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FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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A VICTORY FOR THE COAL-MINERS. Report of the Commissioners is Strongly in Their Favor.

A GENERAL INCREASE OF TEN PERCENT AWARDED—A PERMANENT BOARD OF CONCILIATION TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Washington, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18 and is signed by all the members of the commission, who are Judge George Gray, of Delaware; Carroll D. Wright, labor commissioner, and Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, both of this city; Bishop John L. Spalding, of Illinois; Thomas H. Watkins, of Pennsylvania; E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Edward W. Parker, of this city. The report is to be illustrated and it will be accompanied by the testimony taken by the commission, but thus far only the report proper has been printed. This alone covers 87 pages of printed matter.

In brief the commission recommends a general increase of wages amounting in most instances to ten percent; some decrease of time, the settlement of all disputes by arbitration; fixes a minimum wage and a sliding scale; provides against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners or the miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union and provides that the awards made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906. The commission discussed to some extent the matter of recognition or non-recognition of the miners' union but declined to make any award on this matter.

Following is the commission's own summary of the awards made:

1. That an increase of ten percent over and above the rates paid in the month of April, 1902, be paid to all contract miners for cutting coal, yardage and other work for which standard rates or allowances existed at that time, from and after Nov. 1, 1902 and during the life of this award. The amount of increase under the award due for work done between Nov. 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903.

2. That engineers who are employed in hoisting water shall have an increase of ten percent on their earnings between Nov. 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903; and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award they shall have 8-hour shifts with the same pay which was effective in April, 1902, and where they are now working eight hour shifts, the eight-hour shifts shall be continued and these engineers shall have an increase of ten percent on the wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902.

Hoisting engineers and other engineers and pumpmen, other than those employed in hoisting water, who are employed in positions which are manned continuously, shall have an increase of ten percent on their earnings between Nov. 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have an increase of five percent on the rates of wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902; and in addition they shall be relieved from duty on Sundays without loss of pay, by a man provided by the employer to relieve them during the hours of the day shift.

That firemen shall have an increase of 10 percent on their earnings between November, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have eight-hour shifts, with the same wages per day, week or month as were paid in each position in April 1, 1902; all employees or company men, other than those for whom the commission makes special awards shall be paid an increase of 10 percent on their earnings between Nov. 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and during the life of this award, they shall be paid on the basis of a nine-hour day, receiving therefor the same wages as were paid in April, 1902, for a ten-hour day. Over-time in excess of nine hours in any day to be paid at a proportional rate per hour.

III. During the life of this award the present methods of payment for coal mined shall be adhered to unless changed by mutual agreement. In all of the above awards it is provided that allowances like these made shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employees as may have died since Nov. 1, 1902.

IV. Any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award, either as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of the employers and employed, which cannot be settled or adjusted by consultation between the superintendent or manager of the mine or mines, the miner or miners directly interested, or is of a scope too large to be so settled or adjusted, shall be referred to a permanent joint committee to be called a board of conciliation, to consist of six persons, appointed as hereinafter provided. That is to say, there shall be a division of the whole region into three districts, in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such districts, one of said board of conciliation shall be appointed by each of said organizations, and three other persons shall be appointed by the operators, the operators in each of said districts appointing one person.

The board of conciliation thus constituted shall take up and consider any question referred to it as aforesaid, hearing both parties to the controversy, and such evidence as may be laid before it by either party, and any award made by a majority of such board of conciliation

shall be final and binding on all parties. If, however, the said board is unable to decide any question submitted or point related thereto, that question or point shall be referred to an umpire, to be appointed, at the request of said board, by one of the circuit judges of the third judicial circuit of the United States, whose decisions shall be final and binding in the premises.

The membership of said board shall at all times be kept complete, either the operators or miners' organizations having the right, at any time when a controversy is not pending, to change their representation thereon.

At all hearings before said board the parties may be represented by such person or persons as they may respectively select. No suspension of work shall take place, by lockout or strike, pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjustment.

Whenever requested by a majority of the contract miners of any colliery check weighmen or check bosses, or both, shall be employed. The wages of said check weighmen and check docking bosses shall be fixed, collected, and be paid by the miners and in such manner as the said miners shall by a majority vote elect, and when requested by a majority of said miners, the operators shall pay the wages fixed for check weighmen and check docking bosses shall be fixed, collected and paid by the miners in such manner as the said miners shall by a majority vote elect, and when requested by a majority of said miners, the operators shall pay the wages fixed for check weighmen and check docking bosses out of deductions made proportionately from the earnings of the said miners, on such basis as the majority of said miners shall determine.

VI. Mine cars shall be distributed among miners, who are at work, as uniformly and as equitably as possible, and there shall be no concerted effort on the part of the miners or mine workers of any colliery or collieries, to limit the output of the mines or to detract from the quality of the work performed, unless such limitation of output be in conformity to an agreement between an operator or operators and an organization representing a majority of said miners in his or their employ.

VII. In all cases where miners are paid by the car, the increase awarded to the contract miners is based upon the cars in use, the topping required and the rates paid per car, which were in force on April 1, 1902. Any increase in the size of car, or in the topping required, shall be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the rate paid per car.

VIII. The following sliding scale of wages shall become effective on April 1, 1903, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the awards of the commission.

The wages fixed in the awards shall be the basis of, and the minimum under the sliding scale:

For each increase of five cents in the average price of white ash coal of sizes above pea coal, sold at or near New York between Perth, Amboy and Edgewater, and reported to the bureau of anthracite coal statistics, above \$4.50 per ton, f. o. b., the employee shall have an increase of one percent in this compensation, which shall continue until a change in the average of said coal works a reduction or an increase in said additional compensation hereunder; but the rate of compensation shall in no case be less than that fixed in the award. That is, when the price of said coal reaches \$4.50 per ton, the compensation will be increased one percent to continue until the price falls below \$4.50 per ton, when the one percent increase will cease or until the price reaches \$4.60 per ton, when an additional one percent will be added, and so on.

These average prices shall be computed monthly by an accountant or commissioner named by one of the circuit judges of the third judicial circuit of the United States, and paid by the coal operators, such compensation as the appointing judge may fix, which compensation shall be distributed by the operators in proportion to the tonnage of each mine.

In order that the basis may be laid to the successful working of the sliding scale provided herein, it is also adjudged and awarded: That all coal operating companies file at once with the United States Commissioner of Labor a certified statement of the rates of compensation paid in each occupation known in their companies as they existed on April 1, 1902.

IX. No person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against, on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

X. All contract miners shall be required to furnish within a reasonable time before each pay day a statement of the amount of money due from them to their laborers, and shall be deducted from the amount due to the contract miners, and paid directly to each laborer by the company. All employees who paid shall be furnished with an itemized statement of account.

XI. The awards herein made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906; and any employee, or group of employees, violating any of the provisions thereof shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employer; and, further, that the violation of any provisions of these

awards, either by employer or employees, shall not invalidate any of the provisions thereof.

The commission also makes a number of recommendations which may be summarized as follows:

The discontinuance of the system of employing "the coal iron police," because this force is believed to have an irritating effect, and a resort to the regularly constituted peace authorities in case of necessity.

A stricter enforcement of the laws in relation to the employment of children.

That the state and federal governments should provide machinery for the making of a compulsory investigation of difficulties similar to the investigation which this commission has made. The commission expresses the opinion that with a few modifications the federation act of October, 1898, authorizing a commission to settle controversies between railway corporations and other common carriers could be made the basis of law for arbitration in the anthracite coal mining business. The commission, however, takes a decided position against compulsory arbitration. These awards and recommendations constitute the closing part of the report. The earlier pages, and by long odds the larger portion of the report are devoted to a review of the controversy which led to the President's action in appointing the commission, to the appointment itself, and to the proceedings of the commission during its existence. They review in a general way the production of anthracite coal, refer to the small area of country in which it is produced, and dwell at some length on the work, the conditions and the prices of coal. They also refer to the hazardous nature of anthracite coal-mining and give an estimate of the losses occasioned by the strike. These losses they estimate as follows: To the mine owners, \$46,100,000; to the mine employees, in wages, \$25,000,000; to the transportation companies, \$23,000,000. The commission says that in making their investigation they have done whatever it was practicable to do to acquaint themselves with the conditions which brought about the strike.

CANADIAN MILITIA

Lord Dundonald Makes Some Valuable Suggestions in His Annual Report

Ottawa, March 23.—General Lord Dundonald in his annual report to the Minister of Militia makes some recommendations of interest for the improvement of the Canadian militia system. He says in part, the Canadian soldier takes the greatest interest in anything which his intelligence proves to him is of real practical benefit. Therefore in the future I propose to leave off marches, parades and ceremonial, and instead to convert the camps practically into schools of instruction for fitting soldiers to take the field with not one item in the programme that does not make for efficient fighting. Though the rural militia contains a large proportion of earnest, self-sacrificing officers and men, it does not satisfy the requirements of a national defence force. Nominally it is a body of men who engaged to serve for a period of three years. As a matter of fact it consists of elements which are almost recruited afresh every time they are called out for training. Lord Dundonald found at the Niagara Camp a year ago that, out of 1,094 non-commissioned officers present, 440 were wearing stripes for the first time. He thinks self-instruction by books and lectures and thoroughly practical work in the summer would fit both officers and men for the responsible work devolving on their shoulders. He says: "There is a great deficiency of all kinds of military stores and material essential for active service. This deficiency should be made good in time of peace. Though there appears to be almost a sufficient stock of camp equipment for the existing units at their present strength, there is certainly no reserve available for the large force which would have to be placed in the field in time of war. The city regiments under the present organization would, as a whole, be the easiest to mobilize, but even they cannot in any sense be said to approach a state of readiness to take the field. They labor under the greatest difficulties and disadvantages. They all suffer from the want of field training, owing to the fact that they get practically no camp experience. The allowances for instruction are too small, so in the most efficient corps much of the necessary expense has to be undertaken by the officers and men instead of by the public. Many of the corps are suffering from a want of proper accommodation in the way of armories, etc."

The general inspected the various places in the Dominion which required fixed defence, but does not go into particulars.

He would like to have the cadet corps organized on workable lines with proper instruction, and thinks a special rifle should be issued to the cadets for practice purposes. Lord Dundonald is preparing instructions for the militia, dealing in particular with musketry, field engineering and field work generally.

The general proposed that in future the regimental establishments of the active militia shall be at war strength, each unit containing in addition within itself the germ of a reserve, and these proposals have met with the Minister's general approval.

He has made a number of recommendations regarding artillery work which include the appointment of gunnery inspectors in the Royal Schools of Artillery, a small quota of B. A. reservists for the Canada permanent force; the conversion of the present field gun equipment into a quick-firing pattern; experiments with the various classes of guns to ascertain the type best suited to Canadian service, and the equipment of three garrison companies with 4.7 quick-firing guns or travelling carriages.

THE ST. LAWRENCE

The C.P.R. Assures Lloyd's Underwriters That Every Precaution Will Be Taken.

LORD LYVEDEN'S PARLIAMENTARY PARTY TO COME OUT IN AUGUST.

(Special cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram'.)

London, March 23.—Underwriters at Lloyd's have been assured by the C. P. R. that altogether exceptional measures will be taken to insure safe navigation and efficient pilotage on the St. Lawrence.

Canada's cheese advanced last week three shillings a hundred. Choicest quality white and colored selling at 70 shillings, New Zealand at 69 shillings. It is twenty years since similar prices were obtainable for Canadian cheese.

Lord Lyveden's parliamentary party will leave at the end of August.

Mr. Parent, the Premier of Quebec, and Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, visited a hearty welcome. The Duke of Argyll, Lord Aberdeen and Lord Strathcona express their approval of the contemplated visit.

WILL ENTERTAIN CANADIAN M. P.'S

London, March 23.—Mr. Ian Malcolm, member for the Stowmarket Division of North-West Suffolk, in the House of Commons, will entertain the native-born Canadian members a week from Monday. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Aberdeen and Lord Strathcona will be present.

THE FAST LINE

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY CHARACTERIZES THE TEN YEAR SIXTEEN-KNOT CONTRACT AS ABSURD.

(Special Cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram'.)

London, March 18.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says it is absurd that Canada should give a ten year's subsidy to a sixteen-knot service between that country and Great Britain.

London, March 19.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, confirming this evening the statement that the Beaver Line steamers will run between London and Montreal, added: "We have decided to establish a bi-weekly service between London and Montreal, and a weekly service between Liverpool and Bristol and Montreal, temporarily leaving out Glasgow, which we shall take in later with a number of other ports of the United Kingdom, when additional facilities are secured. Eventually, we hope to have semi-weekly sailings from London. We are unable to make any more definite statement at present. The general idea, however, is to link up the producing and consuming terminals by the most direct routes."

CANADIANS AND THE NAVY.
The 'Globe' strongly urges the Admiralty to do something to foster a love and desire in Canadians to join the naval service.

MR. HARRISS HONORED

SIR ALEX. MACKENZIE SPEAKS HIGHLY OF HIS MASS THAT WILL BE PERFORMED AT THE FESTIVAL.

(Special Cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram'.)

London, March 17.—Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who is about to make a tour of Canada, considers the mass composed by Mr. Charles A. E. Harris, the Ottawa musician, to be used during the coming festivals, an excellent one. He gives Mr. Harris all the credit for organizing the tour.

IMPERIAL POLITICS

THE RECENT BY-ELECTIONS HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT AN INTERESTING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

New York, March 22.—The London correspondent of the New York 'Herald' says:—

The political situation has suddenly become intensely interesting. The recent by-elections have shown that the country is in a revolt against the government. The ministers are not, however, in immediate danger, since the Nationalist members can protect them against desertions on their own side if they are satisfied with Mr. Wyndham's Land Bill. The cost of that measure to the British taxpayers is an unknown quantity. That is the pivot upon which the Irish policy turns.

The British taxpayers, already appalled by the expense of Mr. Brodriek's reorganized army, are not in a humor for buying out the Irish landlords at extortionate rates, especially when there is no guarantee that the Nationalist party will abandon Home Rule agitation. If Mr. Wyndham has succeeded in driving a reasonable bargain and Mr. Redmond makes a conciliatory

response the government will probably finish the season without an upset.

The budget is another unknown quantity, but the financial experts now agree that Mr. Ritchie will have estimated the surplus at £8,800,000 for the next fiscal year and will be enabled to knock off three pence from the income tax. The ground could then be cleared for a fresh session with a Redistribution bill and housing measures for the benefit of working people, and a final appeal to the general electorate, with Mr. Chamberlain in reserve to sound the high imperial note.

The weakest point of the administration is the costly military reorganization scheme. It may become necessary for Mr. Balfour to kick Mr. Brodriek upstairs by sending him as Viceroy to India. There is a general feeling among the experts in Parliament that Mr. Brodriek has been duped by the military martinet, who have no faith in the voluntary system and are bent upon proving that there is no alternative for conscription. There is a slow drift toward a truly imperial system of defence, with the army recruited from the British dominions generally, with the colonies encouraged to organize naval contingents of their own, and with all the great self-governing dependencies of the Crown represented at Westminster. Mr. Chamberlain stands for these broad policies, and can hardly fail to lift the next Unionist canvass to the high level of imperial policy. Meanwhile taxpayers, investors, publicans and free churchmen have grievances, and there is cross voting between parties at the by-elections on an unprecedented scale.

EASTERN QUESTIONS.

The British controversy with Turkey over the Red Sea hinterland has been settled, but the Macedonian question remains a source of grave uneasiness. All the governments are striving to suppress information from the Balkans and shut out inquisitive correspondents. There is the strongest diplomatic and military pressure for repressing the agitation, but there is little confidence that the Albanian brigands can be held up or the Bulgarians kept under when men of their own blood and religion in Macedonia are calling upon them for liberation.

RIOT IN TRINIDAD.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING FIRED BY A MOB.

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I., March 24.—Several thousand persons besieged the government building yesterday, protesting against the refusal to admit them with tickets to a demonstration condemning an obnoxious water bill. The mobs stoned the building and finally set fire to it. The Governor and the councilors were in the building, and were unable to escape. They were rescued by an armed landing party from the British cruiser 'Pallas'.

The mob refusing to disperse after the riot act had been read the police fired into the crowd, killing several persons and wounding a number of others. Great confusion prevails in the city.

THE 'RESTAURADOR'

H. M. S. 'PALLAS' SEIZES THE VENEZUELAN WARSHIP ON A CHARGE OF PIRACY.

New York, March 23.—A special cablegram to the 'Herald' from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says:—The British cruiser 'Pallas' has seized the Venezuelan warship 'Restaurador' on the ground that she is a pirate. The case against the 'Restaurador' cites that soon after she was handed over to the Venezuelan authorities by the German Commodore she began acts of piracy and robbery on the high seas. It is charged that she seized the cargoes of vessels and then dismantled and abandoned the craft. A Port of Spain newspaper says editorially of the 'Restaurador':—

"Such piratical acts proved the unwisdom of the generosity of the allied powers." The paper expresses the hope that retributive justice will be swifter and more effective than on the last occasion.

CHINESE DISORDERS

THREATS FROM THE GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA CAUSE UNEASINESS.

London, March 23.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Shanghai says that the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs has been greatly disturbed by receiving from the Governor of French Indo-China a communication stating that, if China cannot quell the disturbances in Kwangsi Province, French troops will be sent there.

MACEDONIA.

London, March 24.—In the House of Commons yesterday Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the Right Hon. Sir N. O'Connor, British ambassador at Constantinople, had been instructed to join the Russian and Austrian ambassadors there in making representations to the Porte, that it is thought, will promote the effective application of reforms in Macedonia on the subject.

CASTRO RESIGNS

Action of the President of Venezuela Causes Some Surprise.

CONGRESS DECLINES TO ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION AND HE MAY REMAIN.

Caracas, March 22.—Senor Castro, the President of Venezuela, has resigned. He placed his resignation of the presidency of the Republic of Venezuela in the hands of the President of Congress after reading the presidential message yesterday, and handed over the exercise of the presidential functions to the President of Congress.

The Congressional Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon, and all the members of the diplomatic corps were present when Senor Castro read his message to Congress. Senor Castro first passed in review the terrible conditions which prevailed in the country, and denounced the errors of his countrymen. "But," he continued, "it is painful to consider how much blood and how many tears have been shed, yet it is a consolation to think that their bitter stream, by the law of compensation, will fecundate something that should correspond to present-day aspirations since every struggle gets one idea and every victorious idea justifies the supposition that an onward step has been taken in the road to human perfection. Our victory, citizen legislators, over the great adversities which have just oppressed us must terminate the tumults of our life, otherwise we shall reach a shameful dissolution."

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Touching then on the question of the recent foreign intervention, Senor Castro said it had been brought about by a league of people, who, unable to submit their claims to the impartiality of the tribunals, had employed force, and that because he refused to submit to the Anglo-German exactions, they acting in collusion with the revolutionary general, Matos, endeavored to get rid of him. In confirmation of this latter statement, Senor Castro cited a letter written by the commander of the German warship 'Stosch'. He proceeded to say that now that the sovereignty of the nation had been safeguarded, "I deliver my abdication in order that you may proceed legally to call on him who should take my place, so that there may remain to no Venezuelan the slightest pretext for hostility to his country, or for contumacious with foreigners, who, without any ground save force, fell upon unfortunate Venezuela, trampling under foot reason and justice to the detriment of civilization, and the beautiful conquests of right. With head uplifted and with a tranquil conscience I return to the efforts of toil with honor and dignity. All the energies and possibilities of my life are at your service should it become necessary to arise and defend our country against the attacks of the foreigner. All the glory I ask is to contemplate Venezuela becoming respected, prosperous and happy."

The President of Congress then received Senor Castro's resignation, and a commission was appointed to draw up a reply to the tendered resignation.

The news of the President's resignation has caused intense excitement. A session of Congress was held and a resolution was adopted requesting the President to reconsider his decision.

Senor Castro, in reply, declined to change his mind, but after being urged by his personal friends, he offered to present another message to Congress (which he will meet on Thursday) to give a solution to the situation.

THE LONDON VIEW.

London, March 22.—The news of Senor Castro's resignation as President of the Venezuelan Republic came as a complete surprise to the people here, but London is despatched to-day by diplomats, and the event is little discussed. Until last Saturday afternoon Senor Castro's continued tenure of office was taken as a matter of course. In fact, the reported hitches in the negotiations with the powers were privately attributed here to Senor Castro's endeavor to make another bid for popular favor. Some months ago the possible deposition of the Venezuelan President was discussed at the Foreign Office as a serious objection to making terms with Venezuela, with nothing but Senor Castro's signature as a guarantee, but since then the officials here were inclined to believe that his position was well established.

REGRET AT BERLIN.

Berlin, March 22.—The German Government had no warning of Senor Castro's retirement nor has the press announcement of the fact been supplemented yet by any explanations from the German legation at Caracas. The feeling in official quarters is rather one of regret than otherwise, because President Castro's resignation creates uncertainty regarding the conditions that were understood during the unfinished negotiations at Washington.

ONLY A BLUFF.

Washington, March 22.—Senor Castro's resignation came in for a good deal of discussion to-day in governmental and diplomatic circles. The general sentiment of persons conversant with South American affairs seemed to be that the President's action was merely a political move, having for its view the object of the declaration of an expression from Congress of its united and hearty support. It was not thought that he had any serious idea of giving up his office permanently. No news reached the State Department during the day regarding the later developments in the situation in Caracas. The department has requested Mr. Russell, the secretary of the legation of the Venezuelan capital, for information on the subject.

WACOUSTA :

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

(Written by Major Richardson, of the British army, in 1832. The author was a grandson of Mr. Erskine, of the British Commissariat Department, who, when Fort Detroit was besieged by Pontiac, in 1763, volunteered to bring supplies from Albany to Buffalo and from thence across the lake to Detroit, succeeding after long watching under cover of a dark and stormy night, in throwing into the fort the supplies of which the remainder of the Black Watch stood so greatly in need. Large tracts of land were granted to him in reward for this service and he finally settled on the Canadian shore, opposite Detroit. He had married the daughter of one of the earliest settlers from France, whose family was well known in history. It was from this old lady, his grandmother, that Major Richardson, when a boy, heard the detailed facts of the Pontiac plan for the capture of the two forts of Detroit and Michillimackinac, and longed to grow up that he might write a book about it. When Cooper's story, the 'Last of the Mohicans,' appeared and took the world by storm, these boyish longings revived and the romance of 'Wacousta' was produced and published. It is thus founded on fact and to some extent a contribution to history drawn from original sources, although the story itself is fictitious.)

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The scene is the English garrison of Detroit in the winter of 1763. The Indians are disaffected, and strict guard is kept. A stranger enters the governor's (Colonel de Haldimar) apartments as he sleeps; search is made; the sentinels are questioned without result. At the rear of the fort, Sir Evarard Valletort, dimly seeing a figure on the common floor. An answering shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. The governor's aide, Captain de Haldimar, is missing. The gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Holloway, is examined by the governor. Holloway declares he is no traitor. His trial is delayed until eight o'clock, when he promises if nothing occurs to vindicate his character, he will disclose the circumstances to which he alludes. The governor reproves Valletort for having fired in the first instance, and retires in his quarters. At dawn, Valletort exclaims that his shot must have taken effect, for he sees a dark form stretched on the common. To his dismay he recognizes the uniform of de Haldimar. Captain Erskine is despatched with a company of 50 men to bring in the body. As they raise it the hat falls off, disclosing a scalped crown. At this moment an Indian starts out from behind the tent. A fierce encounter ensues; the company make good their retreat. The corpse is discovered to be Donellian dressed in the captain's uniform. Holloway states that he is a gentleman, that he saved Captain de Haldimar's life at Quebec, and that the leader of the Indians attacked him; and that the safety of the garrison was in question. He is found guilty of disobeying orders, and is sentenced to be shot. His wife pleads vainly for mercy. Half the garrison leave the fort with Holloway. At the further end of Detroit, a little inn the soldiers search the Indian Donellian's hat, and take the Canadian into custody. The Indian eludes pursuit. The regiment proceeds towards Hog Island. Here Holloway is shot. At that moment a man approaches, pursued by the warrior of the Fleur de Lys. Holloway's wife, who had fallen on the body of her husband, is borne off by the warrior. Two young officers leave the fort with the Canadian of the Fleur de Lys, who swears to guide them safely. Hidden under the end of the bridge the two officers wait for the Canadian to bring the canoe. They hear a stealthy footstep, and the elder is suddenly seized by the savage of the Fleur de Lys, and is saved by his companion, who strikes down the savage. The Canadian returns with the canoe barely in time for the settlers to bring in food. Sooner than expected the Indians appear. A game of ball is started and Pontac enters the fort with his chiefs. They are taken to the council room. A sudden cry without brings the chiefs to their feet with threatening tomahawks, but the curtain dropping shows sentinels with muskets raised. Rushing out the chiefs find everywhere the same hostile front. Crushed in the gateway the Indians were caught as in a trap. They are headed by a savage warrior, who tries to kill the governor and escapes. To the amazement of the Indians the governor sends them away unharmed. On the night of his disappearance Capt. de Haldimar steals away from the fort accompanied by Donellian, his servant, with whom he had changed clothes, and follows Oucanasta to the camp of the Ottawa. Concealed in a tree he hears a council in which it is decided to attempt the capture of the forts by the treacherous presence of a desire for peace, and the game of ball which would enable them to

enter the forts. Haldimar was for a time stammered by the danger of those in the fort. Then came a sudden recollection of his sister Clara and his cousin and affianced bride, who were in Michillimackinac with his uncle. The Indians' plan was to attack both forts at the same time. Oucanasta leads him toward the fort, but he pleads with her to go and save his bride. She consents. He is captured by Wacousta and recognises in him the French officer from whom Holloway had saved him. Bound to a tree he hears the noise of fighting at the fort. Haldimar escapes, gains the bridge. The fort of Michillimackinac stands on the shore of Lake Huron, the entrance toward the forest, a small door on the water side. The only vessel has with difficulty been saved from the Indians, the men deciding to hold out as long as possible.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

The buildings of the fort consisted chiefly of block-houses, the internal accommodations of which were fully in keeping with their rude exterior, being but indifferently provided with the most ordinary articles of comfort, and fitted up as the limited resources of that wild and remote district could supply. The best and most agreeably situated of these, if a choice could be made, was that of the commanding officer. This building rose considerably above the others, and overhanging that part of the rampart which skirted the shores of the lake, even to its extremity of frowning and belting forest.

To this block-house there were two staircases; the principal leading to the front entrance from the barrack-square, the other opening in the rear, close under the rampart, and communicating by a few rude steps with the small gate that led upon the sands. In the lower part of this building, appropriated by the commanding officer to that exclusive purpose, the official duties of his situation were usually performed; and on the ground-floor a large room, that extended from front to rear of the block-house on one side of the passage, had formerly been used as a hall of council with the Indian chiefs. The floor above this comprised both his own private apartments and those set apart for the general use of the family; but above all, and preferable to their cheerful view over the lake, were others, which had been reserved for the exclusive accommodation of Miss de Haldimar. The upper floor consisted of two sleeping apartments, with a sitting-room, the latter extending the whole length of the block-house, and opening immediately upon the lake from the only two windows with which that side of the building was provided. The principal staircase led into one of the bedrooms, and both of the latter communicated immediately with the sitting room, which again, in its turn, opened, at the opposite extremity on the narrow staircase that led to the rear of the block-house.

The furniture of the apartment, which might be taken as a fair sample of the best the country could afford, was wild, yet simple, in the extreme. Nest rush mats, of an oblong square, and fantastically put together, so as to exhibit in the weaving of the several colored reeds, both figures that were known to exist in the creation, and those which could have no being save in the imagination of their framers, served as excellent substitutes for carpets, while rush-bottomed chairs, the product of Indian ingenuity alone, occupied those intervals around the room that were unoccupied by the matting. Upon the walls were hung numerous specimens of the dress and of the equipments of the savages, and mingled with these were many natural curiosities, the gifts of Indian chiefs to the commandant at various times before the war.

Nothing could be more unlike the embellishments of a modern European boudoir than those of this apartment, which had, in some degree, been made the sanctum of its present occupants. Here was to be seen the scaly carcass of some huge serpent, extending its now harmless length from the ceiling to the floor—there an alligator, stuffed after the same fashion; and in various directions the skins of the beaver, the marten, the otter, and an infinitude of others of that genus, filled up spaces that were left unoccupied by the more ingenious specimens of Indian art. Head dresses tastefully wrought in the shape of the crowning bays of the ancients, and composed of the gorgeous feathers of the most splendid of the forest birds—bows and quivers, handsomely and even elegantly ornamented with that most tasteful of Indian decorations, the stained quill of the porcupine; war clubs of massive iron wood, their handles covered with stain-stained horse-hair and feathers, curiously mingled together—macheoches, hunting coats, moccasins, and leggings, all worked in porcupine quill, and fancifully arranged—these with many others had been called into requisition to bedeck and relieve the otherwise rude and naked walls of the apartment.

Nor did the walls alone reflect back the picture of savage ingenuity, for on the various tables, the rude polish of which was hid from view by the simple covering of green baize, which moreover, constituted the garniture of the windows, were to be seen other products of their art. Here stood upon an elevated stand a model of a bark canoe, filled with its complement of paddlers carved in wood and dressed in full costume; the latter executed with such singular fidelity of feature, that although the speaking figures sprung not from the experienced and classic chisel of the sculptor, but from the rude scalping knife of the savage, the very tribe to which they belonged could be discovered at a glance by the European who was conversant with the features of each; and there were handsomely ornamented vessels made of the birch bark, and filled with the delicate sugars which the natives extract from the maple tree in early spring; these of all sizes, even to the most tiny that could well be imagined, were valuable rather as exquisite specimens of the neatness with which those slight vessels could be put together, sewn as they were merely with strips of the same bark, than from any intrinsic value they possessed. Covered over with fantastic figures, done either in paint, or in quill work artfully interwoven into the fibres of the bark, they presented, in their smooth and polished surface, strong evidence of the address of the savages in their preparation of this most useful and abundant produce of the country. Interspersed with these were numerous stands filled with stuffed birds, some of which combined in themselves every

variety and shade of dazzling plumage; and numerous rude cases contained the rarest specimen of the American butterfly, most of which were of sizes and tints that are no where equalled in Europe. One solitary table alone was appropriated to whatever wore a transatlantic character in this wild and museum-like apartment. On this lay a Spanish guitar, a few pieces of old music, a collection of English and French books, a couple of writing desks, and scattered over the whole, several articles of unfinished needlework.

Such was the apartment in which Madeline and Clara de Haldimar were met at the moment we have selected for their introduction to our readers. It was the morning of that day on which the second council of the chiefs, the result of which has already been seen, was held at Detroit. The sun had risen bright and gorgeously above the meridian, throwing his golden beams upon the calm, glassy waters of the lake, and now, approaching rapidly towards the bell-dial, gradually diminished the tall, bold shadows of the block-houses upon the shore. At the distance of about a mile lay the armed vessel so often alluded to; her light, low hull dimly seen in the hazy atmosphere that danced upon the waters, and her attenuated masts and sloping yards, with their slight tracery cordage, recalling rather the complex and delicate ramifications of the spider's web, than the elastic yet solid machinery to which the lives of those within had so often been committed in sea and tempest. Upon the strand, and close opposite to the small gate which now stood ajar, lay one of her boats, the crew of which had abandoned her with the exception only of a single individual, apparently her coxswain, who, with the tiller under his arm, lay half extended in the stern sheets, his naked chest exposed, and his tarpaulin hat shielding his eyes from the sun, while he indulged in profound repose. These were the only objects that told of human life. Everywhere beyond the eye rested on the faint outline of forest, that appeared like the softened tracing of a pencil at the distant junction of the waters with the horizon.

The windows that commanded this prospect were now open, and through that which was nearest to the gate, a female reclined the elegant, slight form of a female, who, with an open letter in her hand, glanced her eye alternately, and with an expression of joyousness, towards the vessel that lay beyond and the point in which the course of the 'Sinclair' was known to lie. It was Clara de Haldimar. Presently the vacant space at the same window was filled by another form, but of less girlish appearance—one that embraced all the full, rich contour of the Medicean Venus, and a lazy languor in its movements that harmonized with the speaking outlines of the form, and without which the beauty of the whole would have been at variance and imperfect. The general expression, moreover, of a countenance which, closely analyzed, could not be termed beautiful, marked a mind at once ardent in its conceptions, and steady and resolute in its silent accomplishments of purpose. She was of the middle height.

Madeline de Haldimar had been for some time on a visit to Detroit, and her marriage with her cousin was to have taken place within a few days. The unexpected arrival of intelligence from Michillimackinac that her father was dangerously ill, however, retarded the ceremony, and up to the present period, their intercourse had been completely suspended. If Madeline de Haldimar was capable of strong attachment to her lover, the powerful ties of nature were no less deeply rooted in her heart, and commiseration and anxiety for her father now engrossed every faculty of her mind. She entreated her cousin to defer the solemnization of their nuptials until her parent should be pronounced out of danger, and, having obtained his consent to delay, instantly set off for Michillimackinac, accompanied by her cousin Clara, whom she had prevailed on the governor to part with until her own return. Hostilities were commenced very shortly afterwards, and, although Major de Haldimar speedily recovered from his illness, the fair cousins were compelled to share the common imprisonment of the garrison.

When Miss de Haldimar joined her more youthful cousin at the window, through which the latter was gazing thoughtfully on the scene before her, she flung her arm around her waist with the protecting manner of a mother. The mild blue eyes of Clara met those that were fastened in tenderness upon her, and a corresponding movement on her part brought the more matronly form of her cousin into close and affectionate contact with her own.

'O Madeline, what a day is this!' she exclaimed; 'and how often on my benighted knees have I prayed to heaven that it might arrive! Our trials are ended at last, and happiness and joy are once more before us. There is the boat that is to conduct us to the vessel, which, in its turn, is to bear me to the arms of my dear father, and you to those of the lover who adores you. How beautiful does that fabric appear to me now! Never did I feel half the pleasure in surveying it I do at this moment.'

'Dear, dear girl!' exclaimed Miss de Haldimar, and she pressed her closer and in silence to her heart; then, after a slight pause, during which the mantling glow upon her brow told how deeply she desired the reunion alluded to by her cousin—that, indeed, will be an hour of happiness to us both, Clara; for irrevocably as our affections have been pledged, it would be silly in the extreme to deny that. I long most ardently to be restored to him who is to be my husband. But, tell me, she concluded, with an archness of expression that caused the long-lashed eyes of her companion to sink beneath her own, 'are you quite sincere in your own case? I know how deeply you love your father and your brothers, but do these alone occupy your attention? Is there not a certain friend of Charles whom you have some little curiosity to see also?'

'How silly, Madeline!' and the cheek of the young girl became suffused with a deeper glow; 'you know I have never seen this friend of my brother, how then can I possibly feel more than the most ordinary interest in him? I am disposed to like him, certainly, for the mere reason that Charles does but this is all.'

'Well, Clara, I will not pretend to decide; but certain it is, this is the last

letter you received from Charles and that it contains the strongest recommendations of his friend to your notice. I am certain it is, that scarcely a day has passed, since we have been shut up here, that you have not perused and reperused it half a dozen times. Now, as I am confessedly one who should know something of these matters, I must be suffered to pronounce these are strong symptoms, to say the very least. Ah! Clara, that blush declares you guilty. But who have we here? Middleton and Baynton.'

The eyes of the cousins now fell upon the ramparts immediately under the window. Two officers, one apparently on duty for the day, were passing at the moment; and, as they heard their names pronounced, stopped, looked up, and saluted the young ladies with that easy freedom of manner, which, unmixing with either disrespect or effrontery, so usually characterizes the address of military men.

'What a contrast!' exclaimed he who wore the badge of duty suspended over his chest, throwing himself playfully into a theatrical attitude expressive at once of admiration and surprise, while his eye glanced intelligently over the fair but dissimilar forms of the cousins. 'Venus and Psyche in the land of the Pottowatomies, by all that is magnificent! Come, Middleton, quick, out with that eternal piece of yours, and perform your promise.'

'And what may that promise be?' asked Clara, laughing, and without adverting to the hyperbolic compliment of the dark-eyed officer who had just spoken.

'You shall hear,' pursued the lively captain of the guard. 'While making the tour of the ramparts just now, to visit my sentries, I saw Middleton leaning most sentimentally against one of the boxes in front, his note book in one hand and his pencil in the other. Curious to discover the subject of his abstraction, I stole cautiously behind him, and saw that he was sketching the head of a tall and rather handsome squaw, who, in the midst of a hundred others, was standing close to the gateway watching the preparations of the Indian ball players. I at once taxed him with having lost his heart; and rallying him on his bad taste in devoting his pencil to anything that had a red skin, never combed its hair, and turned its toes in while walking, pronounced his sketch to be an absolute fright. Well, will you believe what I have to add? The man absolutely flew into a tremendous passion with me, and swore that she was a Venus, a Juno, a Minerva, a beauty of the first water in short; and finished by pronouncing, that when I could point out any woman who was superior to her in personal attractions, he would on the instant write no less than a dozen consecutive sonnets in her praise. I now call upon him to fulfil his promise, or maintain the superiority of his Indian beauty.'

Before the laughing Middleton could find time to reply to the light and unmeaning rattle of his friend, the quick roll of a drum was heard from the front. The signal was understood by both officers, and they prepared to depart.

'This is the hour appointed for the council,' said Captain Baynton, looking at his watch, 'and I must be with my guard, to receive the chiefs with becoming honor. How I pity you, Middleton, who will have the infliction of one of their great big talks, as Murphy would call it, dinned into your ear for the next two hours at least! Thank heaven, my tour of duty exempts me from that. But hark! there is the assembly drum again. We must be off. Come, Middleton, come, Adieu!' waving his hand to the cousins, 'we shall meet at dinner.'

'What an incessant talker Baynton is!' observed Miss de Haldimar, as the young man now disappeared round an angle of the rampart; 'but he has reminded me of what I had nearly forgotten, and that is to give orders for dinner. My father has invited all the officers to dine with him to-day, in commemoration of the peace which is being concluded. It will be the first time we shall have all met together since the commencement of this cruel war, and we must endeavor, Clara, to do honor to the feast.'

'I hope,' timidly observed her cousin, shuddering as she spoke, 'that none of those horrid chiefs will be present, Madeline; for, without any affectation of fear whatever, I feel that I could not so far overcome my disgust as to sit at the same table with them. There was a time, it is true, when I thought nothing of these things; but, since the war have witnessed and heard so much of their horrid deeds, that I shall never be able to endure the sight of an Indian face again. Ah! she concluded, turning her eyes upon the lake, while she clung more closely to the embrace of her companion; 'would to heaven, Madeline, that we were both at this moment gliding in yonder vessel and in sight of my father's fort!'

CHAPTER XX.

The eyes of Miss de Haldimar followed those of her cousin, and rested on the dark hull of the schooner, with which so many recollections of the past and anticipations of the future were associated in their minds. When they had last looked upon it, all appearance of human life had vanished from its decks; but now there was strong evidence of unusual bustle and activity. Numerous persons could be seen moving hastily to and fro, their heads just peering above the bulwarks; and presently they beheld a small boat move from the ship's side, and shoot rapidly ahead, in a direct line with the well-known bearings of the 'Sinclair's' course. While they continued to gaze on this point, following the course of the light vessel, and forming a variety of conjectures as to the cause of a movement, especially remarkable from the circumstance of the commander being at that moment in the fore, whether he had been summoned to attend the council, another and scarcely perceptible object was dimly seen at the distance of about half a mile in front of the boat. With the aid of a telescope, which had formed one of the principal resources of the cousins during their long imprisonment, Miss de Haldimar now perceived a dark and shapeless mass moving somewhat heavily along the lake and in a line with the schooner and the boat. This was evidently approaching; for each moment it loomed larger upon

the hazy water, increasing in bulk in the same proportion that the departing skill became less distinct; still, it was impossible to discover, at that distance, in what manner it was propelled. Wind there was none, not as much as would have changed the course of a feather dropping through space; and, except where the dividing oars of the boatmen had agitated the waters, the whole surface of the lake was like a sea of pale and liquid gold.

At length the two dark bodies met, and the men in the boat were seen to lie upon their oars, while one in the stern seemed to be in the act of attaching a rope to the foremast. For a few moments there was a cessation of all movement; and then again the active and sturdy rowing of the boatmen was renewed, and with an exertion of strength even more vigorous than that they had previously exhibited. Their course was now directed towards the vessel, and as it gradually neared that fabric, the rope by which the strange looking object was secured, could be distinctly, though faintly, seen with the telescope. It was impossible to say whether the latter, whatever it might be, was urged by some invisible means, or merely floated in the wake of the boat; for, although the waters through which it passed ran rippling and foaming from their course, this effect might have been produced by the boat which preceded it. As it now approached the vessel, it presented the appearance of a dense wood of evergreens, the overhanging branches of which descended close to the water's edge and baffled every attempt of the cousins to discover its true character.

The boat had now arrived within a hundred yards of the schooner, when a man was seen to rise from its bow, and, putting both his hands to his mouth, after the manner of sailors in hallooing, to continue in that position for some moments, apparently conversing with those who were grouped along the nearest gangway. Then were observed rapid movements on the decks; and men were seen hastening aloft, and standing out upon the foremast yards. This, however, had offered no interruption to the exertions of the boatmen, who still kept plying with a vigor that set even the millless vessel in motion, as the foaming water, thrown from their bending oar-blades, dashed angrily against her prow. Soon afterwards, both the boat and her prize disappeared on the opposite side of the schooner, which now, lying with her broadside immediately on a line with the shore, completely hid them from the further view of the cousins.

'Look!—look!' said Clara, clinging sensitively and with alarm to the almost maternal bosom against which she reposed, while she pointed with her finger to another dark mass that was moving through the lake in a circular sweep from the point of wood terminating the clearing on the right of the fort.

Miss de Haldimar threw the glass on the object to which her attention was now directed. It was evidently some furred animal, and presented all the appearance either of a large water-rat or a beaver, the latter of which it was pronounced to be as a nearer approach revealed its shape more distinctly. Ever and anon, too, if disappeared altogether under the water, and when it again came in sight it was always several yards nearer.

In course, at first circuitous, at length took a direct line with the stern of the boat, where the sailor who was in charge still lay extended at his drowsy length, his tarpaulin hat sliding his eyes, and his arms folded over his uncovered chest, while he continued to sleep as profoundly as if he had been comfortably berthed in his hammock in the middle of the Atlantic.

'What a large, bold animal it is,' remarked Clara, in the tone of one who wishes to be confirmed in an impression but indifferently entertained. 'See how close it approaches the boat! Had that lazy sailor but his wits about him, he might easily knock it on the head with his oar. It is—it is a beaver, Madeline; I can distinguish its head even with the naked eye.'

