Montreal Weekly Witness.

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CANADA TO THE FORE

Brightest Jewel in the British Crown.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY SAYS NEXT TO THE UNITED STATES LOST SHE IS THE GREATEST ASSET IN THE EMPIRE.

It was simply for rest that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy took a run over to England. And that rest could be obtained upon the ocean, and so the president of the C. P. R. merely looked in upon England to say good day. He saw, during his brief stay in the country, the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, who said he would be glad to come to Canada, and must find the opportunity, but not this year; the Hon. Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, and, of course, Lord Strathcona, who was looking remarkably well—better, indeed, than when he saw him last, two years ago—hale and in the best of fettle. Then he signed the final papers which made over a great fleet to the C.P.R. But that was only incidental, for the papers could have been signed by the agents of the company. At the same time, being present, he put the finishing touch to this great transaction, which has this interesting feature attached to it, that the C. P. R., in the matter of insurance, was able to have the rate cut in two. For one reason, because the company had such a good record in regard to its Pacific service; for another, because it had so many interests in operation, which meant a good deal of insurance, and for a third (although this was not really hinted) because the company would, in any case, have provided for its own insurance.

Sir Thomas reached the city on Sunday, and was at his work yesterday, looking strong and well.

The new service which will be operated by the company, will be ready about May. Several of the boats are ready for service now, while some have to be overhauled. There will be a weekly service from the St. Lawrence to Liverpool, and also a weekly service between Montreal, Bristol and London.

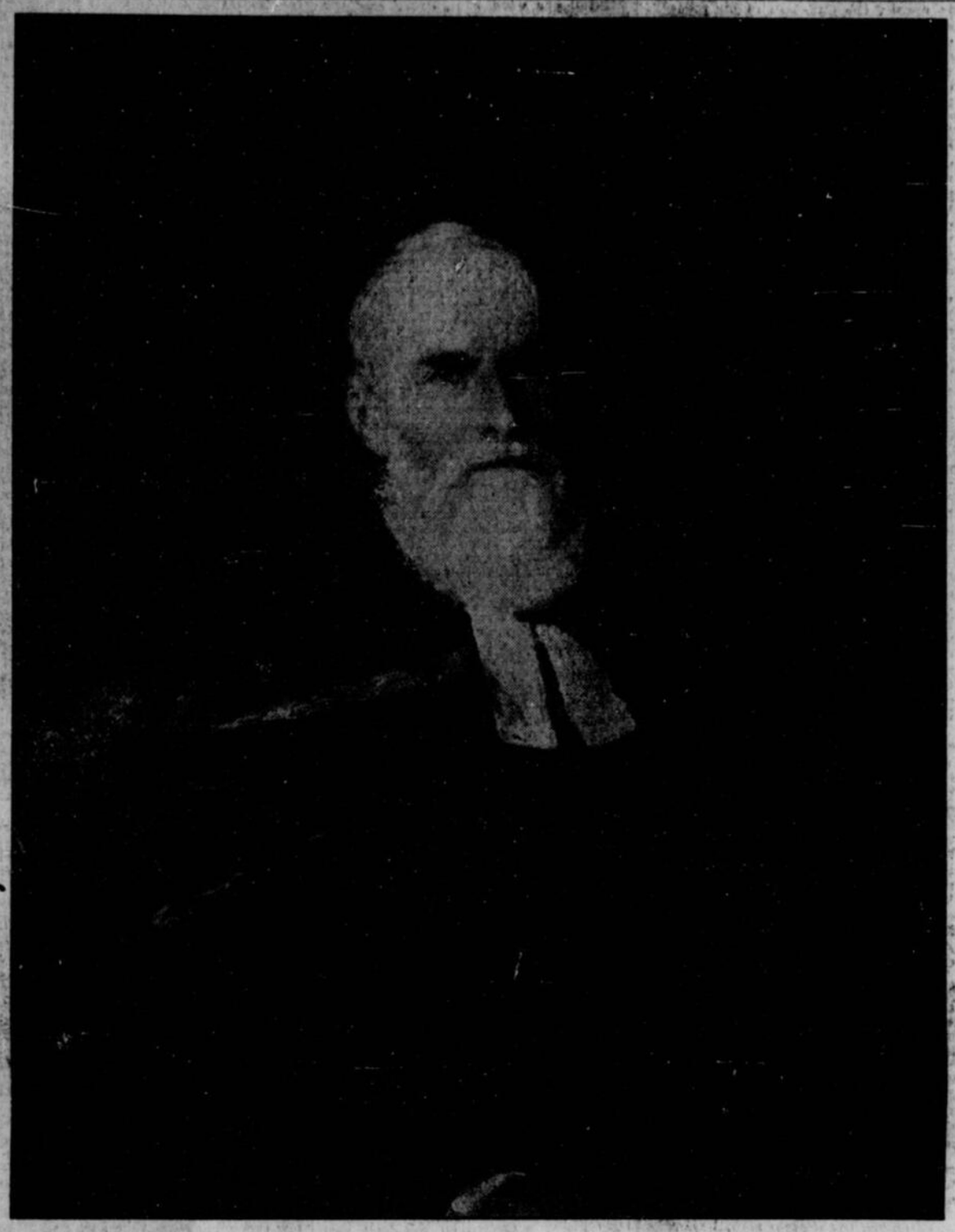
In regard to the fast Atlantic service, Sir Thomas said he had taken no step whatever in relation thereto. Such formal step—any formal step—in regard to its establishment must first be taken by the Canadian government.

Sir Thomas has strong opinions in regard to this service. He thinks the idea of a sixteen or seventeen knot service all nonsense. On the other hand, a twenty-two knot boat would be very expensive, and in the North Atlantic, which is a very rough piece of water, at certain seasons of the year, you would not be able to realize that high rate of speed. Sometimes the 'Deutchsland,' upon which he came out, and which was a twenty-two knot boat, was only able to make, variously, twenty, eighteen, and as low as seventeen knots in the rough weather. What you wanted was a service of boats which would give at sea a twenty-knot speed, which could be depended upon to be effective at twenty. You wanted a thoroughly modern, up-to-date service and, on the other hand, you had to avoid top heaviness, in the matter of expenses, which might render your project unsuccessful.

