therefore, and washed, and came seeing.'

The healing of this man is not only a miracle for the relief of a suffering mortal, but it is typical of the work of Christ and of the office of the Spirit, poured out after his departure.

It has been suggested that Jesus did not in this case simply speak the word, because the man did not know him, and so he could not exercise faith instantly, but he anoints his eyes, thereby encouraging the man to believe that something is being done for him. The man's faith was shown by his obedience to the command to go and wash in Siloam.

Now, the miracle had two parts. First, Christ anointed the eyes; then the man at Christ's command, washed in the pool of Siloam. So with the outward work of Christ before men, and the mysterious power and influence of the Spirit that came upon the church later. It is significant that John says that the name of the pool, (Hebrew) means 'Sent.'

THE MAN BEARS WITNESS.
8. 'The neighbors, therefore, and they which before had seen him that he was blind, said, Is not this he that sat and begged?
9. 'Some said, This is he; other said, He is like him; but he said, I am he.
10. 'Therefore said they unto him, How were thine eyes opened?
11. 'He answered and said, A man that is called Jesus made clay, and anointed mine eyes, and said unto me, Go to the pool of Siloam, and wash: and I went and washed, and I received my sight.'

The appearance of the blind man among his neighbors might well arouse their curiosity and even lead them to doubt their own eyes until he assures them that it was himself now blessed with vision.

So the touch of Christ through the believer's faith in him and the later baptism of the Spirit can so change a man that he becomes like another person to his most intimate friends. Conversion is a real and common spiritual miracle, and spiritual vision is its result.

HOME READINGS.
Monday, March 13.—John ix, 1-11.
Tuesday, March 14.—John ix, 12-25.
Wednesday, March 15.—John ix, 26-41.
Thursday, March 16.—Mark x, 46-52.
Friday, March 17.—Is. xxxv, 1-10.
Saturday, March 18.—1. Jno. i., 1-10.
Sunday, March 19.—John xii, 34-41.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.
WHO ATE THE RING?
(By Hilda Richmond.)
Harold was having a birthday party because he was six years old, and Aunt Helen and Grandma and Miss Nellie and ever so many big people were there, helping all the little people to have a splendid time. They played games and sat in the darkened parlor to look at the magic lantern pictures till the clock struck five, and then Harold knew what was coming.

Out in the dining-room the table was set with Mama's prettiest china, and there were candles and flowers and bonbons just like a grown up party.

Harold was very anxious to have all the children see the table, so he was glad when Aunt Helen said, 'Now we are going to march to the dining-room.'

Miss Nellie played a bright little march, and the boys and girls formed a long line through the parlor and out on the piazza. 'Just like a long white ribbon,' said Grandma, for the most of the girls wore white dresses and the boys white waists.

The tiny sandwiches and wee pickled vanished like magic and all the grown up people were kept busy waiting on the little folks. Playing games makes one very hungry you know, and most of the guests had been too excited to eat much dinner that day. Altogether it was a very jolly supper, and when Mama wanted to make a little speech she had to ring the tea bell several times.

'Now, children,' she said, 'I am going to pass some little cakes and one of them has a ring baked in it. You must eat them very slowly and carefully, so some one does not swallow it. You must not break up the cakes to find the ring but just nibble away till some little boy or girl says, 'I've got the ring.''

Aunt Helen brought in ice cream made to look like dear little chickens, and the children ate the cakes and the cream very slowly. At last all had been eaten and still no one had said 'I've got the ring.'

'That is very strange,' said Mama. 'I will ask Mary if any one took one of the cakes.'

'No ma'am,' said the maid positively. 'There has been no one in the dining-room since I put the cakes on the table.'

Advertisements.

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

Every day from five to fifteen letters are received by The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. from women living in the smaller towns throughout Canada, saying they have asked their grocer for Royal Household Flour but can't get it. One writes—"I told my grocer, Mr.----, that I would buy 'Royal Household' regularly if he would always keep it on hand, but he said he wouldn't take on another brand of flour until he was obliged to." Another says—"My grocer is an 'old fogie' and never gets the newest or the best things until the year after." A third says—"We haven't an enterprising grocer in our town and are obliged to send to-----for 'Royal Household' or take a poorer flour."

Write direct to Ogilvie's.

If you can't get "Royal Household" from your grocer, write to us direct—we will immediately give you the name of the nearest grocer who keeps "Royal Household" and send you also the "Royal Household" recipes. There is no good reason why your grocer should compel you to use inferior flour—no first class grocer will hesitate to order "Royal Household" for you, and even the smallest dealer will get it if you insist upon it.

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WEATHERLETS.