'Heaven grant it may be a beaver,' answered Miss de Haldimar, in a voice so deep and full of meaning that it made her cousin start and turn paler even than before. 'Nay, Clara, dearest, command yourself, nor give way to what may at all, prove a groundless cause of alarm. Yet I know not how it is, my heart misgives me sadly; for I like not the motions of this animal, which are strangely and unusually bold. But this is not all; a beaver or a rat might ruffle the mere surface of the water, yet this leaves behind it a deep and gurgling furrow, as if the element had been ploughed to its very bottom. Observe how the lake is agitated and discolored wherever it has passed. Moreover, I dislike this sudden bustle on board the schooner, knowing, as I do, there is not an officer present to order the movements now visibly going forward. The men are evidently getting up the anchor; and see how her sails are loosened, apparently courting the breeze, as if she would fly to avoid some threatened danger. Would to heaven this council scene were over; for I do, as much as yourself, dearest Clara, distrust these cruel Indians.'

A significant gesture from her trembling cousin again drew her attention from the vessel to the boat. The animal, which now exhibited the delicate and glossy fur of the beaver, had gained the stern, and remained stationary within a foot of her quarter. Presently the sailor made a sluggish movement, turning himself heavily on his side, and with his face towards his curious and daring visitor. In the act the tarpaulin had fallen from his eyes, but still he waked not. Scarcely had he settled himself in his new position, when, to the infinite horror of the excited cousins, a naked human hand was raised from beneath the surface of the lake, and placed upon the gunwale of the boat. Then rose slowly, and still covered with its ingenious disguise, first the neck, then the shoulders, and finally the form, even to the midwaist, of a dark and swarthy Indian, who, stooping low and cautiously over the sailor, now reposed the hand that had quitted the gunwale upon his form, while the other was thrust searchingly into the belt encircling his waist.

Miss de Haldimar would have called out, to apprise the unhappy man of his danger; but her voice refused its office, and her cousin was even less capable of exertion than herself. The deep throbbings of their hearts were now audible to each; for the dreadful interest they took in the scene, had excited their feelings to the most intense stretch of as-

any. At this very moment, however, when, with almost suspended animation, they expected to see the knife of the sleeping and unsuspecting sailor, the latter suddenly started up, and instinct with the full sense of the danger by which he was menaced, in less time than we take to describe it, seized the tiller of his rudder, the only available instrument within his reach, and directing a powerful blow at the head of his amphibious enemy, laid him, without apparent life or motion, across the boat.

'What can this mean?' exclaimed Miss de Haldimar, as soon as she could recover her presence of mind. 'There is some fearful treachery in agitation; and a cloud now hangs over all that will soon burst with irresistible fury on our devoted heads. Clara, my love, and she conducted the almost fainting girl to a seat, 'wait here until I return. The moment is critical, and my father must be apprised of what we have seen. Unless the gates of the fort are instantly closed, we are lost.'

'Oh, Madeline, leave me not alone,' entreated the sinking Clara. 'We will go together. Perhaps I may be of service to you below.'

'The thought is good; but have you strength and courage to face the dark chiefs in the council-room. If so, hasten there, and put my father on his guard, while I fly across the parade, and warn Captain Baynton of the danger.'

With these words she drew the arm of her agitated cousin within her own, and, rapidly traversing the apartment, gained the bedroom which opened close upon the head of the principal staircase. Already ready were they, descending the first steps, when a loud cry, that sent a thrill of terror through their blood, was heard from without the fort. For a moment Miss de Haldimar continued irresolute; and leaning against the rude balustrade for support, passed her hand rapidly across her brow, as if to collect her scattered energies. The necessity for prompt and immediate action was, however, evident; and she alone was capable of exertion. Speechless with alarm, and trembling in every joint, the unhappy Clara had now lost all command of her limbs; and, clinging close to the side of her cousin, by her wild looks alone betrayed consciousness had not wholly deserted her. The energy of despair lent more than woman's strength to Miss de Haldimar. She caught the fainting girl in her arms, retraced her way to the chamber, and depositing her burden on the bed, emphatically enjoined her on no account to move until her return. She then quitted the room, and rapidly descended the staircase.

For some moments all was still and hushed as the waveless air; and then again a loud chorus of shouts was heard from the ramparts of the fort. The choked breathing of the young girl became more free, and the blood rushed once more from her oppressed heart to the extremities. Never did tones of the human voice fall more gratefully on the ear of mariner cast on some desert island, than did those on that of the highly excited Clara. It was the loud laugh of the soldiery, who, collected along the line of rampart in front, were watching the progress of the ball-players. Observed by the welcome sounds, she raised herself from the bed to satisfy her eye ear had not deceived her. The windows of both bed-chambers looked immediately on the barrack square, and commanded a full view of the principal entrance. From that at which she now stood, she revived but still anxious girl could distinctly see all that was passing in front. The ramparts were covered with soldiers, who, armed merely with their bayonets, stood grouped in careless attitudes—some with their wives leaning on their arms—others with children upraised that they might the better observe the enlivening sports without—some lay indolently with their legs overhanging the works—others, assuming pugilistic attitudes, dealt their harmless blows at each other—and all were blended together, men, women and children, with that heedlessness of thought that told how little of distrust existed within their breasts. The soldiers of the guard, too, exhibited the same air of calm and unsuspecting confidence; some walking to and fro within the square, while the greater portion either mixed with their comrades above, or, with arms folded, slept carelessly across the parapet in length, least easily against the gate, and gazed beyond the lowered drawbridge on the Indian games.

A mountain weight seemed to have been removed from the breast of Clara at this sight, as she now dropped upon her knees before the window, and raised her hands in pious acknowledgment to Heaven. 'Almighty God, I thank thee, she fervently exclaimed, her eye once more lighting up, and her cheek half suffused with blushes at her late vague and idle fears; while she embraced, at a single glance, the whole of the gladdening and inspiring scene.

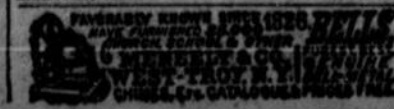
(To be Continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

EARLY DAYS IN ONTARIO.

In 'Life in Canada,' Mr. Thomas Conant, of Oshawa, has provided us with a most interesting record of the history, manners and customs of the people of his part of Ontario during the century which began in 1792, at which date his ancestor, Roger Conant, a graduate of Yale, and a Massachusetts land owner, set foot on Canadian soil as a U. E. Loyalist.

Not more than 12,000 persons of European descent then dwelt in all Upper Canada, now forming the peerless province of Ontario, with its 2,000,000 of inhabitants Roger Conant had chosen a beautiful location, and here with a valiant heart he started to hew out a home for himself and his family.

At least one-third of them had been born in the United States, or were descendants of those who were born there, yet not one swerved in loyalty to his adopted country.

Having accumulated wealth both in land and in specie, Roger's first thought on the breaking out of the war was for the safety of his specie. Mounting his best saddle-horse he rode some thirty miles west from his home in Darlington to Levi Annis's, his brother-in-law's, in Scarborough.

A number of songs and jingles belonging to this period were found among the old papers examined by Mr. Conant:— Perhaps the song of the greatest merit and widest celebrity was 'The Noble Lady of Canada,' the beginning of which was:— 'Oh, now the time has come, my boys, to cross the Yankee line.

In the days when the family compact was still in full power all grants for lands had to come through them. In connection with this matter Mr. Conant gives a glimpse of the state of things which helped to bring about what he calls the 'Revolution' of 1837.

And without any sort of knowledge of surveying, he saw him just touch a parallelogram here and there (which would represent 100 acres) with the point of his red pencil; but ever so light was the touch. Night after night he saw dots go down on the parallelograms, and when the quiver was full of sheets of survey, to York he went with the surveyor, to report at the Crown Land's office.

veyor's map if it was really a choice one, as they surmised, since he asked to buy it, in which case some friend immediately entered for it, and consequently that choice lot the settler could not purchase.

The kind of problem which confronted the early settler is illustrated by the following incident:—

Levi Annis descended from Charles Annis, already alluded to, when about eighteen years of age had made a little money on his own account by trapping. He had saved enough money to buy himself a couple of bull calves six months old and calculated to secure them. Just before he got to buying them, it came to his knowledge that for the same sum he would pay for the calves he could buy outright 100 acres of land.

Mr. Conant tells of the Millerite agitation in 1833, and of the Mormon effort to obtain followers in Ontario:

During the summer of 1842 Joseph Smith, the founder of the Latter-Day Saints, came to Central Ontario, and spoke at open-air meetings, camp-meetings like, as well as in houses. He even attempted to perform miracles by curing sick persons.

Concerning present day matters, Mr. Conant has much to tell us of Ontario, of its climate, its fertility, its farms, its schools, its birds, its annuals and its flowers, with many other interesting particulars.

One great difference between the Canadian and the American is in this particular—the American does not lay up for his children the way the Canadian tries to do. My observation leads me to think that the American does not put forth an especial effort to set his sons up in the farming or other business, but lets them commence at the foot of the ladder to work their own way up.

William Briggs, Toronto. Illustrated.

THE 'OUTLOOK.' The March magazine number of the 'Outlook' contains much of interest, especially some really unique night photographs of New York by Mr. Arthur Hewitt, in whose pictures of the famous Flatiron Building and the Brooklyn Bridge the moving trolley cars appear only as a long line of light, while a motor car which passed while the exposure of the first was being made, shows only as a spider-thread line.

When the evening breath draws down the valley, And the clove is full of dark blue shadows Moving on the mountain-wall, just silvered By the large moon lifted o'er the earth-rim, At the moment of transported being, When soul gathers what the eyes are seeing.

Then the twilight falls; the hill-wind hushes; Note by note once more the cool-voiced thrushes!

Mr. Steiner has much to say of the honesty and other good qualities of the Hungarian immigrants in the mining regions. These Slovaks are, however, very ignorant:—

Like almost all foreigners, he is a Democrat by instinct or by association, one scarcely knows which, although he is usually anything that a drink of liquor makes him. I asked one his political faith, 'Are you a Democrat?' 'No, me Catholic—Greek, not Russian,' was the reply. 'What are your politics?' I asked a number. 'Slovak,' was the invariable answer. Not twenty percent of those I interviewed knew the name of our President, not two percent the name of the governor of the state in which they were residing.

Mr. Steiner tells of our noble American women who minister to them by nursing them and suggesting simple remedies when they are ill, who have thus become no small factor in their social and religious redemption.

CRITICAL QUESTIONS.

The higher criticism, its assumptions, methods and effects' is the title of a paper by the Rev. R. S. Forneri, B.D., of Merrickville, Ont., published in pamphlet form and dedicated to Bishop Mills. It is intended to help those who have not read deeply to understand the true inwardness of the present aspect of 'analytical' criticism and to see that underneath the Old Testament questions under discussion lies the theory which professes to interpret the history of Israel according to the theory of a continuous natural development from the lowest stages of belief up to monotheism, and from primitive usage up to the complete Levitical system—a theory which harmonizes with the Darwinian frame of mind which pervades modern society.

Dr. Isaac Funk publishes his preface to 'Salathiel,' somewhat enlarged, in a little volume by itself, under the title, 'The next step in evolution.' It is a laborious and perplexing effort to recast Scriptural expressions of truth into modern evolutionary modes of thought.

HOT SCHOOL LUNCHEONS.

The 'American Mother,' an instructive monthly published at Battle Creek, Michigan, has the following with regard to country school lunches:—

'Oh, that dinner pail! Who does not know it! With its tempting and nutritious array of pie, cake, pickles, and tarts, or worse, its yellow 'sody biscuit, dried-apple sass, and fried fat pork.' Yes, cold, greasy, fat pork! Then think of a child who walks from half a mile to two miles to school, rain or shine, snow or sleet, and who is expected to apply himself to the industrious pursuit of knowledge, living on just such cold dinners during eight or ten months of the year!

There are, to be sure, many broad-minded, whole-souled farmers' wives who do contrive to prepare, instead of knick-knacks, something both palatable and nutritious for the noonday lunch; but the most intelligent care, and utmost skill cannot make a cold lunch as good as a warm dinner. And what is to prevent having a warm dinner, or at least one or two warm dishes prepared in every school-room where there is a stove? A very little trouble and expense would furnish every district with the necessary cooking utensils, and the work of preparing the dinner, and washing the few dishes used could, in most instances, be done by the pupils, who, with a little tactful guidance by a sensible teacher, would consider it an honor and a privilege to assist in the 'housekeeping.'

LITERARY CHAT

BIRTHPLACE OF LITTLE NELL. The anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens this year was made interesting at Bath, which is rich in association with the novelist, by the unveiling of a tablet to his memory upon 35 St. James's Square, which is the house in which the novelist used to stay.

was known that it was at the celebration of one of his own birthdays that the pathetic little figure rose in his mind's eye the double appropriateness of the proceedings is apparent.

The tablet was unveiled by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, president of the Dickens Fellowship, who also unveiled a mural decoration to Walter Savage Landor, who was Dickens's greatest friend at Bath.

In the evening there was a notable gathering of Dickens devotees at the assembly rooms, where the mayor presided at a dinner. The menu card sparkled with quotations from the famous novels, and the toast list was relieved by songs of the novelist's composition. Milk punch such as Mr. Pickwick so dearly loved, was served among the wines. The dinner took place in the identical apartment, still called the card room, in which for the first time in his life Mr. Pickwick fell among female card sharps.

DR. CHARLES A. EASTMAN.

Fenimore Cooper himself could have wanted nothing more romantic for an incident in one of his novels, than the meeting of Charles A. Eastman, the full-blooded Sioux author of 'Indian Boyhood' (McClure, Phillips & Co.) and his wife—then Miss Elaine Goodale. The thing, as it happened in real life, was quite as adventurous as anything Cooper's imagination ever produced.

Miss Goodale was one of the 'Sky Farm' poets. Her fame had been spread by her book of 'Apple Blossom' verses, and a great future in literature had been predicted for her. Nevertheless she had deserted her literary career because, becoming interested in the Indians, she felt that the work of her life lay among them. She roughed it for some years in the Dakotas, as supervisor of the Indian schools, and at Christmas time, 1890, found herself at the Pine Ridge agency, preparing to spend her holidays there.

And the last chapter of the story is quite as Cooperesque. Five children have been born to them—the oldest, Dora, is eleven, and has all the beauty of her mother—the youngest is just beginning to toddle. There is one boy, four years old, who bears the name of his father, 'Ohiyesa,' which means 'The Successful One.' For him the book 'Indian Boyhood' was written, though it will be some years yet before he will be able to understand how wonderful a life his father has lived.

DE QUINCEY'S BIRTHPLACE.

(London 'Chronicle'.)

The house in Manchester where De Quincey was born is about to be demolished. It is a curious circumstance that memoirs of 'the English opium eater' have been unanimous in the assertion that he was born at a country house kept up by his father, called 'Greenhay,' about a mile from Manchester, in what was then a perfectly rustic neighborhood. De Quincey himself, however, distinctly states that he was 'born in a large town,' but he adds, 'I had passed the whole of my childhood, except for the few earliest weeks, in a rural exclusion.' This 'rural exclusion' was 'Greenhay,' a country mansion, Manchester has absorbed the whole district, and it is known as Greenhays, derived apparently by extension of the name from its original application to one notable mansion. Even De Quincey's tombstone in St. Cuthbert's churchyard, Edinburgh, perpetuates the blunder. Part of the inscription is 'Born at Greenhay, near Manchester.' It is interesting to note that the name Greenhay was invented by De Quincey's mother, partly in recognition of the vicinity of a hamlet called Greenhill, and partly to signify by revival of the old English word 'hay,' meaning hedge or hedgerow (French 'haie') that the house was a country mansion.

Advertisements.

'WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD'

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

J. M. ALEXANDER, HOKBAN, I. T.



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

BADWAY & CO., 75 St. Helen St. Montreal BE SURE YOU GET RADWAY'S

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Mamma (to Flossie, who has been lunching with a little friend)—'I hope you were very polite, Flossie, at the table, and said "Yes, please," and "No, thank you." Flossie—'Well, I didn't say "No, thank you."'

Sleeplessness.—When the nerves are unstrung, and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while, and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

'Ma,' said a little boy, 'ought the teacher to whip me for what I did not do?' 'Certainly not, my boy,' replied the mother.

'Well,' replied the little fellow, 'he did to-day when I didn't do my sum.'

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

The ladies asked Mrs. Huskeigh to join their athletic class. She laughed at them as she showed the muscles in her arm. They gasped and went away.

'Where did she get so much muscle?' 'Hanging on a street car strap.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

To Know is to Prevent.—If the miners who work in cold water most of the day would rub their feet and legs with Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil, they would escape muscular rheumatism and render their nether limbs proof against the ill effects of exposure to the cold. Those setting out for mining regions would do well to provide themselves with a supply before starting.

'This author doesn't seem to have made his mark as yet.'

'What makes you think that?'

'The picture doesn't show him with an elbow on his desk and resting his brow upon his hand, with a far-away, thoughtful look in his eyes.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels,—you'll like it.

'Dear me,' exclaimed the humorist's wife, 'I wish you'd clean out your desk occasionally. What is it that makes it smell so musty?'

'I guess,' replied the humorist, 'it's that leap year joke I thought of in 1897, and won't be able to use until 1904.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

The Flagging Energies Revived.—Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be not relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly: In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flagging energies.

Keeper.—'What's all that row about?' Guard.—'The razorback hog is trying to strop himself on the canvasback duck.'—Birmingham 'News.'

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for your running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

When a man asks himself: 'What am I good for, anyway?' the right answer is almost invariably: 'Nothing.'—Somerville 'Journal.'

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

'Never interrupt a woman when she is telling you her troubles,' counselled Uncle Allen Sparks. 'She is never so happy as then.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Geniale Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Jokes where you see the point are always much funnier than those where you feel it.—'Puck.'

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

The Boys' Page.

ANOTHER SERIES OF COMPETITIONS

For Our Illustrators and Every One who Likes to Draw.

Read the story of the Temagami Reserve which we give to-day and make us a picture of something that interests you in it. Duncan lighting the fire or Dick tumbling out of the canoe on top of the moose or attacking the bear.

The whole party paddling quietly along or lying by their camp fire. A bit of the spruce forest and the camp by the lake on the narrow stream where they fished. Anything that makes a picture in your mind.

Draw with pen and ink on a sheet of paper three inches high by four and a half inches wide, or four and a half inches high by three inches wide.

Use the blackest ink you can get and make your lines clear.

On the back of your drawing write

your name, age and address clearly and distinctly with a lead pencil.

All boys and girls aged seventeen or younger may compete.

Put it in an envelope without folding it. Address to the editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and mail not later than April 21.

First prize—Artists' materials or books to the value of \$3.00, or \$2.00 in money.

Second prize—Artists' materials or books to the value of \$2.00, or \$1.00 in money.

Five honorable mentions will be given.

At the end of the year an additional prize of \$5.00 in money will be given to the boy or girl having won most prizes and honorable mentions in the competitions of the Boys' Page of the 'Witness.'

Notice of the names of those winning prizes in the Easter Competition will be given in next week's Boys' Page.

The Temagami Reserve.

(By W. M. Fuller, Clerk of the New York Court of Special Sessions.)

We—that is to say, Duncan, Dick and I—were dumped over the side of a puffy little steamer some fifty miles or more from our starting point on Lake Temiscamingue.

First, over went the canoe, a large, birch bark affair, and then Duncan, who carefully balanced himself, paddle in hand, ready to receive the tent, blankets, provisions and general 'duffle' incident to a five weeks' canoeing trip into the heart of the great Temagami Forest Reserve. Dick and I followed in due course.

If you will follow the course of the Ottawa river two hundred and fifty miles beyond the capital you will find Lake Temiscamingue, which is really a part of the river itself.

Stretching out to the north-west is a vast area of lake and forest, in the centre of which lies Temagaming Lake. This region is known as the Temagami Forest Reserve.

I ran across Duncan in Mattawa, where I purchased my camping outfit, and where I engaged his services as guide. A mighty hunter and backwoodsman is Duncan, versed in woodlore and all the secrets of the forests. From him I learned how to make drinking cups and various utensils from strips of birch bark, how to find the leaks in the canoe and stop them by the use of pitch and rosin; how to make and set traps for mink and martens; to imitate the call of the moose; to handle a canoe in the rapids, and many other secrets peculiar to woodcraft.

My objective point was Lake Temagaming, or Temagami, as it is known to the trappers, Indians and the few sportsmen who ever visit there. This, too, occupies but a comparatively inconspicuous place on the map, but picture a lake whose shore line is eight hundred miles, in shape like a starfish, containing twelve

hundred or more islands of varying sizes, and whose waters, clear as crystal, are fairly alive with game fish of almost every species, around whose shores is a vast, silent forest of giant pine, undecorated by woodsman's axe, in whose depths lurk the wolf, lynx, bear and beaver. Here myriads of water fowl rear their young preparatory to their migrations to southern waters in the late fall.

Dear old Dick, my constant companion—a little fox terrier—whose unflinching nerve and pugnacious disposition kept us all in constant hot water, largely added to the enjoyment of my trip.

We were camped for the night where a rushing torrent, known as the Montreal river, came tumbling over the rocks through a canyon in the nearby hills.

"Suppose you and that there pup take a look around while I fix the tent and get some supper for you," observed Duncan. So away went Dick and myself, scrambling over the rocks to where the river plunges into the lake. A growl from Dick caused me to look up, and there, scarcely fifty feet away, I saw a bear.

It did not seem to be a very large bear, but it looked savage enough, and was evidently astonished that so insignificant a creature should presume to attack it. Dick evidently thought it was a dog, and as Dick's pet aversion happened to be St. Bernards, I presume Dick thought that Bruin was one of that species. I was not frightened—I was probably astonished. At any rate I stood still and watched the performance.

"Grr-r-r-r," growled Dick, as he rushed upon the enemy. The bear raised upon its haunches. Whack, came down a heavy paw on Dick's side. The dog landed about ten feet away, in the water. That he was not killed seemed little short of a miracle. As it was, he crawled painfully up to the bank and looked at me as if to say, "That is the rummiest kind of a dog I ever tackled yet." But for once Dick had the fight completely taken out of him. The bear then took to the underbrush, and I hurried back to Duncan. "You ought to have brought an axe along," he said; "always pays in

the woods, you know." Duncan told me he had killed several bears with an axe, and I had to take his word for it.

The Temagami Forest Reserve comprises some several thousand square miles of virgin forest, which the government is reserving for the use of future generations. These wilds are policed by sturdy backwoodsmen, known as fire rangers, whose duty it is to keep a sharp lookout for fires, with a particular eye after the campfires of summer sportsmen. They are also the game wardens of the region. They travel mostly by canoe. A pair of blankets, a small tent, some tea, bacon and flour and a trolling line comprise their outfit. They send weekly or monthly reports, which are preserved at Ottawa. Often one of them will remain in the forest a month, during which time he will perhaps not see a human being. Some of these men are halfbreeds, others lumbermen who have quit the lumber-camps for the freedom of the forests. I met one of them—a young fellow of twenty-one or thereabouts—seated under a tree reading 'Xenophon.' We had gone some ten miles out of our way, and when he told us this fact and I had commented on finding a man reading Greek in such a place, he laughed as he replied: "Enteuthen exelaunde deka parasangas."

This region is one network of lakes and rapids. Most of the lakes are ten miles or more in length. They are rarely more than half a mile apart, and where one of these huge bodies of water empties into the other through a defile scarcely one hundred yards in width, the result is a leaping, surging deluge of water. I have seen the Indians shoot some of these rapids in light canoes. It was as if their canoes were loaded into a great gun at one end and they were shot through the mist and foam to the other. Duncan thought nothing of going through these rapids in his canoe. I never expected to see him alive at the other end each time he tried it.

To reach Temagami you must climb a hill some four hundred feet in height. With a large canoe and a month's provisions, this is no easy task. I was initiated into the mysteries of a "tump line." This is a broad band of leather which is fitted over the forehead, and at each end is a leather thong some twelve feet in length, which secures the load as it rests upon the back. I have seen a Hudson's Bay Indian carry five hundred pounds in this manner.

It was at the end of a hard struggle against a long rapid that we first met "Mike" and the "Professor." These were two young men, without a guide, who, with a canoe and camping outfit, were seeking backwoods experience. They were having it. They were dragging their canoe from rock to rock, generally waist deep, often up to their necks in water.

The day following found our party on the last portage leading to Temagami. Even the stolid Indians speak with fervor of this wonderful body of water. Its many arms reach out away beyond the horizon in a dozen different directions.

As the shadows deepen the great Canadian horned owl is heard in the gloomy depths; the weird cry of the loon awakens the echoes as its sound is carried in measurable distances over the water. The frog lead their deep bass notes; the howl of wolves, the melancholy croakings of the ravens and mysterious splashing and murmurings all unite in one grand diapason of sound that is kept up until far into the night, when nature relapses into slumber and silence.

In the early morning the birds begin their carolings. I had never really known what bird life was before. The Canadian warblers, thrushes, wax-wings, wild canaries and songbirds of dozens of varieties make the air fairly ring with their melodies. I had credited myself with being somewhat of a naturalist, and attempted to tell "Mike" about the birds. Ever since he had attended Yale, he said, he had made ornithology a study. "Maybe you can tell me the name of the bird with that peculiar flute-like note?" said I, with some asperity. "The ovenbird, a species of thrush," said "Mike." "And this beautiful?" "The tufted titmouse," he interrupted.

I had to redeem myself, so I lay in wait for the professor. I found him baking bread in one of those portable aluminum ovens before a smouldering log fire. "Ahem," I began, "baking bread, I see." "Yes," he drawled, "rather slow in rising." "You see," I remarked, "with a show of wisdom, the baking powder which contains cream of tartar liberates when heated a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, which—" "Oh, don't talk shop," he interrupted; "I hate it out here." "Oh, you do?" "I observed, astonished. "What business are you in, may I ask?" "I am an assistant professor of chemistry at Yale," he responded.

"Come here, Dick," said I, whistling to the dog, and I wandered into the wood.

Dick was in a savage humor, evidently, as well as myself, for he ran afool of a huge muskrat, almost as big as himself, which he at once attacked. There ensued a battle royal, in which Dick was pulled into the water and nearly drowned, but he held on and finally conquered.

You who have visited lakes and waters in quest of fishing should cast your lines just once into the waters of Temagami. I do not believe you could use a trolling spoon for more than one minute without hooking a bass, a pike, or a pickerel weighing anywhere from three to seven pounds. Fishing! One gets fairly surfeited with it. Think of lake trout weighing thirty pounds, bass seven pounds, and never a minute's wait for a bite. I tried copper wire for deep trolling and pulled up lake trout as fast as ever I could reel in.

On the shore of one of the numerous lakes adjacent to Temagami we discovered a clearing where an Indian had built a log cabin. There was an attempt at gardening, and potatoes, corn and other garden truck were in evidence. "This is White Bear Lake," explained Duncan, "and there is White Bear himself," he added, pointing to an Indian of gigantic stature, standing in solitary grandeur on an eminence near the cabin. Let's interview him?" remarked "Mike." "Quee," I said as I approached. "Ugh!" was the only response. "This your lake?" I asked. "Ugh!" "Catch plenty fish?" "Ugh!" "Say," exclaimed "Mike," "would you rather be a green vest with red sleeves or a lump of fried ice?" This question evoked the same response as before, and we watched him as we paddled away, until his grim, solitary figure became indistinct. For all the

movement I detected he may have constituted a part of the surrounding landscape.

At the end of a twenty-mile paddle through Lady Evelyn Lake, another of Temagami's neighbors, we came across a lonesome cabin in the midst of a small clearing. The trees about the place were festooned with the skulls of bears, wolves, beavers, moose and other animals great and small. Of course, Duncan knew all about it. This had been the abode, some ten years before, of an Indian trapper named Windabin. Every time Windabin killed an animal he strung the skull upon a tree. He lived alone for twenty years and only visited the post when he had a load of furs to dispose of. His little patch of clearing became a part of the howling wilderness when he was called to happier hunting grounds.

"Did you ever hear how the Hudson's Bay agents used to trade with the Indians?" queried Duncan. "Well, it was this way: The Indians needed guns and powder. Along comes an Indian with a big pile of beaver skins. The agent looks them over and takes an old army musket and stands it on end. The Indian piles the skins one atop of the other until they reach the height of the musket. Then they swap." "That concern must have paid big dividends," was "Mike's" comment.

As nearly as I could learn the Indians of Temagami are a remnant of the Ojibwa tribe, made famous in Longfellow's "Hiawatha." I was reminded of Kwasing, Hiawatha's sturdy friend, by one of them whom I saw carrying a mighty load of supplies.

Mrs. Roberts showed me an Indian woman of seventy or thereabouts who, she said, had jumped into a canoe and pursued and caught a bull moose, killing him with a jackknife and towing the carcass ashore. The Indians may kill moose at any time for food, but we betide the white man who kills one out of season. The rangers will never let up on the trail of a moosekiller until they catch him and bring him to account.

"I had a fellow up here with me two or three years ago," said Duncan, "who used to draw pictures of these moose in a way you wouldn't believe. I used to call them up, and he would just sit there and draw them with the moose looking on wondering what it was all about. The chap's name was Frederic Remington. Ever hear of him down in your parts?"

Our plan was, after sighting a moose standing in the water feeding, to paddle carefully along the shore until the great beast would become aware of our presence, then to dash ahead with might and main to prevent his going into the woods, and drive him into deep water. This meant an exciting race. A moose swimming is not dangerous, but let him touch bottom and he will turn if hard pressed, and eighteen hundred pounds of muscular fibre, razor-like hoofs and towering antlers are not to be trifled with.

We saw them everywhere. Dick seated in the canoe alongside of Duncan, soon got so that he would see them before any of us. Once, as we were pursuing a bull moose which we had succeeded in driving into deep water, Dick jumped out of the canoe and landed fairly upon the creature's back, then slipped off into the water, and was left far behind in the race.

It was a red letter day for Dick. We found him on the shore looking at us with a melancholy expression, his head and paws filled with porcupine quills. It took nearly three hours of hard work to remove them.

After five weeks I returned to civilization in a state of health and spirits that I had never before deemed possible. I agree with the professor, who says that the backwoods spoils him for any other enjoyment.

CANOE AND SHARPIE.

Brock Landon, of Iroquois, has written asking for the articles on building a canvas canoe and a sharpie, and we have mailed them to him, and still have a few copies left.

THE FEAR OF BEING THOUGHT 'QUEER.'

The fear of being thought peculiar prevents a great many people from reaching the limit of their possibilities. These people can endure unmerited blame, and even calumny, with fortitude. They are patient under great trials, and are not afraid to face difficulties, noble in many ways, and weak, perhaps, only in this one point. Fear of ridicule, of being thought different from other people, appears to be the one vulnerable spot in their armor. They seem unable to rid themselves of the idea that they excite comment everywhere because of their supposed peculiarities.

Nine times out of ten, this "queerness" is a disease of the imagination, and has no real existence. The victim of such a morbid condition of mind must be his own physician. The veriest tyro in the world's ways must know that men and women are too busy with their own affairs, too much occupied with selfish cares to think about him, whether he is like or unlike other people of his acquaintance. Rest assured they are not watching you or analyzing your words and movements. Be your natural self as far as you can, and do not trouble yourself about what others think or say of you. Do what you think to be right, and give yourself no concern as to what others think of your words or actions, and you will find that your "queerness" will soon fall away from you.—'Success.'

A STRANGE VERDICT.

A clergyman, who was for many years a missionary in India, relates the following odd story:—

"Four men, partners in business, bought some cotton bales. That the rats might not destroy the cotton they purchased a cat, and agreed that each of the four should own a particular leg of the cat. The cat by an accident injured one of its legs, and the owner of that member would round it a rag soaked in oil. The cat going to near the fire, set this

OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

\$15.00 IN PRIZES,

\$10.00 for 50 Wild Flowers, \$5 for 25.

PROFESSOR PENHALLOW OF MCGILL HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO ACT AS JUDGE.

To any reader of the Outdoors and Indoors Department of the Boys' Page, from fourteen years to seventeen years of age inclusive, sending us the best collection of fifty specimens of North American wild flowers giving scientific and common names, before Oct. 1, 1903, we will give a prize of \$10.00 in money.

To any reader of the Outdoor and Indoor Department of the Boys' Page, 13 years or younger, sending us the best collection of 25 specimens of North American wild flowers, giving common names, before Oct. 1, 1903, we will give a prize of \$5.00 in money.

Each specimen must include flower, stem, leaf, root and wherever possible, the fruit. In the case of trees and shrubs, flower, leaf, fruit and small twig or branch.

Each specimen must be mounted on a sheet of paper and the common or local name written clearly with a note of the date on which the flower was found and when the fruit was added.

In collections entered for the \$10.00 prize the scientific name or botanical name must be given as well as the local one.

Special care should be taken in choosing specimens, to get those which are characteristic. Those, for instance, which have thorns or spines would be incomplete without them.

The boys and girls trying for these prizes are at liberty to get all the help they can from teachers and parents in identifying the plants, and naming them, but must press and mount the specimens and write the names and dates themselves.

Now as to the ways and means. Some of our readers who live away out on the prairies in sparsely populated farming districts, near the seashore, or away in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, will think that they have no chance because they cannot afford to get thick paper and the press, which many people will tell them are necessary for successfully drying the specimens and white paper for mounting them on, nor have they the easy access to books which will help the city boys in identifying and naming the different species. This is a great mistake, for these are the very boys and girls who can most easily get splendid specimens, and any teacher will, we are sure, be glad to help with the naming. As to the rest, Professor Penhalow, of McGill University, says there is no reason why successful collections should not be made by those who have patience, a bundle of old newspapers, a few thin boards and a heavy stone or weight of any kind. For the mounting, if the specimens are good and carefully dried the leaves of a five-cent scribbler or fresh sheets of the wrapping paper the grocer uses will answer as well and cost less to mail than the finest of Bristol board.

If you mean to try for one of these prizes first get the indoor part of your equipment ready. You will need some sheets of wrapping paper or any paper that is clean and not printed on, a bundle of old newspapers, a few pieces of board not smaller than your sheets of paper, and some heavy object or objects which will rest steadily on top of your pile. The heavier weight you can put on top the better, but remember it will have to be moved very often.

Now, if you have these and a corner in your room or the attic, or some place where you can keep your things undisturbed, you will be ready for the outdoor part.

For this get some kind of tin that you can shut up tight, a tin pail with a tight cover, and a string to go over your shoulder is not at all a bad substitute for the long tin which botanists carry. An old table knife or narrow trowel will help you in getting down to the roots, which, like the adder's tongue or spring beauty, hide far down, and a jackknife is of course always handy for cutting branches, tough stems and roots.

Now you are ready, and whenever you are off on a walk or picnic may add to your collection. Try to get to know where the different kinds of flowers grow best, and remember where you get the flowers so that later in the year you can go back and get the seed, or fruit, as it is called.

When you reach home get out one of your boards, lay on it not less than six sheets of newspaper, then a plain sheet.

On this spread out your specimen, carefully, so that no leaf or flower will be crumpled. A small plant, like a violet, you may sometimes set with flower, leaves, fruit and root all together. You can, if you choose, press it altogether, but if you do, slice a bit off the thick part close to the root, so that it will not make too big a lump and so allow the thin leaves and flowers to shrivel up. You can divide in halves all roots, fruits or stems too thick to press successfully.

Press more than one specimen of each kind so that if one changes color or shrivels you will have the other to fall back upon.

Slip in with your flower a bit of paper on which you have written the name and date of finding and the place, and cover the whole with another sheet of clean paper.

Put over this six more sheets of newspaper and then on another clean sheet put another specimen or specimens and so on. After every few specimens have been placed in this way put a board to distribute the pressure and prevent the lumpiness of one from bending the other, and so on until all your specimens are safely between paper, then put a board on top of all and as heavy a weight as you can manage and you have fairly started.

Now, to get the very best color and to prevent your plants getting mouldy you will want to go each day or so and slip out all the newspapers, putting in fresh dry ones in their place, but not disturbing the paper between which your flowers are. Hang the damp newspapers up somewhere to dry and they will be ready to go in again the next day so that you need not hunt for fresh ones all the time.

Once your specimens are thoroughly dry you can lay them just as they are in some safe place until a rainy day gives you a chance to mount them finally. To do this write the name and date carefully in a corner of a sheet of clean paper and then laying your specimen on it, paste narrow strips of paper across the stems so as to hold them firmly and put them away under a weight again until you have your full number. Handle them as little as you can for they are very brittle after they are dry.

All this sounds much more elaborate than it is and any of our readers will find it easily possible to get together a good collection and will find at the end of the summer that fine days in the woods and fields and rainy days in the house have been filled with new interest and pleasure.

At any time during the summer when you have completed the required number of specimens you may send the collection to us. We will file it carefully away until it is finally judged in the beginning of October.

Write your name and address clearly above the name and date of the specimen. Number each sheet and pack carefully between thick sheets of cardboard, so that they may reach us unbroken.

Address to Editor of Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and send in any time before Oct. 1, 1903. Be careful to prepay the postage or express as we cannot accept them otherwise.

Read all the directions carefully and clip out this notice so that before sending your collection in you may refer to it and be sure you will not lose your prize through any mistake.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Dear Editor.—The spring birds are coming every day. I have already seen the following: Bluebirds, robins, phoebes, blackbirds, meadow larks, groundbirds and killdeers. Every summer there are a few birds here (sometimes not more than one or two in a season) which make a long, mournful cooing sound. These, I have been told, are the wild pigeons. I also remember seeing a nest in an apple tree a few years ago. My father is sure that they were the eggs of the wild pigeon. Father also tells me that he has seen the sky darkened for hours by the wild pigeons.

Yours respectfully,
WARREN SADLER.

P. S.—Did any of the readers of the Boys' Page ever hear of a cat raising a squirrel after being deprived of her kittens? I know of one such case. W. S. Harrietsville, March 16, 1903.

rag on fire, and being in great pain rushed in among the cotton bales, where she was accustomed to hunt rats. The cotton, therefore, took fire and was burnt up.

The three partners brought a suit to recover the value of the cotton against the partner who owned this particular leg of the cat. The judge examined the case, and decided thus: "The leg that had the oiled rag on it was hurt. The cat could not use that leg, in fact, held up that leg, and ran with the other three legs. The three unhurt legs therefore carried the fire to the cotton, and alone were to blame. The injured leg is not to be blamed. The three partners who owned the three legs with which the cat ran to the cotton will pay the whole value of the bales to the partner who was the proprietor of the injured leg."—Geo. F. Braithwaite, Belfast.

THE CHINESE SERVANT'S MISTAKE.

When the Andersons went to California they rented a small furnished house and engaged a Chinese man-of-all-work. The house was well situated and tastefully furnished and Wing Lee proved to be a good cook, clean and respectable.

As soon as the Andersons were settled the neighbors began to call and it was then that the fact was discovered that Wing was absolutely devoid of any ideas as to the ushering in or out of guests. So one morning the ladies determined to instruct him. Providing him with a tray, Miss Anderson went out, rang the bell, was shown into the parlor and waited till the calm Chinaman carried her card to Mrs. Anderson.

This was repeated several times, until the ladies were quite satisfied that Wing was perfect in his role. That evening at 8.30 the bell rang. Wing shuffled majestically to the door, while mother and daughter hung breathlessly over the banisters to watch the result of their teaching.

They heard a gentleman's voice ask if the ladies were at home. They saw Wing present his tray and receive a card with an air which made them mentally pat each other on the back and then they saw him draw a card from his sleeve.

"Mine!" gasped Miss Anderson. "The one we used for the lessons!"

Wing compared the two carefully and, returning the one which the caller just handed him, he remarked blandly: "Tickeo no good. No can come," and calmly shut the door in the face of the astonished guest.—'Little Chronicle.'

Advertisements.

900 DROPS

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

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

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

The Similar Signature of **Wm. D. Little** NEW YORK.

15 DROPS—5 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

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

The similar signature of **Wm. D. Little** is on every wrapper.

Home Department.

Mrs. Morgan's Quarter.

(By Kate Sumner Gates.)

'Only twenty-five cents.' It seemed so very, very small to Mrs. Morgan when she thought of what the others would give...

ter and a very little small change. She saw her take the quarter and drop it in the box with a joyful, wistful expression...

Home Thoughts.

FORGOT.

So many tender words and true We meant to say, dear love, to you; So many things we meant to do, But we forgot.

The busy days were full of care; The long night fell all unaware; You passed beyond love's pleading prayer, While we forgot.

Now evermore through heart and brain There breathes an undertone of pain; Though what has been should be again, We would forget.

We feel, we know, that there must be, Beyond the veil of mystery, Some place where love can clearly see, And not forget.

The Ethics of Visiting

'I never expect to pay another visit, if I can stop it,' said a city woman the other day: 'I have graduated from that sort of thing long ago. Whenever I go I always go to a hotel, where I can have my own hours and my own terms and all the extra service I may need.'

'Well,' said a third, 'I love to have company staying in my house, and I love to visit, too, when I have time. And I hate hotels. They're a great deal more comfortable than most homes, in a way; and yet they sap one's moral fibre, ruin one's digestion, and haven't any real comfort about them.'

'I always like to have my girls pay visits now and then,' she said. 'They come home with their manners unconsciously brushed up, and with new cake recipes, and more consideration for the servants. And I don't think they give much trouble, for I have insisted upon their forming, both of them, the habit of reading. A guest that likes to read is very little in the way.'

'Don't speak of that,' said the first woman, with a shudder. 'I have had guests that never read a line, not even a newspaper. Occasionally they wrote letters, but for the most part of every day they were waiting, with open minds, for amusement. One distant relative, who stayed with me two weeks, and only wrote three letters, left me on the verge of nervous prostration. I think that every one who ever expects to go visiting should wear a placard plainly inscribed, "I can read!"'

'Why not have a diploma?' said the second woman. 'A trained guest would be a charming form of the girl graduate. This is to certify that Miss A— is fond of reading, and can read aloud pleasantly; and does carry on a large correspondence; is fond of passing an hour or so every day in her own room; has a healthy appetite for ordinary food—'

'Yes, indeed, that ought to be part of the training,' broke in the third speaker; 'the last girl that visited my daughter was the only child of wealthy parents, who let her own fancy control her eating. She made our mealtimes most melancholy affairs. "Thank you, I never eat it," was her almost invariable reply to every dish offered. She did eat pastry and entrees, but that was about all. And one visitor last year, an older woman, and really charming in other ways, was on a diet to reduce her flesh. We are not a fat family, but we seemed to have all the things on our diet list that were forbidden her. I was afraid for a day or two (before I ciphered out just what I could give her that she would eat) that I would starve. Henry said the truest kindness was to let her starve, anyway, for nothing reduced flesh so quickly. But, of course, that was just his nonsense. I am sure I lost a pound myself that fortnight worrying over my menus. But do go on with your diplomas; I ought not to have interrupted.'