Sir Thomas laid special stress upon the importance of stating your boats from the port where the greatest business was aggregated, from which point you must take them as far inland as possible on the other side. He had no faith whatever in the ports being made at the two nearest Atlantic points—the nearest point on the Irish coast and the nearest Canadian point on the Atlantic coast. Such an idea, if realized, would only spell failure from the beginning. You must get the business at the great centres of interest and of population; and you must pierce the country to which you are bound as far inland as possible. That was the position he had taken all along; it was a position from which he saw no reason to recede now. Of course, you might possibly call at Sydney for the delivery of mails if little time was lost, but to pass our grand St. Lawrence route by, in connection with this fast Atlantic project, would be nothing short of sacreligious. Why, that was the chief thing which would appeal to the passenger in the summer time. Was it to be supposed that any passenger would prefer being transferred to a train for the inland journey when they could remain on board ship and come up the St. Lawrence in our beautiful summer weather? What did the passengers usually care for a few more hours, if you could offer such attractions as the St. Lawrence? No; the port should be Montreal in summer and perhaps Halifax in winter. However, these were matters which would have to be taken into consideration by the Federal authorities before the scheme was realized.

In England business was brisk, although money was a bit tight, due, partly, no doubt, to the conditions marking the merger transactions — conditions which necessitated liquidation which, however, would probably be brought about without any serious financial distrbance.

Canada, Sir Thomas said, was now known to England. She was abundantly in evidence. The work of years was bearing fruits. He had often said to influential men on the other side—he had said it years ago—and he now emphasized it, that Canada, next to the United States, which had been lost, and which, had they been retained by England, would have been the greatest asset which the Empire possessed—that is to say, if under Britain's rule, the States had prospered as they have prospered under other forms of government—he said that, failing the United States—Canada was the greatest asset which the British Empire possesses to-day. Great things were happening—great things in the way of development—and though those of them who were in middle life might not see it, the next twenty-five years would witness changes and expansions in this country of the most remarkable and important character.



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE DR. MACVICAR.

Painted by Robert Harris, C.M.G., P.R.C.A. Presented to the Presbyterian College on behalf of the alumni.

OUR IMMIGRATION

NOTHING HAS DRAWN ATTENTION TO THE COUNTRY SO MUCH AS THE VISIT OF CANADIAN FARMERS.

Ottawa, April 6.—Mr. James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, is back from his visit to the Old Country and says that the British immigration to Canada this season will amount to thirty or forty thousand, that is about double the figures of last year. It would be immensely larger if thousands of men at present out of employment and who would certainly make good settlers, had the means to move to Canada with their families. It seems a pity, Mr. Smart thinks, that some Andrew Carnegie has not arisen to offer these people a new start in life by settling them on the fertile plains of western Canada and furnishing them with a modest outfit. The benefit would be not to the individual alone but to the whole nation.

The Deputy Minister considers it safe to say that no scheme ever adopted by the Immigration Department to attract attention to Canada ever drew the same notice or proved as successful as the visit of the Canadian farmers to the centres of farming throughout the United Kingdom The demand for information was tremendous and the personal experiences of these fifty-four delegates cannot fail to accomplish much for the work in which they were engaged. Canada is rapidly becoming better known in the Old Country and will be recognized as the 'land of wheat.'

The Rev. Mr. Barr's proposed colony in the Canadian west has been very extensively advertised. It commended itself to many because none but British people would settle therein. Mr. Smart thinks that a good many of those coming across with Mr. Barr would have made the trip this year anyway. The class of people he is bringing is of the very best—many agriculturists and a large number of strong young men who understand what work is and are determined to make it go. The heads of the colony are arranging for the establishment of two or three towns in which there will be churches, schools, hospitals, etc., provided at once. Altogether Mr. Smart looks on the Rev. Mr. Barr's work as most successful.

During his visit Mr. Smart undertook some special advertising in which he was greatly assisted by the High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona. A circular letter was issued to over one hundred thousand clergymen and public institutions. The correspondence this has resulted in made the Canadian office in London one of the busiest spots in that great city. Mr. Smart pays a tribute to Mr. Preston's energy and capacity. Both he and Mr. Hickman, of his staff, have in addition to office work addressed immense meetings on Canada and in some cases thousands had to be turned away. The office is now arranging for a monster meeting in Albert Hall, which is capable of accommodating from fifteen to twenty thousand persons. It is hoped that a member of the Royal Family will act as chairman. Other meetings are also being planned. The outside agents, especially Mr. Jury, are most active, and undoubtedly meeting with great success in their work.

One of the difficulties in connection with the movement of immigrants to Canada is in securing steamship accommodation and it is hoped that both the C. P. R. and the Allans will put on extra boats so that none need have to wait. In most of the vessels passages are booked for weeks ahead and applicants have to be turned away. This can only be remedied by increasing the carrying capacity.

Mr. Smart found that the new secretary of the Canadian Office in London, Mr. Griffith, is very highly thought of.

He was pleased to learn that in the British market the one reliable wheat, so far as standard is concerned, is Manitoba wheat. Millers can depend on the quality and the grading is absolutely reliable. Canadian butter is also highly spoken of as regards quality.

The new Canadian offices in Trafalgar square will be open next week. They are admirably adapted for the needs of the work and will afford much more room.

The Deputy Minister says in conclusion that the newspapers and the public of the Old Country are interested in Canada as never before, and there is a strong inclination to favor Canada in having the surplus population of the old land settle here.

A GENERAL INSURRECTION.

CRISIS IN THE BALKANS—CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

Paris, April 7.—A despatch from Monastir, Macedonia, to the Paris Nouvelles Agency, announces that the revolutionary committee will proclaim a general insurrection between April 25 and 29, when a hundred thousand men armed with rifles and dynamite bombs, will be under the flag of independence.

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

Sofia, April 7.—A newspaper announces that the Albanians during the night of Saturday to Sunday last, massacred the Christian inhabitants of Okhrida, where an outbreak of Bulgarians was recently reported. A three days' engagement between a Turkish force accompanied by German officers, and a band of insurgents under the command of the Macedonian leader, Capt. Stoyaroff, has occurred in the Melnik district, sixty-five miles north of Salonica. The band suffered heavy losses. Insurgent bands have appeared in several districts. One band has burned the village of Jubreil.

DREYFUS AGAIN.