Fun to set up giants tall, Images of snow, Eyes, and ears, and nose, and all Fashioned so-and-so. Fun upon the steep hillside With the sled and sleigh; Fun to take a jolly ride On a coaster gay.

Fun to skate upon the ice, Frozen smooth and thick; Hither, thither in a trice As the birds are quick. Sights, and sounds, and merry plays Jolly every one; Oh, the merry winter days Are the time for fun!

How short and dark these winter days, That come with fall of snow and rain, With winds that roam untridden ways And sob and moan at window pane. The barren woods no longer ring With scold and challenge of the jays, The song-birds plumed their shining wing And with the autumn passed away.

The frost gleams thick on the window-pane, The cart wheels creak down the frozen lane; High from the chimneys everywhere Rise threads of smoke to the biting air; The barn door creaks with a plaintive twinge, Where the glistening frost tints the rusted hinge.—James M. Foley.

'You think I am dead,' The quick grass said, 'Because I have parted with stem and blade. But under the ground I am safe and sound, With the snow's thick blanket over me laid, I'm all alive, and ready to shoot, Should the spring of the year Come dancing here.—Edith M. Thomas.

'You think I am dead,' A soft voice said, 'Because not a branch or a root I own. I never have died, But close I hide In the plump seed that the wind has sown. Patient I wait through the long winter hours. You will see me again—I shall laugh at you then. Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers.'—Edith M. Thomas.

The wind is rising; it seizes and shakes The doors and window-blinds, and makes Mysterious moanings in the halls; The convent-chimneys seem almost The trumpets of some heavenly host. Setting its watch upon our walls!—Longfellow—Christus. Abbott Joachim.

Advertisements.

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Write for fine 300 page catalogue and interesting booklets.

RICE, JOHNSTON & GLADWISH, 129 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

# What To Do For Heart Trouble

I back up my advice with this Remarkable Offer—A Full Dollar's Worth of my Remedy Free to Prove that I am Right.

I ask no reference, no deposit, no security. There is nothing to promise, nothing to pay—either now or later. To any heart sufferer who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—I will gladly give, free, not a mere sample, but a full dollar bottle.

I am warranted in making this unusual offer because mine is no ordinary remedy. It does not vainly try to stimulate the heart. Such treatments are worse than useless. It goes straight to the cause of all heart trouble—the heart nerves—and strengthens them and vitalizes them and restores them. Then that is the end of heart diseases.

For the heart itself has no more self-control than a common sponge. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must cause the heart to expand and contract.

The heart is about the size of your clenched fist. Open and close your fist a dozen times, even, and you will see the monstrous labor this little nerve must do.

The heart nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic nervous system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from stomach trouble through sympathy, and kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the inside nerves.

The bond of sympathy between the nerves that operate the vital organs has a useful purpose, as well. For what will cure weakness in one branch will surely cure weakness in every branch—what will restore one centre, will surely restore them all.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not ease the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

If you have heart trouble and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write today.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 3, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 2 on the Heart. Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 for Men. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

# Dr. Shoop's Restorative

## THE WASTE BASKET

### SOME OF THE THINGS WHICH SHOULD GO INTO IT.

It is said that Kipling throws a great deal of his work into the waste basket, feeling that, having won a reputation as a writer, it is his duty to live up to it. On one occasion, we are told, he destroyed a whole book. After it was finished he asked Robert Barr to read it, and Mr. Barr's verdict was that it was as good as "Plain Tales." "Not better?" asked Kipling. "I don't think it is," replied Barr. "Then I don't think it will ever be published," was Kipling's reply. And the book was forthwith destroyed.

As has been well said, a man's work is the expression of his character, and no conscientious man wants to be judged by a work which he feels to be unworthy of him.

But there are other reasons than this why a writer should occasionally, at least, tear up his writings. This is particularly true of the editor of a newspaper. It happens that every now and then in the course of the editor's career, that he finds himself in an abnormal state of mind. He may be gloomy, he may be dyspeptic, he may be laboring under some great provocation, he may be aroused to a pitch of excitement or indignation because of some occurrence, and in such a frame of mind he must give vent to his feelings. The proper course for him to pursue in such circumstances is to sit down and give his feelings, and, it need be, his imagination, full swing. He should write as freely as the emotion of the moment suggests, and give his pen unbridled liberty. He should let all the gloom or the bitterness or the spite or the indignation within him come out without stint. It will give relief. But after he has unburdened himself he should then tear up his manuscript and consign it to the waste basket, and proceed to his task in his normal state of mind. It all editors would pursue this course they would save themselves much trouble and have a better standing with their readers.