'Obedience should be part of the graduating course,' said the diploma-maker, thoughtfully, 'and an ability to play games—not scientific whist, though—and an inability to have headaches. A guest with a headache is a Christian martyr; if she does not show it; and if she shows it, and gives up, it casts a gloom. Absolute punctuality and order are necessary, of course. An unpunctual guest is enough to turn any hostess's hair grey in short order.'

'In short, your graduate must be perfection itself,' said the quiet woman. 'How many diplomas do you think could ever be given? Only angels in human form could hope to win them.'

'There's the beauty of visiting,' said the woman who had first asserted her belief in it, 'and that is why I call it a moral tonic. The endeavor to be a charming guest brings into play all the unused muscles of character, so to speak, and develops them infallibly. Many a victorious struggle against little selfishness is made in a guest room that never could have happened in a hotel; and many a revealing light upon one's own defects first dawns through the guest room window.'

'And the hostess is being chastened and educated, too, at the same time,' remarked the suggester of diplomas. 'Dear me, what a mutual benefit association it is! Don't let us give up our guest rooms for a while, anyway!' and amid the laugh that followed the discussion closed.—Priscilla Leonard, in 'The Interior.'

Household Hints.

THE SPOILER.

(After the manner of Rudyard Kipling.) By M. A. Frost and J. H. Cavenro.

A woman there was and she wrote for the press (As you or I might do), She told how to cut and fit a dress, And how to stew many a savory mess, But she never had done it herself, I guess, (Which none of her readers knew).

Oh, the hours we spent, and the flour we spent, And the sugar we wasted like sand, At the heat of a woman who never had cooked (And now we know that she never could cook), And did not understand.

A woman there was and she wrote right fair, (As you or I might do), How out of a barrel to make a chair, To be covered with chints and stuffed with hair, 'Twould adorn any parlor and give it an air! (And we thought the tale was true).

Oh, the days we worked, and the ways we worked, To hammer and saw and hack, In making a chair in which no one would sit, A chair in which no one could possibly sit, Without a creak in his back!

A woman there was and she had her fun (Better than you and I); She wrote out receipts, and she never tried one, She told us to do what she never had done (And never intended to try).

And it isn't to tell, and it isn't to spoil That brings the cup of disgrace— It's to follow a woman who didn't know beans A woman who never had cooked any beans, But wrote and was paid to fill space.

BWARE OF MARCH!

'The old Shakespearean warning, "Beware the Ides of March," is one that we would all do well to remember, for, as mothers of large families know to their cost, it is in March that sickness is apt to attack the household,' said a grandmamma. 'This comes from many causes. The strain of our strenuous winters, which gradually weakens the system, is probably one reason. "Every American," said a foreigner on a recent visit to this country, "does more than he or she ought to do. The year work too hard. The children study far more than is good for them, and the women try to do too much in every direction. It is the pace that kills, and no wonder that old and young are continually having nervous prostration." Another cause for the "March sickness," as an old nurse calls it, is probably because there is generally in late February a short period of mild weather, which causes a certain relaxation. "The backbone of winter is broken," people exclaim, joyfully, and, although they do not actually make any changes in their clothing, they are apt to take fewer precautions, the consequences of which are felt later on. A third and perhaps the most cogent reason of all is that the various lurking ailments that afflict humanity during our rigorous, changeable winters gather strength as the months go on, and become more or less epidemic. It is well, therefore; just at this season to be a little more than prudent. A good tonic should be taken, by the school children especially, although every one who works hard, the business man and the society woman, will be benefited by it as well, and precautions against cold and fatigue should be doubled instead of lessened, remembering always that an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.'

HONEY AS A FOOD.

Starch and sugar, when eaten, undergo a digestive change before they are assimilated. In honey this change has been made to a considerable extent by the bees. It is easy of assimilation, and concentrated, and furnishes the same element of nutrition as sugar and starch—imparts warmth and energy. As a medicine, honey has great value and many uses. It is excellent in most lung and throat affections, and is often used with great benefit in place of cod liver oil. Occasionally there is a person with whom it does not agree, but most people can learn to use it with beneficial results. Children, who have more natural appetites, generally prefer it to butter. Honey is laxative and sedative, and in diseases of the bladder and kidneys it is an excellent remedy. It has much the same effect as wine or stimulants, without the injurious effects, and is unequalled in need and harvest drinks. As an external application, it is irritating when clear and soothing when diluted. In many places it is much appreciated as a remedy for croup and colds. In preserving fruit, the formalin acid it contains makes a better preservative than sugar syrup, and it is also used in cooking and confectionery. In early times, it is said, Palestine flowed with milk and honey, but we have far more of both to-day than the people of any age ever had. Honey does not injure the teeth as candies do.—Catholic News.

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Hints for the Sick Room.

AIRING SAFELY.

The airing of a sick room in winter need not be difficult. Throw something lightly over the patient, large blankets are best, sheltering even the head and face; and, in serious cases, set a screen along the edge of the bed. Immediately open all the windows, top and bottom. If they are numerous, and it is blowing hard, they may be sufficient, and you can go around and close them; remove the blankets by degrees, and consider your task done.

If, however, the wind does not rush in freely be ready—one, two, or even three of you—with towels and stout fans, and hurriedly beat out the air from the corners and from under beds, toward the windows, avoiding, so far as possible, fanning the patient, which might prove harmful.

A towel grasped by two corners and sharply flapped, as if shaking dust out of it, downward near the floor, upward near the ceiling, brings about a very speedy change of air. In the contracted spaces, use a fan. Two or three minutes will do the work, and you can shut up. Then promptly begin to draw off the extra cover. Study the sudden coldness of the room, and leave enough on, for a time, but do not cause over-heating.

That is one evil more easily prevented in a hasty than in a gradual airing; another being a heavy, sluggish chilling of the sick person; another, a too lasting cooling of the solid woodwork, walls, etc.

Finally, it may seem to you worth while to fan again a little, close to the heater, so as to spread the warmth more rapidly.

If it is bedtime do not adjust the ventilation for the night until the temperature rises somewhat, and probably you should not remove much of the added bedclothes until the room feels warm.

All a plain sailing, except the altering of the cover, which requires care. This process, modified for ordinary use, would give a more healthy night's rest to a child sleeping where people have been sitting during the evening.—Margaret Meredith, in 'Ladies' World.'

GARDENING FOR AN INVALID.

Several years ago I found myself too much of an invalid to be out in the garden sowing seeds, and with no one at my service who, in my opinion, could be trusted to do it for me. A summer without flowers was too dreary a prospect to be contemplated.

I secured a half dozen wooden boxes about the size of common soap boxes and had them sawed so that they were each four inches deep. These boxes were so small that when filled with soil they could be easily lifted about. I had the boxes filled with soil from the garden; and now imagine my comfort as I sat at a table sowing my seeds! There were no cramped limbs and aching back, as was usually the case when I had sowed my seeds in the seed bed. I had that year as fine a display of annuals as I ever had when the seeds were sown in the garden, in spite of the fact that the weather did not get warm enough for it to be prudent for an invalid to sit on the ground to transplant them until between June 9 and 14.—Country Life in America.

A PRACTICAL HINT.

A hint in the use of hot water bags is gained from a trained nurse. Very little water is used, not more than a coffee-cupful in a three-pint bag, but it is very hot. Before the stopper is screwed in, the air is pressed out of the bag by a quick smoothing of the hand toward the opening; in this way the weight is considerably lessened. This particular nurse in attending a pneumonia patient kept in use during the severity of the attack six of the bags, three of them upon the patient at one time. During periods of the critical two or three days, the bags were changed every fifteen minutes, but so light were they that their weight did not in the least inconvenience the sufferer.

Selected Recipes.

No pie is easier to make than the lemon. In the first place, the shell crust should be made before the filling is put in, pricking it in several places before baking to prevent the air blisters. When the family is large, and especially devoted to pies, several of these crusts may be made at once, and then set aside to fill as required. One of the best fillings is made of one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, the yolks of two or three eggs, one cupful of boiling water, the juice and the grated rind of one lemon, and one tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in cold water. Stir the cornstarch into the hot water, cook until clear, then add the butter and sugar. When creamy push back on the range; and when nearly cold add the lemon and beaten eggs. Fill the crust and cover with a thick meringue. This is made of the whites of three eggs beaten very stiff with a wire whip. Add, still beating, three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Spread evenly over the pie and stand in a slow oven until it becomes firm, with a gold brown gloss. This last operation will require about twenty minutes, as the meringue requires slow drying. It becomes tough and leathery if put in a hot oven.

Cream of Corn Soup—Into the top of the double boiler turn one quart of sweet milk, two sprigs of parsley and enough onion to make about one tablespoonful if chopped. If parsley and onion are put in the milk in large pieces they can be lifted out after the milk comes to the boiling point without straining, as they are only added to season the milk. Rub through a sieve one can of cream corn; add to the hot milk and cook ten minutes; thicken with one tablespoonful of pastry flour stirred in a smooth paste with a little cold milk; add to the thickening one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and one tablespoonful of butter. Cook three minutes and serve. This can be used for a six o'clock dinner when the meat is not too plentiful, as it is a very hearty soup.

Nut and Celery Salad.—Shall enough English walnuts to make a pint of meats, and chop rather coarsely after every particle of shell has been picked out. Drop two heads of well blanched celery into cold water, and when firm and crisp, select the tender parts and cut enough stalks into delicate slices to make a pint and a half, using a very sharp knife so as not to bruise the celery. Put the celery and nuts into a cold bowl and thoroughly moisten with a rich mayonnaise dressing. Serve a portion to each guest on a delicate leaf of lettuce, passing thin water wafers with the salad.

Cream Sauce.—One pint of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, and salt and pepper to suit the taste. Put the milk in a double boiler, rub the butter and flour to a paste, and add a spoonful of the warm milk; then mix all the ingredients together, and when the mixture is thick and creamy, pour over the cauliflower.

Boiled Salmon.—If fresh fish cannot readily be obtained canned salmon will make a very acceptable fish course. The large, flat cans contain the choicest section of the fish. Heat the fish by plunging the can into a kettle of boiling water and let it remain on the back of the range for 20 minutes or longer. Open the can, drain off the liquid, reject all skin and bones, and separate the fish into delicate flakes with a silver fork. Arrange upon a hot platter garnished with sprigs of parsley and thin slices of lemon. Serve with the sauce.

LENTEN FARE.

DELICACIES PROVIDED BY THE HOME-ONLY SPRAT.

Herrings and sprats, when good and cheap, should be pickled to compose useful and tasty little dishes for any meal. A good pickle for either fish is made in the following way: Cut a small onion into thin slices, add salt, pepper, a bouquet of sweet herbs (a bay leaf, a sprig of parsley, five cloves, six peppercorns, and a small quantity of lemon peel), half a pint of water, and half a pint of vinegar. Next clean and trim the fish, put it into a dish, and over it pour the mixture; then bake the whole in a very slow oven. This dish should be eaten cold.

Sprats may easily be made to masquerade as sardines. Take two pounds of medium sized sprats, wash and scale them, and then put them on a flat dish, having dried them thoroughly, sprinkle them lightly with bay salt, and leave them so for two hours. While this is being done one pint of the very best olive oil should be set to boil, into which have been put three bay leaves, twelve cloves, a teaspoonful of allspice, a clove of garlic, a teaspoonful of red peppers and the same of black, a teaspoonful of mustard seeds, and three chillies, all of which should be left whole. Next take a jar and fill it with the fish, and while the oil is in a boiling state pour it over the fish. The jar should then be covered hermetically, and next be stood in a pan of boiling water, which water must boil quickly for one hour without ceasing. After this the jar must be removed, and in a week the sprats will be ready to be eaten.—Daily Mail.

With the Children.

THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

I notice that children's smoking is on the increase. It is not uncommon to see children in the street, ragged little urchins of nine or ten, smoking cigarettes or cigar stumps with an air of enjoyment, while with schoolboys and youths of all kinds smoking has become an ordinary matter. It is much to be deplored, for doctors are entirely agreed that children who smoke grow up stunted and attenuated. Much of the hoodlum mischief may perhaps be traced to this vice, and it is the duty of parents in all classes to try to prevent it by every means in their power.

ABOUT CHILDREN'S FEET.

It seems almost absurd to advise mothers not to pinch babies' feet, and yet physicians say that much of the fretfulness and irritation of babyhood is due to tight shoes and stockings. Not light, perhaps, from a grown-up standpoint, but sufficiently snug to hurt the tender, soft flesh of baby feet. The shoes that are gotten for the very little baby are often actual instruments of torture because of some slight roughness or pressure. If the shoe fits snugly, no matter how soft it is, the sole is sure to press into the sensitive flesh and irritate the temper, if not actually injure the nerves.

Baby flesh is so soft that mothers or nurses often do not notice how badly the little foot is being crowded until impeded circulation tells the story of suffering. And small stockings are as frequently a means of injury as are small shoes. Always buy both shoes and stockings at least one size larger than the so-called 'easy fit.' This rule should hold good until the foot has ceased to grow.

The result would be a generation of healthier, better-tempered and more graceful men and women.

Advertisements.

CROSS BABIES

Some babies appear always ugly tempered. It can't be all original sin either, not in your baby, anyway. Your baby is not a cross baby for nothing. He is cross because he is uncomfortable. A difference like magic is effected by Baby's Own Tablets. They do immediate and permanent good; they cannot possibly do any harm. No trouble; no spilling; no difficulty getting them into baby's mouth; for very young infants they can be crumbled to a powder or given in water. They are sweet and children like them. No mother has ever used Baby's Own Tablets without finding that they do good for children of all ages. Mrs. M. Watters, Sheenboro, Que., says:—'I have used many medicines for little ones but have never found anything equal to Baby's Own Tablets, I simply would not be without them in the house, and I strongly recommend them to all other mothers.'

Baby's Own Tablets cure all the minor ailments of little ones, and you have a positive guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. Sold by all druggists or mailed post paid at 25 cents a box; by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



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

SUNSHINE THOUGHT. No matter what one's condition or disposition is, it can be bettered or trained if one is willing to work, says the American Queen. You must learn to govern yourself, to curb your temper and tongue, perhaps laboriously at first (it comes as a second nature later), to seek the silver lining, to be kind, helpful, gentle and honest, and when you have succeeded in all these you will have the accomplishments that count.

A correspondent, Union avenue, sends the following: These lines, written over 20 years ago, by Frances Havergal, seem to breathe the spirit of the "Sunshine" work.

The memory of a kindly word For long gone by, The fragrance of a fading flower Sent lovingly, The gleaming of a sudden smile Or sudden tear, The warmer pressure of the hand, The tone of cheer, The hush that means "I cannot speak But I have heard!" The note that only bears a verse From God's own word, Such tiny things we hardly count As ministry;

The givers deeming they have shown Scant sympathy; But, when the heart is overwrought, Oh, who can tell The power of such tiny things To make it well!

WESTMOUNT ITEMS.

The musicale given on Thursday evening was a success even beyond what had been expected. The concert was planned for the entertainment of the many who had helped the society by sympathy, encouragement, and in material ways. It was thought, however, to raise a silver collection to defray expenses, and a nice little sum was realized out of which something will be left to help in the work.

Books and other literature are gratefully acknowledged from: Miss A. Macfarlane, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Oulbrath, the Epworth League of Paris, Ont., and the 'Ys' of Waterloo. The secretary is Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street Westmount.

A sick member of the society writes to the flower committee: 'A bit of sunshine stole into my room with the flowers one of your committees brought to me. It did me good to find that one had the sympathy of the society.' A letter from an Indian mission near Calgary has been received by the secretary, expressing thanks for books and papers which spread a lot of sunshine. They will be passed on from one family to another, and will, no doubt, be the means of doing much good.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

The president acknowledges with many thanks donations of books and magazines from Mrs. O'Connor and Mrs. Walker, 3 Essex avenue; also books and clothing from Mrs. Michael.

The secretary of the branch wishes to get the addresses of those invalids or "shut-ins" who would like to have the weekly papers or books and magazines sent to them, by members of the society. The secretary is Miss Gibson, 2336 St. Catherine street.

Contributions of clothing and literature may be sent to the president, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street.

JUNIOR BRANCH MEETS.

A first meeting of a newly-formed Junior Branch of the International Sunshine Society was held on Monday at the home of Mrs. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street, with fourteen members to begin with. The officers chosen were:—President, Miss Gladys Deall; vice-president, Miss Evelyn Arthur; secretary, Miss Muriel Shaw; treasurer, Miss Lillian Leonard. The meeting resolved as a first sunshine effort to send some books to a woman out in the country, who made it hard to get reading matter.

ACKNOWLEDGED.

A correspondent from Algoma, Ont., wishes to express through the Sunshine column her thanks for literature sent to her by the Misses Myrtle Franks (Wapella), Beattie Johnson (Leeds River), Katherine Erving (Montreal), and Mrs. Racicot (Waterloo, Que.).

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

Advertisements.

"To Err is Human"—Not to Err—Elgin.

The man who is always right on time is the man who carries the

ELGIN WATCH

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timekeepers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

At Broadway tabernacle, New York city, every member of the church is requested to learn Psalms i., xiv., xlv., and ciii. during the year, all of which are repeated in the consecutive Wednesday evening prayer meeting each month throughout the year.

A Catholic priest in Cumberland, Md., exhorting his young people to let the dance alone, says: "Great to-day is the admiration for the Methodists of this country, who raised twenty million dollars as a thank-offering. But greater still is my admiration for them for their noble stand against any kind of dancing."

The sale of cigarette paper in Alabama has found an enemy in the House of Representatives of that state which lately passed a bill prohibiting its sale. The cigarette is rousing a lot of enemies all over the country, and their number should increase. The injury done to the young by their use is beyond calculation.—Union Signal.

The Finnish Missionary Society, whose only field up to the present has been south-west Africa, has recently experienced a marvellous awakening. During the last two or three years about two hundred young men (including several theological students) and nearly as many young women have offered themselves for service. In consequence of this the society has felt at liberty to extend its operations to China in the Province of Hunan.

Not satisfied with what the English Parliament has recently done to promote temperance (says a contemporary) another step forward is proposed by a justice's clerk. He believes the treating system leads to a vast amount of unnecessary drinking, and he suggests that a short act shall be passed making it a penal offence for one person to buy for another person's drink at a bar. In that way he thinks we should at once reduce the consumption of intoxicating liquors by one-half throughout the whole country.—Alliance News.

We hear occasional remarks, says the Boston Congregationalist, sarcastic or serious, about "the dead line of fifty" in connection with the age of ministers. If statistics may be trusted Congregational ministers, at least, are approaching a dying line of fifty. For a number of years we have published a carefully-made list of the ministers of our denomination who have died during the year with the average age at death. This age has steadily grown smaller. The average for 1898 was 60.9 years; for 1899, 60.4 years; for 1900, 60.9 years; for 1901, 61.1 years, while in 1902 the average age dropped to 62.7 years.

Dr. T. A. Pierson spoke at a meeting of the Open-Air Mission, at Exeter Hall, recently on the failure of the churches to reach the multitude. With all the frantic efforts to make the churches magnets by means of beautiful buildings, powerful organs, accomplished choirs, they never had so little magnetic power as to-day. The standard of worship and teaching was lowered to accommodate it to the world. The churches were, unfortunately, satisfied with this state of things, but they would never reach the multitude until they trod in the dust the greed for money and applause, and the ambition for place and power.

A great demonstration was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to welcome the executive of the British Woman's Temperance Association. Lady Henry Somerset, who was announced to take part in the proceedings, was unable to be present on account of illness. The Lady Mayoress of Manchester (Mrs. Royle) presided. The Dean of Hereford said much had been done of late to diminish the evils of the drink traffic, but Sunday closing had still to come, and they had still to get rid of the idea that the national revenue depended to an enormous extent on the liquor traffic. The executive met on Tuesday. A letter was read from Lady Henry Somerset, expressing regret that owing to ill-health she could not accept the position of president of the Association for this year. The committee passed a resolution of sympathy with Lady Henry. It was decided to send out a circular to the branches urging as many members as possible to attend the World's Convention to be held at Geneva in June. A resolution was adopted urging the branches to help forward the movement now begun for the gradual prohibition of the employment of women as barmaids. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a reception to the delegates.

Few people realize how large a place Christianity has made for itself in the Island Empire of Japan. The Church Missionary Society has carefully compiled the facts in regard to the progress of Christianity. It states that: "The Christian community has already given to Japan one cabinet minister, two judges of the Court of Cassation, two speakers of the House of Commons (one elected twice), two or three assistant cabinet ministers, besides a number of chairmen of legislative committees, judges of the Appellate Courts, etc. In the present parliament the Speaker and thirteen

members are Christians; one of them was elected by a majority of five to one to represent a strongly Buddhist district. In the navy the captains of the two largest men-of-war are Christians. Three of the great daily papers of Tokio are in the hands of Christians, and in several other Christians are at the head of the various editorial departments. The best charitable institutions are under Christian direction. The majority of religious persons among the middle classes of Japan are admittedly Christians. The lower classes still cling to Buddhism, more through superstitious ignorance than from actual belief in it. The upper classes remain committed to the religious views of the Emperor and Court.—The Christian Patriot.

A REMARKABLE AWAKENING. UNLOOKED-FOR OUTCOME OF THE BOER WAR.

As with many of our own soldiers, so with numbers of the Boer prisoners, the recent war seems to have done the work of a plough and harrow, preparing hearts for the reception of the seed of the Kingdom. Among the prisoners who have returned from their captivity are a hundred and seventy-five young men, who during their exile formed the purpose of becoming missionaries to the heathen. Some spiritually-minded ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church, recognizing the unique opening the prison camps offered for bringing the Gospel to thousands of men, became voluntary exiles that they might take advantage of the occasion. The prison camp services were followed by a remarkable spiritual awakening, some interesting particulars of which are given in the Lovedale "Christian Express."

Some Transvaal students, who had been studying at Stellenbosch before hostilities broke out, rallied round the ministers, and with their aid branches of the Christian Endeavor Society and the Young Men's Christian Association were formed in the camps. Two of these students, Messrs. Charles Mijndhardt, and Harry Webb, already members of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union, started missionary meetings in the St. Helena camps in order to bring before the minds of the young converts and others the claim Christ makes on their lives for personal service in the great missionary enterprise.

As the number of missionary volunteers increased they sought to do personal work among their fellow-prisoners, and the ministers attribute the awakening in the camps in large measure to this individual dealing.

The 175 young men who have returned to South Africa pledged for work among the heathen range in age from seventeen to thirty. The majority are under twenty-five years of age. Some, by reason of their previous education, are qualified to enter the Theological Seminary at Stellenbosch; others can begin a course of missionary preparation at the Wellington Missionary Training Institution.

The Dutch Reformed Church has naturally shown deep interest in the event, and has come forward in a generous way to assist in the training of these young men. Thirty-two ministers and laymen met in conference at Stellenbosch and resolved to open a preparatory training institution, where the entrants will be enabled to continue their education, and at the same time receive suitable industrial training. With this object in view the old Drostdij at Worcester, a building surrounded by twenty acres of arable land, has been purchased from the Colonial Government for the sum of £10,000. Towards this sum the Worcester congregation has subscribed £2,000, and substantial donations have come in from other churches. For the maintenance of the young men during their period of training, congregations and individuals are assuming responsibility. It is estimated that each student will cost at least £24 per annum. Yet one congregation has undertaken to support twenty-one students, which equals an annual contribution of £500.

In accepting the liability for the training of these converts, the Dutch Reformed Church has given an evidence of a revival of its missionary spirit; and while £24 a year is not sufficient to support a worker in the field, the church will doubtless rise to the occasion when the larger call comes. It is impossible to overestimate the influence this band of young men may have over the evangelization of the Dark Continent.—The Christian.

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL ON PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

In a crowded meeting in Leicester, England, lately, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, after alluding to the advocacy of Nonconformist principles by William Baines, of that city, continued:—"The struggle we are now entering upon is very different to the struggle against church rates. Then William Baines and the few connected with him were but a little group in England; now we are half of the religious life in the nation; and if William Baines, and such men as he, stand-

ing for principle and conscience, believed such a notable victory—a victory of which we are in some sort inheritors to-day—you can depend upon it, that if Nonconformists as a whole can take up this passive resistance, we are certain to destroy this new Education Act. In 1870 it was supposed that the establishment of School Boards would only be the first instalment towards a national State control of education. We want a national, uniform, efficient, graded, state-controlled system of education administered by local authorities nominated by the people who pay rates. Let Board Schools be as they are now. Let the public say, "I refuse the priest's rate; I pay the people's rate." Some of us might find ourselves in prison, and a good thing too. If I were to go to jail I should get a cheap holiday, and I need one just now very badly. Every vote lost to those who adopt passive resistance will mean a gain of ten others at the next election. For the first time for many years we have the working men accompanying with the Nonconformists. May they be on the same platform for evermore!—British Weekly.

RELIGION GAINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In a letter to the "Canadian Baptist," Mr. I. G. Matthews, of New Westminster, B.C., makes the following remarks:—"Our population consists in a preponderating measure of young men, splendid fellows it is true, yet away from home, separated oftentimes from the influences of mother and sisters, the old restraints are gone, and a new purpose, that of money-making, dominates them, and in a new world they are free to lay down their own laws and map out their own paths. Too often also their companionship is not helpful, and the hotel is the only cosy corner which ever bids them welcome. Throughout all the province are almost innumerable mining camps, and logging camps, where the men struggle week after week without any of the refining amenities of social life, the softening influences of womanhood, or the passion conquering ministrations of religion. Hotels are usually within easy reach. Gambling sharpers are always scouring the country. Brothels are wide open in every village and city from the mountains to the coast. Making deductions from these conditions it is easy to see that the moral tone is not the most wholesome. Excursions, picnicking, fishing, shooting and skating are by no means uncommon enjoyments participated in on the Lord's Day by young men and women of every city in the province; sometimes, sad to say, church members are found in these paths of the ungodly. We have had a severe struggle to keep pace with growth and beat back the spirit of lust and license. Splendid work has been done, and religious sentiment is perceptibly gaining ground. The Lord's Day Alliance has done notable service. The various temperance organizations have not been behind hand in their good work, and in the plebeian returns of two years ago we astonished ourselves by registering a temperance majority. The Ministerial Associations in our cities have, owing to the exigencies, taken a strong stand publicly in reference to many civic moral questions. Thus organized Christian sentiment is at work and is growing. A pleasing and not insignificant feature in this regard is the recent municipal vote in most of our leading cities. In Victoria, Rossland, Nelson, Greenwood and Kaslo, men who stood for morality were elected to the mayoralty, while in every case men who advocated the 'wide open' city were defeated. In Vancouver and New Westminster mayors who had proven themselves on the side of strict moral government were re-elected by acclamation. In Ailin, the Rev. R. Pringle, who as a sterling Christian, has few superiors, and in Greenwood, the Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, so well-known to all, were elected aldermen. Thus the tide is rising. There are devoted men scattered all over the province who are unflinching for righteousness and are planting the same seed that the Puritans scattered long ago in New England, while, if we but look, there are signs which might meet our eyes every day which are most deplorable, yet there is no reason why, by the energy of the Christian hosts here to-day, the practical sympathy of our brethren in the older provinces and the grace of the Lord Jesus, British Columbia may not yet be a devout God-fearing province."

WHAT A REVIVAL BRINGS.

The Moderator of the Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland, Dr. Robert Howie, who entered on the ministry during the great revival of 1836-39, and has ever since taken the greatest interest in evangelistic work, in the course of his address upon assuming the office of Moderator, declared that every church extension movement was the fruit of a revival, that the receiving of a Pentecostal blessing is also followed by a Pentecostal liberality, and that a revival of religion would secure a social revival. He desired, he said, better houses for the working classes, but he desired still more, better men and women to occupy them. It is only the work of grace in the heart which will secure a permanent improvement in the community. A revival of religion will foster all the ends for which the church exists. It would be an advantage if all workers for the poor, and all civic reformers, would carefully consider and put into practice these spiritual principles so courageously advocated by Dr. Howie—New York "Observer."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

April 5, 1903. PAUL'S FAREWELL TO EPHESUS. Acts xx., 28-38. Study verses 17-38. Read verses 1-38. Golden Text.—Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said: It is more blessed to give than to receive.—Acts xx., 35.

LESSON TOPIC.—PAUL'S FIDELITY. The lesson occurs in Paul's third journey, the account of which begins in Acts xviii., 23. Beginning at Antioch, Paul had gone through Galatia and Phrygia, and returned to Ephesus, and now, after three years, he made a journey through Macedonia to Greece, visiting Corinth and remaining there three months. Several months—six or seven—were spent in Macedonia and in Illyricum, a country between Macedonia and Italy, now Croatia Dalmatia and Bosnia. Paul's instructions, advice and oversight were much needed in the new churches, where the members had not had training in morals. The Holy Spirit, however, not only enables an ignorant person to understand truth; but makes him humble and anxious to do right. Paul felt at all times the condition, needs and troubles of the new churches. The second letter to the Corinthians was written in Macedonia, and the letters to the Galatians and to the Romans were written from Corinth. This city was a centre of the greatest importance. After three months a plot against Paul may have hastened his departure. It certainly made him decide to return by Macedonia to Asia.

THE COLLECTION. A collection had been planned years before to be taken from Gentile churches for the Jews who had lost all they had. This collection was given time to accumulate. Paul desired others to share the responsibility of caring for this money. Accordingly men were chosen from different churches to attend to this. In regard to this collection and Paul's views of collections, see II. Cor. viii., 19, 20, 21; Gal. ii., 10; II. Cor. viii., and II. Cor. ix. The men who returned with the apostle are mentioned in Acts xx., 4, except Luke, who joined them at Philippi. The two from Asia may have been from Ephesus and have joined the others at Troas.

THE CONVENTION AT TROAS. Nine missionaries were seven days in Troas. At the last meeting a communion service was held on the Christian Sabbath, in the evening. In the crowded room Paul preached. Eutychus, falling, is restored, although he fell from the third loft, and seemed dead. This comforted the disciples. After breakfast, Paul continued talking until morning. Paul decided to walk to Assos, where he joined the others in sailing to Mitylene. In order to reach Jerusalem at Pentecost time could not be given to stay at Ephesus. Pentecost was to be the first of May. "It was now April." Paul may have hoped to unify the churches by this offering of love to the Jews from Gentile Christians. The best time to reach Jewish Christians would perhaps be at this great gathering.

The elders of Ephesus came about 80 miles to meet Paul and his friends at Mitylene, a port at which the ship stopped. The time of this meeting is variously given. Peloubet gives A. D. 57; April, A. D. 58, is given by others. Paul's simple, earnest words are most touching. The Twentieth Century New Testament gives the following as a free translation (Acts xx., 18-27): You know the way in which I bore myself toward you always, from the very first day that I set foot in Roman Asia. You know how I served the Master in all humility amid the tears and trials that fell to my lot, through the plots of the Jews. There was nothing of benefit to you that I shrank from telling you, and I taught you in public and private, impressing strongly both upon Jews and Greeks the repentance due to God and the duty of faith in Jesus our Master. And now from an impulse that I cannot resist, I am here on my way to Jerusalem, not knowing what will happen to me there except that in town after town the Holy Spirit impresses me that imprisonment and troubles are awaiting me. But then I count my life of no value to myself whatever provided that I may complete the course marked out for me, and the task that was allotted me by Jesus, the Master, which was to bear my earnest testimony to the good news of the mercy of God. And now, mark me, I am quite aware that none of you will ever see my face again; you among whom I have gone about proclaiming the kingdom. Therefore I declare to you this day that I am not responsible for the fate of any of you, for I have not shrunk from telling you all that God purposes for you.

Although the apostle's thoughts and teachings magnified Christ as the worker and himself the instrument, he gave his experience simply as the same time thinking of all his Christian life as an expression of the power and will of God. See his rehearsal at Antioch after his first journey. The things they themselves seemed to have accomplished were given to the brethren as "all that God had done."

THE WARNING (28-31). Do not neglect your own souls, and diligently care for the flock. Take heed, therefore (verse 28). Parallel passages are found in John x., 1-29; xii., 15-7; I. Pet. i., 5; Ezek. xxxiv. The word overseer might be translated guardian; one who watches and cares in every way for the needs of God's people. The same word is translated bishop in other places. The word pastor means to feed the flock, pasture them, but the other word means to cherish, guide and supply. Those who have used such an office selfishly will be judged accordingly. The flock is exceedingly precious to Christ. An account must be given for every sheep.

False Teachers (xxix., 30). Grievous wolves will attack the flock from without. Workers of evil will arise from within. They may appear wiser at first than others. (See Matt. vii., 15, 20; John x., 1; xii., 13; Matt. xii., 32, 33; I. Peter ii., 1-3, 10, 12, 17; Jude x., 11, 1; Tim. vi., 5; II. Tim. ii., 17; iii., 5; Rev. ii., 4; xv., 20; II. Thess. ii., 1, 2.) Distorted truth may become dangerous error. We can only discern some teachers by their fruits.

Therefore, watch and remember, etc.—Remember Paul's anxiety and warnings. Speaking, as was the Jewish custom, in round numbers, three years need only consist of one whole year and parts of

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that which preceded and followed. Paul felt the importance of opportunity in reaching souls and preparing them for heaven. His intense earnestness was successful. His warnings were remembered. (See Rev. ii., 2.) The word watch means an active guardianship, wakeful attention as one would watch all night to prevent sheep being attacked by wolves and against unseen as well as apparent danger. (Rom. xii., 8.) He that ruleth with diligence. Such responsibility demands faithfulness to avoid blood-guiltiness. Paul committed his precious Ephesian work, the leaders and every loved convert to God. This is the relief of the Christian workers, to cast the burden upon the Lord, and now he commends them to look to God and hold fast the truth about his grace in Christ, which grace is sufficient to build up the inheritance of all who are sanctified. Knowledge, said Paul, puffeth up but love buildeth up; that is to say, that a loving heart kindly and wisely makes the most of every member and of every circumstance to promote holiness, unity, love and strength. No matter how small, every scholar should be a builder, by the grace that God gives, when we trust him for it. (Eph. ii., 20-22.) God gives us a new nature, a tender relationship to him, he allowed his loved son to die for us. Will he not with him also freely give us all things? (Rom. viii., 32.) An inheritance, etc. This is the share of God's nature and of all his riches which is reserved for an acknowledged child. (I. Peter i., 4, 5.) Satan reserves disappointment, distress, failure, painful struggles for his children, but those who seek the Lord shall not lack any good thing. If we suffer with Christ we shall reign with him.

CHRIST'S GRACE IMPARTED. A lady stopped and spoke tenderly to a poor creature on a doorstep. The woman rose and when standing suddenly hit the lady a sickening blow. God's love filled her with distress at her want of success to help that unhappy being. A young man passing by said "That is what you get for helping that sort of person." That was certainly part, but not all. God saw the sorrow and gave her sweet success with other souls, and fellowship with Jesus Christ our Lord. The sinner is agreeable, happy, envied, only for a time. The love of God and friendship of those who love him will make an eternal heaven in our hearts. (Rev. xxi., 4, 7.) Build you up. This is a good expression for a process of increase in every way, which comes from being joined in spirit to Christ and his work. Edify means build. (See II. Peter iii., 4.) Sanctified. This word means made holy. We cannot make ourselves pure within and fit to be temples of the Holy Spirit, but God receives us as we are, forgives sin, convicts us of its danger and cleanses as we yield ourselves to God's Holy Spirit and obey God's commands. Sanctified means also set apart for God's service. God will employ you for the service he sees us to be fitted for.

UNSELFISHNESS. Paul describes himself and his conduct to persons who had seen and known him for years. (Verse 33.) Not coveted any man's things, but worked diligently. (Verse 34) to supply all personal needs so as to avoid any appearance of making a gain of converts. (See I. Tim. vi., 11.) Yet he believed he had a right if he chose to be supported by those he ministered to. (I. Cor. ix., 11, 12, 14.) (Verse 35.) It is more blessed to give than to receive. There are said to be twenty sayings of our Lord in the New Testament besides those in the Gospels. It is good to receive blessings and we should be very grateful for them. (See II. Cor. ix., 12.) But giving is more blessed still, because Christ enjoys it and we have his joy, in making others happy. A smile, a gentle word, a little thoughtfulness, every one can give these, day by day, to cheer those we live with. These are precious gifts; often much sweeter than those that cost money. Kneeling is an act of humility before the sovereignty of God. It is becoming to show our desire thus to adore the Creator of all. If we are careless in showing outward devotion we may become careless inwardly. God wishes us distinctly to acknowledge him before others in a different behavior than what we would give any other being. In bowing before him reverently we honor ourselves more than by an ignorant neglect of the same. Praying is the greatest comfort upon parting with our loved ones. Sorrow was in their hearts, but they looked beyond the present. They tenderly kissed and caressed him (Verse 37) according to the Eastern custom, and went with him to the ship. Fortitude in parting with dear ones is part of the Christian life. A whole eternity of friendship awaits those who resign themselves to God's will.

1. Subjects to be distributed the previous Sunday. 2. Finish my course with joy. 3. The Church as a flock. 4. Purchased with his own blood. 5. Inheritance with the saints. 6. Power of example. 7. Watching. 8. More blessed to give than to receive.—Peloubet. HOME READINGS. Monday, March 30.—Acts xx., 17-27. Tuesday, March 31.—Acts xx., 28-38. Wednesday, April 1.—I. Peter v., 1-11. Thursday, April 2.—I. Tim. iv., 3-16. Friday, April 3.—I. Cor. iv., 1-11. Saturday, April 4.—Heb. iii., 12-19. Sunday, April 5.—Col. ii., 19. 'LORD'S DAY WEEK.' Easter week, April 12 to 19, will be observed by many churches throughout the world as 'Lord's Day Week', to inculcate the value of the Sabbath. The Lord's Day Alliance in Canada suggests that special sermons on the subject be preached on Sunday, and that the claims of the day be impressed on the children in Sunday-schools and other gatherings. Throughout the week Christian people are asked to pray specially for the better observance of the day. Lord's Day Alliances can arrange for union meetings, and labor councils and unions are invited to meet and discuss the workingman's special right to the weekly day of rest.

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diture on the Intercolonial when Mr. Blair is putting his estimates through the House. We do not so far find that, as some have been surmising, the New Brunswick election success has made him more than usually kind. The only detail of expenditure that we have at present in the Maritime Provinces is \$200,000 for a dredge. The agricultural estimates include \$220,000 for cold storage and extension of market, which is highly profitable expenditure, and \$150,000 for exhibitions, which also recommends itself. The militia vote foots up to a total of about a million and three-quarters.

THE PSALMS.

The rude ballad versification and archaic diction of that version of 'The Psalms of David in Metre' which has so long survived in the Presbyterian churches, is probably better than any other later attempt, or than any that at a later age would have been possible, to convey the feeling of the poets of the Judaean hills. Taken as a whole, there is no poetry in our language that has got so near the hearts of so many. It is this as well as the extreme conservatism of religious forms which has caused them in practical use to outlive all other. An active controversy has been going on for some weeks in our columns on a subject which, when the elder generation has passed away, will probably be remembered with curiosity rather than with strife. There are still those who hold that the psalms are throughout divinely appointed for Christian worship and that they, and possibly other portions of Scripture, done into verse, are the only permissible words in which the praises of God may be sung; all else being forbidden by the second commandment as interpreted by the Shorter and Longer Catechisms. Those who transgress the limits of this uniformity and simplicity are accused of worldliness and formalism though possibly the latter word might also be used with regard to persons who exalt any form into an imperative ordinance. It was understood some thirty years or more ago that the late George H. Stewart, one of the most active and public spirited Christians of the United States, was cut off by the old-fashioned Presbyterian body in which he was brought up because he would not admit that he was wrong in singing man-made hymns. Many of our correspondents stoutly maintain that every passage in the Psalms is suited to Christian worship; but the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, who has a more analytical mind than some, explains that in many cases they have to be understood in a higher sense than what appears on their face. Those who most rightly exact that in all worship the words be made clear and that the music should not be allowed to occult them, should by the same rule contend that the words be within the comprehension of the worshippers. Surely there are passages in the Psalms not a few of which would demand far more than ordinary illumination to understand in the higher Christian sense. Take at random the last verses of Psalms cxxvii, cxlii, cxliii, or, from the point of view of those who condemn instrumental music, the fourth verse of the hundred and fiftieth Psalm. We shall not question but that some exalted interpretation is put upon such passages by those who use them; but it must needs be one less likely to be 'understood of the people' than the popular hymns spoken of as rubbish by the writer whose eulogium on the metrical Psalms started this discussion:—

When we asunder part
It gives us inward pain,
But we shall still be joined in heart,
And hope to meet again.

Though not expressive of the loftiest of Christian aspirations, this at least speaks a familiar and actual Christian sentiment, and one which seems in a real way, among simple people, to serve many an occasion. The true use of psalms and hymns we should imagine to be to express genuinely the actual and possible sentiments of the worshippers.

A WARNING TO FARMERS.

The yearly convention of the dairymen of the Eastern Townships, which meets at Cowansville, is now recognized by the farming interests as an event of great importance. There the farmers meet to instruct one another and to further the interests of scientific dairying, and they have the further advantage of hearing professional men who have made this science the study of their lives, and who make it a combined duty and pleasure to keep well up with all modern discoveries and methods. Professor Robertson at the convention that concluded on Wednesday, told the farmers of the Townships something that all the farmers of Canada would do well to read and to heed. He said that some Canadian butter-makers were negligent about very important details of their business, such as carting butter to a station, and allowing it to stand for five or six hours in the sun, until the cold storage car came along. Then again, butter frequently came from a creamery drawing a bounty from the Federal Government for a curing room, which, upon test, showed a temperature

far above what it should be, simply because the patrons or factorymen were too mean or neglectful to put enough ice in the curing room for which they received a bounty. Now, says Professor Robertson, the government has been spending a lot of money in an endeavor to get butter on the English market in proper condition, and it is going to take steps to punish those dishonest and neglectful farmers. This punishment will be inflicted by the Agricultural Department, which will use all its influence and power during the coming season to prevent the steamship companies at Montreal from taking butter into their cold storage compartments which does not show a temperature of forty degrees or under. If, after this, there are men who are careless enough to send their butter which the scientific tests now used show to have been at some time subjected to a temperature above forty degrees it will have to go to another part of the ship and will suffer accordingly. The idea is to keep the standard of Canadian butter increasingly high, for upon general excellence of quality the standing and price of the national output depends and to save the conscientious farmers and the country as a whole from suffering from the sins of the dishonest and unpatriotic. Professor Robertson's determination is well known to all his farming friends and they will not deceive themselves into a false security by thinking that he will not do exactly what he says. The important thing, therefore, is that no farmer shall miss knowing what is to be the penalty for negligence, and, of course, every farmer should know that butter once deteriorated by a high temperature can never be restored to good condition by any freezing process.