SERIOUS CHARGES MADE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, April 7.—M. Jaures, a Socialist deputy, yesterday launched his promised devolations of the Dreyfus case in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Jaures undertook to show that a document of the most serious importance, which might have procured a decisive investigation of the case, was systematically suppressed, that the spurious letter attributed to the Emperor William was, like Col. Henry's forgery, done at the ministry of war, and that highly placed officials were responsible for it, and that this fraudulent document was afterwards slipped into the ministerial dossiers in a manner that enabled it to be procured as evidence without incurring the risk of public scrutiny. There was tremendous excitement in the chamber, and the matter was laid over until Wednesday.

ALASKAN COMMISSION

London, April 3.—Lord Alverstone and Sir Louis Jetté were to-day officially gazetted as the British members of the Alaskan boundary tribunal.

NEW WESTMINSTER

An Appeal in the 'Times' for Funds for Bishopric Endowment Fund.

THE 'DAILY MAIL' ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

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

London, April 1.—In a letter to the London 'Times' signed by the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Mr. J. H. Turner and Mr. J. Norvic, and three commissioners, an appeal is made for funds for the New Westminster bishopric endowment fund.

THE MARCONI COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company yesterday the chairman said the income for the periods under review exceeded the expenditure largely owing to the payments by the Canadian Government on account of its agreement to establish a long distance station.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The 'Daily Mail' thinks Canada is getting the best of the British emigrants and argues that Canada will soon have to give something in return. Canada now spends little for defence. How much longer must Britain provide the balance.

MR. SIFTON'S MISSION.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton is in daily conference with Lord Strathcona over the Alaskan boundary papers.

ROSEATE PICTURES.

LONDON 'CHRONICLE' THINKS THE REV. MR. BARR'S CANADIAN PAMPHLET MISLEADING.

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

London, April 2.—Correspondence in the 'Chronicle' from Toronto speaks of the pamphlet about Canada issued by the Rev. Mr. Barr, who has recently organized big parties of emigrants to the Canadian North-West, as very misleading, and fears that the emigrants will be disappointed and become despondent and wrongly blame the country for their condition. Many people here agree with the sentiments expressed by this writer, and think that the Rev. Mr. Barr drew far too rosy a picture.

TO SEE CANADA

BRITISH MEMBERS TUMBLING OVER EACH OTHER IN THEIR EAGERNESS TO JOIN LORD LYVEDEN'S PARTY.

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

London, March 31.—So many members of the Imperial House of Commons wish to join Lord Lyveden's party to tour the Dominion of Canada this summer that Lord Lyveden has been forced to announce that his list is full, and that no more members can be accepted.

'LAKE CHAMPLAIN'

CANADIAN PACIFIC TAKES OVER THE ELDER-DEMPSTER LINER.

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

London, April 2.—The Canadian Pacific has taken over the 'Lake Champlain,' one of its recent purchases from the Elder-Dempster Line, and will take control of the others as they arrive. The 'Monterey' will be the first to sail, leaving on April 9 for Montreal from London, by way of Avonmouth.

THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTION.

The 'Speaker' says the Action of the Canadian House is a Direct Reply to Mr. Chamberlain.

'WESTERNER,' IN THE 'CHRONICLE,' PARTLY SUPPORTS MR. PRESTON'S ANSWER.

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

London, April 4.—The 'Saturday Review,' in one of its articles to-day, points out that Canada is not satisfied to be the mistress of her own, but is apparently eager to order the domestic arrangements of the motherland. The 'Review' is not surprised that Sir Wilfrid Laurier supported the Hon. John Costigan's resolution in favor of home rule for Ireland when brought before the House of Commons at Ottawa the other day. No one would expect Sir Wilfrid to say a single thing that will cost him one French-Canadian vote. The 'Speaker' says that the action of the House of Commons on Mr. Costigan's resolution is a pretty direct reply to Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to the colonies to intervene in the political controversies of the motherland.

THE BARR CRITICISMS.

London, April 4.—'Westerner,' writing to the 'Daily Chronicle,' partly supports Mr. W. T. R. Preston's reply to the Barr criticisms, which emanated from a correspondent in Toronto, and which appeared in the 'Chronicle' a few days ago. He admits that the 'Chronicle's' correspondent's warning was judicious and timely, however, but otherwise was not quite accurate. 'Westerner' thinks that it is a bad policy to form colonies of distinct nationalities.

THE ALASKAN COMMISSION.

The London 'Gazette' makes the official announcement to-day of the appointment of Sir Louis Jette, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and Mr. Justice Armour, of the Supreme Court, to the Alaskan Commission.

COLONIES MUST PAY.

A parliamentary paper just issued says that the Imperial Government is not responsible for the journeys of the coronation guests to and from England. All charges should fall to the colony concerned and the same applies to the troops invited to participate in the ceremonies last year. The colonies should bear the whole cost of transport to and from England.

NEW SETTLERS

Over Twelve Thousand Entered Canada in March.

ACTION OF THE C. P. R. MAY CREATE A RATE WAR ON SEA AND LAND.

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

London, April 6.—The immigration figures for March have been issued and show that 7,448 English, 1,240 Scotch and 3,937 foreigners went to Canada during that month. The total immigration to Australia was 672, and to South Africa 4,096.

PROFESSIONAL COACHES.

The resolution between the Henley stewards favoring the abolition of professionals from the work of coaching scullers was lost by a vote of seven to six.

SASKATOON OVERCROWDED.

A cable to the 'Daily Mail' from Winnipeg, says that Saskatoon, in the Territories, is overcrowded with settlers, who are without shelter.

THREATENED RATE WAR.

The secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway has issued a circular to the British stockholders, asking them to name their proxies for the annual meeting. Shareholders fear that Sir William Van Horne and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy contemplate such changes in the shipping business as may lead to a rate war on sea and land.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

Mr. Brodrick a Protectionist too

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

London, April 6.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. St. John Brodrick, in reply to a question by Sir Gilbert Parker, said that if Canadian cattle were included in the meat contracts it would be a detriment to the home producer.

CIGARETTE QUESTION

Mr. Bickerdike's Resolution Commented Upon by the English Press

LIVERPOOL 'MERCURY' EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT THE MEASURE WILL BECOME LAW.

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

London, April 3.—The action of the Canadian House of Commons in regard to cigarettes is being discussed in the English newspapers and the view of the majority of the Canadian members are not everywhere endorsed. The Liverpool 'Mercury' expresses the hope that the measure introduced at Ottawa by Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., Montreal, will become law.

AID TO PAUPER CHILDREN.