But the rules should apply to others as well as to editors. Sometimes when one has received a provoking letter the impulse is to reply in kind and to make a bad matter worse. It may be a good rule to write the spirited reply and make it as fiery as possible, to open the vials of one's wrath, and let all the wrath flow out in the ink. But it is a better

rule after such a letter shall have been written to tear it up and throw it away, and then pen a reply in calmness and amiability. It is in this way that even a high-tempered person may give the proverbial answer which is said to turn away wrath.

In short, no man ought to commit himself to an expression in writing, whether it be in public print or in private correspondence, when laboring under intense emotion of any sort, even though that emotion be altogether praiseworthy, for under such conditions one is not himself and is almost sure to run into extravagances. A man expresses his true sentiments when he is calm and in a normal state of mind and heart.—Richmond 'Times-Despatch.'

## ANIMALS WANDERINGS

### COUNTRY MOUSE AND TOWN MOUSE FABLE HAS FOUNDATION IN FACT.

The fable of the country mouse and the town mouse has a foundation in fact. Mice occasionally migrate in large numbers when food grows scarce, and travel considerable distances to fresh houses. Farmers in a part of Perthshire had a good reason to become aware of this fact when, a couple of years ago, vast swarms of mice invaded their cornfields at harvest time.

But the mouse only travels when it has to. The rat, on the contrary, seems to take a yearly outing, in very much the same fashion as do human beings. Rats are the most migratory creatures in the world. Troops of rats leave the towns at the end of summer and spend a month or two in the country, apparently in order to enjoy the change of food which the country affords at that time of the year in the way of fresh food and grain. Before the cold weather sets in they are all back again in their old quarters.

Reindeer migrate with the same regularity as swallows. They move south when winter sets in, but as soon as ever the snow begins to melt they travel steadily north, sometimes for as much as a thousand miles.

To end a holiday by deliberate suicide is so strange a phenomenon that for a long time naturalists looked upon the stories of the migration of the lemmings as an improbable fiction. Yet the facts are beyond dispute. At irregular intervals these ratlike creatures start out from their homes in the fastnesses of Northern Scandinavia in huge droves, numbering tens of thousands, and travel steadily southward. Death pursues them in a hundred forms. Hawks and other birds of prey hover above them. Thousands are drowned in rivers. Yet the rest struggle on until they reach the sea. They do not stop. They plunge in, swim out and struggle on until at last their strength fails and they drown. Not one ever returns from his journey of death. 'London Answers.'

## THE DOG AND THE BONE.

I have sometimes seen a dog bury in the ground a bone for which he did not seem to have any present need. I have always understood that he did this on the principle which actuates a provident man to lay up something for a rainy day. This may be, though I have never known a dog to dig up the bone afterward; yet some persons tell me they have known him to do this. I should think the dog must be hard pressed by famine that would attempt to gnaw a bone covered with clay and dirt, as this bone must be after being buried in the ground. If the dog hides it away through any such provident forethought as this, it must be the slightest remnant, a mere adumbration, of a former instinct of his race. He does not pursue this practice in the steady, methodical way in which an ant or a bee or a squirrel lays up a stock of food against a time of need. With him, it is only a fitful and rare occurrence. His long domestication and the ages through which he has received his food from the hand of his master have obliterated largely the sense of this necessity from his mind, if he may be supposed to have a mind.

The fox, when he has had the good fortune to capture several fowls at the same time, will, it is said, secrete such as he has no present need for under a bush or behind a log. I remember that in Rowland Robinson's pleasant book, 'Sam Lovell's Boy,' a young fox is represented as doing this. 'He began burying the leg of a lamb in the loose earth, but desisted when he saw that the eyes of all his mates were upon him, then unearthed the half-buried treasure and sought a new hiding place.' I do not understand that the wolf has this food-hiding instinct. Gilbert White, of Selborne, says in his quaint way that he had some acquaintance with a tame brown owl, which, when full, hid, like a dog, what he could not eat.

'The origin of most of our domestic animals,' says Darwin, 'will probably forever remain vague. But I may here state,' he continues, 'that, looking to the domestic dogs of the whole world, I have, after a laborious collection of all known facts, come to the conclusion that several wild species of Canidae have been tamed, and that their blood, in some cases mingled together, flows in the veins of our domestic breeds.' He mentions a dog whose great-grandfather was a wolf, and this dog still betrayed its wild ancestry in the fact that it never approached its master in a straight line when called. But which species of the Canidae from which the dog may have descended has the food-hiding instinct or habit I have nowhere seen stated.—'Forest and Stream.'