A FREE BEER-SHOP BILL.

Among the bills to come before the Quebec Legislature is one professing to amend the Quebec license law in order to combat the abuse of intoxicating liquors. The bill is brought in by a private member, a Mr. Roy, of Kamouraska, and not by the government. How regular that is in connection with a bill intimately affecting the revenue is for government to say. If it was a bill in the interests of temperance that bar would speedily appear across its path. Its purpose seems to be to alter the definitions of the existing license law in regard to the different classes of drinks, and on the basis of these changes to allow a free issue of licenses at lower rates, 'to combat more effectually the abuse of intoxicating liquors and at the same time to assure a greater revenue to the Provincial Treasury.' In this precious document we learn that: 'non-alcoholic liquors are all liquors containing not more than four percent of alcohol,' 'intoxicating liquors are liquors containing more than fifteen percent of alcohol,' while 'non-intoxicating liquors are all liquors containing more than four but not more than fifteen percent of alcohol.' Definitions of 'an inn,' 'a restaurant,' 'a tavern,' are given under the act, and here again we have a pro-liquor revolution. A café is defined as 'an establishment where non-intoxicating liquors are sold by the glass.' These are, as we have seen, according to the bill's view of it 'all liquors containing more than four but not more than fifteen percent of alcohol, and this café, or, more correctly, beer-shop, license, will be granted, if the bill passes, 'on payment of eighty dollars for the city of Montreal, sixty dollars for the city of Quebec, fifty dollars for every other city or incorporated town, forty dollars for every incorporated village, and thirty dollars for every other municipality, and for all non-organized territory.' Clause six is flat treason against the people's hard-won liberties. It sets forth: 'Licenses for the sale of non-intoxicating liquors, wholesale or retail, shall be granted on simple demand to the collector, and on payment of one-third of the sum at present charged for similar licenses for intoxicating liquors.' This is simply a liquor men's license law conceived in the interest of the trade and its operation would be to flood the country with the means of intoxication set free from all the safeguards with which owing to the devastation it has wrought it has been gradually hedged about. The principal purpose of the law is to deprive the people of local control and make their families the prey of a combination between government and the drink traffic to plunder them through temptation.

THE LATEST MERGER.

Mr. Rodolphe Forget is to be congratulated upon having consummated his big merger, but the public which is now delivered up to him bound hand and foot is not very likely to congratulate itself. When the Gas Company, Electric Light Company and the Chambly Power Company were amalgamated into the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company the promoters watered the stock to the full point of saturation, and the same process will naturally be followed now that the Light, Heat & Power Company,

the Lachine Hydraulic Company, the Shawinigan Local Supply, the Standard, the Citizens', and the St. Lawrence Power Company, are all rolled into one. There is now before the Quebec Legislature, as we have already explained, a bill to incorporate the Rural Light, Heat & Power Company, which seeks to obtain a blanket charter to control everything in the light, heat and power line between Montreal and Quebec that is worth anything. If this charter is obtained—and when was the Quebec Legislature known to refuse anything to promoters if the demand was only 'big enough'?—it will naturally in its turn fall like a plum into the mouth of this already big merger. Even before this merger, the prospectus tells us that 'the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company now controls the Montreal Gas Company, the Royal Electric Company, the Montreal and St. Lawrence Light and Power Company, and the Imperial Electric Company. All of these companies possess valuable charter rights, (some of them preposterously universal and exclusive) 'all of which can now be exercised in perpetuity by the Light, Heat & Power Company. The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company controls all the public gas lighting of Montreal, as well as the suburbs of St. Henri, Ste. Cunegonde, St. Louis, Westmount, Maisonneuve, and Cote St. Paul, which, together with Montreal, have a total population of 322,327. The company also controls the public electric lighting of the city of Montreal under a contract running until Jan. 1, 1909.' This was a pretty good monopoly taken by itself, but since then the Montreal Power Company has bought out the St. Lawrence Company, the company which put in the low tender for the city's electric lighting and caused the Royal Electric to lower its tender very considerably. This company, of which Mr. M. P. Davis was the organizer, controlled the power from the Soulanges canal, so that now we are cut off from above, and with the Lachine deal consummated, from below, and are practically hemmed in all round. The combined companies have all the powers over the earth, upon the earth, under the earth, and over the waters, contained in the outrageous charter given some years ago to the Montreal and St. Lawrence Light & Power Company, and can do what they will with all highways, to the exclusion of all others, without a 'by your leave.' The public, perhaps, would not so much object to the millions that are being made by these clever people if they were not at the same time being made a species of slaves to them. Many have distrusted municipal ownership until very recently because it meant the dooming of individual enterprise and the abandonment of that competition which an eminent political economist once designated the life of trade. Since, however, all our utilities are now being swallowed up by a few individuals along with all natural rights, the 'individualist' is in a great number of cases turning socialist, as far as regards these, considering that if we are bound to support monopolies, the people should be their own monopolists. We have found almost invariably, if not without exception, that charters are asked for with a fine open declaration that the company to be formed will retain its independence for the benefit of the people and fight all monopoly whatsoever. Such pretensions, however, are not likely to fool anybody any more.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Conservative Government of Great Britain has lost another supporter in the Rye division of Sussex, the Liberal candidate, Mr. C. Hutchinson, having been returned by 534 over the Conservative candidate, Mr. Edward Boyle. Almost every election that has taken place since the school bill agitation, including lately those in such unlikely constituencies as Seven Oaks, Newmarket and Woolwich, has been a startling reverse for the government. If the Liberal party was not so broken up by faction and jealousy the Conservative Government might well tremble. The school bill has made for the government a solid and implacable phalanx of enemies. War, moreover, may be popular, or, failing that, may be borne with resignation; but the paying of bills, however necessary, is never popular nor borne with resignation, and the government now in power, with all the excitement of the war evaporated, is face to face with expenditures that 'stagger humanity.' The estimates for Mr. Brodick's vast army scheme are beginning to frighten the nation, and now Mr. Arnold Forster, Secretary to the Admiralty, wants no less than \$179,184,203 to spend upon the navy for 1903-04, an amount, as he says, unparalleled in peace or war. The country is also awaiting with some trepidation Mr. George Wyndham's Land Bill for Ireland, which must add more or less to the burden of taxation. More than ever, then, to-day are Matthew Arnold's words prophetic of the weary Titan carrying, Atlas-like, the load, well-nigh not to be borne, of the too vast orb of her fate.

The Liberal party of Great Britain has been longer out of office than any

party since the time of the great Reform Bill of 1832. It held office once for a brief period since the general election of 1885, but even then it did not hold power. And still, as Lord Rosebery says, who surely is right in this if in nothing else, there is 'too much murmuring of old watchwords while deaf to the teachings of the present and future.' Then there is mutual intolerance in the two main sections of the party, and when Lord Rosebery accuses the government of 'enormous expenditures, enormous waste, and an almost total want of foresight,' the other side immediately wants to know, 'What right has Lord Rosebery to protest against extravagance? Was he not himself a supporter of the war, in the conduct of which profusion and waste have been distinguishing features?' Lord Rosebery's position is: 'I will not have it believed that I or those who agree with me in politics would grudge any expenditure that was necessary or possible for the welfare or for the defence or for the just exigencies of the nation.' And the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, in appealing for Liberal unity, writes that the Old Gang will not understand that, 'so long as they give the country cause to doubt that the Liberal party would cheerfully face any necessary expenditure for the welfare or the defence of the nation, they are throwing the country into the arms of a government that does not care how recklessly it wastes the public money.'

One section of the Liberal party clings to the fear that power overseas means insults to foreign powers and enormous expenditures, while the other accepts the vast destinies and responsibilities of the empire, and is at odds with the present government only on the point of expenditure. On this great issue and on the issue of Ireland the party has split, while on home policy it is fairly of one mind. The Irish question promises to be settled now on other than party lines, and practically all that divides the Liberals is the antagonism between 'Imperial' and 'Little England' ideas. The present moment obviously and somewhat imperatively calls upon the Liberal party to 'get together' for the salvation of the country. If the country could be sure that the Liberal party would do nothing that might disintegrate the empire it is probable that the next cabinet sitting at Westminster would be a Liberal one. Failing that, a strong Liberal party, united on the broad lines of imperial unity, economy and domestic reform, is necessary to the welfare not only of the United Kingdom, but of the sister nations and dependencies. The danger is that the vast expenditures now being forced upon the people will result in a balking on the part of the taxpayers which may lead to imperial disintegration. Canada has her own responsibility in this matter, for it seems very sure that a population of forty-two millions cannot very long spend a hundred and eighty million dollars on the navy alone to police an empire of two hundred millions.

THE IRON TRADE.

'Ah, me! what perils do environ the man that meddles with cold iron.' The condition of the iron trade, as represented by the manufacturers at Ottawa on Thursday, seems to be rather complicated. According to Mr. Drummond, Canada imports half the iron it uses, and everybody who uses iron should be taxed for the purpose of diverting some two thousand men from their present occupations to that of making iron. Mr. Jones, on the other hand, assures us that three-quarters of the iron made in Canada is exported to the United States. He does not object to this condition, but fears a change, and does not consider that turn about is fair play. It is all very well to export iron, but to import it, never. But if it is a bad thing for Canada to import iron, it must also be a bad thing for the United States to import iron. Does Mr. Jones think it is really right for him and his friends to sell iron to the United States, when he knows it is bad for them? Should he not rather, in true charity, refuse to sell to them, and try gently to convince them it is wrong to want iron cheaper than they can get it at home? Mr. Clergue explains that he and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company are building rail mills which will supply all the Canadian demand, but they need protection. British and German competition, he says, is not fair. Rails are delivered here as cheaply as Germany. It seems to us that Mr. Clergue would have been wiser to keep this quiet, for the only thing it proves is that the German manufacturers are enabled by their tariff to rob the German people of as much money on every ton of iron as would pay the freight of that iron across the ocean and half way across Canada. The price in Canada, less the freight charges, shows what iron can be made for in Germany with profit. When iron is sold in Germany, the manufacturers simply pocket what the freight would come to. It is a simple transaction; the manufacturers are that much richer, the people that much poorer. That is what our manufacturers would like to do to us; just

when we are most distressingly in need of cheap railways, too. We should not think that any self-respecting iron maker would like to confess that with every advantage of nature, with three thousand miles between him and his competitors, with a considerable duty and a bounty to boot, he could not 'beat the Dutch' in the price of iron. There was one other argument brought forward by the manufacturers, which is too beautiful to be forgotten. A cotton merchant gravely assured the members of parliament that more protection would reduce the price of cotton goods. He did not mention any case where this had occurred, but apparently expected to be believed. One thing that the country has a right to ask very seriously is why these manufacturers are afraid to tell the people what they want. We confess that we are still 'wedded to the old free-trade idea,' and the hole-and-corner methods of the protectionists are not likely to make us apply for a divorce. Free trade promotes at least frankness and open dealing, if nothing else.

THE EX-MINISTER.

Mr. Tarte declared from his place in the House that when he was going up and down the country advocating a high protection tariff he thought he was declaring the accepted policy of the ministry. Although he did not accord a like courtesy to Mr. Fielding, we must assume that he did think so. Apparently his early friends, the Conservatives, could not believe him capable of tergiversation for they applauded when he declared that he had uttered himself in precisely the same terms in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's presence before his leader left for Great Britain. It is pretty well understood that the honorable gentleman's eloquent tongue is hung in the middle and nobody expected the Premier to run after him gathering up for repairs all his paradoxical obiter dicta. Mr. Tarte was not in any sense the exponent of the government's fiscal policy. It was generally supposed that his place in the ministry was largely due to signal service at a crisis and that the government was getting on with his erratic ways as well as it could. It was quite another thing, however, when, in the Premier's absence, he invaded a department of government which belonged to others and, taking ground repudiated by those to whom it was committed, entered upon a campaign of propaganda all by himself. We can readily believe that Mr. Tarte speaks the truth when he tells us that when all the other ministers in the country told him that he was wrong as to the government's policy he still believed he was right. The very fact that he was alone in holding an opinion would indeed be to him final and indisputable evidence that he was right. He no doubt ingeniously thought that he alone was loyal to the government and that all the others were traitors to it. Indeed he tells us that they were a cabal against him. He evidently thought it was their duty to accept his views and his self-conferred prerogative of leadership. To protest against that was to plot rebellion. And so at the time shouted all the protectionists in chorus. There was treachery, they said, in the cabinet—treachery against their own Mr. Tarte. So ends a farce. Mr. Tarte is no doubt a public-spirited man, and but for his infallibility would be an extremely useful one.

MANUFACTURERS' DEMAND.

The manufacturers chose Thursday to pay their expected visit to Ottawa to ask for more protection. Mr. Cyrus Birge, of Hamilton, the president, said the Association represented some twelve hundred to thirteen hundred manufacturers, but he did not say that the delegation, which numbered about fifty, represented that number. We had known it for a fact before that the manufacturers themselves were by no means at one in this matter, and yesterday they admitted it. Mr. Fielding also knew it, and said that he had had letters presented to him by other manufacturers which expressed fear that acquiescence with the Association's request would result hurtfully. 'These men wanted things left as they were,' he said; and we should think that, from a protectionist point of view, they were mighty wise men. The resolution presented called for a general reconsideration of the tariff, with such increases as would practically wipe out all the benefits of the British preference. 'The raw material of one man is the finished product of another,' admitted Mr. Birge, and, keeping this in view, the Association had endeavored to harmonize these interests. It had been arranged that the minister was to be permitted to enjoy the resultant harmony in confidence, but the manufacturers did not propose to give a public concert. Mr. Fielding, however, did not care to listen to such music all alone, and he said, 'Why in confidence—you are not speaking of what we propose, but of what you propose. The government only wants schedules for the same purpose that the public wants them. It would be better for you to give them to us now so that the public

'should know.' But this was not what the manufacturers wanted at all, and Mr. Munro, the ex-president of the Association, answered with a frankness that, while it may be admirable, was at the same time almost brutal. He objected seriously to any publication of the schedules. 'The Association was working for the Association, and not for the general public.'

No one can doubt the honest ring of truth there is about this pithy sentence, but it is of a kind that artful men disguise. But we could go further and extend the phrase with equal truth to read: 'The association is working for the association and is doing its best to work the general public.' Let us hope that the general public will lay this matter to heart and refuse to be worked by the Manufacturers' Association which is so capable of working for itself. Mr. Birge acknowledges that a section of the public is still wedded to the old free-trade idea, which Mr. Fielding in effect tells him he must educate out of existence if he can before he can hope to get what he and his fellow-sufferers ask for, that is, practically an abolition of the British preference, and a general raising higher of the tariff in this time of prosperity, so as to prepare for a possible period of hard times. He does not seem to see that if hard times do come the vast majority of the people of Canada will be interested in getting things cheaper instead of dearer. The farmer who exports his butter, or cheese, wheat, pigs, eggs, cattle, horses and what not, has to sell in the world's market, and can only get paid by means of goods shipped to the country, and he sees no reason why he should be taxed for the privilege of reading about all the luxuries that attend recurring Canadian Manufacturers' Association banquets.

FINLAND FAMINE.

Contributions to the Finland Famine Fund continue to come in, and the 'Witness' to-day begs to acknowledge the receipt of some more generous donations to this fund. The Bank of Montreal has very kindly undertaken to send the amount contributed through the 'Witness' to the Central Relief Committee at Helsingfors, Finland, by cable, at the actual cost of cabling. The small expense incidental to forwarding the amount will be charged up to the fund.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Finland Famine Fund. Includes names like Ladies Society, Trinity Church, Lower Stewiacke, N.S., etc., with amounts ranging from 1.00 to 210.91.

Mr. G. H. Hale, of the Orillia 'Packet,' acknowledges the receipt of the following:— Already acknowledged... \$93.75 J. A. A. Barrie... 5.00 W. S. N., Montreal... 4.75 Total... \$103.50

TAFF-VALE DECISION

ONTARIO DEPUTATION PROTESTS AGAINST ITS ADOPTION BY THE PROVINCE.

Toronto, Ont., March 18.—The executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress waited to-day on the Ontario Government asking legislation at the present session. There are many points suggested for the further protection of employees and special provision is asked against the adoption by Ontario courts of the Taff-Vale decision, a recent judgment of the Imperial Privy Council, making the funds of trades unions liable to answer judgments against a union and its officers.

MISS OPHELIA'S BEAU.

(Annie Steger Winston, in the 'Out-look'.)

My eyes strayed involuntarily over the little country church during the long wait for the straggling congregation. Here and there above the pews rose a sober, iron-gray head, a smart or dowdy bonnet, but over each my glance passed listlessly undisturbed.

expressed. She looked at me a moment as if making some sort of rapid calculation, and then her face cleared and brightened. 'My dear, won't you do something for me? It would give me so much pleasure. It is true, Castlewood is rather cramped, but there is plenty of room for you, and mamma and I would be so delighted. Can't you come? These are worthy people, you know; but not— you understand. And then it would give us so much pleasure!'

that a person should—that a person couldn't. Do you think, in short, that it is an insuperable objection? 'To marrying a person you cared for?' I exclaimed. 'Way, Miss Ophelia!'

"I GAINED 25 POUNDS" Tardy Development of Girls is marked by pallor of face, thinness of body, aching head, stomach pains, nervousness, irritability and despondency. The regular use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will help all such to VIGOROUS WOMANHOOD

GAINED 25 POUNDS MISS ANNIE EVANS, 32 Göttingen St., Halifax, N.S., writes:—"About ten years ago I became very much run down in health and in spite of various treatments I could not get rid of my ailments. I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and persevered in the treatment, until to-day I am pleased to say that I am completely restored to health."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food By weighing yourself while using this great food cure you can prove positively that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added to your body. No treatment was ever put to a more severe test, but experience has proven that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food can be relied upon absolutely to restore and build up the system, round out the form and instil new energy and vitality in every organ of the body.

HE COULD NOT WALK ALONE Till Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Muscular Rheumatism. W. E. Ellis, of Cedarvale, Tells of His Sufferings and How He Obtained Relief and Was Permanently Cured.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER. THE IRON RING. Chang Wang was a Chinaman, and was reputed to be one of the shrewdest dealers in the Flowery Land. If making money fast be the test of cleverness, there was not a merchant in the province of Kwangtung who had earned a better right to be called clever.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

SOAP FOR THE FACE.

Hodge.—Would you advise the use of home-made soft soap for washing the face? Ans.—No; use instead some milder soap. Pure white castile is cheap and good.

PRONUNCIATION.

M.W.—What is the proper pronunciation of the name Cortelyou? Ans.—In three syllables, Cor-tei-you; with the accent on the last.

HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.

Quebec Subscriber.—Can you tell me what is the altitude of the mountains: Beloeil, Rougemont and Yamaska? Ans.—The altitude of these mountains has never been officially ascertained.

MARTINEAU'S SENTENCE.

T.M.—I ask whether Martineau's sentence will aggregate seven years or thirty-three. Ans.—Seven years. The sentences imposed by the court run concurrently. In each case on the day on which the sentence was pronounced.

POEM RECEIVED.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. A. Mathewson, Montreal, Mrs. A. Mackay, of Lucknow, Ont., and Miss Maybelle Kerr, Killeith, Ont., copies of the poem 'The Church and the World' have been received, and are being forwarded to the little girl who asked for it.

THE OLD MAID.

The poem asked for by Mrs. N. G., has been kindly forwarded by a reader: 'Tis wondrous strange how great the change, Since I was in my teens; Then I had beaux and dilet-doux, And joined the gayest scenes.

But lovers now have ceased to vow; No way they now contrive To poison, hang or drown themselves, Because I'm twenty-five.

Once if the night were so bright, I'd never abroad could roam Without the bliss 'the honor, mrs. Of seeing you safe home.

But now I go through rain and snow, Pursued and scarce alive, Through all the dark without a spark, Because I'm twenty-five.

Now, if a drive improves my health, I'm forced to take the stage, For that is deemed quite proper for A person of my age.

But how no hand is offered To help me down alive; No matter if I fall or not, Because I'm twenty-five.

THE ZERO POINT.

J.E.H.—Why is zero placed on the thermometer some thirty degrees below instead of exactly at the point between freezing and melting? Ans.—When Fahrenheit constructed his thermometer about 1724, he placed zero at what was then considered the greatest cold, temperature of a mixture of ice and salt.

ARMY AND NAVY.

A Michigan Subscriber.—Where can I obtain information as to entering the British army or navy? Ans.—None but British subjects, of course, can be accepted as recruits in either the Royal Navy or the Imperial Army. To enter the navy, recruits have to first serve as boys on a training ship. Adult recruits are not accepted in the navy proper, though they are for the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry, which are military corps drafted for military duties on sea ships of war, and for garrison duties at naval stations. For full information regarding recruiting in the Royal Navy address the Superintendent of His Majesty's Dockyards, Halifax, N.S. For information regarding recruiting in the Imperial Army write to the Adjutant-General of His Majesty's Forces in North America, Halifax, N.S.

A WIDOW'S PREFIX.

P.E.M.—Is it good form for a widow to still have her letters addressed as 'Mrs. Captain Brown,' 'Mrs. Dr. Baker' etc. Should she not use her Christian name as she would in signing a document? Ans.—It is not correct for a woman to use her husband's professional title in her correspondence or her address, even in his lifetime. Dr. John Brown's wife is Mrs. John Brown.

Advertisements.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

It is a common thing for people to feel miserable, restless, tired and fagged out.

The spring season affects the health of almost every one of course in different ways. With some it is a feeling of weariness after slight exertion, others are afflicted with pimples and skin eruptions. Fickle appetites, callow and lachrymose eyes, other signs that the blood is clogged with impurities and must have assistance to regain its health-giving properties.

This is the season above all others when every one—young and old—need a tonic to brace them up, and the best tonic medical science has discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills tone the nerves and fill the veins with new, pure, rich, red blood. That's why they give you a healthy appetite and cure all blood and nerve diseases—anaemia, skin diseases, erysipelas, rheumatism, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart and a score of other troubles caused by bad blood and bad blood alone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give you new blood, new life, new energy—you cannot do better than start taking them to-day.

Mr. Jos. Poirier, M.P.P., Grand Anse, N.B., says: 'Both my wife and daughter have been greatly benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My daughter was in very poor health, pale, thin and apparently bloodless, but through the use of the pills she has regained her health and is again able to enjoy life. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the best medicine when the blood is poor.' Substitutes are sometimes offered, but they never cure. If you can't get the genuine pills from your dealer send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed at \$6 a box or six boxes for \$35.

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SIGNS OF SPRING.

It is a common thing for people to feel miserable, restless, tired and fagged out.

not Mrs. Dr. Brown, however, in addressing a letter, it is better to use than one lady having the same address, it is permissible to write Mrs. (Dr.) John Brown always enclosing the husband's title in parentheses. A married woman signs herself as Mrs. A. Brown, adding in a parenthesis where it is necessary to specify, (Mrs. John Brown). A widow signs in the same way with her Christian name; thus: Mrs. J. Smith, with Mrs. Jas. Smith, as before her husband's death.

RING FINGER.

Ignorance.—On which finger is it customary to wear the engagement ring? The 'Imperial Dictionary' says the ring finger is the third finger of the left hand. Does this mean the third finger, counting the thumb as one? 2. At marriage is the engagement replaced by the wedding ring? Ans.—1. On the third finger of the left hand, not counting the thumb, that is, on the finger next to the 'little' finger. 2. The wedding ring is placed on the same finger at marriage, and the engagement ring is afterwards worn over it.

VERSES WANTED.

J.B., Rat Portage.—You will find 'The Charge of the Light Brigade' in any volume of Tennyson's poems. The poem you mention on 'Time,' you might find in some collection, but we cannot say where. 'Pass under the Rod' is a song which is in many old collections, and might, perhaps, be obtained in sheet form through any music dealer.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

X.X.X., Westmont.—Please let me know to whom one should apply for particulars regarding the Canadian Civil Service examinations. Ans.—The Secretary, Board of Civil Service Examiners, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

POSTAGE ON PAPERS.

Rockland.—What is the rate of postage on newspapers to places in Canada? Ans.—Transient newspapers, or those sent by individuals or other than offices having statutory privileges, are one cent for four ounces to any place in Canada, the United States or Newfoundland. You will have notice that Canadian printed matter can now be sent to Great Britain at Canadian rates, the regulation to that effect having come into force on March 7.

MOUNTING MAPS.

'Subscriber's Son,' Ont.—I have a map, which I wish to mount on this factory cotton. Can you tell me how it should be done? Should it be varnished after mounting? Ans.—Strain the cotton over a wooden frame, or a flat, stout board (such as a drawing board), and fasten it with tin tacks. The surface of the map, having previously been made thoroughly and equally damp with a sponge and clean water, is turned down over the board, and the back coated to the edges with good paste, which must be perfectly smooth and free from lumps or grit. A little alum added to a paste of flour and water, after mixing, and before boiling, increases the strength. When smoothly and evenly covered, write this address material, the map is placed, paste side down, on the cotton, and lightly patted down with a clean cloth. When it is flat and even, free from blisters, creases or wrinkles, place over it a piece of clean paper, and cover with roller, such as you have one, or with the hand, and put the map aside to dry gradually. It should afterwards be varnished, first being sized with what is generally called parchment size, and then coated with a varnish that has been prepared for such purposes is composed of one ounce Canada balsam in two ounces oil of turpentine.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

FORGED CHECK. W.B.—A has a bank deposit. B forges his name on checks which is cashed by the bank. If B is not compelled to make restitution, who is the loser? Ans.—The bank is liable.

LEASE.

Tenant.—I. A signed lease of upper tenement and stables for three years, on condition of separate stop-cock being put in stable to control water there independently. B signed lease of under tenement for five years, on condition of separate stop-cock being put in his cellar and control the water supply both to dwelling and stable. He turns the water off and goes away, greatly inconveniencing the owner of the stable, who has a number of horses and is obliged to carry water to the house. B is in the habit of burning chemicals greatly to the discomfort and annoyance of the family of A. Can A break his lease under the circumstances, the annoyance being great? Ans.—A has an action to require B to carry water to the house and fill the conditions thereof. In the case stated it was a condition of the lease that the lessor should have a separate stop-cock put in and as this has not been done A may ask that it be attended to, or that the lease be annulled. L. A. does not cease he may take action to restate the lease.

VALUATION CHARGES.

'Subscriber's Son,'—In the municipality of A. the majority are Catholics. The minority have dissented and have Protestant schools. When the valuation is prepared a charge is made the trustees' secretary-treasurer demanded from the municipal secretary-treasurer the valuation of the Protestants' property. He charged the trustees nearly 20 cents per hundred words, which is contrary to the 2d of school code. How can the trustees be held liable for such a charge more than that? 1. Did he have a legal right to charge such a price? 2. If paid, can he be obliged to pay back what there is over the lawful amount? 3. How can initials and figures reckoned upon a valuation be made? 4. Is a ratepayer obliged to pay a monthly school fee for a child who is attending school, the child being under 5 years of age? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes. 3. Each initial and each figure is counted as a word. 4. Yes.

ONTARIO.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

J. M. L.—1. What amount has there to be paid in succession duties for a man who has died at a man's death before the government can claim death duties, and what percentage is taken? 2. Does it make any difference if a man had it willed to his sons that have always been on the farm with him; say, in an estate worth fifteen hundred dollars? Ans.—1. Over twenty thousand dollars. The duties are graduated, and the lowest percentage is 3%. 2. Yes. Such an estate would be exempt from duty.

LIMITATION OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Lex Junior.—What act in the British Criminal Code restricts the prosecution for a crime to a period of twenty years? To say, prosecution for a crime committed more than twenty years ago cannot be now entered upon; at least, so I am credibly informed. If not too long could you quote this clause? Ans.—We are not aware that there is any such Act. Section 131 of the Criminal Code, (Domestic Act 24-25 Victoria, chap. 29), the time within

which proceedings are to be commenced in certain cases is limited. Such periods of limitation range from three years down to six days. The English common law rule is that the Crown is not barred by any length of time, and it is only by special statutory provisions that exceptions to such general rule are provided.

FATHER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

An Enquirer, Ont.—My son, who is 29 years of age, left home last spring, and we have never heard of him in any way since. I have now received an account contracted by him from a firm in the State of Minnesota. 1. Can I be compelled to pay said account and not knowing anything of his whereabouts and not knowing anything of said merchant? 2. Or can I be held responsible for an debt that he makes, receiving no benefit from him? Ans.—No. 1. Not under circumstances such as stated.

PAYMENT FOR SERVICES.

Querist.—I am engaged by the Medical Health Officer, as custodian of a family placed under quarantine for smallpox. Who is legally entitled to pay for his services, the municipal council, the board of health, or the family quarantined? Ans.—We should say the board of health.

MEDICAL.

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

MEASLES.

'E.C.'—When about fifteen years of age had a fairly severe attack of measles, and was obliged to get up and go to work before recovering thoroughly. Was exposed to wet and cold. For a number of years after this, the head was very rough, and full of little pimples, and he has not been very strong since that time. Is troubled with nervousness and catarrh. Wishes to know if going out before getting better is the cause of this? Ans.—It is hard to say. Sickness often depends on more than one factor. There is certainly a tendency to catarrh after measles, and when proper care is not taken, colds, coughs, and colds catch easily. Still this would hardly be likely to persist very long unless your occupation was unsuitable, or the system was run down.

PAIN IN SHOULDER.

'Subscriber's Son' is a farmer, twenty-four years of age, is troubled with a dull, heavy pain in the right side, and also a sharp pain under the left shoulder blade. If he remains stooped for any length of time he feels as if a weight were placed on the back just above the hips. At times the stomach seems tender, although the generally has a good appetite. The bowels are natural. He is a drover, hunts, and scarcely able to get around, and without ambition. At other times feels very well. Part of the time last summer he could scarcely eat on account of his teeth hurting him, although they are all sound. Has been told it is a malady condition. Ans.—It is hard to advise you, not knowing all the circumstances of the case. Malaria occasionally produces symptoms such as you describe. In any case it looks as if your general system were run down. Why not try the effect of hot baths, one every week for a month or so, and then try a rest, or go somewhere for a change of air?

THIN BEARD.

'Hodge' asks for a remedy to improve a beard that is patchy. Also, if the use of home-made soft soap is advisable for the face. Ans.—With regard to the first question we take it for granted that the root of the hair is defective, and that there is no disease. It is not uncommon to find the beard growing in this way, but it is not easy to remedy it. Perhaps the best way would be to shave close for a year or two. Or you could use some hairdressing. A good one is composed of tincture of cantharides, one drachm; compound tincture of cinchona, four drachms; castor oil, two drachms; rectified spirit to make eight ounces. It is not advisable to use such soap for the skin, as it is almost certain to clog the hair follicles. Use only Pear's or pure castile soap. Most scented soaps are objectionable.

SWELLING IN JAW.

W.K. is a young man, eighteen years of age. For the past three years has had twice a year a painful swelling in the left side of the jaw back of the teeth. The jaw becomes so locked that he cannot get his tongue out, and the teeth can be allowed the saliva for a day or two. It is about a week before he gets over it. During the attack he is very feverish. The pain extends over the left side of the face and head to the chin. Ans.—It looks like tonsillitis or quinsy, or perhaps an abscess about the roots of the teeth. In any case, as the symptoms are so severe you cannot afford to neglect it. You should by all means consult a doctor, for some simple procedure like cutting the tonsils or extracting a tooth would prevent the recurrence of the trouble. It is liable to be dangerous unless properly dealt with.

LAME BACK.

A.C. is sixty-eight years of age. Suffers from a weak or lame back. Thirty years ago got it badly, wrenched and at present feels pain in it when he tries to work. It does not trouble him when lying down. Ans.—It is likely that the present trouble is to be traced to the injury which occurred so long ago. It is more probably of the nature of lumbago. You should try a dose of salts every third day. Try the effects of heat. Get your wife to iron you back through several layers of hot paper with a hot iron. Then rub gently with ammonia liniment.

RHEUMATISM.

'Subscriber' is a young woman, twenty-two years of age. For the last six or seven weeks has been troubled with rheumatism. It first started with slight attacks at the hips, and then settled at the knees with swelling above and stiffness of the joints. This caused lameness and rendered the going up and down stairs almost impossible. At present there is not much swelling but some painful stiffness when moving about. There is no inflammation when seen. The trouble is other than rheumatism. Ans.—In the first place it is not advisable to move about more than is absolutely necessary, and you certainly should not go out on raw damp days. You will find much benefit from taking a slightly hot bath, take as hot as you can bear it, and then wrap the knees in a hot flannel. Gentle rubbing with ammonia or turpentine liniment will help. By this you promote the absorption of inflammatory products. Do not eat any meat for the present, but use plenty of milk, butter and eggs.

FLAT FOOT.

R. W. has a boy, aged fifteen, who suffers from sore feet, which was looked upon as rheumatism. A physician said that it was flat foot and he had a special boot made. He does not, however, seem to have experienced much benefit. Ans.—Flat foot is usually slight, and is rheumatism until a doctor finds out the true nature of the case. You must not be anxious for a cure all at once. These cases take

time as they are years in developing. You have to be very careful also to see that the built-up insole is just the right height, and that it does not press too much upon the instep, as this in itself will cause pain. Moreover, if his general health is poor, or if he is pale and run-down, he will need some tonic such as cod-liver oil and iron.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. A. F. is informed that his questions are not suitable for discussion in this column.

VETERINARY.

[Conducted by D. McEachron, F.R.C.V.F.]

VERMINOUS BRONCHITIS OR SWINE FEVER.

A. A. H.—Please tell me what kills my pigs, and prescribe a remedy. They cough every few minutes; a loose cough and gas with it. They were sick when they first took it, but seem to be all right now except for cough. A neighbor has a lot of little pigs, two weeks old, that have it and are died, but the mother does not seem to have it. Ans.—This is a case which you should report to the Department of Agriculture and ask for an investigation. It may be a contagious disease, since your neighbor's pigs are similarly affected.

STIFFNESS OF KNEES.

W.Y.—Colt, three years old, about 1,300 lbs., has both knees enlarged; cannot bend knees much now. Can anything be done to ease the knees, or is the loss of motion due to ossification, little benefit will be derived from treatment. You should endeavor to have a veterinarian examine her in the meantime rub the knees with the following liniment: Tincture of iodine, 3 ounces; liquor ammonia, 4 ounces; glycerine, 2 ounces; water, 4 ounces. Rub well on the joints twice daily. Massage and gentle exercise are required in such cases.

SUPPURATION IN MARE'S THROAT.

Quebec Subscriber.—Mare, eight years old, in foal, has a cough; has had it for two years, and heaves. Last spring got very bad; gathered in throat and broke inwardly; discharge from nose very much like chancery; was at a yellowish color and thick; as soon as it cleared up she went on grass, and a winter or two later her throat got very sore; she would scarcely eat or drink for days. It broke again a few days ago. She stopped eating after it broke. Is there any danger of glanders at catarrh? What would help best? Can she be cured? Ans.—A useful opinion can only be given in such a case after an examination. There seems to be no risk of glanders. The line of treatment indicated would be to poultice the throat, feed her on easily swallowable food, such as beef tea, gruel, linseed tea and the like. If the cough is troublesome, and throat painful place half a drachm of the solid extract of belladonna up in her cheek and let her suck it once or twice a day as required to relieve the irritation.

ANAL DISCHARGE IN SHEEP.

D.M.—Have a flock of sheep; some of them are running at the nose? Would you kindly tell of some cure if there is any. Ans.—It is seldom necessary to do anything other than protect them against bad weather and see that they are not crowded in their pens, which should be airy and dry.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

The king's in the counting house counting his money; The queen's in the parlor, eating bread and honey. Was the king mercenary, or was he anxious to find out if he had enough money to pay his bills? He is an ideal lunch if the bread was well baked and fresh, a diet of sunshine and dew, though as a rule, good housewives do not approve of even 'bread and honey' in the parlor.

It is surprising how many people say, 'I don't think you've got a amber honey in the comb. Nor is it always known that if tempered with a little cream it loses the cloying sweetness that is an objection with some epicures.

It may seem strange, but eaten with hot bread, waffles or biscuits, the honey acts as a digestive, preventing any ill effects, and is considered not only wholesome, but invigorating, and its value for all throat affections is well known, being carried as preventive as well as a cure.

It is strange that should find this a subject for conversation this March day, so little suggestive of honey weather? As I walked over the grass, a gentle buzzing near me proved to be a honey bee, weak and feeble, as most of our 'good deeds' are wont to be.

And if it had been hibernating all winter in that sheltered nook, belated perhaps, and unable to reach the hive, waiting for the sun to shine, to restore its activity.

So I covered it with leaves, as I saw a gentle buzz to cover the snowdrops the other day, and the murmuring soon ceased. 'Sleep on, little wretch; it is a cold world that you have awakened to, and cares rest for you except self gratification, or else, like the 'king of tradition,' to count his money.' The motto is to be true to the end of the world, and the flower of the red maple will be ready, though it seems a far cry to fragrant flowers and the breath of a summer morning.

ANNUALS.—There are so many varieties that it would only be a poor imitation of Mr. Ewing's satisfactory catalogue if I began, as you wish, to enumerate for you a list of annuals.

But if you mean that you wish my advice as to the annual likely to give the most satisfaction, that is another story. At one time a little book was published by an enterprising American seedman called 'Pansies, Poppies and Sweet Peas,' and it did seem to embody what is truly the best of the annuals. 'Pansies stand first.' I could have no other seedling, that is, if restricted to one, I would always select this flower. How lovely they are! The shades of purple, with tinges of violet, mingled with a few yellow and white, peal to me more than the prize strain markings, or odd shades, that have been evolved.

Sweet Peas are everybody's flower, but the necessity for making a trellis causes some difficulty to amateurs, whose range is limited as to cover the snowy what is truly the best method is to put in cedar posts and tack on it wire netting. It must be strong, and not sag, and can be permanent. If the peas are sown on each side of the netting, they form a pretty frame, screen for some out of the way plants, or the trellis can be raised high. As for poppies, they must be sown early, not too thickly, and the ground made very firm before doing so, nor must they be covered deeply. All



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These three can be sown in the open order as early as hardy vegetables, and so in the case of mignonette, which is indispensable in a flower garden, but must be sown where it is to remain. They give plenty of bloom in August and September if started early in boxes in the kitchen, and transplanted out toward the end of May. If yellow is a favorite color, then the Calcutta, especially the double, and the Phlox Drummondii give so many gay colors as to be like a cheerful face in a crowd. But to keep it in good order seed must be kept from forming, by cutting off the flowers as they wither.

These seem to me the best to be recommended; yet many people place Nasturtium and Petunias before some of those mentioned. But if well planted and cared for, a garden will have a wealth of flowers if a choice is given to half a dozen varieties. Ten weeks' stocks are delightful, but there is so much trouble to raise them, first, the black fly, from which they must be protected by sulphur, and then a disease that attacks the root after they have been for a while in blossom. For this reason is recommended placed around each plant, but the extra care debars them from taking first place in our list.

GOOD CLIMBERS.—H.E.G.—Outside of the list you have given there are several good climbers that will give a variety and grow quickly, taking it for granted that it is annuals you require, and not the shrubby climbers that remain in the ground. You might start in boxes, the Hyacinth Bean—Dolichoche or get roots of cinnamon vine, or of Madeira vine. Then seeds of Cobaea scandens, which is a very curious climber, and their curious blossoms in August. There is the Adumia, or Allegheny vine, with its pale pink flowers, and the Balloon vine, that is interesting; also the Japanese Gourd. As you have tried Morning Glories, you are probably familiar with the new Japanese variety, that are truly wonderful in coloring and marking.

It all depends whether the climbers are needed simply for ornament, or to cover unsightly buildings or fences. The prettiest climbing plant for ornamental purposes is Clematis Paniculata. By purchasing a couple of roots of this plant you have something that will remain in the ground all winter, and give an abundance of white flowers late in the summer and until frost.

I might recommend a Crimson Rambler, if anything permanent was required. If sweet peas are satisfactory they are always beautiful, and the Moon flower is fine if started early.

FLOWER BOX.—E. J. P.—If the flower box is outside the window such plants must be selected as will endure a dry atmosphere. Celosia, Begonia, Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Heliotrope and Nasturtium or Canary Bird vine to droop over the edges.

Geraniums are successful and showy, and should be in the centre, while along the sides the Golden Moneywort makes a good plant to droop. If plants are started in the house now they can be taken care of until settled weather and easily turned out of their pots and arranged.

The great point is to have the plants ready when that time comes. If seeds are to be used, they must be started in the same way. Petunias do well in a window box, and so does the blue Lobelia. But for Primulas and other things requiring shade the position may be altogether too much exposed to the sun. Always water in the evening, and if it is at all possible, shade the plants during the middle of the very hottest days. This may tax your time and ingenuity, but it pays.

LIST OF LILIES.—Dorry.—There are so many it is

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WISE WOODSMAN'S TALK

HOW THE TRAVELLER MAY FIND HIS WAY.

(Quebec Correspondence of the New York Sun.)

No, sir. When I get out into the North country I don't want to pin my faith to any such unreliable, changeable machine as a compass, said Jake Sharp, the woodsman, a few days ago. Not if I know it. Why, time and time again I should have been lost beyond redemption if I had been guided by my compass.

"It may be all right to talk about 'true as the needle to the pole,' to the marines, but you can't stuff any such nonsense down the throats of us fellows who work up around the Height of Land about here or around the coast of James Bay.

"Ever hear of the Indian runners who carry messages between Winnipeg and Moose Fort? With calling at the Hudson Bay trading posts on the road, these men generally take about a year for the return trip. Well, I knew one of these chaps who was instructed by an agent how to use a mariner's compass so that he might shorten his trip. It was a mighty good thing for him that he came to know me, too. If he hadn't, there would have been another good man killed through being fooled by a compass needle.

"I was asleep when he called in. It had been a cold day, and I had stopped early to camp. As usual in frosty times, I had laid a good heap of spruce atop of the fire and rested on it in my sleeping bag. It was about midnight, when I awoke with a shout. Somebody had stepped right on my stomach. When I opened my eyes I just made out a big buck Indian on snowshoes standing alongside. He was dressed in buckskin, made, I should say, by a tailor, and carried a light carbine rifle.

"Where is your pork?" he said quite cool, and easy. I knew by that that he was not travelling by night for fun, and he must be mortal hungry. So I threw him the bag with the frozen pork, which was under my pillow, and sat up and after a while got him some tea.