The Toxteth Board of Guardians, Liverpool, has placed themselves on record as having offered aid to the emigration of pauper children to Canada.

Fifteen hundred emigrants sailed on the 'Tunisian' for Canada.

EXTRA STEAMSHIPS.

The rush for Canada is so great that the Allan line have decided to put extra steamships on the route between Liverpool and Montreal.

CANADA NOT REPRESENTED.

The Royal Drawing Society Exhibition opened this week. Newfoundland will be represented, but Canada will not.

RUSSELL VACANCY

BY-ELECTION WILL TAKE PLACE ON APRIL 27.

Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—The writ for the Russell by-election caused by the elevation of Mr. W. C. Edwards to the Senate has been issued. Nominations will be held on April 20, and polling a week later, should there be a contest.

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 remnant 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 Michillimacinac, 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 is 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 slept; 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, fires. An answering shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. The governor's eldest son, Captain de Haldimar, is missing, the gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Halloway, is examined by the governor. Halloway 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 90 men to bring in the body. As they raise it the hat falls off, disclosing a scalpless crown. At this moment Indians start out from behind the trees. A fierce encounter ensues; the company make good their retreat. The corpse is discovered to be Donellan dressed in the captain's uniform. Halloway states that he is a gentleman, that he saved Captain de Haldimar's life at Quebec when 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 Halloway. At the further end of Detroit is a little inn; the soldiers search the inn, finding Donellan's hat, and take the Canadian into custody. The Indian eludes pursuit. The regiment proceeds towards Hog Island. Here Halloway is shot. At that moment a man approaches pursued by the warrior of the Fleur de Lys. Halloway'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 them to escape a pursuing band of Indians. On the third day a party of Indians, led by Ponteac, appear in front of the fort showing a flag of truce. Ponteac proposes to make peace, and gives them news of the downfall of nine of the English forts. Ponteac is conducted to the council room. The pipe he offers is recognized by the governor as a pipe of war, and he bids the Ottawa come again. Ponteac agrees to come in six days, bringing his warriors unarmed, with the women and children, and in the meantime he allows the settlers to bring in food. Sooner than expected the Indians appear. A game of ball is started and Ponteac 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 soldiers 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 Donellan, his servant, with whom he had changed clothes; he follows Oucanasta to the camp of the Ottawas. Concealed in a tree he hears a council in which it is decided to attempt the capture of the forts by the treacherous pretence of a desire for peace, and the game of ball which would enable them to enter the forts. Haldimar was for a time stunned by the danger of these 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 recognizes in him the French officer from whom Halloway had saved him.

Bound to a tree he hears the noise of fighting at the fort. Haldimar escaping, 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. In an upper room Madeline and Clara Haldimar sit watching the water. A council is being held with the Indians. The warcry is heard and the Indians rush into the fort. Madeline is carried away by an Indian warrior. Clara, rescued by one of the officers, gains the long boat. Regaining consciousness in the ship Clara discovers her brother and his friend to be her rescuers.

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

During this recital the heart of Captain de Haldimar—for it was he—beat audibly against the cheek that still reposed on his breast; but when his sister had, in a faint voice, closed her melancholy narrative with the manner of her cousin's disappearance, he gave a sudden start, uttering at the same time an exclamation of joy.

'Thank God, she still lives!' he cried, pressing his sister once more in fondness to his heart; then turning to his companion, who, although seemingly abstracted, had been a silent and attentive witness of the scene. 'By heaven, Valletort, there is yet a hope. She it was indeed we saw borne out of the fort, and subsequently made to walk by the cruel Indian who had charge of her.'

'Valletort, Valletort,' murmured Clara unconsciously, her sick heart throbbing with she knew not what. 'How is this, Frederick? Where, then, is Captain Baynton, and how came you here?'

'Alas! Clara, poor Baynton is no more. Even at the moment when he confided the unconscious burden, preserved at the peril of his own life, to the arms of Sir Everard here, he fell beneath the tomahawk of a pursuing savage. Poor, noble, generous Baynton,' he continued, mournfully; to him, indeed, Clara are you indebted for your life; yet was it purchased at the price of his own.'

Again the pained and affectionate girl wept bitterly, and her brother proceeded:—

'The strange object you saw on the lake, my love, was nothing more than a canoe disguised with leafy boughs, in which Sir Everard Valletort and myself, under the guidance of old Francois of the Fleur de Lis, whom you must recollect, have made the dangerous passage of the St. Clair in the garb of duck hunters—which latter we had only discarded on reaching the schooner, in order to assume another we conceived better suited to our purpose. Alas!' and he struck his hand violently against his brow, 'had we made directly for the shore without touching the vessel at all, there might have been time to save those we came to apprise of their danger. Do you not think there was, Valletort?'

'Most assuredly not,' returned his companion, anxious to remove the impression of self-blame that existed in the mind of Captain de Haldimar. 'From the moment of our reaching the schooner, which lay immediately in our route, to that when the shout was raised by the savages as they rushed into the fort, there was scarcely an interval of three minutes; and it would have required a longer period to have enabled us to gain the shore.'

'Thank, thank you for that!' exclaimed the officer, drawing himself up with the air of one who breathes more freely 'I would not for the wealth and honors of the united world, that such a cause for self-reproach should linger on my mind. By heaven! it would break my heart to think we had been in time to save them, and yet had lost the opportunity through even one moment of neglect.' Then turning once more to his sister—'Now, Clara, that I see you in safety, I have another sacred duty to perform. I must leave you, but not alone.'

'What mean you Frederick?' exclaimed his agitated sister, clinging more closely to his embrace. 'Scarce have we met, and you talk of leaving me, Oh, whither would you go?'

'Surely, my love,' and he spoke half-reproachfully, although with tenderness of accent, 'my meaning must be obvious. But what do I say? You know it not. Madeline still lives. We saw her, as we pulled towards the shore, led across the clearing in the direction of Chabouiga. Hear me, then: the canoe in which we came is still towing from the vessel's stern, and in this do I mean to embark without further loss of time, in search of her who is dearer to me than existence. I know,' he pursued with emotion, 'I have but little hope of rescuing, even if I do succeed in finding her; but at least I shall not have to suffer under the self-reproach of having neglected the only chance that now lies within my reach. If she be doomed to die, I shall then have nothing left to live for—except you, Clara,' he continued, after a pause, pressing the weeping girl to his heart, as he remarked how much she seemed pained by the declaration.