## ENGLAND SEEN THROUGH AFRICAN EYES.

Tiam Mukasa, the private secretary of the Katrikro, or Prime Minister of Uganda, during their tour of England at the time of King Edward's coronation, took copious notes on all he saw, which subsequently he embodied in a book. His most interesting observations appear in the February number of 'The Booklover's Magazine' and com-

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mand immediate attention by their native and unexpected shrewdness. As the two had never before been beyond the borders of their own native state in Central Africa, the 'marvellous things of the English' aroused their keen interest, but were mostly 'not understandable.'

Lord Salisbury he describes in this interesting vein: 'He is very old, perhaps eighty-two years of age, more or less. When his mother looks at him she must be very pleased, because he is a man of very great honor, and very wise; every one praises his wisdom and his kindness; and to him has been given all these gifts—size, height, wisdom, and kindness. Well, are not all these things difficult to obtain in this world? And therefore I say that when his parents look at him they must be very pleased indeed.'

Ham Fekasa is very definite in his views on European customs, and where these conflict he is not slow to express his displeasure. He could not reconcile himself to the waltz and two-step.

'I saw how the Europeans dance to the piano, a thing which they like to do very much. When they dance they jump up and down and twist round, men and women holding on to each other in pairs; for my own part I preferred the music to the dancing. I thought it was very wrong for a man and woman to hold on to one another and dance together; these dances are like the bait which is on a fish-hook.'

It would be hard to find a more picturesque and graphic description of the coronation ceremonies in Westminster Abbey, which Mukasa details at length and concludes: 'When the crown rested on the head of the King all the peers put on their coronets and cheered with a loud voice, and the electric lights were turned up all over the building and flashed out; and the organ and violins and flutes and bugles and drums all sounded and the singers sang, and it was a marvellous thing, and one's hair stood on end on account of the exceeding great glory!'

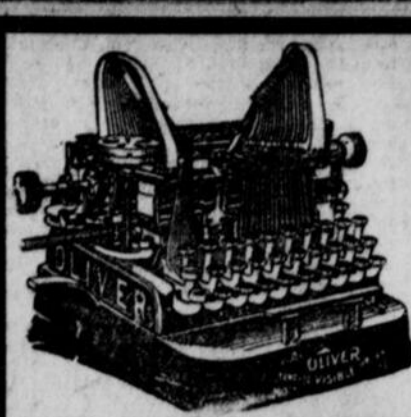
## WHERE LOCKE LIES BURIED.

One of the interesting articles in the latest number of the 'Essex Review' is devoted to John Locke, who lies buried in the secluded Essex graveyard of High Laver. It is by Mr. Stewart Gow. After Locke's return from chronic asthma, and from what he himself described as 'malignus hujus urbis fumus,' a malady which is still very prevalent, and which, being freely translated, signifies 'London smoke.' It was then that his great friends, Sir Francis and Lady Masham, prevailed upon him to make his home henceforth with them at Otes, their manor house at High Laver, and there he died. Locke's favorite pastime in his later years was to ride about the lanes exploring their beauties and discoursing with the rector on spiritual and parochial affairs.

Locke's grave is in the churchyard of All Saints, on the south side of the sanctuary. An altar tomb surrounded by iron railings has been erected to his memory. The sides of this tomb are built up with bricks set upon a stone plinth; the top is covered in with a large stone slab. On the church wall, just above the tomb is a tablet surmounted by Locke's coat of arms and crest, bearing the inscription, 'John Locke, Esq., Died Oct. 28th, 1704.' Under this tablet is the Latin epitaph written by himself. A few paces away are the tombs of the Mashams. 'The little church beneath whose shadow our great philosopher was buried nestles in one of the most out-of-the-way corners of Essex. No railway has as yet invaded that peaceful Arcadia, and even the ubiquitous motor-car seldom stirs the dust within those quiet roads.'

## Advertisements.

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LAKE PARK, Minn., Jan. 30, 1905.

DEAR SIRS.—I received the knife to-day and am greatly delighted with it. Many thanks. Yours truly, ELMER MELBY.

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This competition opened some weeks ago, but has not been taken up at all generally yet; so many take a long time to understand the value of such generous commissions and a prize of \$200.00.

## REMEMBER

The Prize will not interfere with the Discounts and Commissions, which in themselves are well worth working for.

Subscription Rates, Discounts and Commissions will be found below.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON

BROUGHT TO MONTREAL.

GAYNOR AND GREENE SPENT SUNDAY AT THE DETECTIVE HEADQUARTERS.

Colonel John Francis Gaynor and Captain Benjamin D. Greene are again in Montreal.