"We had a bit of sleep together till morning, and then he explained to me that he was making the portage between Chapleau and Moose Fort, but his journey had taken him longer than ever before, and he had had nothing to eat, rabbits being scarce, for four days. I wondered at his being so far east, and then he owned up that he did not know where he was. He was following his compass according to orders, but somehow, as I told him, he was well nigh 300 miles out of his way.

"Then I had a look at his compass, and put it alongside my own. No wonder the poor fellow had gone wrong. It was as though when my compass made it 12 o'clock his was pointing twenty past three or thereabouts.

"I tell you it was a mighty good thing for him I had made a good green rood fire, which he had been able to melt a mile off.

"He gave me his compass, and I gave him all the pork and biscuit I had. It would just about carry him through for there was no fear but he would go straight enough down the Abitibi

river when he didn't have any compass needle to bother him."

The proof of the old woodsman's story was passed around—a well-made Scotch mariner's compass, with its needle pointing stubbornly a little south of north-east, instead of due north. Probably the cause of the phenomenon was the Indian's having slept close beside a hill of magnetic iron ore, such as is known to exist near Port Arthur, and has also been discovered at the height of land dividing this province from the territory granted by King Charles to Prince Rupert and his associates trading to Hudson's Bay, and held by the same company ever since.

Our party had given up trying to follow a set course some days previously, owing to the great variation in our compasses. In our case we had traced the deflection to magnetic iron-bearing sand, of which there are large tracts upon the Upper Gatineau, and in those northern districts.

"It's dead easy finding your way about when you get the hang of it," our guide informed us. "Most times you can keep near some stream, and be guided by that when you know the lay of the country. If you can get a sight of the sun, rising or setting, you can get a pretty good notion of how to travel. On a clear day get out on a lake just when the sun is noon high, and set up two sticks in a line so that their shadows form one straight line and you have your correct north."

There is the North Star at night, or the handles of the plough or the dipper, as some folks call the star cluster, to tell you where your north is. No need to fool me, thank you, when the sun and the stars shine.

"When you can't see sun, nor stars! Well, maybe it's best for folks who don't know their way about to stay in camp such days. For those that do know there is no difficulty. The surest sign I know of is the hole the big red-headed cock-of-the-woods woodpecker builds his nest in. You see he is an early bird and does not want to be kept awake in the evening by his youngsters crying because the sun is in their eyes. So he always chooses the east side of the tree for his home. Then the rising sun wakes him and warms his nest in the morning, too.

"The flying squirrel generally builds on the east side of a dead tree, also. But his nest is not so easily found as the woodpecker's, because he has more enemies to hide from."

"That is why you always find the eggs of the wild goose and most always those of the ducks on the west side of lakes. The old birds always take their little ones out for morning exercise and breakfast on the west side so that the morning sun shall beam on them. Then the frogs and young fish they feed on are mostly found on that side and most likely for the same reason. You know in warm weather you generally find the bass are on the west, that is, the shady and coolest, side of the lake.

"Of course in winter such things do not help much. Some of the Indians say that the bullpout or catfish are good pathfinders then. They say that if you catch ten of them through the ice and let them flop about as they like that when they are dead eight or nine of them will have their heads toward the north. Or if you can only catch one fish let him swallow the hook well and then hang him up by the fishing line clear of the ground so that he can swing and when he is dead his belly will face the north. But the Indian is not particular about points; he usually travels by the lay of the country or along water courses.

"The top of the white pine is not a bad sign in most open places. Up here it commonly leans toward the south because the prevailing winds are from the north. Lower down toward the settlements the winds are westerly and the pine looks toward the east and south-

east. If you ever crossed any of the upper lakes in the teeth of a wind you would not wonder to find the moss on the trees along the shore and on the side of the trunk away from the northerly or westerly winds, that is, on the south or east side only.

"But the only sure way to make your way through an unknown bush, is to know your direction at starting, and then always keep your eye on something straight in front. Keep two trees in line, if you can and when you cross a lake or open plain, always take a rear sight at your last sign post, and then standing straight in your tracks, pick out some tree top or rock on the other side, and make straight for it. When you camp for meals or for the night always mark two trees at least, to make clear the line you are on.

"If you get lost anyway? Well, the best thing to do is to sit right down and take a meal, if you have anything to eat. If not, light a fire and get a rest. If I was guide to the party I would rather have you just stay where you are until found. The old hand always goes down hill when he has missed his way, because he is pretty sure to find running water at the foot of the hill. Once he reaches a stream he is all right for that will bring him to some river at last, or will at any rate keep him going in the same direction."

"The new hand is fairly certain to get rattled when he knows he is lost, and to travel around in a circle, because, I suppose, his feet are not trained to be equally strong. He becomes nervous, and feels that he must keep going, and as he becomes tired and more worried he notices nothing, and may pass along the same way he went before without noticing it. Many a man has lost his life in these old woods, just because he lost his nerves first. It is curious, too, how nervousness blinds men.

"Once on the head waters of the Lièvre river, two men were seen paddling for dear life, who pulled up quickly at sight of another canoe.

"How far is it to Moose Fort?" they called out.

"Oh, I don't know, somewhere about 25,000 miles, I guess, that way," they were told.

"They were strong, well informed Orkney men, engaged in trapping fur, and had got so mixed up among the lakes at the Height of Land, that they had actually travelled two whole days without finding out what any child could have told them, that they were running due south instead of due north. After a good hot meal, a chat over the pipe, and a night's sleep, they were all right again, no longer rattled, but prepared to take notice of the signs which would take them home right enough, though they were three hundred miles away, in the opposite direction, from their former camp."

YELLOW JOURNALISM

Its Disreputable Methods Well Exemplified in the Buffalo Tragedy.

HOW INNOCENT PEOPLE SUFFER FROM THE 'SLEUTHS' OF THE 'YELLOW' PRESS.

The Toronto 'World' correspondent at present in Buffalo writing up the Burdick murder, describes as follows the methods of the police and yellow journalists in trying to solve the mystery:

Buffalo has a fairly competent detective force, and they are reinforced by numerous state detectives, several of the best men from other large cities of the state, many Pinkerton and a host of 'yellow' journal reporters. Just the source from whence comes the money to pay the Pinkertons is one of the many mysteries of the case, but relatives of the dead man are supposed to have secured their assistance. The members of this detective agency are working independently of the city force, and there is more or less jealousy between the factions. The link between them is the newspaper men who buzz around every actor in the drama with such persistence that they cannot be eliminated as active factors in the work. The detectives don't have to tell them anything, for they are right at their heels. They can't shake them. In fact, many of the clues have been run down by the energetic reporters in advance of the officers. Every newspaper man handling the case has become a sleuth for the time, and is working day and night. As evidence of the interest manifested by the press throughout the land, it may be mentioned that probably a dozen New York men alone are engaged on the case. This is merely a reflection of the public interest in the mystery. The New York 'American' has on the ground, in charge of its staff, Julian Hawthorne, the famous writer of criminal stories and a close observer and student of criminology. Eddie Rice, the star police reporter for the 'World' is digging for his paper, and 'Dap' Harris is stumbling around, as he puts it, for the Associated Press. Since he has 'stumbled' to some of the really great murder-mysteries of the country in the past ten years, it is evident that his employers think he is a good stumbler. This means the fortune of the newspaper man who unravels the puzzling tragedy or supplies an important clue, in the nature of a scoop.

These men are supplied with even more abundant funds for their work than the police, and they are actively canvassing those who are supposed to know a thing or two about the domestic affairs of those involved, offering fabulous sums for tips. Five hundred dollars was offered for a picture of Mrs. Paine, one of the society women whose name has been mentioned persistently, and who admits talking by phone with Burdick the afternoon before he was killed. The paper printed the picture, so the inference is that a large sum was paid for it. In 'yellow' journalism these bits of information have a high commercial value. A witness in the Molinoux case admitted on the stand to have received fifteen hundred dollars for supplying one of the New York papers with a 'scoop' concerning Molinoux's identification as the man who bought the bottle containing the poison sent Mrs. Adams. This is the powerful lever that supplies much of the matter to the big dailies in advance of the police. In fact, some of the papers directly offer large rewards when

the case is especially stubborn and is of sufficient interest. This will be done by one New York Sunday paper, if the culprit is not found.

But while the police have resorted to the infamous 'third degree' to wring evidence from unwilling witnesses, many of the yellow journals have recourse to methods almost as questionable, excused only upon the ground of public interest, and the demand that the murderer be discovered. The reporters receiving a bit of gossip that Mrs. Blank, who was a friend of the victim, and perhaps has a husband who is known as a dangerous man in police parlance for a man who would use a weapon when provoked, may call at the home of the woman and ask an interview. Being refused, they send the lady word that they have information which tends to connect her with the murder and beg that she receive them and at least make a denial. Especially if the woman is innocent, the startling situation being put up to her in this light secures an audience, then all gossip of her indiscreet actions is gone over. Not always are the results of the interviews published, but if it leads toward a clue it is likely to be properly displayed, and, perhaps, embellished.

If the woman's picture cannot be secured, the reporter carefully writes out a description of the woman, especially the manner in which she wears her hair, her style of carriage, and any distinguishing bearing, and this detail is wired to the paper and results in a sketch by the artist based upon these data. For a line drawing the result is surprisingly accurate sometimes, and affords an interesting incident at all times. In this connection one of the yellow journals went to the surgeon who examined the battered head of the victim, and by paying a large sum secured an accurate drawing of the skull of Burdick, showing the fractures, and a diagram was printed from this the following day. The morbid sentiment that surrounds a tragedy in high life throughout the United States seems to demand this class of work.

The arrest of Miss Hutchinson and her outrageous treatment by the police, promises to assume international proportions. The police now admit that a serious mistake has been made. Preparations have been made for heavy litigation, and the city solicitor has offered already to make restitution. The girl is said to want \$75,000 as a balm for her wounded feelings and injured business reputation, and from the tone of public sentiment just now she would have little trouble in securing a judgment. The most amazing feature of the young woman's treatment is that the extreme action was taken by the police upon the casual statement of a female frequenter of a wine room, who said she had seen the girl near the house that night. This harpie did not figure openly in the case, but from this source came the first information that caused a modest young woman of the highest reputation, a member of a church choir, to be dragged from her bed at midnight, taken into the police station crowded with rough men, and given the 'third degree,' such as being directly charged with the crime, hearing people in adjoining rooms discuss her case and express the opinion that 'she sure killed him. We will jail her for a while,' etc.

Then she was thrust into a cell with a female detective, who pretended herself to be a murderess, and expressed sympathy with the distracted girl, and thus tried to draw out of her the story of the crime. Can you imagine a more harrowing situation for a pure young woman, never in the society of a policeman, and to whom jails were known as matters remote from her life? This was the detestable game played on Miss Hutchinson, and her family has already arranged to have the matter taken up by the diplomatic department of the nation and referred to Washington. The indications are that the representations will be of a very positive character, and will expose the 'third degree' methods in the fullest. In other words, an indemnity of huge proportions is likely to be demanded in the abused girl's behalf, and public sentiment in Buffalo supports the position of the girl's family. Miss Hutchinson's only offence seems to have been that she was the prettiest girl connected with any of the Burdick establishments. Her stylish figure has been much in evidence here at social affairs among church people, especially where a literary or musical programme was included. Therefore, she has the best standing possible for a young woman in a community.

AS TO THE 'THIRD DEGREE.' It is incomprehensible that the torture, vulgarly termed by thieves and police the 'third degree,' should have been resorted to in this case. Still, it has been a matter of surprise for years that such an outrageous system should be tolerated by the people of a free country, even when applied to the criminal class only. Here the practice is the ordinary routine in cases of suspects. When mental torture is not sufficient to wring a confession, the common crook is asked a question, and, not answering to the officer's satisfaction, is struck in the mouth. Every time he answers, until the officer conducting the case is satisfied of his innocence or guilt, these blows are kept up. In cases involving the murder of police officers the suspects brought in by the 'drag net' are frequently strung up by the thumbs and abused in such a fierce way that they are physical wrecks thereafter. It was but a short time ago that a case of this character developed in Chicago, where people passing the police station a block away heard a wretched prisoner begging for mercy. An investigation resulted in a man being found in the basement of the station strung up by the hands, covered with bruises from kicks and cuffs and begging to be slain outright. He was an ex-convict, and had been suspected of a burglary where a policeman had been killed.

The 'third degree' victims, as a rule, fear to even testify against their persecutors, because they say in the United States all policemen stand together, and when tattlers are arrested they are treated harshly on account of advice from other sections concerning trouble with the police. In many cities in the United States there relies of the inquisition survive in spite of the honest efforts of the higher officials to stamp them out. It is so much easier for a lazy detective, who is indifferent to his obligations, to take a manaced man by the throat and choke the truth out of him than go out on the street and work up vague clues.

Advertisements.

(From Toronto Globe, November 1, 1902.)

Samaria Prescription Cures Drunkenness.

The W.C.T.U. says: "We are only doing our duty in recommending it."

Paisley, Ont.

The Samaria Remedy Co., Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—It was not out of idle curiosity that I penned a few lines to you some time ago in reference to your cure for the liquor habit. As a member of the temperance cause I wrote for information and at the time had a friend in mind whose son was a great cause of anxiety and trouble on account of his drunken habits. I strongly urged the friend to try the Samaria treatment, and I am pleased to inform you that the treatment helped the young man greatly, and since taking the medicine for only a short while has not touched liquor nor had any desire for it. I was so gratified that at the last meeting of our W. C. T. U. I introduced and recommended your treatment for the cure of the liquor habit, and a strong resolution was passed at that meeting. "That, inasmuch as it is the aim of this organization to help the poor inebriate, we are only doing our duty in recommending this remedy in homes where persons are addicted to the drink habit." Wishing you all success in your noble work of humanity, and feeling grateful that through such a treatment assistance can be given in the precincts of home by the hand of mother or wife, and trusting God may open up useful avenues for your labours, I am, very respectfully yours, Mrs. George Grant (on behalf of the Paisley W. C. T. U.)

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address,

THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO.,

23 Jordan Street, Toronto, Canada



FLOWER BULBS
Bulb Culture Free with every order of 25c. and upwards.

Campanula, mixed...	10c.	Hyacinth, mixed...	10c.
Chrysanthemum, mixed...	10c.	Jonquil, mixed...	10c.
Gladiolus, mixed...	10c.	Scilla, mixed...	10c.
...and many others...

SMITH SISTERS, Swanssea, Ont.

CURRENT OPINION

THE FARMER HEARD FROM.

(The Times, Victoria, B.C.)

The manufacturers of Canada have been vigorously agitating for the past few months in favor of an increase of the tariff. They enthusiastically endorse the Conservative position that they must have 'adequate protection.' The manufacturers have a most effective organization, and for a poor, down-trodden class, in danger of being put out of business by the unfair competition of the British and the Americans, against whose wares they are accorded protection ranging from 25 to 35 percent, they do not appear to be doing so badly. They can afford to support high salaries for men for other purpose than to create public sentiment in favor of their demands, they hold banquets at which all the delicacies to be obtained from far and near and the finest wines are served, and when the 'flow of soul' has reached high water mark they become confidential and tell all who have ears to hear that Canada can never attain to her true position among the nations until her manufacturers are given a chance by the consumers, under compulsion, paying them just a little more for their goods.

A short time ago the manufacturers of Brantford, Ont., dined together. That banquet is now the talk of all Canada east of the Rocky Mountains. Either the door was not properly tied or the down-trodden class thought it would be well that a representative of the bone and sinew of the country should be present to listen to its tale of woe. Probably it was considered that if the chief opponents of 'adequate protection' could be moved to compassion by a vision of the dire straits to which the manufacturers are reduced on account of their natural market being corralled by their British and foreign competitors, who delight to inundate Canada with 'inaugured' goods, the road to monopoly would be made much smoother and easier. At the Brantford banquet, after the usual blue ruin speeches had been delivered by the gentlemen with ample fronts and soft, white, delicate hands, the toast of 'agriculture' was proposed. When the conventional compliments had been handed out by the proposer a man in 'hodden gray' arose at the lower end of the groaning table and proceeded to say things that produced groanings in the breasts of many who surrounded the board. Mr. Thomas Brooks was the name of the bomb-thrower. Mr. Brooks said he was pleased to know of the prosperity of the manufacturers and to hear the kindly expressions of regard for the farmers, but he had a crow to pick with them from the farmer's standpoint. He wished to speak particularly to the manufacturers of farming implements. He believed they had been

doing pretty well of late, running full time and overtime, compelled to refuse orders because they could not fill them. Some of them had become millionaires.

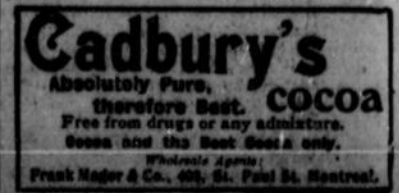
"We have," Mr. Brooks continued, "used you exceedingly well. We took you into our arms twenty years ago as infants. We have nursed you all these years until you have become great, big, fat, stalwart men. Now we believe you are able to look after yourselves, and able to compete with any comers in foreign countries. Now, it is possible you are going to ask for an increase in the tariff. I believe, if the case is presented from a farmer's standpoint, you would be ashamed to show yourselves in Ottawa. (Laughter.) I trust that you will do well in the country; I wish you well, but I want you to remember this, that your finished product is my raw material. I must have your implements to cultivate my ground, to put in my seed, to take off my harvest, and so on, and if the price of that raw material, through an increase in tariffs, is made dearer to me and to the rest of the farmers of this country, I believe that you will find that we are going to kick like steers. (Great applause.) We will do more than that; we are going to kick like mules. The steer can kick as viciously as the mule, but he strikes lower and does not repeat quite so often. (Great laughter and applause.)"

The farmers of the East are now organized, not as effectively as the manufacturers, of course, but their influence is wider spread. They have learned things since the time they were taken in by the N. P. boomsters. They know all about the other side of the story and must be reckoned with in the great tariff controversy. The manufacturers should be satisfied with a good thing. A revision of the tariff might work adversely to them.

Advertisements.

SWEATY ODORS OF THE ARMPITS Can Be Completely Cured by "Foot Eim."

Many persons of cleanly habits suffer from excessive sweating of the armpits and unpleasant odors arising as a result. To correct and cure this trouble, there is no remedy so effective as 'Foot Eim.' It can be applied with a powder puff to the pits and while not injurious to the most delicate skin, its effects are most salutary and satisfactory. Price 25 cents at drug-gists or by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.



Cadbury's
Absolutely Pure,
therefore Best. COCOA
Free from drugs or any admixture.
Good and the Best. Sold only
Frank Nager & Co., 405, St. Paul St. Montreal.



ORANGE LILY
LADIES
Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY.
If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman write me at once for ten days' treatment of Orange Lily, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, jaundice, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc., like magic. You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the

TRIAL TREATMENT FREE.

This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address Mrs. F. J. CURRAN, Windsor, Ont.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

Of the number of convicted transgressors in the kingdom only 15 percent go to prison in England, and only 13 percent in Ireland, whereas in Scotland 48 percent go to jail rather than pay.

Efforts are being made in Devonshire to put a stop to the wholesale spoliation of fern and flower gatherers of London. A fern and flower gatherer, of London, was fined £2 and £1 costs, for digging up primrose roots.

A London magistrate, replying to an applicant, stated that carters, herdsmen, farm laborers and stable-hands were wanted in Somersetshire. He declared that there was plenty of work in the country for men who wanted employment.

In commemoration of King Edward's Coronation, a handsome fountain has been given to Wellingborough, by the chairman of the District Council. The structure, which has been erected in the Market Square, stands about eighteen feet in height, and is of granite, in three colors.

The purchase of a site for the King's sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis has been practically completed. The locality selected is near Haslemere, Surrey, a beautiful stretch of country over six hundred feet above the sea level and within a short distance of Hindhead Common.

A ghastly discovery has been made near Eccles-hall, Shropshire. Whilst procuring hay, a farm laborer found a man's decomposed body in the centre of the rick. The deceased had evidently fallen asleep on the rick last June when it was being built. The deceased has not been identified.

The Derby Guardians have congratulated the oldest inhabitant of the borough, Mr. John Hill, on the fact that he will attain his hundredth birthday shortly. It is claimed that Mr. Hill is the oldest Oddfellow in the world, having been a subscribing member of the Manchester Unity since 1823.

To keep London and New York brokers in instant intercommunication involves the exclusive use of a £200,000 cable; a system of land lines costing about £30,000 per annum; ten different sets of costly cable apparatus, and a highly-trained, expensive staff of experts numbering quite a hundred. And all for 1s. per word!

While casting was in progress at St. Mary's Ironworks, Statham, Norfolk, an explosion occurred. A vertical engine was blown through the roof to the height of forty feet, and, in falling, crashed into a shop, but, happily, there was no loss of life, although several persons had narrow escapes.

According to the 'Library' for February, Mr. Carnegie's gifts to libraries and other educational institutions down to Nov. 30 last are as follows: England and Wales, £378,100; Ireland, £100,000; Scotland, £2,479,250; Canada, \$654,000 (£190,800); Cuba, \$222,000 (£50,400); United States, \$212,882,173 (£42,576,434), making a total of £45,773,584.

A gallant stag, hunted by the Sussex Stagbonds, from Sayers Common to the coast between Lancing and Worthing, took to the sea. When the huntmen arrived on the beach it was nearly a mile out. Boats were launched, but the animal has not been recovered, and probably became exhausted and sank.

Dr. A. S. Grunbaum, F.R.C.P., has accepted the post of Director of Cancer Research at the invitation of the committee appointed to administer the fund initiated for that purpose by a gift of £10,000 from Mr. Sutton Timmis, of Liverpool.

Advertisements.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure. I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times. I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it. I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you. I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten. Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

pool. The work will be carried on at the University College and the Royal Infirmary at Liverpool.

A correspondent says he has official information that, notwithstanding severe competition from American locomotive builders, Messrs. Beyer, Peacock & Co., of Manchester, have secured a contract for about twenty powerful compound express locomotives for the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, the premier railway of South America.

Thomas North, a native of Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire, and an inmate of Leighton Buzzard Union Workhouse, who six weeks since received notice that he had become entitled to a large fortune on the death of his sister in America, has just died at the age of eighty-seven. He had received a first instalment of his legacy, but preferred to remain in the workhouse, paying for his maintenance.

Leaves of a plant alleged to drive away mosquitoes have reached English botanists from Africa. The presence of a single plant is stated to clear a room of the pest, and an infusion of the leaves has been found an effective substitute for quinine in the treatment of mosquito-conveyed malarial fever. The plant proves to be a kind of basil, Ocimum viride, Willd.

Our Liverpool correspondent says that a considerable amount of interest has been aroused by the announcement, as the result of a prolonged series of experiments, of a method of soft treating timber as to secure even from soft wood a largely increased toughness and hardness. The process is described as one of vulcanizing, comparable in some respects with Bessemer's process of converting iron into steel, and is the invention of Mr. Powell, a Liverpool merchant.

On Shrove Tuesday, the custom which has been maintained for a large number of years of tossing the pancake was again observed at Westminster School, and attracted a considerable number of visitors—relatives and friends of the scholars.

The ceremony took place, as in former years, in the large hall. Shortly before one o'clock the boys of the school were assembled under direction of the headmaster in the hall, those selected from the various forms to compete for the prizes of one guinea, which goes to the boy who secures either the whole or the largest part of the pancake, being drawn up in order at the entrance-end of the hall beneath the bar over which the pancake is tossed. The other boys—the lookers-on—were stationed at the other side of the bar. Shortly after one o'clock the school cook, in his white apron and cap, and bearing in his hand the pan containing the pancake entered the hall preceded by the dean's vergers of Westminster Abbey. Marching to the far side of the bar, he took good aim with the pan, and threw the pancake clean over the bar. A stern struggle took place for the possession of the cake. Eventually F. Worlock, of the Modern Fifth Form of the school, emerged from the scramble with the largest portion in his hand and, being proclaimed victor amid the cheers of the scholars, was marched away by the Dean's vergers, and presented with the customary guinea. Worlock was subsequently, together with the cook, photographed by Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P.

SCOTLAND.

A letter from Mr. Bruce, leader of the Scottish Antarctic Expedition, indicates entire satisfaction with the crew and the ship in the passage to the Falkland Islands.

Mr. John Tweed has been entrusted with the task of completing the Wellington monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Mr. Tweed's early training as a sculptor was begun in Glasgow, of which city he is a native.

There are about 86,000 persons engaged in the fishing industry in Scotland, and there are some 12,000 steam trawlers and drifters at work, representing a total capital of £4,000,000, and landing £3,000,000 worth of fish annually.

The father of meteorology, Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S., died on Feb. 7, at the age of ninety-three years and ten months. He founded the Royal Meteorological Society in 1850, and virtually created the meteorological department at Greenwich, England.

Four generations were represented inside an ambulance van which conveyed a pauper from Killyth to Stirling Poorhouse recently. There was first the great grandmother (the pauper), then her daughter, her granddaughter, and the latter's child. Only the great grandmother was intended for the poorhouse.

The shareholders of the Dumfermline Public House Society (Limited) have decided to apply £80 of last year's profits in the following manner—£40 to the Cottage Hospital, £10 to the Female Beneficent Society, £10 to the benevolent fund, £10 to the Nursing Society, and £10 for music in the Public Park. A balance of £40 is carried forward.

The Stirling motor omnibuses, built by Messrs. Stirlings Motor Carriages (Limited), Granton, are now a familiar sight on the streets of London. Their great success there has, it is understood, led to a large amount of inquiries from abroad. The firm have this week received an order to build a fleet of these omnibuses for Johannesburg.

The railway companies are making use of some American ideas. An instance is to be seen in a goods train of sixty large wagons that passes Stirling every day for the north. It is drawn by the heaviest type of locomotive the Caledonian Company possesses, and the length of the train is almost a quarter of a mile. It requires a push up from a pilot engine, however, from Stirling to Kinbuck.

Mr. William Keith, who before his retirement from business was one of the most extensive granite merchants in Aberdeen, died on Feb. 12, at his residence, Rubislaw Den House, in his seventy-seventh year. Apart from his granite business, Mr. Keith also owned quarries in the Cruden district, and was an extensive brick manufacturer. One of

his sons-in-law is Mr. E. O. Forbes, the distinguished scientist and South African explorer.

The large new reservoir at Garvaid, East Lothian, which has been in progress during the last three years, is now completed. Twice the great bank slipped out of position as the result of the poor and gravelly nature of the soil on the hill top, but the contractors, after much difficulty at last succeeded in establishing stability. The girder iron bridge from the bank to the culvert, which allows of an overflow, has also been finished. The culvert is a strongly built underground archway passage from the reservoir to the glen beneath. There has been a great immunity from accidents amongst the men.

An old man, whose figure must have been familiar to the many who frequent Corstorphine Hill and the Braid Hills, was rendered homeless recently by the burning down of his hut, which was situated at Moat Place, Slateford Road, Edinburgh. When the Edinburgh Fire Brigade arrived on the scene they did their best to achieve the mastery of the flames, but in fighting the fire they demolished the hut by the powerful streams of water which they played upon it. The hut was built by the man himself, and for its construction he used bricks, tin cans, pieces of wood, and, in fact, any odd piece of rubbish that he came across during his solitary rambles over the hills. Nothing much is known about the old man who, when he was not wandering, worked in the coal depot of Messrs. Welsh & Sons, taking care, however, not to mix in any way with the other workers.

IRELAND.

It is proposed to hold an International Arts and Crafts Exhibition in Dublin in 1905.

The shipbuilding trade in Belfast has never been better than during last month.

Woburn weaving factory, Carrickfergus, Antrim, was practically destroyed by fire on Feb. 7.

It is understood that the government has approved of Rossmore, near Westport, as being a suitable place for the establishment of the Irish station in connection with the steampacket service about to be inaugurated between this country and Canada.

Mary Doherty, Derora, Letterkenny, is dead. She had completed 105 years last autumn, had a recollection of the French and English war and of songs about 'Boney' sung in the streets. She was eighteen years of age at the date of the Battle of Waterloo.

The Lord-Lieutenant's twenty-five-foot yacht now being built at Kingstown by Mr. James E. Doyle, is to have an Irish name. Instructions have been received to name and register the yacht the 'Fodhla.' His Excellency's choice of name is evidently a delicate compliment to Ireland.

The work on the third challenger of Sir Thomas Lipton for the 'America' Cup is so far advanced that the wish of the owner to put the new craft into the water on St. Patrick's Day will be met. 'Shamrock III.' will consequently be launched from Denny's yard on the Clyde, on March 17. The Countess of Shaftesbury will perform the christening ceremony.

An interesting discovery has been made in Dublin Bay. In the course of a search for the SS. 'Marlay,' which recently foundered in the vicinity, a large wooden wreck was found in fifteen fathoms of water, covered with seaweed, barnacles and shells. The hull is believed to be of very ancient origin and efforts will be made to raise it.

THE SIEGE OF QUEBEC

STORY RETOLD BY DR. PARMELEE AT THE HIGH SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

Dr. George W. Parmelee, English secretary of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, gave an address on Thursday at the High School, on the siege of Quebec. He began by outlining the policy of William Pitt, then Prime Minister of England, to crush the power of France in America. To capture all the French strongholds one by one would have been slow and very costly, but Pitt saw that Quebec was the key of the situation, and concentrated his force on that. His scheme was a bold one, but who would carry it out? There were plenty of generals with strong family influence, but Pitt passed them by and chose James Wolfe, a young man who had already distinguished himself for courage and good generalship, but with no influence at court. The news of his appointment as commander of the expedition against Quebec was received with ridicule in army circles. One pompous official, in discussing the subject with the king, remarked, 'That fellow Wolfe is mad.' 'Mad, is he,' retorted the King, 'then I wish he would bite some of my generals.'

Besides his theoretical and practical knowledge of the art of war, his love of his profession, and his stern devotion to duty, General Wolfe's secretiveness and independence were important factors in his victory. He did not even take his three brigadiers into his confidence. He would frequently issue orders for a concerted attack, the details of which were arranged, and when everything was in readiness the orders were countermanded without the slightest explanation being offered as to the reason for the change. One day it is recorded that five orders were given to different divisions to prepare for an attack, and immediately after the orders were circulated, they were countermanded. These bewildering movements rendered

AFTER EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE Pe-ru-na a Specific Restorative That Has Stood the Test of Time.

Women Fear La Grippe and Catarrh—Pe-ru-na a Reliable Protection.

WITHOUT raising the discussion as to whether la grippe is produced by a specific microbe or not, at least this much is certain and admitted by all, it will produce chronic catarrh if not promptly and properly cured.

It leaves a person haggard, weak, pale, low, frazzled-out, mucous membranes all congested, appetite changeable, digestion capricious, and just about empties life of all meaning or desirability.

There is no remedy in the world that meets the conditions produced by la grippe better than the remedy, Peruna. Peruna strengthens as it renovates, soothes while it stimulates, heals as it expurgates.

Peruna is not a purgative, or cathartic or sedative, or stimulant, nor a vegetable or mineral poison.

Pe-ru-na Reaches the Source of Catarrhal Diseases—Unhealthy Mucous Membranes.

It reaches the source of all diseases of the mucous membranes by its action on the vaso-motor system of nerves.

Every person who has had la grippe during the last year should take a course of Peruna. No one need expect perfect recovery unless they do so. The grip has produced catarrhal inflammation of the whole mucous membrane, and good health is impossible until these are restored to a normal condition.

This Peruna will do. A great many remedies have been suggested for this condition from time to time, but Peruna appears to be the only remedy that has any substantial value in these cases.

It has stood the test of forty years' experience, and still occupies the unique position of being the leading (if not the only) specific remedy for the after-effects of la grippe.

At the appearance of the first symptoms of grip people should stay indoors and take Peruna in small doses (teaspoonful every hour) until the symptoms disappear. This will prevent a long, disastrous sickness and perhaps fatal results.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the ex-Secretary of the German consulate, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman from 3417 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe, and having repeatedly heard of the value of Peruna in such cases I thought I would try it. I used it faithfully and began to feel a change for the better the second day, and in the course of a week I was very much improved. After using three bottles I not only found that the grippe had disappeared, but my general health was much better. I am satisfied that Peruna is a wonderful family remedy and gladly endorse it."—Mrs. Theophile Schmitt.

Omaha, Neb., January 23, 1900. The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio: Gentlemen:—I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty, and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe-my life was despaired of. Peruna saved me."—J. E. Guill.

Hon. James R. Guill is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb., coming to that city in its early days when it little dreamed of being a metropolis. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times.

The above letter written by him to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., endorsing their remedy, Peruna, for catarrh, consequently carries with it considerable weight and importance.

La grippe is acute, epidemic catarrh. There is no remedy in the world that meets this form of catarrh as thoroughly as Peruna. During the first stages of la grippe Peruna is an unfailing remedy. People who have had la grippe and have partly recovered, but remain half sick, will find Peruna exactly suited to their case. There is no remedy devised that will so quickly and thoroughly dispel the disagreeable and serious after-effects of la grippe as Peruna.

Peruna is the acknowledged catarrh remedy of the age. Dr. Hartman, the compounder of Peruna, has written a book on the phases of catarrh peculiar to women, entitled, "Health and Beauty." It will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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

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

Advertisements. SEEDS THAT GROW FOR 25cts. TWENTY BRILLIANT FLOWERS FOR 25 CENTS.—One full size packet each: Astors, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Balsam, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Flax, California Poppy, Helianthus, Everlasting, Morning Glory, Mignonette, Tall Nasturtium, Nasturtium, Penny Pin, Petunia, Sweet Pea, Zinnia, Portulaca and Chrysanthemum. The 20 sorts for only 25 cents. SIXTEEN BEST VEGETABLES FOR 25 CENTS.—One packet each: Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Corn, Cucumber, Lettuce, Mock Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Squash, Tomato and Turnip. The sixteen varieties for only 25 cents. TWENTY CHOICE SEEDS FOR 25 CENTS.—They will all flower luxuriantly this season. 1 Japanese, 1 Hawaiian, 1 Gladiolus, 1 Summer Hyacinth, 1 Nasturtium and 4 Quails. The 20 sorts for only 25 cents. This assortment ready April 25th. Order today. Prices include Postage to Canada—add 10c. Extra to U.S. or Newfoundland. ADDRESS—SMITH SISTERS, Swansea, Ont.

Advertisements.

WOMEN BY JONES

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

The best recommendations from farmers giving their experience on matters relating to them as a class, and also, in which, if an owner cannot then afford, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.

IMPROVING GRADE HERDS

Mr. D. Drummond has been making, at the Farmers' institute meetings throughout Canada, some good suggestions regarding the improvement of grade herds. In travelling through the country, he says, we notice that if there is any one branch of agriculture that stands in need of improvement, it is the live stock branch, and especially cattle. In nine cases out of ten, when looking at a herd of cattle, it is impossible to tell what ideal the farmer had in view when breeding them, unless it was to produce an animal. The breeds are so mixed that in most cases they are worse than twenty years ago, as they have more variations, but it is now easier to breed up on account of each new cross making the whole more pliable or susceptible to improvement. Is there anything we can say to help the farmer improve the stock he has? There is always the common answer, 'better feed and better blood,' a good solution of the problem if he knows how to use them to better his stock. These two factors must always go together, but after them comes that great problem of selection, which is, in fact, the only law of breeding that is entirely under our control. The other laws, such as 'like producing like' and 'reversion or breeding back,' are largely beyond the farmer's control, but he must use them as much as possible to help him in his selection. We often hear instructions as to how to select animals for their particular functions, so that for the present it is only necessary to discuss the question of how to select them for breeding purposes to get the greatest improvement.

There is an old saying among breeders that the best results are generally produced by breeding from a dam that produces offspring like the sire, and I believe that is the fundamental basis from which we can expect to receive the greatest benefit from better blood in the grade herds of this country, whether they are dairy or beef.

Find out by weighing and testing milk what the cows are doing, then increase the food and give better care, and weigh and test again, then you will find the cows that are most susceptible to improvement and that respond most readily to better care.

Now comes the time for better blood. Get a bull belonging to some of the recognized pure breeds with as long a line of producing ancestry as is possible, and see as many of them as are within reach. Find out if possible if the dam and the granddam have good shaped udders, for it appears that dairy qualities, although entirely a female function, are transmitted very largely through the sire; that is why a good sire is so valuable in improving dairy herds. Now, we expect our bull is better than our cows, as he is pure bred of a deep milking strain, but of what use is he if he does not transmit the power he has inherited from his ancestors to do something? If the bull has the power of transmitting the good qualities of his ancestors, it does not look as if it had made much difference which cow was the dam of the calf we wished to raise. If the bull is better than the cows, it is his qualities we want; if they blend with those of the cows, so much the better. The best calf to raise is the one that shows most largely the qualities of the sire. By observing closely we will find that it is generally the calves of the cows which showed the greatest improvement from better food and better care that are best to keep. Those cows are the least liable to transmit their own qualities; they are the most pliable, as their characteristics are the least firmly fixed.

I would raise as many heifer calves as possible, with the expectation of discarding many of them when two or three years old, or even before that age, if we notice any tendency to revert back to the original scrub. We must not stop, as there is no such thing as standing still in stock breeding. We have either to keep on improving or they will go back in spite of us, because the tendency in our domestic animals is always toward deterioration, and we must put forth our best efforts toward improvement. Now what can we do toward counteracting this tendency toward reverting back? We can reduce it to a minimum by inbreeding, either by breeding those heifers to their sire or to another that very closely resembles him. When we get past that point, we want to breed or blend the qualities of both sire and dam, for now the tendency toward reversion to the original will have almost disappeared. This is because the animals become in a few generations, to all intents and purposes, almost pure bred.

During this time we must never lose sight of the better feed and care, as these do a great deal toward improvement of the herd. This is particularly so if the development is during the early age of the heifers, especially until they have produced their second calf. If then they do not come up to the standard of a good cow, discard them.

Extravagant economy is practiced by the farmer who uses a grade sire. Whatever the line of breeding the use of pure-bred males is of greater economic importance than the saving of a few dollars in purchasing sires of nondescript breeding. Lack of familiarity on the part of many farmers with the monetary advantages of using registered sires is not the complete explanation of their apparent antipathy to recorded animals with which to improve their grade stocks. Pecuniary considerations quite largely operate when the farmer goes after a bull. If, for example, he can get what he thinks is a first-rate bull for \$34.50 he will select it in preference to a pure-bred offering him for \$150. It is the fancied discrimination in favor of the cheaper animal. What the ultimate results may be is a matter of small concern at the time. It manifestly does not occur to the man who lives, plans and works for the present only that material improvement is impossible in his herd so long as the source from which betterment must come remains highly objectionable from the standpoint of breeding. It should be the ambition of every man who breeds farm animals to improve the stock. There are few farmers, however, who will make the effort unless assured of large profits. Placing the matter of procuring pedigreed sires on the dollars-and-cents basis, an intelligent jury-convict with the status of the livestock industry will decide against the scrub. Inferior pure-breds are, of course, to be avoided. Pedigrees do not compensate for lack of individual excellence. A sire born of pure-bred ancestors and himself an individual of breed, character, constitution and approved type is what the farmer needs at the head of

PURE-BRED SIRE.

There is no better evidence required to convict a farmer of incompetence than a farm of declining fertility, says 'Farm and Ranch.' Many farmers think that the fertility of a farm depends solely upon the number of years it is cultivated and the number of crops it has produced, and that continued cultivation will eventually wear out any soil, though some soils will last much longer than others. When land was cheap and the average farmer owned ten times as much as he had under fence, the common practice was to wear out the field as soon as possible by growing maximum crops, by selling them off, and then 'take in new land' to be treated the same way. When a hundred acres of good black land could be bought with two bales of cotton or ten cows and calves, or one hundred dollars in money, there was some appearance of justification for such a process. But not so now. If a man has a farm he must conserve its fertility, or he must earn a living at some other occupation. If he is a competent farmer he will see to it that his farm becomes more productive. That this can be done is proved all over Europe, where farmers were hundreds of years ago confronted, by the alternative of improving the fertility of their farms or starving, and the result in many cases is that land is continuous cultivation for a hundred years will grow more wheat, or oats, or roots than our boasted black lands in their virgin fertility. There are fields in many portions of our country that starved out their owners many years ago, and falling into hands of men who understood their business, are now more productive than they ever were.

Such instances are quite numerous enough to prove the practicability of restoring the worst worn soils anywhere and everywhere. Good tillage, proper crop rotation, judicious fertilizing, and the manufacture and application of home-made manures are the means by which this can be done. Much can be done by tillage alone, and but little can be done without it. The New Hampshire Agricultural College farm was situated on



SHIRE STALLION 'STROXTON TOM' 18874. Property of Messrs. J. Forshaw & Sons, Carlton-on-Trent. Bred by G. R. Lynn, Stroxton, Grantham. First in class, and male champion for the second time at the Shire Show.

his herd or flock. Such a sire will make the business of breeding market stock more profitable and hence increase the farmer's interest in his work of meat-production. Steers sired by pure-bred bulls are the market-toppers. In all the branches of live-stock husbandry good blood is at a premium. Overproduction of inferior stock and underproduction of what the markets seek are largely responsible for the disastrous declines in live stock values. If all market stock were sired by pedigreed animals there would be greater stability in the markets.

Pure-bred stock is now within reach of nearly every stock farmer. If he declines to avail himself of it he becomes a candidate for compassion, not censure. Reasonably familiar, as every agriculturist must be who can read, with the marvellous development of the live stock industry within the last decade, it passes comprehension that his prejudice against the agencies—pedigreed sires—which in large measure have effected this great evolution remain stubbornly intact. There is small excuse for such an attitude on the part of any man who seeks to erect a living from the soil. Individual inability to secure a registered bull becomes an easy possibility when the efforts of several farmers in a community are exerted in that direction. It is the same with reference to the purchase of a stallion. As for a boar or ram there are few stockmen so indigent that they cannot pay for good ones. And the plea for better blood may now be extended so as to include all kinds of farm animals and fowls and quite a number of cereal and other crops.

Larger profits from the operation of the farm, the improvement of American agriculture, and the elevation of rural citizenship depend on the universal abandonment of male animals that, having an active and inherent tendency to reversion, cannot produce from females, in which the reversionary characteristic is still more active, stock that will show improvement over its immediate ancestry. This is pre-eminently the day of the purebred sire. Considered from any viewpoint he is entitled to the recognition which his rapidly increasing substitution for the grade male indicates. Use of the latter in this age argues a blind respect for an absurd tradition. Old things are passing away and mixed-bred sires are ordained by the law of progress to be enveloped in the same oblivion.—'Breeders' Gazette.'