Having placed his sister once more on the couch, and covered her with a cloak that had been brought from the cabin of the unfortunate commander, Captain de Haldimar now rose from his humble seat and grasping the hand of his friend—

'Valletort,' he said, 'I commit this dear girl to your keeping. Hitherto we have been equal sharers in an enterprise having for its object the preservation of our mutual companions and friends. At present, interests of a more personal nature occupy my attention; and to these must I devote myself alone. I trust you will reach Detroit in safety; and when you have delivered my unfortunate sister into the arms of her father, you will say to him from me, I could not survive the loss of that being to whom I had sworn eternal fidelity and affection. Francois must be my only companion on this occasion. Nay,' he continued, pointing to his sister, in answer to the rising remonstrance of the baronet, 'will you desert the precious charge I have confided to your keeping? Recollect, Valletort,' in a more subdued tone, 'that besides yourself, there will be none near her but rude and uneducated sailors;—honest men enough in their way, it is true; but not the sort of people to whom I should like to confide my poor sister.'

The warm and silent pressure by Sir Everard of his hand announced his participation in the sentiment; and Captain de Haldimar now hastened forward to apprise the Canadian of his purpose. He found mine host of the Fleur de Lis seated in the forecastle of the schooner; and with an air of the most perfect unconcern discussing a substantial meal consisting of dried un-cooked venison, raw onions, and India corn bread, the contents of a large bag or wallet that lay at his feet. No sooner, however, had the impatient officer communicated his design, asking at the same time if he might expect his assistance in the enterprise, than the unfinished meal of the Canadian was discontinued, the wallet refilled, and the large greasy clasp-knife with which the portions had been separated, closed and thrust into a pocket of his blanket coat!

'I shall go to de devils for you, capitaine, if we must,' he said, as he raised his portly form, not without effort, from the deck, slapping the shoulder of the officer at the same time somewhat rudely with his hand. There was nothing however, offensively familiar in this action. It expressed merely the devotedness of heart with which the man lent himself to the service to which he had pledged himself, and was rather complimentary than otherwise to him to whom it was directed. Captain de Haldimar took it in the light in which we have just shown it, and he grasped and shook the rough hand of the Canadian with an earnestness highly gratifying to the latter.

Everything was now in readiness for their departure. The canoe, still covered with its streaming boughs, was drawn close up to the gangway, and a few hasty necessaries thrown in. While this was passing, the officer, had again assumed his disguise of a duck-hunter; and he now appeared in the blanket costume in which we introduced Sir Everard and himself in the eleventh chapter.

'If I may be so bold as to put in my oar, your honor,'—said the veteran boatswain, on whom the command of the schooner had fallen, as he now advanced rolling his quid in his mouth, and dropping his hat on his shoulder while the fingers of the hand which clutched it were busily occupied in scratching his bald head,—'if I may be so bold, there is another chap here as might better serve your honor's purpose than that 'ere fat Canadian, who seems to think only of stuffing while his betters are fasting.'

'And who is he, my good Mullins?' asked Captain de Haldimar.

'Why, that 'ere Ingian, your honor, as began the butchery in the fort yonder, by trying to kill Jack Fuller while he lay asleep this morning, waiting for the captain in the jolly boat. Jack never seed him coming, until he felt his black hands upon his throat, and then he ups with the tiller at his noddle, and sends him floundering across the boat's thwarts like a flat-fish. I thought, your honor, seeing as how I have got the command of the schooner, of tying him up to the mainmast, and giving him two or three round dozen or so, and then sending him to swim among the mascannungy with a twenty-four pound shot in his neckcloth; but, seeing as how your honor is going among the savages agin, I thought as how some good might be done with him, if your honor could contrive to keep him in tow, and close under you lee quarter, to prevent his escape.'

'At all events,' returned the officer, after a pause of some moments, during which he appeared to be deliberating on his course of action, 'it may be dangerous to keep him in the vessel; and yet, if we take him ashore he may be the means of our more immediate destruction; unless, indeed, as you observe, he can be so secured as to prevent the possibility of escape; but that I very much doubt indeed. Where is he, Mullins. I should like to see and question him.'

'He shall be up, your honor, in no time,' replied the sailor, once more resuming his hat, and moving a pace or two forward. Then addressing two or three men in the starboard: 'Bear a hand, there, my men, and cast off the lashings of that black Ingian, and send him aft here, to the officer.'

The order was speedily executed. In a few minutes the Indian stood on the quarter-deck, his hands firmly secured behind, and his head sunk upon his chest in sullen despondency. In the increasing gloom in which objects were now gradually becoming more and more indistinct, it was impossible for Captain de Haldimar to distinguish his features; but there was something in the outline of the Indian's form that impressed him with the conviction that he had seen it before. Advancing a pace or two forward, he pronounced, in an emphatic and audible whisper, the name of 'Oucanasta!'

The Indian gave an involuntary start—uttered a deep interjectional 'Ugh!' and, raising his head from his chest, fixed his eye steadily on the officer.

'Hookynaster!—Hookynaster!' growled Jack Fuller, who had followed to hear the examination of his immediate captive; 'why, your honor, that jaw-breaking name reminds me as to how the chap had a bit of a paper when I chucked him into the jolly-boat, stuck in his girdle. It was covered over with pencil-marks, as writing like; but all was rubbed out agin, except some such sort of a name as that.'

'Where is it?—what have you done with it?' hastily asked Captain de Haldimar.

'Here, in my backy-box, your honor. I kept it safe, thinking as how it might sarve to let us know all about it afterwards.'

The sailor now drew from the receptacle just named a dirty piece of folded paper, deeply impregnated with the perfume of stale and oft re-chewed quids of coarse tobacco; and then, with the air of one conscious of having 'rendered the state some service,' hitched up his trousers with one hand, while with the other he extended the important document.

To glance his eye hurriedly over the paper by the light of a dark lanthorn that had meanwhile been brought upon deck, unclasp his hunting-knife, and divide the ligatures of the captive, and then warmly press his liberated hands with his own, were with Captain de Haldimar but the work of a minute.

'Hilloa, which the devil way does the wind blow now?' muttered Fuller, the leer of self-satisfaction that had hitherto played in his eye rapidly giving place to an air of seriousness and surprise, an expression that was not at all diminished by an observation from his new commander.