They were arrested Saturday morning, at their respective residences in Quebec, by Chief Carpenter, and Detectives Sloan, McLaughlin and O'Keefe.

They were brought back here in the evening, taken before Mr. Lafontaine, extradition commissioner, at his residence, the same evening, and then confined in detective headquarters.

Mr. Taschereau extradition commissioner yesterday on behalf of the prisoners asked that they be allowed out on bail. Mr. Lafontaine, however, refused the request and the case was postponed until Tuesday next.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The March term of the Court of King's Bench commenced on Wednesday, with the biggest docket in its history—including four charges of murder, two of attempted murder, and one of manslaughter.

Mr. Justice Tremblay is presiding, and as this is the learned judge's first experience as a judge of the Court of King's Bench, he was warmly congratulated by the Crown Prosecutors, Mr. Eugene Lafontaine, K.C., and Mr. Edmond Guerin, K.C., and several other prominent members of the bar.

MRS. LORENZ MUST GO BACK.

Mrs. Lorenz, the Staten Island, N.Y., woman accused of abducting her own daughter after a New York court had given the child into the custody of the father, must go back to New York.

So Mr. Justice Hall, after a lengthy review of the evidence in the case, decided yesterday. Mrs. Lorenz will be returned to New York for trial as soon as the necessary papers and an officer arrive here.

GUJERAT FAMINE FUND.

The 'Witness' acknowledges the following subscriptions to the Gujerat Famine Fund:

- Previously acknowledged \$95.66
Hugh Nousse 3.00
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Prof. L. A. Herdt, Master of Electrical Engineering, of McGill University, and Electrical Engineer (Belgium), has been awarded by the French Government the honorary title, 'Officier d'Academie,' a distinction granted for services rendered in the field of art, science and literature.

PROVINCE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Bread is twelve cents a loaf in Ottawa.

Toronto City Council has fixed the rate of taxation at 20 mills on the dollar.

The bondholders have taken over the Kingston Street Railway, which has not paid of late.

Blenheim license commissioners have refused to renew any liquor licenses in the village.

The Brampton Town Council has reduced the number of hotel licenses in the town from six to four.

The Model and Public School building at Athens has been burned. The loss is \$9,000; insurance, \$4,000.

Mr. J. A. Taylor, B.A., principal of the Dutton High School, has been appointed assistant science master of the London Collegiate Institute.

Owing to the death of the Earl of Morley, brother-in-law of Countess Grey, the ball which was to be given at Government House to-morrow evening by the Fensom Elevator Company has merged with the Otis Elevator works, of Hamilton, and the Toronto industry will be closed.

The fruit growers of the Niagara district have appointed a deputation to wait upon the Ontario Minister of Agriculture to formulate plans for fighting the San Jose scale and other evils this year.

Major George Smart, secretary-treasurer of the Girardot Mine Company, Windsor, was stricken with apoplexy while preparing to attend church on Sunday night, and died shortly after. He was 63 years of age.

Dr. J. F. Clarke, Provincial Forester, has received notice that he has been appointed a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This association has its headquarters at Washington, D.C.

QUEBEC.

The death has occurred at Richmond of Mr. George Bosvert at the age of 91 years.

Eugene Racine, of St. Rochs, Que., has been arrested for issuing cheques on a local bank without having funds in the institution.

Mr. George Tait, of West Shefford, has resigned as postmaster, after a service of nearly forty years. His resignation was prompted by advancing years.

The Quebec Government has refused to reinstate Col. J. P. Cooke in the position of Crown Prosecutor at Montreal, from which he was removed after the revelations made by Mr. William Blackley, of Toronto.

The Rev. Abbe J. B. Champagne, for the last thirty-one years pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Berthier, is dead. He passed away on the eighty-third anniversary of his birth.

Thieves robbed a Canada Atlantic mail car of one of its bags the other day at Coteau Landing, and hustled it away to a box car, where they went through it at leisure, afterwards setting fire to the car and mail bag, which were entirely destroyed.

Mr. Charles R. Cousins has been re-elected Mayor for the third time with a majority of eighty-five. All the candidates for councilors on the Cousins ticket were elected with majorities of from seventy to a hundred each. It was the most hotly contested election witnessed here in recent years.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

New England fishermen are uneasy over the threatened action of Newfoundland in regard to the bait question.

Mr. Simon Fraser, one of the most successful residents of Essex County, is dead, aged 70 years.

A bill to incorporate fishermen's unions has been read a second time in the Nova Scotia Legislature.

Three thousand seal hunters to man the steamers of the sealing fleet are unable to reach this place, owing to the railways being blocked.