Watch the seed potato bin during the early spring, and see that it is kept cool, so that the potatoes will not begin to grow. Growth in the bin lowers the vitality of the tuber and renders it undesirable for planting. It is always a good idea to pick the potatoes over occasionally, as they will keep much better.

FARM FERTILITY

There is no better evidence required to convict a farmer of incompetence than a farm of declining fertility, says 'Farm and Ranch.' Many farmers think that the fertility of a farm depends solely upon the number of years it is cultivated and the number of crops it has produced, and that continued cultivation will eventually wear out any soil, though some soils will last much longer than others. When land was cheap and the average farmer owned ten times as much as he had under fence, the common practice was to wear out the field as soon as possible by growing maximum crops, by selling them off, and then 'take in new land' to be treated the same way. When a hundred acres of good black land could be bought with two bales of cotton or ten cows and calves, or one hundred dollars in money, there was some appearance of justification for such a process. But not so now. If a man has a farm he must conserve its fertility, or he must earn a living at some other occupation. If he is a competent farmer he will see to it that his farm becomes more productive. That this can be done is proved all over Europe, where farmers were hundreds of years ago confronted, by the alternative of improving the fertility of their farms or starving, and the result in many cases is that land is continuous cultivation for a hundred years will grow more wheat, or oats, or roots than our boasted black lands in their virgin fertility. There are fields in many portions of our country that starved out their owners many years ago, and falling into hands of men who understood their business, are now more productive than they ever were.

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field. Clean the cylinder before throwing the machine in gear, for here is where all serious breaks occur. I do not remember to have replaced but one casing, and that was broken while the machine was being operated by a neighbor to whom I had loaned it. He became enthused over its rapid work, and entirely overlooked the oiling, which caused one of the boxings to entirely wear out. Outside of an occasional break in sprocket chain I find no more complications to deal with than with wagon or cart. With the use of this machine we may not only spread the manure over the ground at any thickness desired, but we may scatter over the top of the land any kind of grass seed that we wish to sow on the land, and it will be deposited evenly as the manure is scattered.

When they show that they intend to sit faithfully, put the eggs under them, not too many; dust them with insect powder and leave them quietly alone. If possible set two or more at the same time, so that the broods of two can be given to one hen, and the other hen be reset or returned to the yard with the layers. Watch them closely for a few days, after which only an occasional trip to replenish the supply of food and water and to clean up the floor will be required.

About the eighteenth day dust them again with insect powder, after which they will need no further care, until the chicks begin to hatch—and then only to see that the shells are removed from the nest. This should be carefully done by reaching under the hen with one hand in such a way as not to disturb her. After the chicks are hatched let them remain in the nest for twenty-four hours, after which the brood and hen should be removed to a dry room or shed and left quietly alone for a few hours. Let the chicks nestle under the hen, and when hunger prompts them they will come out and begin to eat. Their first food should be stale crackers or rolled oats, moistened a little, and given every two hours for the first few days. Give fresh water or sweet milk to drink, but arrange it in some way that they may not get wet. An old fruit can, with a very small hole punched near the top, filled with water and inverted in a small dish or saucer makes a nice and cheap fountain.

If chicks are started right the loss will be light and we will have but little trouble with them.—'Poultry Item.'

FERTILIZING GRASS LANDS

A series of valuable experiments in the use of commercial fertilizers have been undertaken by the school of practical agriculture and horticulture at Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. Several plots were fertilized with different chemicals April 2, 1901, and the results were mostly very satisfactory. This date, however, was rather late to apply kainit, which ought to be put on land in the fall. Where no manure or fertilizer was applied, the yield per acre was 2,040 pounds hay worth at \$16 per ton, \$32.64. An application of 142 pounds nitrate of soda, costing \$2.62, brought a yield of 3,840 pounds, worth \$28.80, or a gain of \$16.16 on account of the nitrate. An application of 112 pounds sulphate of ammonia, costing \$3.30, gave a yield of 3,180 pounds, worth \$23.85, and made a gain of \$5.85. Better results would have been obtained had some lime been applied with it.

There was a loss of \$5.70 from the application of 425 pounds kainit, costing \$2.65. The resulting crop was only 1,008 pounds, worth \$12.00. There was also a loss of \$6.86 in the application of 100 pounds muriate of potash, costing \$2.15. The yield was 1,812 pounds worth \$13.59. The free chlorides in both the potash and kainit are injurious when applied so late in the spring, but if put on in the fall do not hurt the grass in any way. An application of 100 pounds sulphate of potash costing \$2.40 returned a profit of \$1.71, the crop being 2,624 pounds worth \$19.41. Toward the latter part of April, there was applied to one plot 142 pounds nitrate of soda, 112 pounds of muriate of potash and 250 pounds superphosphate, 16 percent soluble, costing \$9.77. The resulting crop amounted to 4,544 pounds, worth \$34.08, showing a profit of \$9.01 from

HOW TO SET A HEN

As the season is now approaching when we will begin to set hens, it may not be amiss to give a few ways of handling them. A room apart from the flock should be arranged, where the hens will not be disturbed. It should be large and dry, and somewhat dark, with just a ray of sunlight from a window. Any number may be set in the same room by arranging the nests side by side around the edge on the floor. We have seen two dozen faithfully performing their task in a large room forty by fifty feet—the feed box, water pot and dust box occupying the centre of room. The next box should be so constructed that when a hen is brought from the laying house and put in it she can be confined for a day. Otherwise she may possibly desert it in an effort to return to her usual place. Make the nests of clean straw or hay, and put a few china eggs under the hens until they have become entirely reconciled to the change and have learned to leave the nest for food.

When they show that they intend to sit faithfully, put the eggs under them, not too many; dust them with insect powder and leave them quietly alone. If possible set two or more at the same time, so that the broods of two can be given to one hen, and the other hen be reset or returned to the yard with the layers. Watch them closely for a few days, after which only an occasional trip to replenish the supply of food and water and to clean up the floor will be required.

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Advertisement for RENNIE'S 25c. Seed Parcels. Lists various seed varieties like 'Ten Superior Vegetables for 25 Cents' and 'Ten Attractive Flowers for 25 Cents'. Includes a small illustration of a plant and a coupon for a 50c postage stamp.

Advertisement for THE CHAMPION BUTTERMAKER. Features an illustration of a woman using a butter separator. Text describes the product's performance at the Vermont Dairymen's Association and its world record for clean skimming.

Advertisement for FENCE. Shows a wire mesh fence and includes text: 'This is the standard close wire fence. Each spring wire has 12 or 14 strands...'

the use of the fertilizer. On another plot, 112 pounds sulphate of ammonia was substituted for the nitrate of soda, the other chemicals being the same. The cost of this was \$10.45, and the profit from its use \$8.75, the crop weighing 4,600 pounds, and being worth \$34.50. Had these applications been made earlier the returns would probably have been better. As a sort of check plot, eight tons of farmyard manure, worth \$1.50 per ton, or \$12.00, was applied and the gain therefrom was \$1.15; the crop amounted to 3,580 pounds worth \$26.85. For convenience of comparison, these results are summarized in the following table:—

BEEES IN THE SPRING

Many times inexperienced bee-keepers set their bees from the cellar too soon and many are lost by flying out on cold and cloudy days. It is better to leave them in a week too long, than to set them out that much too soon. If they are quiet it is best to leave them in the cellar until they can fly freely, and can get some pollen or honey from the fields. As localities and seasons differ so much it is impossible to give any dates which would be safe to follow. Each beekeeper must use his own judgment. If any of the colonies are uneasy, and are spotting the fronts of their hives they should be set out the first warm day in spring and have a cleansing flight; they should be returned to the cellar again as soon as they get quieted down. If snow is on the ground something should be sprinkled on the snow in front of the hives, for such bees will be weak and unable to rise from the bare snow, and many will perish. Straw, chaff or planer shavings are all good for this purpose. It is also very important to see that all the colonies have a good queen and plenty of stores when placed on their summer stands in the spring.

Young orchard trees are almost as likely to be injured by mice in some parts of the country as by rabbits in other places. Sometimes when the snow goes off in the spring, it is found that many trees have had their bark more or less gnawed off by mice. The injury extends from three to six inches above the ground and may entirely encircle the trunk. If the trees are small and have been completely girdled, there is little hope of saving them, especially if a wide strip of bark has been entirely removed. With larger trees or smaller injuries, much can be done to repair the damage, if the injured wood is not allowed to become dry. The wound should be immediately covered with grafting wax or a thick coat of paint and covered by a mound of earth heaped up around it. If the wound is not too large, it will in time be covered by a new growth of bark. High manuring and frequent cultivation will hasten this process of repairing the injury.

Advertisement for FERRY'S Seeds. Features a circular logo with the text 'Seeds the Kind that Leads' and 'D. S. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.'

BERRY PLANTS.

STRAWBERRIES—Fifty popular varieties of HIGH GRADE PLANTS at bottom prices. One of our collection offers, 200 plants, 25 each of eight leading varieties, for only \$1.00. RASPBERRIES—Miller, Cuthbert, Turner, London, Kansas, Hillborn, 600 to 800 per 100; \$5 to \$6 per 1,000. Illustrated catalogue free. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

ANGORA GOATS.

The Angora industry is going ahead with rapid strides. During the year 1901 there was great progress made and at the beginning of 1902 it was a record year. It has been quite overshadowed, however, by the remarkable record of 1902. The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, organized March 14, 1900, has now a membership of 430, over 40,000 goats are registered and three shows have been held under its auspices. Through improved methods of shearing, the quality of the American fleece, the mohair, has been wonderfully improved. The shearing machine has come into more general use and double cut fleeces are less common, greater care is exercised in sorting the product and it is put up in neater bundles. The price has been from thirty to forty-five cents a pound for the bulk of the product, with many extra fine and long lots going as high as a dollar. The Angora itself, or rather the average of the breed, has improved wonderfully. This has come from the standard demanded by the association and the demand for goats that produce a high quality of mohair. A great many new men in all parts of the country have gone into the business, and the usefulness of the Angora in the clearing of wooded sections is being better realized.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Cure a Cold in One Day take Laxative Ibroin Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Advertisement for CONSTIPATION CURE. Text: 'CURED BY INDUCTION. H. D. G. and H. D. G. Pills are guaranteed to cure constipation in 24 hours. Price 25c per box. H. D. G. Pills, New York, N.Y. 112 West 41st St., Boston, Mass. 112 West 41st St., Boston, Mass.'

BE GOOD TO THE COW

At the recent convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association, in Winnipeg, Mr. T. L. Haeker, professor of dairying, Minnesota School of Agriculture, dealt with results that might be secured from the common cow. At the Minnesota station they have the record of 31 years of the dairy cow, the mixed herd and the common cow. In that time the dairy cows had averaged 496 pounds of butter in a year, the mixed herd 350, and the common cow 287 pounds. Briefly, Professor Haeker said:—I am not advocating the common against the dairy cow, or anything of that kind. I am simply giving you the results of what can be done with the cows you have at hand if you try. Now, the average yield of butter on the farm from the common cow is 140 pounds a year. Now we have an average of 287 lbs. Now is it? You will say, a balanced ration. That is not it, for I have got just as good results from what you might term an unbalanced ration. My firm belief is that the great secret is to make the cow comfortable. Consider her feelings; don't leave her out when it's cold; don't make her fight the flies; don't make her rustle for her grub; remember, every pound of energy put into getting her living is taken from her butter making ability. Get in sympathy with the cow, love your cow, and I verily believe you may feed her on almost any kind of food and get good results. In brief Professor Haeker made it plain that a contented cow as well as a contented mind, was a continual feast.

DIGGING PLOUGHS

A trial of Howard's digging plough was held at Mr. J. B. Blair's (late Eband's) estate on Monday under the superintendence of Mr. James Reid, of Oamaru. A large number of persons interested in agriculture were present, including Messrs. J. Reid (of Corner Bush), W. Patrick Gray (of Reid and Gray), P. Grant, W. Grant, D. Grant, Allan, R. Muir, and J. Brown. The trial was an unqualified success. The plough was first tried in a piece of stubble land, very dirty with yarrow and couch. The plough did its work exceedingly well, going down into the soil about eleven and a half inches, making a furrow about fourteen inches in width, and lifting up from two inches to three inches of fresh sub-soil, thus satisfying the most exacting agriculturists. Some of the farmers present desiring to see how the plough would work in lea land it was taken down to one of Mr. Patrick's paddocks, where a good-sized piece of land was turned up. The land, as in the previous case, was also pretty foul, being full of couch and yarrow, with a heavy top growth. The plough, however, did equal work as well as before, going down into the lea to a depth of nine inches. Astonishment was expressed at the very lightness of the draught, there being only four medium horses in the team all day, and these did not seem in the least distressed, although the weather was exceedingly hot. At the conclusion of the trial all present expressed their satisfaction with the result. Many also thought that the plough was likely to be largely brought into requisition by farmers as it saved so much labor, it only being necessary to plough the land once by means of the Howard, whereas with the ordinary double-furrow plough it was necessary to do it twice. Another advantage of the Howard plough was that it saved two strokes of the harrows, the ground being thoroughly pulverized. As an indication of the estimation in which the plough was held, it may be mentioned that after the trial Mr. J. Blair ordered two ploughs and Mr. Patrick one. A number of other gentlemen also attended.

LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SORBOLES, MUD SCALDS, ETC. National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and it does its work while the horse is working. For sore tests on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents. Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.

25 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Spavin, Curb, Splint, Cure These Distresses Also Ringbone, Hard or soft enlargements, Bruises, Corns, Inflammation of the Feet, etc. The big booklet telling how to do it is sent free. Write today.

ed that they thought they would want some soon, as they considered them a great convenience. We understand that over twenty of the ploughs have been sold in the Oamaru district within the last three weeks.—Otago 'Witness.'

COLLEGE-BRED

The most interesting feature of the stock judging contest at the International Live Stock Exhibition was the test of merit of the 'farmers' sons'—as the contestants who had not attended agricultural colleges were classed—as compared with the students judging teams from the agricultural colleges, says an exchange. This was the first time the two classes of stockmen had competed in a contest of this kind and the result is one of the best proofs yet presented of the real value of the college training in animal husbandry. To quote a Chicago paper: 'The farmers' sons did not get into the contest with the result that the college men trained in the work did. Colonel Mills remarked that they did good work and made good awards, but were very weak in putting down the results. This is probably the principal reason why they lost. The training of the college men serves them in good stead. Their instruction has been along the lines that place them in the best condition to successfully enter a contest of this kind.'

Such contests as this prove that the college training in agricultural and live stock subjects is not founded on theory to such an extent as many 'practical' farmers and stockmen would like to have the public believe. The elements of real worth are emphasized and the ways of producing the desired results are studied. This is where the real benefit of a mental training is shown. It gives the man an analytical power that the mere observer cannot acquire. The competent judge must have a knowledge of the 'why,' as well as an eye trained to discern real quality. The stockman who is trained under the coaching of the instructors of the present-day agricultural colleges can do more than select the prize winner; he can tell how to go about it to make the prize winner; and that is what we are after.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Cowansville, March 17.—The Dairymen's Association of the District of Bedford opened its annual meeting on Tuesday morning under favorable conditions, tions, caused by bad weather. Impassable roads combined to make the attendance small. The president, Mr. H. S. Foster, occupied the chair. Regrets were read from Messrs. G. W. Hoard, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Derbyshire, of Brookville. The first session of the convention, of general interest, was held at 2:30 o'clock, at which Prof. Roddick gave an address upon the cooling-curing of cheese.

Prof. Roddick expressed the conviction that in the near future the curing of cheese at a temperature of between fifty and sixty degrees would soon become universal and in this connection he remarked that the ice system of obtaining a low temperature was the cheapest and would doubtless come into universal use. The four curing stations under the control of the government, he said, had handled 26,531 cheese and the average saving of shrinkage was 1.51 percent. This saving amounted in all to \$3,139.04. Mr. Roddick said some trouble had been experienced by the moulding of the cheese and this difficulty was being overcome by the use of paraffine wax which could be used to great advantage in the cooling-curing rooms and he gave statistics showing that cheese which had been paraffined lost less in shrinkage than those cured under ordinary conditions. The speaker remarked that ten years ago the temperature best adapted to the curing of cheese was fixed at seventy degrees, whereas to-day it is established that the texture of the cheese is impaired if cured at that temperature and the flavor is affected by a temperature above seventy.

Professor Robertson, of the experimental farm, followed and advanced the question of cow census, a scheme followed with advantage in Wisconsin. Reliable men enlisted forty farmers and went from one to the other studying the conditions and estimating the cost of producing milk in each case, determining the profit per can. The results ranged from a loss of \$10 on the actual costs of fodder per cow, to a profit of \$29 per cow. If this method was adopted in this section of the country the speaker thought it would give the farmers now farming at a loss an insight into the methods of those farming at a profit.

The evening session opened at 8 o'clock with the president, Mr. H. S. Foster, in the chair. Professor McKinnon was the first speaker introduced. He addressed himself to the fruit growers and referred to the fruit markets and encouraged packers to exercise care in the choice of fruit and in the manner of packing. Reputation, he declared, was the greatest asset of the fruit grower, and this could be established by a few shipments of fruit of the quality and quantity marked upon the packages. He gave practical instructions as to the planting of orchards and asserted that trees should be set out forty feet apart each way. Prof. Roddick again addressed the meeting upon 'New Zealand, its climate and farming conditions,' and illustrated his remarks with lantern slide views. His address was listened to with great pleasure.

Cowansville, March 15.—The third session of the District of Bedford Dairymen's Association opened at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with the President, Mr. H. S. Foster, in the chair, and a fair attendance of the local farmers. Business occupied the Association for a short time, and it was definitely decided to

open the chess board at Cowansville on April 23 next.

Mr. Eagar, of Ontario, was the first speaker introduced by the president, and he gave a very interesting address upon the carrying and handling of milk. He remarked that good, clean milk was absolutely necessary for the production of good butter and cheese, and enjoined the farmers to exercise care in milking, and the transportation of the milk to the factory.

Professor Roddick followed with an address upon the improvement in the manufacture of butter. Keeping the milk cool, at a low temperature, was one of the essential conditions for the manufacture of good butter. When temperature was allowed to rise, the germ life in the milk became active, and the flavor of the butter was impaired.

Professor Roddick spoke very plainly to the butter makers, exhorting them to clean up their factories, and guard against the fly pest, which is accountable for much infection, and the direct cause in many instances of the poor flavor in butter. He advocated more care in packing the butter, and putting it upon the market in an attractive condition.

The speaker spoke of the system of hand separators, which is being discussed in this district, and adopted to some extent. The difficulty was not to be looked for in the actual separation of the cream, but rather in the want of care exercised by the farmers in delivering the cream promptly and in good condition to the butter-maker. He feared that if the system was adopted universally it would be detrimental to the butter industry of the country.

Professor Fletcher, of Ottawa, gave a very interesting address upon weeds, and complained that the question of weeds was not seriously enough considered by the farmers of this country. They were their enemies, and every thoughtful farmer should learn how to best destroy them. He advocated an exhibit of the commonest weeds of the country, to be displayed at the different annual county fairs, and in this way draw the attention of the farmers to the importance of the question.

The final session of the Association was held at 2:30 p.m., when Professor Fletcher again addressed the audience. He spoke upon injurious insects, and advised fruit-growers to spray their orchards at least three times a year. Spraying had become a necessity, and in many cases buyers and exporters of first class fruit would not look at an orchard with a view of purchasing their supply unless the owners could assure them the spray had been used.

Mr. Eagar, from Morrisburg, Ont., read an interesting paper upon farm labor. Professor Robertson followed in a most interesting and instructive manner. He spoke upon three subjects. The transportation of the product to the market was the first touched upon, and he scored the manufacturers for not keeping the temperature of their curing room below forty degrees, when they receive a bonus from the government for that purpose. In many cases, too, they allowed the butter to lie in the sun for hours awaiting the cold-storage cars. Such methods were detrimental to the whole butter industry of Canada.

Professor Robertson then took up the question of growths of crops, and emphasized the importance of growing clover with grain crops. Experiments had shown an increase of 77 percent of a crop after clover had been ploughed under. The keeping of live stock with a profit, was the next subject taken up by the speaker. He drew attention to the methods which had been used in Denmark for many years. Associations of twelve farmers were formed for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the keeping of live stock profitably. Each member kept an accurate account of his expenditure, and by this means, they arrive at a comparatively correct relation of feed consumed and yield of butter. The result of these associations showed an increase of 84 lbs. of milk per cow within three years.

Professor Robertson congratulated the Association upon the success of the meeting, and expressed the hope that the same advancement in farming experience in the past by the Eastern Township farmers would continue.

A meeting of the executive of the Association was held at the close of the meeting, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, H. S. Foster; vice-president, G. H. Boright; secretary, P. C. Duboyce; directors, H. S. Foster, G. H. Boright, M. P. Emmerson, Z. S. Lawrence, J. A. Hays, G. Stevens, Thomas Hunter, E. E. Spencer and G. K. Nesbitt.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURISTS

THE PROVINCIAL SOCIETY OPENS THEIR CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 17.—The agricultural societies of the Province of Quebec opened in general convention this morning at the Drill Hall, under the auspices of the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. A. Turgeon, and the Council of Agriculture. There were about five hundred delegates present, and the principal business was the receiving of credentials, which was followed by an address by Mr. Dallaire, who took for his subject 'Teaching of agriculture and farm accounts.' Mr. F. W. Hodgson, commissioner live stock in the Agricultural Department at Ottawa, followed with a lecture in English on the 'Working of agricultural societies and the improvement of farm stock.'

WHEN YOU NEED A SILO.

Professor W. A. Henry, director of the Wisconsin experiment station, a life long friend of the silo and who has studied it in all its phases, says, 'You do not want a silo unless you need it, but I want to say, and I am talking particularly to the breeders of pure-bred cattle, and above all to the small farmer, if anybody needs a silo, in my judgment, it is the small farmer. He is the first man who can utilize and get more good out of it. Now if you have a lot more corn fodder than you can use and you let it rot in the field, you do not need a silo unless you change your system of agriculture. Remember that the number of cattle you have working for you represents the value of your farm. If you have \$10,000 invested in land and \$2,000 in cattle it is the \$2,000 that is earning you money and not the \$10,000 and you need more stock, not more land. First get more cattle until the cornstalks are all cleaned up, and then you want a silo to help out the stalks.'

QUALITY SEEDS.

SEED GROWING IS OUR BUSINESS—WE KNOW THE VALUE OF HIGH QUALITY.

KANGAROO SWEDE.



The grandest of all Swedes. Keeps longer than any other sort and produces heavy crops everywhere. Very hardy. Similar in size and growth to the Elephant. Color bronze green. This is the most popular swede in cultivation. Particularly adapted to districts where the land lies exposed. 1 lb. 2c., 1/2 lb. 3c. Pound 30c., 4 Pounds \$1.00. Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail. Purchaser pays freight.

SPELTZ.



Beats Spring Wheat in yield of Grain at Ontario Agricultural College. In Western States it is claimed to yield 50 to 100 bushels of richer food than Corn, besides giving as much as 4 tons of good hay per acre. Speltz is best described as a combination of wheat, rye and barley, and for feeding purposes is equal to other grains. Sow 70 lbs. per acre. 1 lb. 25c., postpaid. Bushel (40 lbs.) \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.50 (Bags 18c.).

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.



PRIZE BULBS. 4 Single, 6 Double 50c. Scarcely, White, Yellow, Rose. By Mail, Postpaid. 5 DANLIAS 25c. 1 Double Dahlia, 1 Grand and rich colored large flowering Canna, all different. The 5 for 25c. (Bulbs and Roots ready April 15. Order to-day.)

SAND VETCH. (VICIA VILLOSA).



Yields 15 Tons Green Forage per acre, equal to 3 or 4 tons when cured as dry hay. Prospers in barren soils and produces wondrous crops in good land. The earliest crop for cutting green we know of. Sown in April is ready to cut in July. Second growth excellent. Sow 60 lbs. per acre. 1 lb. 20c., 10 lbs. \$1.70, postpaid. 25 lbs. \$3.50. (Bags 100 lbs. \$3.50, 15c.) Purchaser pays freight.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.



PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE. BUTTER BEANS—Giant Wax. No garden complete without them. 5 lbs. 80c., lb. .20. GARDEN BEETS—Eclipse—Round, extra quality. A great favorite. 1 lb. 60c., 1/2 lb. 25c., oz. 10. GARDEN CARROT—Intermediate Red—Stump rooted. Always in demand. Sure and reliable. Rich quality. 1 lb. 70c., 1/2 lb. 25c., oz. 10. GARDEN CORN—Perry's Sugar—Early, sweet and tender. Excellent for table use. 5 lbs. 80c., lb. .20.

DANISH SUGAR BEET.



The greatest milk producing root the world has ever known. Yields immense crops and roots always nice and clean. Pink and yellow, growing considerably above ground. A profitable crop to grow. 1 lb. 10c., 1/2 lb. 25c. Pound 30c., 4 Pounds \$1.00. Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

RENNIE'S PRIZE SWEDE.



The Very Best Purple Top Swede. The most delicious selection. Flesh sweet and rich. Is one of the hardest, most productive and most nutritious varieties in cultivation. Excellent keeper. 1 lb. 10c., 1/2 lb. 5c. Pound 25c., 4 Pounds 80c. Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

ONION (Black Seed)—Yellow Danvers.



The heaviest cropper known. Seed of extra quality. 5 lbs. \$5.00, lb. \$1.20, 1/2 lb. .35. ONION SETTS—Setts furnish large onions early as well as first green onions for table use. 5 qts. \$1.00, 3 qts. 65c., qt. .25. GARDEN PEAS—Early Market Garden—For table use. Excellent quality. 5 lbs. \$1.00, lb. .25. RADISH—Scarlet Turnip—Round. A great favorite with gardeners. Always crisp and tender. 1 lb. 60c., 1/2 lb. 25c., oz. 10. GINSENG. We can furnish seed of this at the following prices:— 5 seeds, 25c; 10 seeds, 40c; 50 seeds, \$1.50; 100 seeds, \$2.50. Concise Cultural Directions are sent with the seed.

GIANT SUGAR MANGEL.



Unquestionably the most profitable root for Stock Feeding. — Outyielding the famous Mammoth Red Mangel in weight per acre. Valuable either for producing milk or as a feed for swine. Handsome, perfect shaped roots of pinkish white color, growing high out of ground. Easy to harvest. The richest and sweetest of all roots. Pound 30c., 5 Pounds \$1.40. Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

HARDY ROSES.



Extra strong 2 year old bushes, entirely hardy and bloom year after year. 5 Colors — best sorts — Dark Red, Light Red, Deep Pink, Pale Pink, Pure White. The Five \$1.00 for Add 25c. extra if wanted by mail. CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Rose Bushes, 1 year old, ea. 20c.; 2 year old, 30c.; 3 year old, 50c., post'd. (Boss ready April 15. Order to-day.)

NEW CORN. NORTHERN PROLIFIC.



Ripens in 90 days and yields surprisingly large quantities of corn on small plots. Beautiful rich golden colored grain. The most profitable Corn to plant whether for grain or for ensilage. 1 lb. 20c., 3 lbs. 50c., postpaid. PECK 50c., BUSHEL \$1.50 (Bags 18c.). Purchaser pays freight charges.

NEW POTATO — EARLIEST SIX WEEKS.

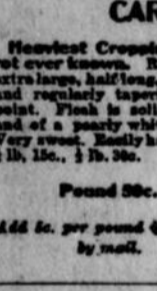


Headed the list in a test of over 35 varieties of earliest potatoes and yielding at the rate of 400 bushels per acre. Unsurpassed in quality in early stages of growth or under any condition. Cooks dry and mealy. 1 lb. 30c., 5 lbs. 1.50, postpaid. PECK 70c., BUSHEL \$2.00. Purchaser pays freight charges.

ANY 10 PACKETS 25c.

- TAKE YOUR CHOICE. BY MAIL POSTPAID. VEGETABLES. 1. Boston Golden Wonder, 2. Blue Bell, 3. Globe, 4. Longhorn, 5. Cabbage, 6. Cabbage, 7. Carrot, 8. Carrot, 9. Celery, 10. Corn, 11. Corn, 12. Cucumber, 13. Cucumber, 14. Cucumber, 15. Cucumber, 16. Cucumber, 17. Cucumber, 18. Cucumber, 19. Cucumber, 20. Cucumber, 21. Pumpkin, 22. Pumpkin, 23. Pumpkin, 24. Pumpkin, 25. Pumpkin, 26. Pumpkin, 27. Pumpkin, 28. Pumpkin, 29. Pumpkin, 30. Pumpkin, 31. Pumpkin, 32. Pumpkin, 33. Pumpkin, 34. Pumpkin, 35. Pumpkin, 36. Pumpkin, 37. Pumpkin, 38. Pumpkin, 39. Pumpkin, 40. Pumpkin, 41. Pumpkin, 42. Pumpkin, 43. Pumpkin, 44. Pumpkin, 45. Pumpkin, 46. Pumpkin, 47. Pumpkin, 48. Pumpkin, 49. Pumpkin, 50. Pumpkin, 51. Pumpkin, 52. Pumpkin, 53. Pumpkin, 54. Pumpkin, 55. Pumpkin, 56. Pumpkin, 57. Pumpkin, 58. Pumpkin, 59. Pumpkin, 60. Pumpkin, 61. Pumpkin, 62. Pumpkin, 63. Pumpkin, 64. Pumpkin, 65. Pumpkin, 66. Pumpkin, 67. Pumpkin, 68. Pumpkin, 69. Pumpkin, 70. Pumpkin, 71. Pumpkin, 72. Pumpkin, 73. Pumpkin, 74. Pumpkin, 75. Pumpkin, 76. Pumpkin, 77. Pumpkin, 78. Pumpkin, 79. Pumpkin, 80. Pumpkin, 81. Pumpkin, 82. Pumpkin, 83. Pumpkin, 84. Pumpkin, 85. Pumpkin, 86. Pumpkin, 87. Pumpkin, 88. Pumpkin, 89. Pumpkin, 90. Pumpkin, 91. Pumpkin, 92. Pumpkin, 93. Pumpkin, 94. Pumpkin, 95. Pumpkin, 96. Pumpkin, 97. Pumpkin, 98. Pumpkin, 99. Pumpkin, 100. Pumpkin.

MAMMOTH WHITE CARROT.



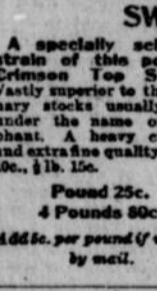
Heaviest Cropping Carrot ever known. Roots are extra large, half long, smooth and regularly tapering to a point. Flesh is solid, crisp and of a pearly white color. Very sweet. Early harvested. 1 lb. 10c., 1/2 lb. 5c. Pound 25c., 4 Pounds 80c. Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

PERFECTION MANGEL.



Mammoth Red. Holds the record for heaviest weight grown. Roots of gigantic size. A single specimen, 80 pounds untrimmed and 74 pounds trimmed. Possesses extraordinary feeding qualities. Very free from fibrous roots and readily cleaned for storing. 1 lb. 10c., 1/2 lb. 5c. Pound 25c., 4 Pounds 80c. Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

IMPROVED ELEPHANT SWEDE.



A specially selected strain of this popular Crimson Top Swede. Vastly superior to the ordinary stocks usually sold under the name of Elephant. A heavy cropper and extra fine quality. 1 lb. 10c., 1/2 lb. 5c. Pound 25c., 4 Pounds 80c. Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

SOLE BY LEADING MERCHANTS IN SEALED PACKAGES—NEVER IN BULK. OR DIRECT FROM WM. RENNIE, TORONTO, ADELAIDE AND JARVIS STREETS.

FARM CLEANINGS

In transplanting trees, care should be taken to protect the roots as much as possible. Cut back the tops to correspond with the loss of roots. Autumn, about the time that the leaves fall, is a good time to transplant trees, but better results will be had from early spring setting, because trees transplanted in the spring, when everything is springing into life, when the sap is up, give the trees a tendency to grow. While transplanted in the fall, there is loss of roots. Besides, the trees have to stand the brunt of the winter, which dries and withers them to some extent, and when spring does open they have not much life and it takes them much longer to start growing. On sandy soil where the action of the frost does not operate as it does on clay loam, it is usually best to defer sowing clover until the ground is dry enough to allow a team on; then sow the seed and harrow it well with a smoothing harrow, says a practical farmer. This will not injure the wheat, but will do it good. It may look as if it would hurt the wheat while you are at work, but keep right on and your wheat will be better for it. Why I know of men putting the clover seed in a grain drill and sowing it right through the wheat, going across the drill marks that were made when the wheat was sown. Some wheat will be torn up in this way, but the benefit to the rest will more than compensate for the injury done at sowing time. Grass lands intended for hay should on no account be pastured in the early spring; neither should lands be stocked so heavily that the grass will be all con-

sumed, as a certain amount of natural much from superfluous grass is very desirable on all fields. Prepare other forage for feeding stock during the fall, and permit the grass fields to have the full benefit of the liberal growth in order to ensure a good hay and pasture crop next year. There is very much depending on the kind and quality of the seed you use. Some say there is no difference so that seed grows, and that it is the rich soils that make the fine onions. Do you know that our best onions are 'bred up' just as horses or cattle, or, in fact, any other animals are, and can be degenerated just as easily? In fact, it takes more care to breed up onions to a high type and keep them up than any of the afore-mentioned animals. A writer has truly said: 'An onion tends backward just as water runs down hill.' Any frater vegetable goes back to a lower grade just as soon as it ceases to have the best of care. This care is not merely cultivation; it is the sorting out and breeding up. Artichokes should be planted early in the spring on a well prepared, rich soil. A sandy soil is preferred, but any rich soil will grow artichokes. They may be planted as late as May 1, but earlier is preferred. Plant in rows about three feet apart, and put hills about two feet apart, a single eye in a hill. They should be cultivated sufficiently to keep the weeds down until the artichokes get a start. After the artichokes get ten or twelve inches high they need no further cultivation, as they will keep ahead of the weeds and will take complete possession of the ground. The artichoke is not hard to kill out if they are ploughed up about the time the plants get a foot high. The old tubers are past sprouting again,

and the new ones are not yet formed. They may be killed by pasturing them also, as cattle and sheep will keep them to the ground if allowed to graze them. LIVE STOCK NOTES. Watch the cows which will soon begin to give milk. Take away all heavy feed at least three weeks before they are due to be fresh. Give a good ration of bran every day. Nothing is better than that for cows or sheep at this season. It is calculated to keep the bowels regular and is also strengthening. To grow healthy pigs that will make profitable gains, it is absolutely essential to feed something in addition to corn. By all means have clover pasture if you can get it, rape if you don't have clover and have bluegrass if you can do no better, but by all means have pasture. If you have plenty of skim-milk it will do nicely, provided you know how to feed it. Give the calf as much as you are accustomed to do and give the pigs the rest, and both will be benefited. Much depends on the care and feeding of the calf. Many a finely bred calf has been ruined before it reached its first year by having its digestion impaired by over-feeding, feeding on improper foods, or under feeding. Particular care should be taken during the first month that the calf is not over-fed. Frequent feedings in small amounts, even of a lower class of foods, will give much better results than feeding at longer periods, even with foods of a higher character. Then, too, the animal should have such foods as will develop bone and muscle, rather than that which should make it fat, and should always be fed sufficient food to keep it growing.

Advertisements.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF K.D.C. DYSPEPSIA. Promptly relieved by THE MIGHTY CURER.



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THE GAMEY-STRATTON COMMISSION.

Mr. Ross Names Chief Justice Falconbridge and Chancellor Boyd.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JUDGES UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The debate on the Premier's motion to refer the charges made by Mr. Gamey against the Hon. Mr. Stratton to a commission of judges has occupied the time of the Ontario Legislature during the past week, and is still in progress.

Toronto, March 18.—The Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon heard four heated debates on the Premier's Royal Commission motion. The House was crowded.

Mr. E. J. B. Pense, Liberal member for Kingston, claimed that the highest wish of the Reform party was that the fullest investigation may be made and justice secured.

Mr. J. E. Lucas, Centre Grey, Conservative, replied. He showed that Mr. Pense had in his paper recently been a strong critic of the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General, and of the government, for their action in deciding the West Elgin case by a Royal Commission, which was a failure.

Mr. Lucas at this point inquired if the Hon. Mr. Gibson had tendered his resignation to the Premier. The Attorney-General said he had not, and did not think the question was a serious one.

comic opera that would take well in the country at the present time.

Mr. Malcolm G. Cameron, West Huron, upheld the Liberal side of the question. Eminent, fair, he claimed, and reasonable and proper, was the course the government had taken in the matter.

Brilliant and applause-provoking was the speech of Mr. J. P. Downey, South Wellington, Conservative: The gravity of the situation at the present time is my only excuse for projecting myself into this debate.

THE COMMISSIONERS INSTRUCTIONS.

Toronto, March 19.—The crowds of spectators in the galleries and on the floor of the Legislature had a strange spectacle in the declaration of the Minister of Public Works of his espousal of the spoils system in the administration of that department.

tario, against James Robert Stratton, a member of the Executive Council of Ontario, and also a member of the said Legislative Assembly.

Province of Ontario. Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

Whereas certain charges were on the 11th day of March, 1903, made by Robert Roswell Gamey, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, for the Electoral District of Manitoulin, affecting the good government of the province, whereby the said Robert Roswell Gamey from his place in the said Legislative Assembly and whilst the Legislative Assembly was in session, charged and declared that James Robert Stratton, another member of the said Legislative Assembly and a member of the Executive Council of the said province, did certain corrupt and unlawful acts by attempting to bribe the said Robert Roswell Gamey by the payment to him of certain moneys, to wit, the sum of \$3,000, on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1902, at the Parliament Buildings, in the city of Toronto, in said province, and by the further payment to him of the sum of \$1,000 on Thursday, the 29th day of January, 1903, at the place aforesaid, to influence and induce corruptly and unlawfully the said Robert Roswell Gamey, who was at said time a member of the said Legislative Assembly as such member to vote for and support the government of which the said James Robert Stratton is now and was at the said time a member.

And whereas the said Robert Roswell Gamey further charged by the offer of patronage he the said James Robert Stratton did endeavor to bribe and corruptly induce and influence the said Robert Roswell Gamey as such member to vote for and support the said government.

And whereas the three several papers accompanying this Commission, and marked respectively A, B and C, by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, taken from the issues of the Toronto 'Globe,' 'Mail and Empire,' and 'World' respectively, of date the 12th day of March, 1903, contain and fully set forth the said charges so made by the said Robert Roswell Gamey against the said James Robert Stratton.

And whereas it is deemed expedient by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to cause inquiry to be made into and concerning the truth of the said charges made as aforesaid:

And whereas the said Legislative Assembly presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of our said province an address praying that he would issue a commission to investigate the said charges set forth in the said papers herewith, and to inquire into and investigate all matters and things which in the judgment of the commissioners relate thereto or affect the same, and that such commission should be directed to two of the Chief Justices, or to one of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ontario and the President of the High Court of Justice:

And whereas our said Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council deems it expedient to accede to the request of the said Legislative Assembly:

Now know you, that we having and reposing full trust and confidence in you the said

Do hereby and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said province appoint you the said to inquire into and investigate the said charges and all matters and things which in your judgment are relevant thereto.

And we do hereby confer on you our said commissioners full power and authority to proceed with all reasonable despatch to hear, inquire into, and investigate the said charges against the said James Robert Stratton contained in the said papers marked respectively A, B and C, and to report the result of such investigation within a reasonable time, together with all evidence, documents, papers and things that may be given, produced or laid before you touching the charges aforesaid.

And we do hereby empower you to hear and examine all witnesses on oath and to require them to give evidence and produce documents and things, and to issue subpoenas for enforcing the attendance of such witnesses at the instance of either of said parties to said charges, and to cause the evidence given before you to be taken in shorthand, and to administer or cause to be administered by the Clerk of said Commission (to be appointed by you) all necessary oaths to witnesses, clerks, constables, stenographers and others to whom an oath may be administered, to the same extent and effect as may now be administered in a court of law.

And we do hereby confer on you all the powers, rights and privileges concerning the hearing and investigation of the said charges, the making of the said enquiry, the execution of this commission, the examination of witnesses, the taking of evidence, and the production of documents and things which are possessed by or conferred on a judge in the trial of causes either by common law or by statute, it being intended that you, the said commissioners, shall have the same rights, powers and privileges as judges of the High Court have in the trial of causes and in respect of all matters incidental thereto.

And we direct that upon the said enquiry no witness shall be excused from answering any question upon the ground that the answer may tend to incriminate him, but that no evidence given by any person or witness before you shall be

receivable in evidence against him in any criminal trial or other criminal proceeding against him hereafter taking place other than a prosecution for perjury in giving such evidence.

And we do further empower you to permit each party to the said enquiry to be represented by counsel who shall be entitled to conduct the presentation of said charges and the answer thereto respectively in accordance with the practice and law applicable to counsel in trials of causes.

And we do further empower you to direct that the evidence taken by the stenographers shall be extended and certified to by them, and the same when so extended and certified shall be returned with your report as the evidence taken before you.

And we do further empower you to appoint the places where and the times when the sittings of the said commissioners shall be held, and to adjourn if necessary from day to day or from time to time to enable the presentation of the said charges and the answer thereto to be fully and completely made, heard and investigated.

We further do empower you to enquire into, investigate and report upon any charges arising out of or connected with the charges aforesaid against the said James Robert Stratton contained in the said papers, A, B and C, which may be preferred in writing by any member of our Legislative Assembly against any member of our said Executive Council other than the said James Robert Stratton, and under and with the like power and authority herein contained, and subject to such notice and terms as may appear to you reasonable and proper to be given to the member so charged:

Mr. Whitney said that he would for the moment content himself with pointing out that the government was limiting the enquiry to suit the interests of the administration, rather than to obtain a full investigation. Practically no provision was made for a finding by the commission, and the government was preventing a charge being made against a minister by any one except a member of the House.

Mr. T. H. Preston (Liberal) of South Brant, gave a somewhat lengthy speech in defence of the government's course. It was no good, he said, to bring arguments in this case the statements of prominent men given to the public years ago. More important was the consideration of the Premier's resolution now before the House.

Mr. Preston's clear cut statement that he had no sympathy with the methods which had been employed in the attempt to unseat Mr. Sutherland. In acknowledging this applause, Mr. Preston, turning to his Liberal colleagues, said that his sentiment was one which he thought every member of the government would echo.

Mr. Hugh Clarke, of Centre Bruce, the recently elected Conservative, made a short but pointed speech. It was singularly unfortunate that the present session had been opened under such conditions. The politics of the country had sunk to a very low level. In fact, it was a doubtful compliment to be a member of this legislature at the present time.