'I tell you what it is, Jack,' said the latter impressively; 'I don't pretend to have more gumption than my messmates, but I can see through a millstone as clear as any man as ever heaved a lead in these here lakes, and may I never pipe boatsmain's whistle again, if you arn't, somehow or other, in the wrong box. That 'ere Ingian's one of us!'

The feelings of Captain de Haldimar may easily be comprehended by our readers, when, on glancing at the paper, he found himself confirmed in the impression previously made on him by the outline of the captive's form. The writing, nearly obliterated by damp, had been rudely traced by his own pencil, on a leaf torn from his pocket-book on the night of his visit to the Indian encampment, and at the moment when seated on the fatal log, Oucanasta had promised her assistance in at least rescuing his betrothed bride. They were addressed to Major de Haldimar, and briefly stated that a treacherous plan was in contemplation by the enemy to surprise the fort, which the bearer, Oucanasta (the latter word strongly marked) would fully explain, if she could possibly obtain access within. From the narrative entered into by Clara, who had particularly dwelt on the emotions of fear that had sprung up in her own and cousin's heart by the sudden transformation of a supposed harmless beaver into a fierce and threatening savage, he had no difficulty in solving the enigma.

The Indian, in whom he had recognized the young chief who had saved him from the fury of Wacousta, had evidently been won upon by his sister to perform a service which offered so much less difficulty to a warrior than to a woman, and it was clear that, finding all other means of communication with the fort undiscovered by his own people impracticable, he had availed himself of the opportunity, when he saw the boat on the strand, to assume a disguise so well adapted to insure success. It was no remarkable thing to see both the beaver and the otter moving on the calm surface of the waters in the vicinity of the forts, even at mid-day, and, occupied as the Indians were, to a man, at that moment with their cruel projects, it was by no means likely that their attention should have been called off from these to so apparently unimportant a circumstance. The act that had principally alarmed the cousins, and terminated, as we have seen, in the sudden attack of the sailor, had evidently been misconceived. The hand supposed to be feeling for the heart of the sluggard had, in all probability, been placed on his chest with a view to arouse him from his slumber, while that which was believed to have been dropped to the handle of the knife was in reality merely seeking the paper that contained the announcement which, if then delivered, might have saved the garrison.

Such was the train of conjecture that now passed through the mind of the officer; but, although he thus placed the conduct of the Indian in the most favorable light, his impression received no confirmation from the lips of the latter. Sullen and dogged, notwithstanding the release from his bonds, the Ottawa hung his head upon his chest, with his eyes riveted on the deck, and obstinately refused to answer every question put to him by his deliverer. This, however, did not the less tend to confirm Captain de Haldimar in his belief. He knew enough of the Indian character to understand the indignant and even revengeful spirit likely to be aroused by the treatment the savage had met with in return for his intended services. He was aware that, without pausing to reflect on the fact that the sailor, ignorant of his actual purpose, could merely have seen in him an enemy in the act of attempting his life, the chief would only consider and inflame himself over the recollection of the blow inflicted; and that, with the true obstinacy of his race, he would rather suffer captivity or death itself, than humble the haughty pride of his nature, by condescending to an explanation with those by whom he felt himself so deeply injured. Still, even amid all his own personal griefs—griefs that rendered the boon in some degree at present valueless—Captain de Haldimar could not forget that the youth, no matter by what motive induced, had rescued him from a dreadful death on a previous occasion. With the generous warmth, therefore, of a grateful mind, he now sought to impress on the Indian the deep sense of obligation under which he labored; explaining at the same time the very natural error into which the sailor had fallen, and concluding with a declaration that he was free to quit the vessel in the canoe in which he himself was about to take his departure for the shore, in search of her whom his sister had pledged herself, at all hazards, to save.

The address of the officer, touching and impressive as language ever is that comes from the heart, was not altogether without effect on the Indian. Several times he interrupted him with a short, quick, approving 'Ugh!' and when he at length received the assurance that he was no longer a prisoner, he raised his eyes rapidly, although without moving his head, to the countenance of his deliverer. Already were his lips opening to speak for the first time, when the attention of the group around him was arrested by his giving a sudden start of surprise. At the same moment he raised his head, stretched his neck, threw forward his right ear, and, uttering a loud and emphatic 'Waugh!' pointed with his finger over the bows of the vessel.

All listened for upwards of a minute in mute suspense; and then a faint and scarcely distinguishable sound was heard in the direction in which he pointed. Scarcely had it floated on the air, when a shrill, loud, and prolonged cry, of peculiar tendency, burst hurriedly and eagerly from the lips of the captive; and spreading over the broad expanse of water, seemed to be re-echoed back from every point of the surrounding shore.

Great was the confusion that followed this startling yell on the decks of the schoner. 'Cut the hell-fiend down!'—'Chuck him overboard!'—'We are betrayed!'—'Every man to his gun!'—'Put the craft about!' were among the numerous exclamations that now rose simultaneously from at least twenty lips, and almost drowned the loud shriek that burst again from the wretched Clara de Haldimar.

'Stop, Mullins!—Stop, men!' shouted Captain de Haldimar, firmly, as the excited boatswain, with two or three companions, now advanced with the intention of laying violent hands on the Indian. 'I will answer for his fidelity with my life. If he be false, it will be time enough to punish him afterwards; but let us calmly await the issue like men. Hear me,' he proceeded, as he remarked their incredulous, uncertain, and still threatening air; 'this Indian saved me from the tomahawks of his tribe not a week ago; and, even now, he has become our captive in the act of taking a note from me to the garrison to warn them of their danger. But for that slumbering fool,' he added, bitterly, pointing to Fuller, who slept when he should have watched, 'yon fort would not have been what it is—a mass of smoking ruins. He has an ocean of blood upon his soul, that all the waters of the Huron can never wash out!'

Struck by the vehement manner of the officer, and the disclosure he had just made, the sailors sunk once more into inaction and silence. The boatswain alone spoke.

'I thought, your honor, as how Jack Fuller, who sartinly is a better hand at a snooze than a watch, had got in a bit of a mess; but, shiver my topsails, if I think it's quite fair to blame him, neither, for clapping a stopper on the Ingian's cable, seeing as how he was expecting a shot between wind and water. Still, as the chap turns out to be an honest chap, and has saved your honor's life above all, I don't much care if I give him a grip. Here, old fellow, tip up your fist!'