Two of Fredericton's foremost business men are candidates for the City Council. The Prince Edward Island Legislature has adjourned to April 4.

The Rev. Father Chisholm, D.D., parish priest of St. Joseph's Church, Sydney, Cape Breton, is now lying at the point of death. He has been seriously ill for some weeks.

While removing icicles from the roof of his house, Alderman Thomas Barry slipped and fell to the street, sustaining injuries from which he died a few hours later.

WESTERN CANADA.

The typhoid fever epidemic in Winnipeg is now under control.

Lord Strathcona has given \$1,000 to the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Rat Portage.

Mrs. Phil Hill, of Kildonan, one of the first white children born in Manitoba, is dead.

The Manitoba Department of Education has opened a training school for teacher teachers.

On a recent Sunday Wesley Methodist Church, Vancouver, subscribed over \$2,000 to missionary expenses.

Dr. Thompson, M.P., elect for the Yukon, is in Vancouver on his way to Ottawa to attend to his parliamentary duties.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite's eight-hour law for smelters has been defeated on its second reading in the British Columbia Legislature.

A great deal of opposition is developing against the act for the licensing of commercial travellers now before the British Columbia Legislature.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The bill making Kouses Point and Malone United States sub-ports of entry has passed the United States Senate.

Fire did half a million dollars' damage in East Liverpool, Ohio, on Tuesday night in the business section of the city.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed a resolution admitting two Chinese subjects to the West Point military academy.

Andrew Lang has compiled a new vol-

ume of literary essays, which is to be brought out early in the spring by Longmans, Green & Co., with the title 'Adventures Among Books.'

The second cruiser squadron sailed on Wednesday for the Mediterranean under command of Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg. In the autumn it will proceed to American waters.

Thirteen persons were killed and upwards of fifty others injured, some probably fatally, by the collapse of the flooring of the Fleet Street African M. E. Zion Church, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

An effort is being made by the Canadian Society, representing the Canadian residents of the Pacific North-West, to induce the Canadian Government to exhibit at the Lewis and Clark fair, Portland, Oregon.

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, started on Thursday on his first visit to Jerusalem, where he will hold an open-air meeting on Mount Calvary. Thence he will go to Australia and New Zealand on a farewell visit.

The Canadian Camp, of New York, ate rhinoceros at their annual dinner on Thursday night. The 'rhino' was served hide, bones, hoofs and tail, and weighed a little less than three tons. It was a gift from Prince Henry of Prussia, and arrived from the Berlin Zoo a week previous.

Judge Swayne, district judge for the northern part of Florida, has been acquitted of the charges certifying of a false claim for expenses: using the private car of the Jacksonville & Key West Railway Company; non-residence in the district, and unlawfully fining and imprisoning several attorneys for contempt of court, brought by the House of Representatives.

The twentieth semi-annual meeting of the Quebec branch of the Canada Congregational Women's Board of Missions was held on Tuesday in Calvary Church, Montreal. Mrs. Moodie occupied the chair, and among those present were Miss Cochran, secretary; Mrs. A. Murphy, librarian; Mrs. Savage, editress of the 'Missionary Leaflet'; Mrs. Powter, Mrs. Peley, Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. McGarry, Mrs. Lebourveau, Mrs. McLachlan, Mrs. Lippett, Mrs. Cairne, Mrs. Hill, and Mrs. Kerr (Sailors' Institute).

Satisfactory reports were received from the auxiliaries of the city and province, and Mrs. Moodie, commenting on Mrs. McLachlan's report, spoke in terms of praise of the work done by Calvary Church, and described its auxiliary as a model one.

Miss Black, Granby, and Mrs. McLachlan, Montreal, were appointed the finance committee; Mrs. Hill was asked to act as credential committee, and Miss Bell Richardson was elected superintendent of missionary reading.

Papers on different phases of mission work were read, and in the afternoon the features of the proceedings was an interesting address to children by Mrs. Osborne, who also spoke at the evening meeting. This lady, the wife of a missionary, described their labors at Tritonore, at the southern extremity of India, and spoke in a very optimistic strain. She believes India will eventually be wholly converted to Christianity, and she has a very high opinion of the native Christian workers in the mission field.

The Rev. Principal Hill gave a brief account of the Chisamba Mission in West Africa.

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Papers on different phases of mission work were read, and in the afternoon the features of the proceedings was an interesting address to children by Mrs. Osborne, who also spoke at the evening meeting. This lady, the wife of a missionary, described their labors at Tritonore, at the southern extremity of India, and spoke in a very optimistic strain. She believes India will eventually be wholly converted to Christianity, and she has a very high opinion of the native Christian workers in the mission field.