Mr. Latchford here interrupted. He said that in the past he had always treated well the members of the Opposition, and if 'the honorable gentleman will put an interview in the 'Globe' stating that he will support the government and apply to me, he will receive as favorable consideration.' (Opposition applause.)

Mr. Clarke, continuing, said he was not aware that the honorable gentleman was open for further orders. (Laughter.) The country had heard much of the high, clear and ringing notes of Mr. Ross, but they had not made such an impression as the high, clear and ringing notes of the Ontario Bank paid to Mr. Gamey. When the Premier spoke against him at Kinross in the recent by-election, Mr. Ross came to the town on the same train as the notorious scoundrel James Vance, and after the meeting slept at the same hotel on that night as did Mr. Vance and two such others.

Mr. W. H. Hoyle, Conservative, North Ontario, said that the admission of Mr. Latchford that he conducted his department as a partisan machine was the most important incident of the day.

Ontario, said that the admission of Mr. Latchford that he conducted his department as a partisan machine was the most important incident of the day.

The Minister of Public Works, upon this, arose and repeated practically word for word his statement to Mr. Hugh Clarke.

Mr. Hoyle declared such an utterance was an open and public confession. In the evening session, Mr. Andrew Pattullo charged Mr. Gamey with endeavoring to entrap a man to commit crime. He argued that the case justified substitution of a commission for parliamentary committee.

Mr. F. G. Macdunnid, West Elgin, declared that the liberties of the people demanded that parliament should be supreme in such matters. He quoted the abortive character of the West Elgin Commission.

Dr. H. G. Lackner, North Waterloo, declared that the government dare not face an investigation by the House.

Mr. H. Carscallen, East Hamilton, moved an adjournment at 10.30.

Toronto, March 20.—A tumult of alterations was a feature of the continuation of the bribery charges debate in the Legislature yesterday. The excitement spread to the galleries and extended into the corridors. The opening address yesterday afternoon was by the polished member from East Hamilton, Mr. Henry Carscallen, K.C.

Mr. Carscallen pointed out that the doctrine laid down by Mr. Latchford, Minister of Public Works, was calculated to give color to the suspicion that he was implicated in the conspiracy charged. It was impossible for the government, no matter how it might frame its instructions to its commission, to relieve the government from responsibility for the acts of its agents. They must accept the responsibility for the acts which had been performed in their behalf.

He would not impugn the integrity of the judges, but the more they have to do with election matters the worse it is for the judiciary and for the administration of justice. The special act under which the reference was made never intended to submit questions on which the life of a government might depend to the judiciary. The reference of the matter was to be regretted as it declared that in the opinion of government the House could not be fair in considering the charges. If seven members of the Legislature could not be found who would give a fellow member a fair trial, an extraordinary condition of affairs had been reached.

Mr. S. Clarke, West Northumberland, said Mr. Carscallen's speech in its phases of law had put him 'out of business,' as he was only a layman. But when Mr. Carscallen played the gospel argument he put himself 'out of business.' Considerable excitement had been caused since this great ball of fire had been shot out over this province, but nobody has been burned yet. We think we have as good ordinary judgment as have the members of the Opposition. When the time comes that the people think we cannot trust the members of the judiciary with matters of this kind we had better go 'out of business.'

It was to Mr. Gamey's credit that the story told by him was well prepared. He supposed it had been rehearsed several times. It was a surprise to have him doing the moral reform act as he a clever man? His past record did not look extraordinarily bright. According to Mr. Gamey's own record he had been telling untruths all the way through. Mr. Gamey had asked for a loan of \$2,000 from the government. He supposed it was needed for speculating with. Mr. Gamey claimed that he had received \$4,000 in all from the government, but he only exhibited \$500 on the floor of the House. An honorable and manly man would have brought back every dollar. It was very peculiar that the leader of the Opposition on that day

moved half way down the front row of seats to be nearer to Mr. Gamey. The members on the government side were prepared to vote to a man on this question. If Mr. Stratton is found guilty we are through. He had known the Provincial Secretary since he was a boy, and could say that his good name, integrity and honesty have always been upheld by the people of his constituency. He was generally returned at each election with 800 or 1,200 of a majority.

Mr. Clarke considered that the result in Centre Bruce showed that the Conservative temperance people wouldn't vote Grit for an angel. He next charged that Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, of North Toronto, knew something of the Gamey charges previous to their delivery on the floor of the chamber.

Dr. Nesbitt replied that he had never heard of these charges before he heard them in the House, and was sorry that it had been necessary for such charges to be made.

Continuing, Mr. Clarke drew attention to Mr. Latchford's words of the day before in regard to the \$5,700 matter. He had seen no reason for the tremendous Opposition applause of Mr. Latchford's statement. Mr. Latchford had simply said that all the supporters of the government would receive the usual government privileges.

Mr. W. J. Hanna, Conservative, said the situation was one of gravity and awful importance, and affected not only members of the House, but the people of the province. Mr. Gamey had delivered a damning impeachment of Mr. Stratton. He charged the 'Globe' with inserting denials of government guilt in the edition sent to the country, which it dare not publish in its city issue.

Mr. W. J. Hanna, Conservative, resumed the debate. Referring to the nature and scope of the commission, Mr. Hanna pointed out that the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General, and other ministerialists, had strenuously declared that the commission would investigate everything and everybody. Instead, however, they were trying to make Mr. Stratton the scape-goat and to make it impossible to investigate the acts of Jones, Sullivan, Vance and Chase, and the Cabinet Ministers involved in the charges.

It was publicly stated that the draft of these cunningly-framed instructions was submitted to the leading criminal lawyer of the province, Mr. E. B. Johnston, and to Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, before being submitted to the House. Was this true?

The Hon. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General:—I do not think the honorable gentleman is entitled to any such information.

Mr. Whitney, triumphantly—'He does not deny it.'

Mr. Hanna—'He cannot.' (Loud Opposition applause.) 'He and his colleagues dare not arrest a man of the Sullivans-Jones-Myers gang, for fear that they would scuttle the ship to save themselves. Every independent paper, including the 'Farmers' Sun' is condemning the government for its resort to an abortive commission, and they voice public sentiment.'

Mr. J. F. Gross, Welland, Liberal, said we are face to face with the greatest criminal case with the exception of treason. The Opposition were more anxious for resignation than investigation.

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, of North Toronto, Conservative, made a number of telling points in one of the best addresses of the debate. He paid special attention to the misuse of government patronage, and quoted from the Montreal 'Witness' editorial of Thursday to establish that uncontradicted acts of corruption had already been proved. He said that not only was the independent press of Ontario condemning the government, but an independent paper like the Montreal 'Witness,' which the Hon. Mr. Ross has been so fond of quoting, found it necessary to editorially censure his actions in this affair.

Dr. Nesbitt asked Mr. Gibson, the Attorney-General, what would be done regarding a verdict.

Mr. Gibson answered that the judges could send a verdict to the House through the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Oliver Mowat, or the House could directly ask for the judges' decision.

Also to an enquiry of Dr. Nesbitt, Mr. Gibson stated that there was nothing to prevent a discussion of the verdict in the House. The commission was to be a 'todak commission,' the House would press the button, the result would be a nice picture of the Provincial Secretary with a halo around him. The government had looked ashen and guilty when the charges had been made, they knew that their sealskins and dimes had done more to debauch and destroy the politics of the country than any dream of.

These interesting notices of enquiries were given by Col. Matheson: Was Frank Sullivan in the employ of the government at any time during the past month? If so in what department, in what position and what salary did he receive? Since what time has he been in the employment of the government, in what positions and at what salary? If not now in the employment of the government when did he leave said employment? Was he dismissed or did he resign?

Mr. Whitney will ask: Has any person been sent by the government to investigate or examine into the losses and damage caused by the cyclone which devastated a portion of the eastern part of the province some time during the past summer? If so has he reported and what did he report? Is it the intention of the government to aid the sufferers by the said cyclone and if so to what extent, how and where?

It is reported that the Opposition will refuse to lay their evidence before any tribunal than a parliamentary committee, and will force a dissolution by blocking the estimates, and thus make a jury of the whole electorate.

Some excitement was caused last night by the junior Liberal organ, the 'Star,' going as far as the Opposition in this editorial declaration: 'Nothing can save Mr. Stratton, as we have said from the first, but his innocence of the charges preferred against him; and if the Provincial Secretary is not shown to be innocent, the career of the Ross Government, which stands by him, and extraneous continued faith in him, must come to an early close.'

ALASKA BOUNDARY

Sir Louis Jettie and Mr. Justice Armour will be Canada's Representatives.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Charles D. Rose, M.P., who is a native of Canada, said that the Imperial Government had appointed Lord Alverstone, Sir Louis Jettie and Judge Armour on the suggestion of the Dominion Government.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY THE CITY OF LONDON.

London, March 20.—Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to-day received the city of London's congratulations on his mission to South Africa in the Guild Hall, where Lord Mayor Samuel and the corporation presented him with an address of welcome in the presence of a large gathering of distinguished representatives of politics, the services, art, science, the church, the law and the drama.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, who drove to the Guild Hall in an open landau, received a remarkable welcome from the expectant crowds, who, in their enthusiasm here and there, broke through the police line and surrounded the carriage.

The Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress and the corporation officers met Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain in the library, where a procession was formed, headed by trumpeters, and proceeded to the gaily beflagged Guild Hall, in which the address eulogizing the Colonial Secretary's services in South Africa was presented.

Loud and prolonged cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs greeted Mr. Chamberlain on his rising to reply. The Colonial Secretary's speech was largely a reiteration of his recent speech at Southampton.

Everything was in train for a united South Africa under the British flag. In the words of my friend, General De La Rey, said Mr. Chamberlain, 'the Boers will be as loyal to their new government as they were to the old.'

The Colonial Secretary added that he found no trace in South Africa of vindictiveness among the Boers, expressed his admiration of the dignified way in which the burghers had accepted the result of the appeal to arms, and continued:—

'The only fruit which we desire of the war is the friendship of those who were so recently fighting us.'

The conciliatory spirit displayed in this sentence pervaded the entire speech. Subsequently, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and about three hundred other persons were entertained by the Lord Mayor at luncheon in the Mansion House.

After the usual loyal toasts the Lord Mayor toasted Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain. The secretary received a great ovation when he rose to respond. He said the Lord Mayor had justly associated with his name that of his wife.

WOMAN LAWYERS

London, March 21.—A woman has applied for admission to the English bar, this being the first time that such an application has ever been made.

surprised that such applications have not been made before, in view of the fact that women practice law in the United States and France. They will consider the request during April, and the result is awaited with interest.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Mr. Balfour Condemns the Wholesale Cancelling of Public House Licenses

New York, March 19.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says Mr. Balfour, the Premier, delivered a most important speech on the licensing question. He condemned the recent wholesale cancelling of public-house licenses and said that the policy of the licensing magistrates was a policy of unjust confiscation.

WHAT BRITAIN IS DOING FOR THE BOERS.

London, March 19.—There was an unusually large attendance in the House of Commons this afternoon, when the House went into committee to debate the vote for the account of the civil service in expectation of Mr. Chamberlain giving some interesting details of his South African tour.

PARCEL POST TO THE UNITED STATES.

London, March 19.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Postmaster-General, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, said the post-office has long desired to conclude a parcel post agreement with the United States, but had been unable to obtain American assent.

MEDALS FOR MAINE'S NURSES.

London, March 20.—Mr. Brodick, the Secretary of War, in a printed reply in the House of Commons to the question of Mr. Harold J. Tennant, Liberal, says instructions were given on March 13 to issue war medals for presentation to the five American women nurses who served on the hospital ship 'Maine' in South African and Chinese waters.

RYE ELECTION

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE DEFEATS MR. EDWARD BOYLE.

London, March 18.—The Conservatives have suffered a crushing reverse in the Rye division of Sussex, where Mr. C. Hutchinson, Liberal, was returned by a majority of 534 over Edward Boyle, Conservative.

There was much talk in the lobby of the House of Commons to-day about the 'moral' effect this and the Woolwich reverse would have on the government.

LIBERALS CONFIDENT.

New York, March 19.—A special to the 'Tribune' from London says sanguine Liberals are now convinced that they can carry the next general elections with or without leaders, with or without a campaign fund.

The Liberals in the House of Commons last night were more jubilant over the victory in Rye than over the triumph of the Radical-Labor candidate at Woolwich, since it was an indication that the sleepest and least excitable districts were aroused and bent upon having a reckoning with an inefficient and spendthrift government.

The Premier, in toasting the Lord Mayor, paid a few words of tribute to Mr. Chamberlain, saying that never in the history of mankind, had so great a result been achieved in so brief a period of time.

SECURES A BRIDE

London, March 20.—The story of Sir William Gordon MacGregor's rescue from the Westham Workhouse by a woman who, it was said, was an American, and who intended to marry him, has already been cabled.

tunes has incidentally brought a light to remarkable matrimonial agency which, however, is not unparalleled. When it became known that a real live Baronet was immured in a workhouse this agency communicated with him and arranged for an interview with the head of the firm, who is an energetic society woman.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

THE ASSOCIATION CANNOT ARRIVE AT A UNANIMOUS CONCLUSION RE TARIFF REVISION.

Ottawa, March 20.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association spent three whole hours yesterday in the presentation of their argument to the Cabinet for higher duties, but the burden of their story was pretty fully told in the following extract from their memorial:—

'Many of our industries have been comparatively prosperous during recent years. . . knowing by experience the ruin which will certainly sweep over us when the wave of prosperity begins to subside and the first signs of a depression are felt in the great republic to the south.

THE KING

HIS MAJESTY WILL SAIL FOR LISBON ON MARCH 31.

London, March 18.—According to the 'World,' the King will embark on the royal yacht on March 31, and start for Lisbon.

The Finance Minister urged, therefore, that the association follow its work of harmonizing the views of our manufacturing interests.

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MARRIAGE LAWS.

PROPOSED REFORM IN ENGLAND.

London, March 18.—It is announced that the government is contemplating the appointment of a royal commission to consider the advisability of a reform of the marriage laws.

HOME RULE.

The Land Purchase Bill will Embrace Schemes Hitherto Unsuspected

A NONCONFORMIST VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

London, March 20.—Rumor ascribes to the government the intention to submit to parliament a measure bestowing modified home rule on Ireland. For some time past gossip in certain political quarters has tended to spread the belief that the forthcoming Land Purchase Bill of Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, will embrace or involve legislative schemes for Ireland hitherto unsuspected by the general public.

The Belfast 'Evening Telegraph' quotes T. W. Russell, a Liberal Unionist member of parliament, representing the south division of Tyrone, who is opposed to Irish home rule, as to-day stating this for a fact.

It has been pointed out in these cable despatches how accommodating the Irish members have shown themselves to the government recently in the House of Commons, refraining from opposing the army scheme and otherwise withholding their support from the opponents of the government, even in face of apparent opportunities for defeating the government on a division.

A NONCONFORMIST VIEW.

Meanwhile, the Irish party seems once more to enjoy the position of holding the internal political destinies of Great Britain in its hands.

'It is of the utmost importance,' he writes, 'that Protestant Nonconformists know where they will stand should a Liberal administration come into power, and referring to the government's recent Education Act, says, "the aims and ideals of the Nonconformists in educational affairs are thoroughly obnoxious to the Irish members."

LIBERAL ATTITUDE.

In view of the fact that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in a speech at Leeds this week, again declared himself in favor of home rule for Ireland, it seems that Mr. Perks is right in declaring that the Liberals will have to choose between the Nonconformists and the Irish.

IRISH LAND BILL.

RUMORS OF DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET OVER THE AMOUNT OF TREASURY GRANTS.

New York, March 20.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says there are persistent and apparently well-grounded rumors of cabinet dissensions over the Irish Land Bill.

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PERSONATION CASES

HEARING ADJOURNED UNTIL APRIL 9.

Toronto, March 17.—The court for the trial of alleged offenders at the Referendum in October last was reopened yesterday, Judge McCrimmon presiding.

Advertisements. SELLING SEWING MACHINES WITHOUT AGENTS. Nowadays almost every woman can operate a sewing machine, and those who do not can very easily learn from the well illustrated instruction books sent out with the machine.

BUILT ON THE GROUND. That's the reason fences built with London field weaving machines are Superior to others. Men of long experience with Wire Fences say they would not pay as much per rod for roll fence as for the same quality of wire with which to weave their own Fence on the ground.

THE TORNADO IN ENGLAND. A Mail Train Blown Completely off the Rails. FORTY PERSONS WERE MORE OR LESS SERIOUSLY INJURED. London, March 18.—Additional details are coming to hand of the havoc wrought by the recent gale in all parts of the United Kingdom.

EAST MIDDLESEX. CHARGES OF BRIBERY AGAINST THE LIBERALS FALL THROUGH. Toronto, March 18.—The Liberals to-day won in the decision in the East Middlesex election case, the court dismissing the Tories' petition with costs.

WILL VISIT CANADA. MEMBERS OF BOTH BRITISH HOUSES WILL SEE THE COUNTRY FOR THEMSELVES. London, March 17.—After parliament is prorogued this year, a party of members of parliament, both lords and commoners, will pay a visit to Canada.

GIRON ENTERS A MONASTERY. New York, March 18.—A report is published here from Rome that the superior of the Trappists has announced to the Pope that Andre Giron, the tutor who eloped with the Crown Princess of Saxony, has entered the Trappist community.

Advertisements. For nearly half century we have been making the Famous Panning Mill. We stake our reputation on it. The Chatham Red Bird INCUBATOR. Make poultry raising a business. It pays. Keep the hens laying. The Red Bird will heat 20 setting hens for hatching with 18 lbs. of coal.

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DEAN FARRAR DEAD

The Famous English Churchman Passes Away

DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR, AUTHOR AND PREACHER—DEAN OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1895.

London, March 22.—The Very Rev. Frederic William Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., dean of Canterbury, and deputy clerk of the Closet to the King, died to-day.

Dean Farrar had long been in delicate health and disabled by creeping paralysis. He latterly had to be carried everywhere and was unable to officiate, although a constant attendant at the Canterbury Cathedral services to the last.



THE LATE DEAN FARRAR.

He was present at some school sports on Saturday afternoon, passed a restless night, his condition became serious this morning, and he expired peacefully at 7 o'clock this evening.

Frederic William Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Canterbury, and one of the most famous of English churchmen, son of the Rev. C. R. Farrar, rector of Sidcup, Kent, was born in Bombay, on Aug. 7, 1831. He received his education at King William's College, in the Isle of Man, and at King's College, London. He became a classical exhibitor of the University of London in 1850, graduated B. A. there, and was appointed a university scholar in 1852. He was successively a scholar and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1854, he took his bachelor's degree in that university as fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and a junior optime in mathematics. He had already obtained the Chancellor's Prize for English verse by his poem on 'The Arctic Regions,' and he subsequently gained the Le Bas Classical Prize, and became also Noronian prizeman. In 1854 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Salisbury, and in 1857 he was admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Ely. For many years he was one of the assistant masters at Harrow under Dr. Vaughan, and under his successor, Dr. Butler; and he held, with great distinction, the head mastership of Marlborough College from January, 1871, till April, 1876. Dr. Farrar was a select preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1868, and again in 1874-75, and he preached the Hulsean Lectures in 1870. He was an honorary chaplain to the Queen from 1869 to 1873, when he was nominated one of Her Majesty's chaplains in ordinary. In April, 1876, he was appointed to a canonry in Westminster Abbey, and the rectory of St. Margaret's, vacant by the death of Canon Conway. He was appointed Archdeacon of Westminster on April 24, 1883. In 1890 Archdeacon Farrar was offered by the Speaker, and accepted, the chaplaincy of the House of Commons, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry White. In 1895 he was appointed Dean of Canterbury. Dr. Farrar was the author of many works, including works of fiction, philological and theological works. His best known works were his 'Life of Christ,' in two volumes, 1874, which reached its twelfth edition in a single year; 'Life of St. Paul,' 1879; 'The Early Days of Christianity,' 1880; and 'Eternal Hope,' in which Dr. Farrar combated the doctrine of eternal torture in hell. All Dr. Farrar's works have passed through many editions, and many of them have been translated into French, Dutch, Russian, Swedish and Italian. In 1885 Dr. Farrar was appointed Bampton Lecturer before the University of Oxford, and delivered a course (since published) on 'The History of Interpretation.' In 1885 he visited America, where he received a hearty welcome from all classes, and especially from the members of all religious denominations. Dean Farrar took a prominent part in temperance reform in the Diocesan Council for the Welfare of Young Men, in the Westminster Sanitary Aid Association, in the Westminster Sunday School Association (of which he was the founder), in the formation of a seaside camp for London youths, in the support of brotherhoods, and in many other philanthropic works.

BISHOP ROGERS DEAD

HEAD OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF CHATHAM SINCE 1890.

Chatham, N.B., March 22.—Right Rev. James Rogers, D.D., Roman Catholic bishop of Chatham, died here this morning, at five o'clock, after an illness of several weeks. The toll of the cathedral bell announced the sad news to the people. The funeral will be held on Thursday morning, at 9.30 o'clock.

Bishop Rogers was born on July 11, 1826, in Donegal county, Ireland. In 1831 his family emigrated to Halifax, where he received his general and classical education. He pursued his theological studies at the Sulpician Seminary, Montreal, and he received minor orders at Halifax in August, 1850. After six years spent in various missions in Nova Scotia, he was

two years in Bermuda, and through his instrumentality the first Catholic church was erected. In 1859 he became secretary to Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax. He was consecrated bishop on August 15, 1860, at Charlottetown, and was placed in charge of Chatham, where he has been ever since. During his administration the diocese has greatly prospered, and from seven priests under his direction at the start, the number has grown to fifty. He was believed in by and gained the respect of people of all creeds. Bishop Rogers in his declining years felt compelled in 1900 to ask the appointment of a coadjutor, and the Rev. Thomas Barry, of Bathurst, was selected, and last November Bishop Rogers gave the entire charge to the Rev. Thomas Barry.

CHAS. G. LELAND DEAD.

THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST DEAD.

Philadelphia, March 20.—A private despatch from Florence, Italy, announces the death to-day in that city of Charles Godfrey Leland, the author and journalist.

The Hon. Charles Godfrey Leland, F.R.L.S., M.A., author, founder of the Rabelais Club and Hungarian Folk-lore Society; president Gipsy Lore Society, now of Buda-Pest, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 15, 1824. He was the eldest son of Charles Leland, merchant. In 1850 he married Miss Belle Fisher, grand niece of Caesar Rodney, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated at the universities of Princeton, Heidelberg, Munich and Paris. He took an active part in the Revolution of 1848 and was one of the American delegates to congratulate the provisional government. He studied and practiced law in Philadelphia from 1849 to 1853. He was engaged in journalism and writing books until 1860. He took part in the civil war. He went to Europe in 1869 and remained occupied with literature, chiefly in London, till 1880, when he returned to America and occupied himself in introducing the minor arts as a branch of instruction in public schools. He has resided since 1886 in Florence and has travelled in Egypt, Russia and many European countries. He was a member of many congresses, the Oriental, Social Science and Folklore, at all of which he has read papers. He discovered and first published a paper on 'Zelta, a British Celtic tongue. Among his publications are 'Poetry and Mystery of Dreams,' 'Hans Breitman's Ballads,' 'English Gypsies,' 'Life of Abraham Lincoln,' 'Legends of Florence,' 'Songs of the Sea and Lays of the Land,' and many others. In the early part of his life his chief recreations were walking, riding and swimming and of late years experimenting and practicing minor arts. He was very fond of investigating life among the gypsies, red Indians, Italian witches, etc., of collecting traditions and folk-lore and of designing patterns for art work.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P.

PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS AND TEMPERANCE REFORMER PASSES AWAY.

London, March 20.—William S. Caine, Progressive Liberal member of the British Parliament for the Camborne Division of Cornwall, is dead. He was born in 1842. He was a Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's administration in 1884; was a member of commissions on the license laws and Indian finance, and president of the British Temperance League.

(William) Sproston Caine, J.P., M.P. (Liberal) for North-West, or Camborne, Division of Cornwall, since 1900, was born at Seacombe, Cheshire, on March 26, 1842. He was the son of Nathaniel Caine, Liverpool. He was educated at Park School, and married Alice, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown. He contested Liverpool in the Liberal interest in 1873 and 1874; was elected M. P. for Scarborough in 1880 and 1884 on joining Mr. Gladstone's administration as Civil Lord of the Admiralty; contested Tottenham in 1885; was elected M. P. for Barrow-in-Furness in 1886, and in that year went over to the Unionist cause. He resigned in 1889 as a protest against Lord Salisbury's Government for neglecting Irish Local Government and adopting Compensation to Publicans, and was defeated at Barrow. He was elected M. P. for Bradford as a Gladstone Liberal in 1892, and was defeated in 1895. Mr. Caine was a member of the Royal Commissions on the License Laws and Indian Finance; a minister of Wheat-sheaf Hall Mission Church, South London; honorary secretary of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association; president of the British Temperance League and of the National Temperance Federation; vice-president of the United Kingdom Alliance. Among his publications may be mentioned 'Life of Hugh Stowell Brown,' 'A Trip Around the World,' 'Picturesque India,' 'Young India,' and 'Local Option,' a handbook.

MRS. W. E. DODGE.

New York, March 18.—Miss Phelps Dodge, widow of Wm. Earle Dodge, metal manufacturer and philanthropist, died at her home, No. 225 Madison avenue, yesterday, in her ninety-fifth year. For more than fifty years she had lived in the same house, and many notable religious and charitable gatherings have been held there. Her husband died just twenty years ago, and for several years Mrs. Dodge has been in feeble health, but her intellect remained strong, and she managed to get about in a roller chair, and even to go out in a closed carriage. Every pleasant Sunday she attended her church, the Brick Presbyterian, only two blocks distant. She was the youngest member of this church when she joined it, in 1832, and the oldest member at the time of her death. Mrs. Dodge always ably seconded the philanthropic enterprises of her husband, and invariably accompanied him on his journeys at home and abroad. She was connected with innumerable religious and other organizations, including the City Trust and Bible

societies, the House of Refuge, the Colored Home, missionary bodies, Indian associations and various charitable enterprises for the relief and improvement of woman and children. She had seven sons and two daughters, of whom six sons survive her. The funeral services will be held at her late residence on Wednesday morning.

MR. THOMAS MONROE.

Mr. Thomas Monroe, a distinguished civil engineer, died yesterday morning at Coteau after a short illness. Mr. Monroe was well known in this country, having taken part in nearly all the important works in the construction of canals, railways, etc., which the Government has undertaken during the last half century.

CAPTAIN FOOTE DEAD.

Owen Sound, Ont., March 20.—From the shipping in the harbor and the public buildings, flags are flying at half-mast in tribute to the memory of Captain James Ferguson Foote, one of the most widely known mariners on the great lakes, who died yesterday morning. Captain Foote was formerly in the service of the Georgian Bay Transit Company, and last year had charge of the 'Turret Court.'

Woodstock, Ont., March 15.—The Rev. Peter Strath, pastor of the Innerkip Presbyterian Church, died last evening after a lingering illness. He was 53 years of age, and had spent 26 years in the Presbyterian ministry. For some years he was a missionary at Battleford, Sask., and later he settled at Holstein, Ont., coming to Innerkip about fourteen years ago.

Halifax, N.S., March 17.—John Duffus, a prominent citizen and well known insurance man, died to-day, aged 75.

New York, March 18.—Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, a class mate of General Grant at West Point, and a distinguished veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died to-day at his home here in his 83rd year. General Hamilton was the father of Robert Ray Hamilton, who was mysteriously killed some years ago in the Snake River country in the North-West.

Guelph, Ont., March 18.—Caleb Chase, a well known citizen, and at one time mayor of this city, died suddenly this morning of heart failure.

Toronto, March 20.—Mr. W. A. Murray, head of the firm of W. A. Murray & Co., the old departmental dry goods firm, died very suddenly to-day, just after returning from New York.

Toronto, March 20.—Mrs. Williamson, a widow, and sister of Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., West Toronto, died to-day after a lingering illness.

Detroit, Mich., March 19.—Dr. Edward W. Jenks, the well known Detroit physician and surgeon, died suddenly of pneumonia this morning on a train from Chicago to Detroit. Dr. Jenks' ability and character had won for him recognition in the profession throughout the United States, and his contributions to the medical literature of the country made his name known in Europe as well as all over America.

THE BURDICK MYSTERY

DAUGHTER OF THE MURDERED MAN ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 16.—Miss Marion Burdick, the pretty, rosy-cheeked daughter of the late Edwin L. Burdick, was the most interesting witness at the inquest before Judge Murphy to-day. Marion is sixteen years old, and bears a striking resemblance to her mother. Like Mrs. Hull, she volunteered no information. She answered in monosyllables whenever possible. It was 'yes' or 'no,' or, when those replies would not suffice, she used as few words as possible. She was not easily confused, and there was no sign of agitation or emotion when the District Attorney questioned her closely regarding the events that occurred at the time her father was murdered. Mr. Coatsworth began by speaking kindly to the girl, and carefully choosing his words in putting questions to her. Later he fired questions in rapid succession, all of which were met with replies both sharp and decisive. At one time when the District Attorney asked the same question several times, Marion caused a murmur in the court room by raising her voice sharply in a clear, emphatic, 'I don't know.'

Nothing of importance was elicited from the girl while she was on the stand, and the District Attorney finally gave her up in despair.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 17.—The name of Arthur R. Pennell, who was named as co-respondent in the Burdick divorce proceedings, and who met a terrible death in Gehres' stone quarry two weeks after Edwin L. Burdick was murdered, constantly came to the surface in the inquest before Judge Murphy to-day. Charles S. Parke, Burdick's former business partner and close friend, while on the witness stand this afternoon, gave it as his opinion, based upon information and supposition, that Pennell or a hired assassin killed Burdick. Fear of disclosures growing out of the divorce proceedings instituted by Mr. Burdick against his wife, Mr. Parke firmly believed, was the motive for the crime. Mr. Parke told of conversations he had had with Burdick relating to the trouble with Pennell. On one occasion Burdick told Parke that Pennell had threatened suicide if the suit was not stopped. Pennell threatened to kill both himself and Mrs. Burdick.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Paine, the wife of Dr. Seth T. Paine, a close friend of the Pennells and the Burdicks, was closely questioned regarding the relations between the two families, and especially of the feeling displayed by the men toward each other. Mrs. Paine's house was searched by the police on the Sunday following the murder. To-day the District Attorney touched only casually upon her whereabouts on the night of the murder, devoting most of the time to questions relating to her relations with Burdick and her knowledge of the feeling between Pennell and Burdick. Mrs. Paine denied having been at Burdick's house at any time when not accompanied by Dr. Paine. Her relations with Burdick were purely social.

Dr. Paine was examined. He was on the stand for only a few minutes. He was in Batavia on the night of the murder.

A. Carlson, the Swedish boarder at Mrs. Paine's house, was very nervous while on the witness stand. He thought Mrs. Paine was in the house on the night of the murder, but could not say positively. Miss Mary Cunningham, the other occupant of the Paine home on the night of the murder, has left the city, according to testimony given by Mrs. Paine to-day. Her whereabouts is not known.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 18.—Mr. Murphy, justice, announced to-day that owing

to the illness of the district attorney, Mr. Coatsworth, the inquest into the murder of Mr. Edwin L. Burdick would not be resumed until next Monday afternoon at two o'clock. Mr. Coatsworth is suffering from a severe cold which prevents him from speaking above a whisper. It is expected that the inquest will be concluded next Monday unless some new evidence of importance develops this week. Mrs. Burdick, Burdick's furnace man, and the man who tended furnaces for the Pennells will probably be called on Monday.

It is stated on good authority that the district attorney will also place in evidence a letter alleged to have been written to Mrs. Burdick by Arthur R. Pennell some months ago. The letter was found in the Burdick home when the search of the house was made by the police. In the letter the following sentence occurs: 'I feel that I must kill Ed. Burdick.'

It was learned to-day that Mr. Pennell left a will in which Mrs. Pennell is named as sole executrix in the event of her surviving. Three alternatives are named to act should Mrs. Pennell die first.

When Mrs. Burdick is called to the stand on Monday, she will possibly be called upon to identify the letter mentioned above. She knew both the dead men, Burdick and Pennell, probably better than any one person in the world, and her testimony promises to be the most important and interesting of the entire proceedings.

The details of the strained relations between the two dead men were gathered immediately after the murder of Burdick and before the death of Pennell. Pennell stated frankly to the authorities that the relations between himself and Burdick were 'strained, very strained.' He went into some details of his relations with Mrs. Burdick and of his connection with Mr. Burdick. It was learned also that angry words that passed between Burdick and Pennell at a meeting of the two men in an office with at least one other man near by. Burdick told his partner, Parke, of having had a meeting with Pennell. In fact, after the murder of Burdick, Pennell spoke to other than the authorities of the hostility between him and Burdick. On the day he was first arranging to give out a statement for publication he spoke of part of what he intended to say.

'It deals with Burdick,' said Pennell, referring to this part of the proposed statement. 'Some say that it comes with ill grace from me to abuse a dead man, but Burdick was no saint and when the time comes that I must make a statement in the newspapers in defence of myself, from what other newspapers are printing about me, I intend to let people know just the kind of man he was, and then perhaps some of them will turn a little of their time to him that they now are devoting to prying into my affairs.'

'I didn't like him, and he didn't like me, and we both knew it, and I have told the police frankly that we were not on good terms. His death coming at this time was one of the worst things that could have happened to me.'

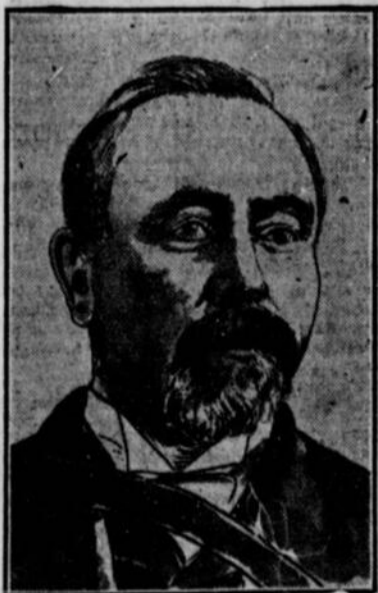
Notwithstanding all the talk about Pennell, however, the authorities are not consenting calmly to place the onus of the Burdick tragedy on a dead man. There are a number of points to be considered before any such branding of a dead man becomes a finality or even is accepted as being a part solution of the mystery.

DR. McEACHRAN RESIGNS

Dean of Faculty of Comparative Medicine will go on Ranch.

Dr. Duncan McEachran, dean of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine at McGill, tendered his resignation at the meeting of the governors of the university on Friday afternoon. He gave as his reasons that he wanted to spend the summer on his ranch, the autumn in Montreal, and the winter abroad.

Duncan McNab McEachran was born in 1841, in Campbellton, Argyleshire, Scotland, where his father was senior bailie. He graduated at the Royal



DUNCAN McEACHRAN, D.V.S.

Veterinary College, Edinburgh, in 1862, and came to Canada the same year. He practiced for a time in Woodstock, one of the founders of the Toronto Veterinary College, and in 1866 came to Montreal, where he founded the Montreal Veterinary College. This college has grown under his care, and it is principally due to his ability and hard work that it is now acknowledged to be one of the best in America. In 1889 the college was affiliated with McGill as the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, with Dr. McEachran as dean and professor. He has been since 1883 general manager of the Wald-road Ranch, where in future he will spend his summers, coming to Montreal in the autumn, and travelling during the winter.

Ladies interested in Receptions, Concerts, Church Socials, Entertainments, Weddings and other functions, will appreciate the printer who devotes attention to the niceties which such occasions require. ***** Nice Work is only secured where the best material, the best processes, and the best appliances are commanded by the best talent and the best skill. ***** JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Printers, Etc Witness Building, Montreal. *****

TWO CHILDREN DIE A Passenger Coach on the G.T.R. Fell Ten Feet into a Creek.

MANY PERSONS HURT, SEVERAL SERIOUSLY—LIST OF THE INJURED.

Guelph, Ont., March 18.—One of the most serious run-offs which has occurred on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce branch of the G. T. R. took place about 11.30 this morning about two miles north of Marden, and six miles from here. Train No. 17, with Mr. Lillis, conductor, and Mr. Hazelwood, engineer, left Guelph about 11 o'clock, and was running at a fair rate of speed, when one of the trucks, it is believed, on the rear coach, jumped the track. An ominous bumping alarmed the passengers, and then over went the coaches. The passenger coach went off apparently over a trestle above a creek crossing under the track, taking a drop of ten feet into the water, which was swollen by the spring thaw, and filled the car on its side. The rear coach seems to have pulled the smoker and mail coach after it. The baggage car was almost completely turned over, but it held on to the tender, and did not get far down the bank where it went off. The engine did not leave the track.

There were quite a few people on the train, of whom eight were seriously injured and from twelve to fifteen slightly. Two of the injured have succumbed to their injuries since being taken to the Royal Alexandra Hospital at Fergus. They are both young children, Charles Huesten, infant son of Mr. Austin Huesten, of Thessalon, and Lillian Irwin, infant daughter of Mr. William Irwin, Niagara Falls, N.Y. The others are all progressing favorably, and a number were able to proceed to their various destinations this evening.

- LIST OF INJURED. Following is the list of injured: Andrew Cheney, Hamilton mail clerk, Southampton, chest crushed in. Mr. Huesten, of Thessalon, and wife, suffering from shock. Phillip Farrelly, of Peel, badly burned. Mrs. Landreth, of Berlin, arm and shoulder badly injured. Miss Jessie Gibson, Guelph, arm broken. Judge Jamieson, Guelph, scalp wound and hand cut, shoulder and left arm injured slightly. Mr. Lillis, conductor, Brantford, shoulder, back and knee hurt. W. Bremner, Hamilton, chest and back hurt. A. W. Howell, Ingersoll, hip injured. William Gibson, Guelph, head and left arm cut. Mrs. McGrath, Guelph, bruised in chest and arm. William Laidler, Strassburg, bruised in right side. Mrs. August Hunt, Berlin, arm bruised. Thomas McNamear, Guelph, slightly bruised. Louis Rashkofsky, Toronto, back badly strained. W. D. Young, Kingaro, arm and back hurt. C. H. Passmore, Toronto, traveller for Brophy, Cains & Co., Montreal, bad cut on head and strained leg. E. G. Cole, Toronto, cut on head and legs and ribs hurt. He is a traveller for the Merchants' Dyeing and Finishing Company, Toronto. A. W. Jacobs, 52 McGill College avenue, Montreal, cuts on both hands. Charles D. Walton, Hamilton, traveller for the J. F. Pease Furnace Company, Toronto, slightly bruised. George J. Bray, traveller for the Buck Stove Company, Brantford, badly bruised on arm and shoulder. The Rev. I. O. Stringer, Toronto, slight bruise. The Rev. S. M. Martin, Cannington, slightly hurt, taken to General Hospital. H. Ross, Alliston, badly bruised. R. A. Todd, Toronto, left hand and wrist injured. Mr. H. Pierce, Toronto, right eye and back injured.

The following are slightly injured: Miss Christie, Hamilton; J. Harknett, Goldstone; Phillip Harley, Peel township; C. H. Smith, F. J. Livingston, both of Lashow; J. E. Robinson, Bellwood; Marshall Amy, Parkhead; Mr. Wilkinson, Seattle dealer, Galt; Mrs. Irwin and child, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Ella Billings, Galt; I. Gowanlock, Orillia; Miss Ferritor, Goldstone; Miss A. O. Boyle, Drayton; Miss Brocklebank, Walkerton; George Hughes, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; William Ormiston, jr., Columbus, Ont.; Mrs. Galvin, 182 Rebecca street, Hamilton; Dr. Savage, Guelph; George J. Bray, Toronto; Mrs. Landreth, Berlin; Mrs. M. McGaw, Guelph; William Lappere, Strassburg; Mrs. August Hunt, Berlin; Thomas Brady, Guelph; P. W. Dyer, Enfield; L. H. Clarke, Toronto; H. Ross, Hamilton; Miss Fisher, Burlington; M. H. Peart, Toronto; C. E. Waidon, 84 Augusta street, Hamilton.

The following official statement was given out at the Grand Trunk headquarters: 'At about 11.25 o'clock in the morning local train No. 17, running between Harrisburg and Palmerston, was derailed about seven miles north of Guelph Junction, three cars on the train, namely, baggage car, combination mail and smoker and first-class coach turning over. Fergus, Ont., March 20.—The inquest on the Huston and Irwin babies, victims of Wednesday's accident on the Grand Trunk, was resumed in the court room here this afternoon. The crown attorney, Mr. Peterson, assisted the coroner, Mr. Johnston, for the Crown, while Mr. Pope looked after the interests of the company. The train hands, with the exception of Lillis, the conductor, who was too ill to appear, the section men car examiner at Harrisburg, Irwin and Davies, gave evidence for the G. T. R., while Jos. Keating, on whose farm the accident occurred; Major Merevath, high constable of Guelph, and George Gray, architect, of Harrisburg, who had made a thorough examination of the scene of the accident, and several other witnesses, testified. No evidence was deduced to show that the road was in poor condition, or that the train was running at more than the ordinary rate of speed, the engineer stated about thirty miles an hour. The general theory seems to be that something dropped from one of the cars, causing it to leave the rails, although no one could give any cause. The inquest was again adjourned till Monday afternoon, when the jury will visit the scene of the wreck.'

TWO MEN DEAD AS A RESULT OF THE COLLISION NEAR TORONTO.

Toronto, March 18.—As a result of the freight collision on the C. P. R., near Islington, nine miles west of Toronto, yesterday, two men were killed and four injured, two badly. The trains were freights, and were piled in a heap, and both engines were demolished. The dead men are David Taylor, brakeman, of London, Ont., aged 22, and Charles Winger, fireman, Windsor, Ont., William Morrison, engineer, aged 34, was badly scalded about the hands and neck, and is suffering from shock, but is expected to recover. The train crews' homes are in Toronto Junction and London. The collision occurred during the thick fog that prevailed early this morning, and the trains were going at a good rate of speed at the time. The cause of the wreck is said to have been the blunder of a young operator.

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SPAIN'S NAVAL BUDGET.

Madrid, March 21.—The Minister of Marine has completed the naval budget. The estimates provide for an increased expenditure amounting to \$5,000,000.

Do our subscribers all know that the postage on papers to Great Britain and Ireland has been so greatly reduced that we can now send any of our publications, postage paid, at the same rates as obtain in Canada. 'Daily Witness,' post paid, \$3 a year. 'Weekly Witness,' post paid, \$1 a year. 'World Wide,' post paid, \$1 a year. 'Northern Messenger,' post paid, 30c yr.