Without seeming to understand that his cry had been productive of general and intense alarm throughout the vessel, the Indian had viewed the sudden rushing of the crew towards him as an act of gratuitous hostility; and, without shrinking from the attack, had once more resumed his original air of dogged sullenness. It was evident to him from the discussion going on that some violence, about to be offered to his person, had only been prevented by the interference of the officer. With the natural haughtiness of his savage nature, he therefore rejected the overtures of the sailor, whose hand he had observed among the first that were raised against him.

While the angry boatswain was yet rolling his quid within his capacious jaws, racking his brain for the strongest language wherein to give vent to his indignation, his ears were suddenly saluted by a low but clear 'Hilloa!' from the bows of the schooner.

'Ay, ay!' was the brief response.

'There's something approaching us ahead, on the weather fore quarter,' continued the same voice, which was that of the man on the look-out.

The most profound silence now pervaded the deck. Every individual, including Captain de Haldimar and the boatswain, had flown to the gangway of the quarter indicated, which was on the side occupied by the couch of the unfortunate Clara. Presently a noise like that produced by a single paddle rapidly dividing the water, was heard by every anxious ear. Night had long since thrown her mantle over the surrounding waste; and all that was to be seen reflected from the bosom of the gradually darkening river, scarcely ruffled by the yet incipient breeze, were a few straggling stars, that here and there appeared in the overcast heavens. Hitherto no object could be discovered by those who strained their eyes eagerly and painfully through the gloom, although the sounds became at each moment more distinct. It was evident the party, guided by the noise of the rippling waves that fell from the bows of the schooner, was enabled to follow up a course, the direct clue to which had been indicated by the cry of the captive. Every man stood near his gun on the starboard battery, and the burning matches hanging over their respective buckets ready to be seized at a moment's notice. Still but little room for apprehension existed; for the practiced ear of the mariners could easily tell that a solitary bark alone approached; and of one, or even ten, they entertained no fear. Suddenly, as the course of the vessel was now changed a point to windward—a movement that brought her bows more off the adjacent shore—the sound, in which all were more or less interested, was heard not more than twenty yards off, and in a line with the gangway at which the principal of the crew were assembled. In the next minute the low hull of a canoe came in sight, and then a tall and solitary human figure was seen in the stern, bending alternately to the right and to the left, as the paddle was rapidly and successively changed from side to side.

Another deep and exulting 'Ugh!' was now heaved from the chest of the Indian, who stood calmly on the spot on which he had at first rested, while Fuller prepared a coil of rope to throw to the active steersman.

'Avast there, Jack!' growled the boatswain, addressing the sailor; 'how can the stranger keep the bow of his craft on, and grapple at the same time! Just pass one end of the coil round your waist, and swing yourself gently into her.'

The head of the canoe was now near enough for the purpose. The sailor did as he was desired, having previously divested himself of his shoes, and leaping forward, alighted on what appeared to him to be a bundle of blankets stowed away in her bows. No sooner, however had he secured his footing, when with another desperate leap, and greatly to the astonishment of all around, he bounded once more to the deck of the schooner, his countenance exhibiting every mark of superstitious alarm. In the act of quitting the canoe he had spurned her several feet from the vessel, which the silent steersman was again making every effort to reach.

'Why, what the devil's the matter with you now?' exclaimed the rough boatswain, who, as well as Captain de Haldimar and the rest of the crew, had quitted the gangway to learn the cause of this extraordinary conduct. 'Damn my eyes, if you ar'nt worse scared than when the Ingian stood over you in the jolly boat.'

'Scared, ay to be sure I am; and so would you be scared, too, if you'd a see'd what I did. May I never touch the point at Portsmouth, if I a'n't seen her ghost.'

'Where?—whose ghost?—what ghost?—what do you mean, Jack?' exclaimed several men in the same breath, while the superstitious dread so common to mariners drew them still closer in the group that encircled their companion.

'Well, then, as I am a miserable sinner,' returned the man, impressively, and in a low tone, 'I see'd in the bows of the canoe—and the hand that steered it was not made of flesh and blood like ours—what do you think?—the ghost of—'

Captain de Haldimar heard no more. At a single bound he had gained the ship's side. He strained his eyes anxiously over the gangway in search of the canoe, but it was gone. A death-like silence throughout the deck followed the communication of the sailor, and in that pause the sound of the receding boat could be heard, not urged, as it had approached, by one paddle, but by two. The heart of the officer throbbed almost to suffocation; and his firmness, hitherto supported by the manly energies of nature, now failed him quite. Heedless of appearances, regardless of being overlooked, he tottered like a drunken man for support against the mainmast. For a moment or two he leant his head upon his hand, with the air of one immersed in the most profound abstraction; while the crew, at once alarmed and touched by the deep distress into which this mysterious circumstance had plunged him, stood silently and respectfully watching his emotion. Suddenly he started from his attitude of painful repose, like one awakening from a dream, and demanded what had become of the Indian.

Every one looked around, but the captive was no where to be seen. Search was made below, both in the cabin and in the fore decks, and men were sent up aloft to see if he had secreted himself in the rigging; but all returned, stating he was nowhere to be found. He had disappeared from the vessel altogether, yet no one knew how; for he had not been observed to stir from the spot on which he had first planted himself. It was plain, however, he had joined the mysterious party in the canoe, from the fact of the second paddle having been detected; and all attempt at pursuit, without endangering the vessel on the shallows, whither the course of the fugitives was now directed, was declared by the boatswain utterly impracticable.

The announcement of the Indian's disappearance seemed to put the climax to the despair of the unfortunate officer. 'Then is our every hope lost!' he groaned aloud, as, quitting the centre of the vessel, he slowly traversed the deck, and once more stood at the side of his no less unhappy and excited sister. For a moment or two he remained with his arms folded across his chest, gazing on the dark outline of her form; and then, in a wild paroxysm of silent, tearless grief, threw himself suddenly on the edge of the couch, and clasping her in a long, close embrace to his audibly beating heart, lay like one bereft of all sense and consciousness of surrounding objects.

(To be Continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

LAURIER AND HIS TIMES.