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senger. We do appreciate them, and the children just watch for the 'Messenger,' and Flora is committing to memory a piece of poetry taken from it.

The above is an extract from a letter sent to a gentleman in Montreal, who sends the 'Messenger' to a family in the wilds of New Ontario.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, also extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BONNELL.—At Grace Hospital, Toronto, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. M. Bonnell, a son.

CHEESEMAN.—On Feb. 23, 1905, at 385 Maedalen street, Point St. Charles, to Mr. and Mrs. George Cheeseeman, a son.

HAMILTON.—On Feb. 14, 1905, at Bush Glen, Ont., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hamilton (still-born).

MILDEN.—At Cornwall, Ont., on Feb. 26, 1905, the wife of Alfred W. Mildren, B.A., Ph.D., of Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., of a daughter.

MORRIN.—At Vankleek Hill, on Feb. 26, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Morrin, a son.

MUTTON.—On Feb. 19, 1905, Mrs. Jos. J. Mutton, Hilton, a son.

TANNER.—At Sawyerville, Que., on Feb. 24, 1905, a son to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Tanner.

MARRIED.

GEATS-COUGHLER.—On March 1, 1905, at the Methodist manse, Winchester, by the Rev. D. Winter, Andrew Geats to Alma Coughler, both of Winchester Springs, Ont.

JONES-ARMSTRONG.—On Feb. 22, 1905, in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, England, Thomas Harrison Jones, youngest son of Clarkson Jones, Esq., Toronto, to Helen Blossie Armstrong, only daughter of H. D. P. Armstrong, Esq., also of Toronto.

LANGFORD-HALL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Cumberland, Ont., on Feb. 7, 1905, by the Rev. A. D. MacIntyre, Harry Grant Langford, of Ottawa, to Emma Hall, of Cumberland, Ont.

LINDSEY-MITCHELL.—On March 1, 1905, at Glenburnie Farm, Vaughan, Ont., by the Rev. T. McLachlan, Bolton, Ontario, son of Wm. Lindsay, Albion, to Helen A., youngest daughter of Robt. Mitchell, Weston.

MACKENZIE-STEWART.—At Wyoming, Ont., on March 1, 1905, by the Rev. John Rennie, of Sarnia, at the residence of the bride's parents, Douglas Mackenzie, of East Williams, to Janet M. Stewart, third daughter of Angus Stewart, Esq.

PENTLAND-FALKENBERG.—At Quebec, on Feb. 27, 1905, Charles A. Pentland, K.C., to Della Elizabeth, daughter of the late Baron Falkenberg, in his lifetime, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Quebec.

POTTER-LAWSON.—On Feb. 23, 1905, at Streetsville, Ont., Evangeline H. Lawson, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Lawson, to William Potter, of Holt, Michigan.

ROSS-BUNTING.—At the residence of Prof. J. G. Hume, 58 Spadina road, Toronto, on Feb. 28, 1905, by the Rev. W. H. Hincks, John Ross, of Sarnia, to Emma, daughter of the late Thomas Bunting of St. Catharines, Ontario.

STRAIN-GORDON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 127 Summer ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., on Feb. 28, 1905, by the Rev. Orris G. Cocks, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Gordon, to William Josias Strain, of Great Falls, Montana, U.S.

WATSON-HAY.—At the manse, Campbellford, Ont., on Feb. 28, 1905, by the Rev. A. C. Hevys, B.A., William John Watson, to Blanche May Hay, both of Seymour, Ont.

DIED.

BEATTY.—On March 1, 1905, at his residence, 3 Concord avenue, Toronto, Mary A. Oliver, beloved wife of Samuel Beatty, Esq., in her 71st year.

BLACK.—At Lucknow, Ont., on Feb. 26, 1905, William Black, in his 66th year, late of Hendrum, Minn., and formerly of Greenville, Ont.

BOWLBY.—At Simcoe, Ont., on Feb. 28, 1905, at the residence of his son, Dr. D. A. Bowlby, William Bowlby, in his 83rd year.

BULMAN.—At his late residence, 812 Dovercourt road, Toronto, on March 1, 1905, Robert Bulman, of pneumonia.

CLARK.—At 92 Niagara street, Victoria, B.C., on Feb. 4, 1905, Walter Clark, millwright and engineer, brother of Mr. Wm. Clark, 79 St. Patrick street, Toronto, and Mrs. (Rev.) L. Perrin, Wroxeter.

CONWAY.—At Valcartier, Quebec, on Feb. 22, 1905, Juliette Conway, relict of the late Patrick King, aged 69 years.