PERMANENT WORK —AT— GOOD WAGES. WORLD WIDE wishes to secure a representative in each county to do subscription work. Any one devoting a reasonable amount of time to the work each week can earn enough to warrant permanent application to it. Experience not necessary, as 'WORLD WIDE' has prepared full instructions for those who wish to take up the work. This business will soon pay an energetic person better wages than can be earned at many lines of trade that take years to master. When making application give references and previous occupation. Address Subscription Department 'WORLD WIDE,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Welland Canal is likely to open for navigation on April 10.

Ottawa's coal purchases have lost the city \$19,872.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Robertson, of Hamilton, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on Wednesday.

An open porthole caused the sinking of the steamer "Rideau Queen" in the lock at Jones Falls, last week.

Kindergarten teachers from Detroit to the number of a hundred are expected in Toronto on Friday next.

The Rev. J. H. Turnbull, of Bowmanville, has been called to Bank Street Presbyterian Church, Ottawa.

Mr. Chester Massey has given \$5,000 towards the convocation hall scheme of the University of Toronto.

North York Conservatives have decided to protest the recent election of the Hon. E. J. Davis.

Mr. William Hart, M.P., has been elected president of the Kingston Young Liberals' Club.

The Rev. T. Hubert Jones, Episcopalian clergyman, Ottawa, will accept the pastorate of a church in Cleveland.

The wages of the employees of the Hamilton Gaslight Company have been increased ten percent.

Macdonald Park, Kingston, is not available as a site for the proposed summer hotel, owing to the veto of the Militia Department.

The body of Miss Addie Mitchell, who disappeared some days ago from her home in Hamilton, was found in the bay last week.

The four-year-old daughter of Mr. Thomas Cardinal, while playing, fell into the river at Brockville last week and was drowned.

John Spence, ex-agent of the King Street Station of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Hamilton, died in Cleveland recently.

Mr. F. B. Wade, M.P., left New York on Saturday on a trip through the Mediterranean, having been ordered abroad for his health.

The Queen's College student, J. Hutton, charged with attempting to rob a grave at Lansdowne, has been granted bail at Brockville.

Thieves broke into a Michigan Central car in London, and stole a quantity of millinery from an American firm, and consigned to several London houses.

Andrew Tuttle, a Canadian Express Company porter, who lost a leg beneath a G. T. R. engine, is suing the company in a Kingston court for \$10,000 damages.

In a head-on collision in a fog on Tuesday morning, one man named Taylor was killed and three others of the train crew injured on the C. P. R. at Islington, twelve miles from Toronto.

The Lansdowne farmers will plead their case against the Gananoque Water Power Company, claiming damages to their lands, in a special court in Kingston, in April.

Miss Olive Huyck, at Consecon, near Belleville, was married to Mr. William Gibson, while on her death-bed from consumption, and five days after the ceremony she died.

The Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., will argue the arbitration case before the Privy Council in England on behalf of the Kingston Light, Heat and Power Company, assisted by Dr. Walkem, K.C.

Dan Durham, who discharged a revolver twice within five feet of John Sweeney's face at Hamilton, was fined five dollars for carrying the revolver, as it was shown that Durham had no idea of shooting anyone.

Mr. G. McKim, who was unseated from the Mayor's chair on a protest that he was at the time of his election a member of the School Board, was re-elected on Wednesday over three opponents. Out of 974 votes Mr. McKim got 522.

Knox Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, has decided to erect a new building, to seat 500 more people, at an estimated cost of \$32,000. It is provided that subscriptions amounting to \$13,000 at least shall first be obtained.

Mrs. Agnes Mclement died at Kingston, on March 12, in her hundred and first year. She had been fifty years a widow and forty years ago came to Canada from County Down, Ireland, to make her home with her son.

The Rev. Dr. Wild, who retired some years ago from the pastorate of Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto, and who is at present filling the pulpit of the Bethel Church, corner of Clinton and College streets, Toronto, is considering two calls from churches in the United States.

Kerr and Turner, charged with house-breaking at Brockville, Ont., whom Judge McDonald exiled from the province, crossed the river in a small boat through moving fields of ice, and landed on the American side. They then took to the woods, hotly pursued by the United States immigration officers.

Inspector Murray, of the Provincial Detective Department, has received word that Mrs. Quirk, widow of James Quirk, who met a mysterious death on March 23 last in Brantford, has married John Toole, her late husband's former partner.

Elzear Chartier, aged 13 years, was found drowned at Ottawa on Thursday, with his face downwards in four inches of water. He was subject to fits, and it is supposed that while playing on a raft in a pool in a yard he was seized with one. This happened about fifty yards from his home, and he was discovered next morning by a boy going to school. He was a son of Maxime Chartier, 74 Chapel street.

John D. Sauve, Washakie brakeman, of St. Thomas, was badly injured at Ekfrid on Wednesday. Owing to the heavy fog a signal board was not noticed till the train was close to it, and an emergency stop was made. Sauve, from the sudden stop, supposed that a collision was likely to happen, and jumped. Being over a bridge, he dropped forty-five feet before touching the ground. He was badly injured, both knees being fractured. He is badly bruised, his chest hurt, and his face cut. The attending physicians expect him to recover.

Granby spent \$5,821.14 last year in the construction of sewers.

The Methodist church at Calumet has been reopened after being thoroughly renovated.

Granby Council has passed a by-law

prohibiting the granting of a bottle's license.

The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association and the County of Sherbrooke Agricultural Society will hold their first Spring Seed Fair for the sale and exchange of seed, in the market, Sherbrooke, on Wednesday, April 15.

The Granby "Leader-Mail" says: The farmers are now busy with their first harvest of the year and the sugar bushes are alive with those engaged in the interesting industry of gathering sap. Reports generally agree that the make of sugar and syrup will be large.

The mammoth barn owned by Mr. L. Baird at Iron Hill was burned down last week. Ninety-six cows, eleven horses and a number of pigs were destroyed, besides a large quantity of hay, grain and the farm implements. The loss is estimated at \$10,000; insured for \$2,500.

The following have been elected officers of the Granby Fruit Growers' Association: President, F. W. West; vice-president, A. H. Nourse; directors, H. Pare, H. G. Sample, John Irving and Henry Roberts; secretary-treasurer, John Lincoln.

Judge Lynch decided a small but interesting case at Coaticook recently. The plaintiff purchased from the defendant for three dollars a sucking pig, and took him home. The following morning the pig was sick, and the plaintiff took it back to the defendant. The pig died, and the plaintiff sued for \$3 or another pig. As the pig was all right when it was sold, the court dismissed the action.

The bill before the Quebec Legislature just now to incorporate the Rural Light, Heat and Power Company is one to remind people of the days of old, when charters sometimes were had that could do anything or go anywhere, either over the waters or under the earth. The bill asks power to create and supply light, heat and power and to construct a railway of standard gauge to be run either by steam or electricity from Three Rivers through St. Maurice, Maskinonge, Berthier and L'Assomption counties to a point opposite Bout de l'Île, Montreal, crossing the towns and villages, including Berthier. The company may also operate a railway from Sorel through Richelieu, Vercheres and Chambly counties, tapping en route the towns and villages, with power to extend branches through Yamaska and Drummond counties, in order to touch the towns of St. Ours, St. David, St. Aimé, St. Guillaume and Yamaska. The company may build and maintain basins, wharves, viaducts, grain elevators, warehouses or other buildings necessary for the company's own purposes. The company may build dikes and sluices for power on L'Assomption river at Joliette to secure sufficient water for its undertakings. The company may build and operate telegraph and telephone lines along its railway and electric lines, may lay cables under the St. Lawrence, may enter upon and construct under and over the street of any city, town or village, pipes, lines, conduits and other constructions necessary for its business, on public and private property, and where the owners of private property deny, it may acquire the right by expropriation. The company, to do all this, is to have a capital of \$200,000, which it may increase to \$500,000, and it may agree with any other company in the same business to lease their works and operate them. It may also amalgamate or consolidate with them in stock or bonds upon such terms as may be agreeable to both.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Construction of the new armory at Nelson for the Rocky Mountain Rangers has been resumed.

Mayor McCandless, of Victoria, favors the submission of a Carnegie library site by-law to the people.

Mr. E. V. Kümister, a well-known resident of Portage la Prairie, died on Wednesday at the age of fifty-three.

Fire on Thursday destroyed Stockham Darnley's store, at Hootak, B.C. The loss is \$3,000; no insurance.

Mr. J. R. Todd is the choice of the Lansdowne, Manitoba, prohibitionists as a candidate for the Legislature.

Mr. Hugh Armstrong, M.P.P., was re-nominated for the Legislature by Portage la Prairie Conservatives.

Charles Koestner, a Canadian Northern Railway conductor, is dead, the result of an accident in the Brandon yards.

John Potvin, accused of the murder of Captain Prothro, was found "not guilty" at Winnipeg, last week.

Mr. Fred A. Congdon, the newly-appointed governor of the Yukon, who has been visiting relatives in Winnipeg, has left for Vancouver.

Mr. C. F. Mathews, a Toronto commercial traveller, was taken from a west-bound train last week at Winnipeg, as he was suffering from smallpox.

Victoria's license commissioners will grant no new licenses for the present, being convinced that there are liquor-selling establishments enough in existence to meet the town's necessities.

Harry Bell, a C. P. R. brakeman, fell from his train between Eholt and Grand Forks a few days ago and received injuries that caused death. He has relatives in Spokane and in Everett.

The fourth session of the tenth legislature of the Province of Manitoba, which commenced on Feb. 12, is over, the House having been prorogued by His Honor Lieut.-Governor McMillan on Wednesday afternoon.

The latest development of the C. P. R. strike in British Columbia is the arrest of Mr. Estes, president of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, on the charge of conspiring to delay His Majesty's mails.

August Meyers, a rancher, at Forty-Mile Lake, Alberta, died while returning from getting a load of hay. He was alive when his son found him. They were unable to lift him out of the cart, and upon returning with assistance found him dead.

The Great Northern Railway having promoted Mr. H. Stevenson, of Rossland, to passenger agent at Curlew, Wash., Mr. J. F. Carruthers has come from Wilmar, Minn., to be agent for the Spokane Falls and Northern at the Golden City.

There is a sequel to the strange story of the arrest in Victoria of Verona Pelletier, a seventeen-year-old married woman, for the passage of Confederate States money. The child-wife hid from the police for two days in a vacant house

and thus contracted pneumonia which may prove fatal.

On Tuesday, at Morden, Man., fire started in the Central Grocery store of J. B. Munro. The building and contents were completely destroyed, with Graham's barber shop, though the contents of the latter were saved. Bradford's gent's furnishing store and contents were damaged by fire and water to the extent of \$1,000.

Stave Oddleeson, an Icelander, living at Thausa, sixty miles north of Selkirk, was burned to death in his house on Thursday night. Two of his children, whom he was endeavoring to rescue, also perished in the flames. Two other children, who were in the building when the fire broke out, were saved by the father, who then returned for the others. While he was in the burning building the roof crashed in. Mrs. Oddleeson was away from home nursing a sick neighbor at the time.

New Denver, B. C., has been visited by a disastrous fire which originated in McLachlan & McGillivray's hotel, which was destroyed. The loss is \$3,000. J. B. Smith & Co.'s general store, loss, \$5,000; a hotel owned by Henry Stege, loss, \$3,500; Jeffries' tin-shop, loss, \$1,500, were also burned. The whole business portion of the town was in danger for an hour. There is no known insurance, excepting that on Smith & Co.'s store, \$3,500.

A Fernie despatch says:—This morning a masked mob of over four hundred men went up to the Number One Coal Creek mines, four miles from Fernie, and compelled half a dozen workmen, at the points of revolvers, who were in charge of the fans of the closed mines, to leave the town of Fernie, and drove them down the C.P.R. track. The mob at first went to the house of the mine superintendent, Mr. Doneen, and assaulted him and his wife, firing a number of shots in the air to intimidate them. Doneen recognized one of the mob as J. W. Morrison, and he was later arrested.

Railway building through the Boundary country will be pushed as fast as possible within a few days. It is understood in Greenwood and Phoenix that the rock work in connection with the grading of the approaches to the V. V. & E. bridge, near the C. P. R. bridge and below the Granby smelter dam, will be started within a week or so. The contract for building the smelter spur has been awarded to Simms & Shields, of St. Paul, who will sub-let to other contractors. Practically all the right-of-way for the V. V. & E. railway from Greenwood to Phoenix has been acquired, as has also the right-of-way for the spur to the Granby smelter. Construction will be started this spring. The route finally decided upon to reach Phoenix is that up Fourth of July Creek, from Grand Forks, thence by way of Summit Camp and Providence Creek, this route being preferred over another survey which would run south of Phoenix instead of north in circling to get into that camp.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Miss Annie McLean, of Londonderry Station, was seriously injured by being struck by the fast express on Sunday. One of her ribs were broken and her head badly bruised. She was walking to church on the railway track.

At Newcastle, on Thursday, Messrs. McCarron, McDonald, Fraser and Moore, of Springhill, arrested on Monday for firing a revolver at Mr. Heine, a conductor of the Maritime express, stood their preliminary examination, and were sent up for trial.

At Fredericton, on Thursday, the case of Gunter vs. Miller was finished, when the jury brought in a verdict of \$150 for the plaintiff. This was an action brought by John B. Gunter for damages on account of arrest in an action instituted by Samuel S. Miller, in Carleton county, in 1901.

At Moncton, on Tuesday, at a meeting of the Board of Trade, it was decided to organize an exhibition association for the purpose of establishing a permanent exhibition in Moncton. The proposal is to form a joint stock company with capital of \$10,000, and a stock list is to be circulated at once.

At Halifax on Friday, at a meeting of the Board of Trade the question of inducing the C. P. R. to make its terminus in Halifax was considered. Mr. DeWolf, president, Mr. W. A. Black, the mayor, and other endorsed the remarks of Captain Allan, of the Fruit Growers' Association, who pointed out the advantages Halifax could offer for a terminus. A motion to send a delegation from the Board of Trade, City Council and Fruit Growers' Association to Montreal to see what terms the C. P. R. would accept to come to Halifax, was passed.

The Fredericton Board of Trade, at a largely attended meeting on Tuesday afternoon, decided to memorialize the lieutenant-governor against the proposed transfer of the military headquarters to St. John. A strong telegram adopted by the meeting was forwarded to the Minister of Militia, the Hon. Mr. Blair, Mr. Alex. Gibson, M.P., and Senator Thompson, pointing out that the change now proposed is solely to suit the personal convenience of the district officer commanding, and that no good reason can be put forward for the proposed change.

At Windsor on Wednesday last Syan Azubelly, the Syrian, was hanged for the murder of a fellow-countryman. The night before the condemned man told Mr. Smith, the jailer, the story of the crime. He told how he met his victim in the lonely cave at Tenney Cape and demanded of him his watch and money, and when he refused, the slayer closed in. In the struggle Azubelly had his own hand cut with a razor, and when he had overpowered the deceased he used a stone to finish him. The murderer some days ago was seen by Mr. Harris, of Sackville, when he admitted he was the cause of Syan Ladore's death, but endeavored to set up a justifiable defence for his action. He has since admitted to the jailer that this story was incorrect, and told the official named how the crime had been committed. After the murder he took possession of the goods and clothes of the deceased.

BIG LONDON FAILURE.

London, March 18.—The failure was announced to-day of Booty & Bayliffe, solicitors. Their liabilities are over \$1,000,000.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

The Emperor of Germany arrived at Dresden on Tuesday on a visit to the King of Saxony.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton sails for England to-day by the North German Lloyd line.

The budget committee of the Reichstag has appropriated \$730,000 to defray the expenses of Germany's representation at the St. Louis Exhibition.

Five men were killed and a sixth was badly injured in an explosion at the Cardiff coal mine, Springfield, Ill. This was the second catastrophe of the colliery within a few days.

George Chapman, a Southwark saloon-keeper, who was accused of the murder of three women, was convicted and sentenced to death in London by Mr. Justice Grantham, on Thursday last.

Prince Krapotkin, writing to the London "Daily News," says that the Czar's decree really aims at attempting to reduce to a minimum the reforms loudly demanded by all classes of Russian society.

The Fall River steamer "Plymouth," with five hundred passengers on board, was run down in a fog on Thursday night by the "City of London," of the same line. Seven of the crew are known to have perished. The closing of the collision bulk-heads saved the vessel from sinking.

There has been a war by fire engines at Parkersburg, West Virginia. There was a dispute as to the right of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway to lay tracks on the street, and the fire brigade repulsed the workmen. The mayor, who was also legal adviser for the company, has been suspended by the council.

MONTREAL NEWS.

On Tuesday seven hundred English, Irish and Scotch settlers passed through Montreal. Immigration officials describe them as being among the finest ever sent out. They went to the North-West to take up land.

April 22 is the date, and the Windsor Hotel the place, for the dinner to be given by the members of the Sir John A. Macdonald Club to Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative chief. Some five hundred guests are expected.

An application has been made by the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Commissioner of Public Works, for the appointment of a sequestrator to the Quebec Southern Railway. The road has been closed some months owing to the inability of the company to pay its employees, who decided to quit work.

St. Patrick's day was enthusiastically observed in spite of drizzling rain in the early part of the day. There was the usual procession, the mass, with sermon, at St. Patrick's Church, and half a dozen entertainments at night. St. Patrick's Society gave a banquet, at which the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine and Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., were present.

Four boys, whose homes are in Point St. Charles, were drowned in Lachine canal on Wednesday morning. Their names are Willie Nevin, Patrick Curtis, D. Victor and John Haynes. They were crossing the ice, which gave way under them. The water was let out of the canal on the Sunday previous, but there was sufficient depth of water remaining in the centre to drown them.

The rival electric power companies of Montreal have combined, the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company having been purchased by the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, which paid \$100 for each share of a par value of \$100. This means that the company now has a monopoly of the supply of electric power, electric light and gas. There is a rumor that the company will now attempt to buy the Montreal Street Railway for about fifty million dollars.

The J. Cradock Simpson Agency's "Real Estate Record" for March declares that there has been a steady growth in the demand for real estate by those who actually require it, while the demand for business premises and factory sites is increasing, and in many cases the inquiry comes from out of town. The "Record" confirms what has been pointed out already that there is not so great a scarcity of the smaller residential houses as was reported earlier in the reason. Rents were, however, generally increased.

Willie Neville, of 22 Richmond street, aged seven years and four months; Pat. Curtis, of 36 Centre street, aged 11 years; Adelard Fecteau, of 82 Richmond street, aged 9 years, and John Jays, of 51 Centre street, aged 15 years, were drowned in the canal on Wednesday morning. They were playing on the ice, when it broke. There is still several feet of water in that part of the canal, and all four were drowned before Captain Laprimo, who saw the accident, could do anything to save them. One small boy, a brother of one of the victims, was on the ice with them, but escaped the fate which overtook the others. The bodies were soon recovered by the police of No. 9 station, and taken to the morgue.

PANAMA CANAL.

TREATY RATIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, March 17.—The Panama canal treaty was ratified to-day by the Senate by a vote of 73 to 5 against.

The Panama canal treaty between the United States and Colombia, which was ratified to-day, was signed at Washington, Jan. 22, 1903. It was negotiated by Mr. Hay, the secretary, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Thomas Herran, charge d'affaires, on the part of Colombia, who signed the document. It was sent to the President on Jan. 23, and by him sent to the Senate on the same date. It was ratified to the committee on Foreign Relations the same day, and reported back on Feb. 3. The treaty was discussed at some length during the last Congress. The day the special session of the Senate convened, March 5, the treaty was again referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and on March 9 was again reported to the Senate, since which time it has been under discussion. Neither in commit-



MEN, LOOK HERE!

DO YOU SUFFER FROM

Nervous Debility, Varicocoele and Loss of Manly Power? They are Quickly and for Ever Cured by the Grand Product of Nature, DR. McLAUGHLIN'S Electric Belt. Send for My Free Book About It.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth, when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness and loss of vitality.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with Special Electric Suspensory (free), will restore your power. It will give back the old vigor of youth. I can recommend your Electric Belts to all suffering humanity. I have had a standing ailment of rheumatism and other complaints combined; it has made an entire cure of them in the little while I have used it.—John Nicholson, Everett, N.B.

This loss of your power causes Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism and Stomach Ailments. You know it's a loss of vital power and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it. I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

It is with pleasure I write you, thanking you for the good your Electric Belt has done for me. I suffered greatly before I used it. Now I do not suffer any pain at all, and can highly recommend the Belt to any person suffering from stomach trouble.—J. McKenzie, St. Thomas, Ont.

What ails you? Write and tell me, and no matter where you are, I think I can give you the address of some one in your town that I have cured. I've cured thousands, and every man of them is a walking advertisement for my Belt.

Every man who ever used it recommends it, because it is honest. It does great work, and those whom I have cured are the more grateful because the cure costs so little.

There are many people to-day who will be only too willing to share their knowledge with you—they will tell you what my Belt has done for them; perhaps some of them your neighbors. Then the terms which I offer you leave nothing to lose. I take all the chances. All I ask—give me evidence of your honesty by offering me reasonable security, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

CAUTION—Beware of the many cheap imitations which are advertised. They either burn or blister so that they cannot be used. Even if they had the virtue those selling them could not give any advice as to the way they should be used.

READ WITH CARE—Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives free until cured the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK—If you can't call, write for my beautiful descriptive book showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women, and gives prices. Send for it to-day.

I HAVE A BOOK ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN ALSO.

Address

Dr. M. K. McLaughlin, 214 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9.



Paying For Superstition.

All the manufacturers and agents of the high-priced cream separators make extravagant claims for their particular article. They do not exactly state that the iron and steel they use have been charmed or possess any magical qualities, but they do try to make you infer that in some unexplained way, milk revolved 1,500 times per minute with the iron and steel they use will produce more cream than the same milk revolved the same number of times with the same grades of iron and steel used by other firms. This is just as much superstition as the old belief that certain ancient women in each community could bewitch their neighbors cows, and the worst of it is they want to charge you for believing it. When you pay, say \$75.00 for a widely advertised separator you get about \$45.00 worth of separator and \$30.00 worth of superstition. This is more than the superstition is worth. We will sell you our No. 1 Windsor separator, equal in every respect to the very best, capacity 210 lbs. milk per hour, for \$48.75. Further, we will send it to you on a week's free trial before we ask you to send us a cent. Our catalogue explains all, and will be sent to all who write for it.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., - Windsor, Ont.

tee nor by the Senate was the treaty amended, and it was ratified as first negotiated.

WHITAKER WRIGHT

HE WAS TOO ILL TO APPEAR IN COURT.

New York, March 18.—Mr. Whitaker Wright was to-day reported to be ill in bed at the Ludlow street jail. His case was to have been called this afternoon, but the jail physician telephoned Mr. Henekel, United States marshal, that

the prisoner was too ill to appear in court. He is said to be suffering from insomnia. The hearing was adjourned until March 30.

A BRAKEMAN DECAPITATED.

Winnipeg, March 23.—A. Murphy, a brakeman of Brandon, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon at Woleley, N.W.T. He was switching at the time. He slipped and fell across the rails, with the result that his head was completely severed from the body. Murphy only lately came from the east.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

RAPID DEPRECIATION FOLLOWED BY SHARP RECOVERY.

This morning's session of the Montreal Stock Exchange was marked by a rapid downward movement in Steel and Coal stocks, followed, on the receipt of Mr. Duggan's favorable report of the firm in No. 1 pit at Sydney, by a sharp recovery, carrying the common stocks yet higher than the opening. Steel common was especially active, receding to 4.90, and recovering to 5.00. Coal common receded to 1.55, recovering to 1.65. White Steel preferred declined by 4c, and closed at 1.07. Power was fairly active around 90, receding a fraction towards noon, and Canadian Pacific was decidedly heavy.

A strong bear movement was the feature in Steel common, followed by heavy buying, while Power responded actively to the enthusiasm aroused by the buying up of the Leclaire Hydraulic and Land Company. C.P.R.—30 at 121.50, 175 at 121.50, 100 at 121.50, 50 at 121.50, 25 at 121.50, 10 at 121.50, 5 at 121.50. Coal preferred—50 at 112.50, 25 at 112.50, 10 at 112.50, 5 at 112.50. Bank of Montreal—100 at 111.00, 50 at 111.00, 25 at 111.00, 10 at 111.00, 5 at 111.00. Scotia bonds—4,000 at 111.00. Iron com.—100 at 32.25, 50 at 32.25, 25 at 32.25, 10 at 32.25, 5 at 32.25. Steel com.—100 at 4.90, 50 at 4.90, 25 at 4.90, 10 at 4.90, 5 at 4.90. White Steel pref.—100 at 1.07, 50 at 1.07, 25 at 1.07, 10 at 1.07, 5 at 1.07. Power—100 at 90.00, 50 at 90.00, 25 at 90.00, 10 at 90.00, 5 at 90.00. Canadian Pacific—100 at 75.00, 50 at 75.00, 25 at 75.00, 10 at 75.00, 5 at 75.00.

THE MONEY MARKET. London, March 23, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 99 1/8-11/8; for account, 99 1/8-11/8; Anstons, 94; Atchafons, 94; do, ptd., 100; B. & O., 94; Can. Pacific, 131; Chesapeake & Ohio, 48 1/2; C.G.W., 26; C. & M. and St. Paul, 17 1/2; De Beers, 23 1/2; Denver and Rio Grande, 38 1/2; do, ptd., 90; Erie, 37 1/2; do, first ptd., 88 1/2; do, second ptd., 57 1/2; Illinois Central, 14 1/2; Louisville and Nashville, 12 1/2; M. & Texas, 27 1/2; N.Y. C., 100; Ontario and Western, 74; do, ptd., 52; Ontario and Western, 74; Pennsylvania, 74; Rand Mines, 10 1/2; Reading, 31 1/2; do, first ptd., 43; Reading, second ptd., 37; Southern Railway, 33 1/2; do, ptd., 97 1/2; Southern Pacific, 64; Union Pacific, 95 1/2; U. P. ptd., 93 1/2; U. S. Steel, 38 1/2; U. S. Steel, ptd., 87 1/2; Wabash, 29 1/2; do, ptd., 61 1/2.

Bar silver steady, 22 1/2 per ounce. Money 3/4 to 5/8 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 1/8 to 3 1/2; do, for three months' bills 3 1/2 to 3 11/8 per cent. New York, March 23.—Money on call steady at 5/8; prime mercantile paper, 5/8; sterling exchange fairly steady with a slight business in bankers' bills at 47 1/2 for demand and at 45 1/2 for sixty day bills; posted rates, 48 1/2 to 49 and 48 1/2; commercial bills, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2; bar silver, 48 1/2; Mexican dollar, 38 1/2.

COMMERCIAL. Montreal Wholesale Prices. The grain market stands practically where it did last Monday, dull and inactive and with but minor fluctuations. Flour, feed, meals and hay are unchanged with only a fair local demand. Provisions continue unchanged for smoked meats and lard, but eggs are active and firm at an advance of about 20c per dozen. Cheese is nominal on the local market with higher prices quoted on the other side. Butter is firm for the best, but there is hardly any market for inferior grades. Eggs are getting cheaper as supplies increase and the tone of the market is weakening.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 73c; No. 1 northern, 71 1/2c; March delivery, No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 northern, 73 1/2c; ex-store, May delivery; peas, 62 1/2c; chickpeas, 60c; No. 2 in store here, 36 1/2c; rye, 31c; east; buckwheat, 43 1/2c; east. For May delivery No. 1 oats, 35 1/2c; No. 2, 37 1/2c; rye, 60c; buckwheat, 56c to 57c; peas, 51c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, 43c; seconds, 43.50; Ontario straight rollers, 33.50 to 34.65; in bags, 41.70 to 41.75; patents, at \$3.70 to \$4.10.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices, \$2.00, bags, and \$1.15 per bush. FED—Manitoba bran, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 to \$22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$19 to \$19.50; shorts, in bulk, \$20 to \$21.

men have been sent from the east, and the strikers' places are about all filled now and there will be less difficulty in the delivery of freight in the future. At Winnipeg there has been an active demand for staple goods. So far the volume of trade this month has exceeded any previous year. The demand in retail trade centres has been active, and stocks have been depleted in some cases that retailers have been obliged to re-order heavily. The inflow of money is very large, and will this year exceed any previous year. There is quite a boom in real estate, which is not viewed very favorably by some. Mercantile loans are going at 6 to 8 percent.

CHICAGO MARKETS. Messrs. J. S. Hays & Co., No. 18 St. Sacramento street, report the closing prices to-day as follows: Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat—May ... 72 1/2 73 1/4 72 1/2 72 1/2; July ... 69 1/2 70 1/4 69 1/2 70. Corn—May ... 43 1/2 44 1/4 43 1/2 43 1/2; July ... 43 1/2 43 1/4 43 1/2 43 1/2. Oats—May ... 33 1/2 33 3/4 33 1/2 33 1/2; July ... 30 1/2 30 3/4 30 1/2 30 1/2. Pork—July ... 18 1/2 18 3/4 18 1/2 18 1/2; July ... 17 1/2 17 3/4 17 1/2 17 1/2. Lard—May ... 10 1/2 10 3/4 10 1/2 10 1/2; July ... 9 1/2 9 3/4 9 1/2 9 1/2. Short Ribs—May ... 9 1/2 9 3/4 9 1/2 9 1/2; July ... 9 1/2 9 3/4 9 1/2 9 1/2.

ONTARIO MARKETS. Guelph, Ont., March 21.—Flour, \$1.90 to \$2.15; red wheat, 60c to 67c; goose wheat, 60c to 65c; bran, 14c; middlings, 13c; barley, 45c to 48c; rye, 31c to 37c; clover, 15c to 18c; peas, 30c to 35c; hay, \$8.50 to \$9.50; potatoes, per bag, 95c to \$1; sheepskins, 75c to \$1; hides, 30c to 36c; live hogs, 46 to 48 1/2; butter, 17c to 18c; eggs, 11c to 12c; and chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c. Ingersoll, Ont., March 23.—White wheat, 65c to 70c per bushel; red fall wheat, 63c to 70c per bushel; spring wheat, 65c to 70c per bushel; barley, 40c to 45c per bushel; peas, 65c to 70c per bushel; oats, 29c to 32c per bushel; corn, 60c to 66c per bushel; bran, 16 to 18 per ton; shorts, 319 to 329 per ton; potatoes, 1.25 to 1.40 per bag; onions, 50c to 75c per bushel; live hogs, 46.25 to 50.50 per cwt.; flour, \$1.70 to \$2.35 per cwt.; oatmeal, \$1.75 to \$2.22 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$1.75 to \$1.85 per cwt.; butter, 22c to 23c; creamery, 22c to 23c per lb.; eggs, 15c to 18c per dozen; hay, \$8.50 to \$9.70 per ton; hides, \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt.

London, March 23.—The warm, summer-like weather of the past week caused quite a drop in the prices of butter and eggs on Saturday's market, fresh laid eggs being supplied in large quantities at from eleven and a half to twelve and a half cents per dozen. Wheat, 70 1/8 to 72c; corn, 56c to 61c; peas, 75c to 84c; buckwheat, 45 1/2c to 48c; oats, 30 1/2c to 31 1/2c; barley, 45 1/2c to 48c; beans, 12 1/2c to 17 1/2c; red clover seed, \$7 to \$8; Alaska clover seed, \$5 to \$7; Timothy, \$1.50 to \$2; rye, 61c to 62c. Dairy—Butter, 18c to 22c; crocks, 15c to 20c; creamery, 22c to 24c; honey, strained, per lb., 10c to 12 1/2c; in combs, 12c to 14c; maple syrup, per gallon, 1.25; maple sugar, per pound, 10c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, bags, \$1.15 to \$1.30; parsley, dozen, 40c to 50c; onions, bags, 55c to 60c; cabbages, dozen, 50c to 60c; radishes, dozen, 40c to 60c; turnips, bags, 25c to 35c; beans, bags, 45c to 50c; carrots, bags, 20c to 40c; celery, dozen, 40c to \$1; sage and savory, dozen, 15c to 20c; spinach, per bushel, 75c to 80c; cucumbers, dozen, 60c to 75c; lettuce, dozen, 30c to 40c; radishes, dozen, 30c to 40c; rhubarb, dozen, 75c to \$1. Fruits—Apples, bag, 25c to 50c; barrels, \$1 to \$1.25. Meat—Pork, cwt., \$8.50 to \$8.75; pound, 50c to 10c; beef, by quarter, \$6 to \$7; veal, \$7 to \$8; mutton, by carcass, \$6 to \$8; lamb, by carcass, \$9.50 to \$10; by quarter, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c.

Country—Spring chickens, per pair, 75c to 90c; hens, per pair, 60c to 70c; turkeys, per lb., 14c to 16c; spring ducks, per pair, 75c to 90c; geese, per lb., 8c to 9c. Live stock—Live hogs, \$6 to \$6.15; dressed hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; pigs, per pair, \$4 to \$4.50; fat cattle, \$4 to \$4.50; steers, per cwt., \$2 to \$2.12; calves, \$2 to \$2.50. Farm Produce—Hay, \$7 to \$9.50; straw, per ton, \$5 to \$5.50. Hides and Skins—Wool, washed, 13c to 14c; unwashed, 6c to 7c; hides, No. 1, 6 1/2c to No. 2, 5 1/2c to 6c; tallow, rendered, per lb., 5 1/2c to 6c; rough, per lb., 5 1/2c to 6c; sheepskins, 40c to \$1; catkins, No. 1, 8c to 9c; No. 2, 6 1/2c to 7c.

Ottawa, March 21.—Bad roads, preparation for spring's work, were the means of keeping farmers away from Byward market this morning, consequently receipts of farm produce were exceedingly light. Prices of pork were steady at the advance and quotations were as follows: Selects, \$9.25 to \$9.50; heavy receipts, \$8.75 to \$9.00. There was in good demand with a medium supply on hand. Prices were 7c to 9c for hind quarters, and 6c to 7c for fronts. The receipts of poultry from sellers, light, with the result that buyers had to be on hand early to secure a share of the offerings. Prices remained firm. Quotations were: Chickens, 90c to 100c per pair; turkeys, 16c to 18c per lb.; geese, \$1 each, and ducks, \$1 to \$1.10 per pair. Fresh eggs were delivered in fairly large lots. The prices were slightly firmer. A heavy demand ruled under the following quotations: Fresh laid 15c to 16c per dozen; storage stock, 13c to 15c per dozen. Butter receipts were moderate and much better demand prevailed. The prices of prints were from 22c to 25c, and rolls and tubs, 19c to 21c. New maple syrup was in active demand, with a fairly large supply on hand. Prices were quoted at 40c to 45c for No. 1 and 30c to 35c for No. 2. Oats were firm at from 25c to 30c per gallon. Potatoes were quiet under a good demand. Quotations are from 80c to 90c for a ninety pound bag. Hay offerings were very light, and prices were quoted at from \$6 to \$7.50, according to quality.

Toronto, Ont., March 23.—Wheat is even less active than it was a week ago, and the market is weaker at 69 1/2c for No. 2 red, and white east, and 68c middle freights. Goose middle freights. Spring wheat is steady at 70c for No. 1 east; Manitoba wheat is easier at 86 1/2c for No. 1 hard, 85c for No. 1 northern, and 83 1/2c for No. 2 northern, all northern. Flour is dull and easy at \$2.65 to \$2.75 for car. Ontario winter wheat patents in buyers' bags east or middle freights; choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher; mill feed is in good demand and firm at \$17.50 for shorts and \$16.50 for bran. Barley is dull at 45c for No. 3 extra and 41c to 43c for No. 3 east or middle freights. Buckwheat is quiet at 46c to 48c for No. 3 east or middle freights. Rye is about steady at 51c for No. 2 east, and 50c middle freights. Corn is quiet at 44c for Canada mixed and 40c for yellow west. Oats are in only fair demand at 31 1/2c to 32c for No. 1 white and 31c for No. 2 white east and 30 1/2c middle freights. Values are middle freights. Full bushels are held 15c to 20c higher; mill feed is in good demand and firm at \$17.50 for shorts and \$16.50 for bran. Barley is dull at 45c for No. 3 extra and 41c to 43c for No. 3 east or middle freights. Buckwheat is quiet at 46c to 48c for No. 3 east or middle freights. Rye is about steady at 51c for No. 2 east, and 50c middle freights. Corn is quiet at 44c for Canada mixed and 40c for yellow west. Oats are in only fair demand at 31 1/2c to 32c for No. 1 white and 31c for No. 2 white east and 30 1/2c middle freights. Values are middle freights. Full bushels are held 15c to 20c higher; mill feed is in good demand and firm at \$17.50 for shorts and \$16.50 for bran. Barley is dull at 45c for No. 3 extra and 41c to 43c for No. 3 east or middle freights. Buckwheat is quiet at 46c to 48c for No. 3 east or middle freights. 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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 5c per line extra—prepaid.

BIRTHS. CARPENTER — At Toronto, on March 18, 1903, at 72 Walton street, the wife of W. J. Carpenter, of a son. LONG — At 24 Coleraine street, on March 8, 1903, the wife of J. G. Long, of a son. MACNISH — At Vankleek Hill, Ont., on March 16, 1903, the wife of Angus Macnish, of a son. McCURDY — At Spring Road, Lennoxville, Que., on March 17, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. McCurdy. NEILSON — On March 20, 1903, at 4187 The Boulevard, Westmount, the wife of Mr. Robert Neilson, of Sherbrooke, of a daughter. RUSSELL — On March 14, 1903, at Matane, Que., a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Russell. WILLIAMS — At the Methodist parsonage, Delta, Ont., on March 15, 1903, to the Rev. George H. and Mrs. Williams, a son.

MARRIED. BRENT — SCOTT — On March 18, 1903, by the Rev. W. G. Wright, Edith Helen Scott, of Newcastle, Ont., to Willoughby Brent, M.D., C.M., of Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia. M'CORT — JOHNSTON — At the Central Methodist Church, Toronto, Ont., by the Rev. J. W. Cannon, on March 18, 1903, Mr. Andrew McCort, of Albion Township, to Minnie, eldest daughter of James Johnston, Esq., of Toronto Gore. MacNEIL — MACDONALD — At North Sydney, C.B., on March 18, 1903, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, B.A., Murdoch MacNeil, of Bonaventure Centre, and Bessie Macdonald, of Big Bras d'Or.

McELHINNEY — FERGUSON — On March 17, 1903, at 404 Manning avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. Alex. Gilray, Dr. Aubrey McElhinney, of Ottawa, to Helen Ferguson, eldest daughter of W. H. Ferguson, of Toronto. MOOREHOUSE — BROWN — At the Methodist parsonage, Carp, Ont., on March 18, 1903, by the Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., E. A. Moorehouse, of Fitzroy, to Mary A. (Minnie), daughter of the late Thomas Brown, Carp, Ont. MYERS — McMONAGLE — At Avonmore, Ont., on March 18, 1903, by the Rev. W. J. Nesbitt, assisted by the Rev. T. McAmmond, Mr. Joseph Myers, of Avonmore, Ont., to Miss Tena McMonagle, daughter of Mr. James R. McMonagle, J.P., of Avonmore, Ont. NESBITT — WALBY — At All Saints' Church, Ottawa, on March 18, 1903, by the Rev. Mr. Mackay, Burton Nesbitt to Maymme Walby. ROSS — McLEAN — On March 18, 1903, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. H. R. McLean, No. 1 Major street, Toronto, by the Rev. Alex. Gilray, Miss Catherine Netta McLean, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander McLean, Woodville, Ont., to Mr. Frank T. Ross, of Orillia. SHORT — MERKLEY — At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William McElroy, North Williamsburg, on March 18, 1903, Mr. David Allison Short, luncheon to Phoebe, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Merkley, North Williamsburg. SMITH — CAIRNS — In the Methodist Church Rensselaer, Ont., on March 19, 1903, by the Rev. Hugh Cairns, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. F. C. Reynolds, of Ottawa, and Rev. W. F. Perley, of Harrowsmith, Ont., Mr. F. W. Smith, of Napanee, to Miss Ida M. Cairns, A.O.C.M., of Rensselaer.

TEAGUE — BEHLER — On March 20, 1903, at Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, by the Rev. E. A. Kittson, Gladys Behler, daughter of Mr. John Behler, Rideau street, to Ruben S. Teague, Ottawa East. WOODS — WALMSLEY — On March 19, 1903, by the Rev. J. L. Gordon, of Bond Street Congregational Church, at the residence of the bride's parents, 6 Spruce street, Toronto, Miss Nellie Hawthorne Walmsley, to William Woods, both of Toronto. DIED. AITKEN — On March 19, 1903, at Galt, Ont., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. McBride, Eliza Aitken, relict of the late Jas. Aitken, in her 81st year. BRADFORD — On March 20, 1903, at the residence of her nephew, R. H. Brinson, Newmarket, Ont., Mary Jane, beloved wife of William Bradford, and sister of E. P. Roden, of Toronto. BUCHANAN — At 55 Selby street, on March 17, 1903, James Buchanan, aged 64 years. CASEY — At Quebec, on March 15, 1903, aged 89 years, Ellen Holahan, a native of Bantry, County Cork, Ireland, beloved wife of Daniel Casey. CHARLTON — At her residence, John street, Weston, Ont., on March 17, 1903, Annie McNally, beloved wife of Dr. W. J. Charlton, in her 36th year. COOK — At Brantford, Ont., on March 18, 1903, John Harris Cook, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Cook. COOPER — At New York, on March 16, 1903, James Henry Cooper, counselor-at-law, son of the Rev. W. E. Cooper, and son-in-law of Mr. Wm. Thomson, of Toronto. DICKSON — On March 19, 1903, at 4209 Western avenue, Elizabeth Anderson, widow of the late Alexander Dickson, aged 97 years. DOUGALL — At Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill., on March 14, 1903, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. A. Kittermaster, Elizabeth O'Neil, widow of the late James Dougall, of Windsor, Ontario. Interment at Windsor. DUNLOP — In Kingston, Ont., on March 20, 1903, Robert Dunlop. EGAN — At Reno, Nevada, on March 14, 1903, of pneumonia, Frank L., third son of the late John Egan, aged 45 years, formerly of Montreal. FERGUSON — At Manchester, Ont., on March 14, 1903, Gilbert Ferguson, late of Quebec, in his 55th year. GROVER — On March 16, 1903, in the 66th year of her age, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mrs. B. Thayer, Esq., 104 Spenser avenue, Toronto, Elizabeth Goslee, widow of the late John M. Grover, Esq., of Colborne, Registrar of East Northumberland. HILL — At her late residence, 152 Slater street, Ottawa, Mary A. Gillanders, wife of William Hill, in her 74th year.

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