COOPER.—At Quebec, on Feb. 27, 1905, of tubercular meningitis, George Joseph Benedict Cooper, beloved son of John Cooper, aged 17 years and 6 months.

COUGHTRY.—At St. Laurent, on Sunday, March 5, 1905, Thomas Coughtry, in the 72nd year of his age, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

CRAIK.—At Waterville, Que., on Monday, Feb. 27, 1905, Margaret Gillies, daughter of the Rev. Galen H. and Annie M. Craik, aged six months.

CROFT.—At the Station Hospital, The Citadel, Quebec, on Feb. 28, 1905, Sergeant Harry Thomas Croft, R.C.G.A., aged 43 years.

DALE.—At Cumberland, Ont., on Feb. 19, 1905, after a short illness, William Dale, eldest son of Samuel Dale, of Cumberland, Ont., in the 25th year of his age.

DUNCAN.—At her late residence, Chateaugay Basin, on March 4, 1905, Isabella McLymont, relict of the late Alexander Duncan, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

EGG.—In this city, on March 3, 1905, Ernest Egg, aged 32 years.

FINDLAY.—At Camden, N.Y., on Feb. 17, 1905, Margaret Melvin, beloved wife of James Findlay, aged 78 years. Deeply regretted.

FRAME.—On March 3, 1905, Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Richard Shaw, Bowmanville, and wife of Lucas Frame, Toronto.

FRASER.—At Quebec, on March 2, 1905, Alexander, eldest son of the late Capt. John Fraser, H.M. 76th Regiment.

GITTUS.—In this city, on March 2, 1905, Eliza Higgins, dearly beloved wife of Robert Gittus, aged 56 years and 6 months. Detroit papers please copy.

GROVES.—At the Moat, Charing, Kent, England, on Feb. 10, 1905, Lieut.-Col. Stephen Percy Groves, late of H.M. 3rd Dragoon Guards, in his 91st year.

HALL.—At Mystic, on Feb. 28, 1905, Catharine Isabel Hall, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hall, aged 27 years.

HAMILTON.—At Bush Glen, Ont., on Feb. 23, 1905, Emma Beatrice Duquette, wife of W. J. Hamilton, aged 37. Asleep in Jesus.

HENDERSON.—At his residence, 22 St. James avenue Toronto, on Feb. 26, 1905, John Henderson, late night editor of New York 'Herald,' aged 67 years.

HESE.—In this city, on March 1, 1905, Emma Edith Taylor, widow of the late J. D. Hesse. English papers please copy.

HULL.—At South Deerfield, Mass., Feb. 12, 1905, of pneumonia, Edna C. Hull, aged 15 years and two months, daughter of William K. and Mary Hull.

HULL.—At South Deerfield, Mass., on March 2, 1905, of pneumonia, William Kennedy Hull, age 47 years.

KALEM.—At Diarbekir, on the Tigris, Armenia, on Dec. 29, 1904, after a short illness, Thomas Kalem, in his 75th year, father of the Rev. H. T. Kalem, pastor of Beechgrove Presbyterian Church, South Canslow, Que.

KENNEDY.—In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 28, 1905, William Kennedy, aged seventy-one years.

KING.—On March 2, 1905, at his late residence, 504 Duluth ave., William N. King, aged 45 years and 5 months.

LAURENDEAU.—In this city, Ludovina Laurendeau.

LOCKHART.—On March 4, 1905, at 712 Mance street, Montreal Annex, the Rev. Anthony Dixon Lockhart, in the 82nd year of his age.

MACAULAY.—At 22 Roslyn Crescent, Edinburgh, on Feb. 15, 1905, the Rev. R. S. Macaulay, senior minister of Mure U. F. Church, Irvine, and father of W. B. Macaulay, Westmount.

MARTIN.—On Feb. 27, 1905, at his residence, Port Dover, Ont., Mr. George Martin, ex-Warden of Halimand County, in the 58th year of his age.

MATTEY.—In this city, on March 1, 1905, at the age of 24 years, William Jos. Mattey.

MCCORMICK.—At No. 71 St. Hypollite, on March 6, 1905, Elizabeth Annie Fraser, twin daughter of Mr. W. McCormick, aged 7 months.

MCCULLOUGH.—At the Montreal General Hospital, on Monday, Feb. 27, 1905, at the age of 4 years and 9 months, Cecil Roberts, youngest son of W. G. McCullough, G.T.R., Huntingdon, Que.

MCDOWELL.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rennie, Moore's Forks, N.Y., on Feb. 22, 1905, of pneumonia, Richard Henry McDowell, aged 54 years, 4 months, and 13 days. At Rest.