The Canada of twenty years ago and the Canada of to-day are in many respects very different. To understand the questions of to-day it is very necessary to study the events of the immediate past and Canadians owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Willison for his careful researches into recent history and his clear statements of the different matters which have been fought out in the arena of politics. The second volume of his very able history of 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party' opens with the resignation of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie in 1880 and concludes with events of quite recent interest. The first chapter deals with Mr. Blake's leadership of the Liberal party as contrasted with Sir John Macdonald's leadership of the Conservatives. Concerning Mr. Blake, Mr. Willison says:—

It is doubtful if this continent has bred a more opulent mind than that of Edward Blake. He ranks with Webster and Hamilton and Beecher. . . . . Now and then one may hear the shallow remark that Mr. Blake was a failure in Canada. The truth is that on almost every great question of public policy he saw beyond his time, and the future holds for him a still ampler vindication. In his gospel of generous dealing with French and Catholic he was a patriot and a prophet. In his Spartan integrity he gave us a noble example of the best type of British statesmanship. He was austere. We thought him cold. We felt in Sir John Macdonald the kinship of a common humanity. Mr. Blake seemed to be always on the side of the angels. Smaller men felt sometimes that his imperious mind betrayed itself in intellectual impatience, if not in intellectual arrogance. We knew that he had Gladstone's moral elevation, but were not so sure that he had Gladstone's moral enthusiasm. We did not understand that in the one the enthusiasm was displayed, in the other concealed. A master of parliamentary strategy and a very giant in political combat, he still could not get so close to the people as his great rival. He could not make a worshipper here by the shrug of the shoulders, there by the shake of the hand, yonder by a skilful word that would penetrate to the very core of a man's self-esteem.

Mr. Willison describes appreciatively the character and work of Sir John Macdonald and says:

In his later years he became very strongly entrenched in the hearts of his countrymen, and as the mists fall away, and partisan rage softens and prejudices disappear, we shall perhaps forget that in the pursuit of power he was often unfair and sometimes even unscrupulous and desperate, and remember only that the completed work of the statesman becomes the common possession of the whole people. Sir John Macdonald must forever stand as one of the most consummate party leaders in British history, and one of the most picturesque and impressive figures among the statesmen of the empire.

Mr. Willison quotes from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's eulogy of the great leader, speaking of 'his great services,' his 'far-reaching vision,' his 'broad patriotism' and 'his devotion to Canada's welfare, Canada's advancement and Canada's glory'; and says that it will probably be found that this speech correctly indicates the final judgment of history and that it was this man thrice embedded in the affections of the people, still in physical vigor and in plenitude of intellectual power, whom Mr. Laurier faced when he took his seat as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. The reasons why Mr. Laurier was chosen as leader occupy the next chapter, which includes a history of the Jesuit Estates Act agitation. The chapter on 'Commercial Relations' shows how the adoption of free trade in Great Britain had seriously affected the commercial and political conditions in Canada and reviews the trade negotiations with the United States. Chapters on the Fisheries and on Commercial Union with the United States follow. Considerable space is then given to the reciprocity campaign and the efforts of the Liberal ministry, which came into power in 1896, to give effect to the resolutions of the National Convention in so far as concerns trade with the United States. The school question and its settlement is discussed in two chapters, after which the preferential tariff is considered at some length. In this chapter the following comment is made upon Sir Wilfrid's visit to Paris:

Surely there have been few more suggestive incidents, even in British history, than the pilgrimage of this courtly, gifted, eloquent descendant of the founders of New France, and of the race of Montcalm, to the Imperial capital, whence Wolfe had his commission to plant the British flag on the rock of Quebec; thence on to old France, to the ancient seat of the Bourbon kings, whence Montcalm was sent out to hold Quebec for his country; and there to speak as the first citizen of a Quebec bound inviolably to Britain, and to glorify British rule in the New World. This is the very romance of history.

The chapter on 'Imperialism and Racialism' deals with the political agitations connected with the sending out of the Canadian contingents to South Africa, and gives a summary with quotations from Sir Wilfrid's speech on the question—a speech called by Dr. Parkin the noblest ever delivered by a colonial minister. 'All this,' says Mr. Willison, 'occurred before Nov. 7, 1900, when the people of Canada declared their judgment upon the first administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.' The contrast between the appearance of things at this period and the reality is aptly put:

The historian of the future will marvel greatly at some of the results of the polling. If he should look through the musty, worm-eaten files of the chief journals of the time he will find that the contest turned largely upon the first despatch of Canadian troops to serve in a British war oversea. He will find that these soldiers were sent by a government at whose head was a French-Canadian. He will find that the French Province of Quebec was represented as hostile to the war, seething with disloyalty, and honeycombed with sympathy with Britain's enemies. He will find that the English province of Ontario was aflame with loyal enthusiasm and royally proud of the contribution of troops to the cause of the Imperial mother. He will find that the government which equipped and despatched the soldiers of Canada to South Africa, carried fifty-eight out of sixty-five seats in the disloyal Province of Quebec, and thirty-four out of the ninety-two seats in the loyal Province of Ontario. And he shall surely feel that if we write faithfully the stories of these records there will be pronounced upon his work the judgment of that man who said, 'I believe everything but history; history is a lie.'

Looking further, Mr. Willison compares the sentiment of certain ones in this province on the subject of the war with the far harsher criticism of the government and the far more open sympathy with the Boers which found expression in Great Britain, and he gives a most interesting quotation from Lord Durham's report in 1839, with regard to the misconceptions caused by difference of language, Lord Durham said:—

The political misrepresentation of facts is one of the incidents of a free press in every free country; but in nations in which all speak the same language, those who receive a representation from one side, have generally some means of learning the truth from the other. In Lower Canada, however, where the French and English papers represent adverse opinions, and where no large portion of the community can read both languages with ease, those who receive the misrepresentation are rarely able to avail themselves of the means of correction. It is difficult to perceive the perversity with which misrepresentations are habitually made, and the gross delusions which find currency among the people; they thus live in a world of misconceptions, in which each party is set against the other not only by diversity of feelings and opinions, but by an actual belief in an utterly different set of facts.

The final chapter of this most valuable work, entitled 'The man and his methods,' will be read with thrilling interest. In it Mr. Willison deals with Sir Wilfrid's career as a whole. This career, he says, is remarkable for consistent and unchanging devotion to three great objects: the assertion and maintenance of the principle of federation, ardent and unflinching championship of civil and religious freedom, and patient and courageous resistance to the denationalizing tendencies of racialism, sectarianism, and provincialism. 'Moderation is the keynote of all his career, and the secret of all his achievements.' In this chapter Mr. Willison speaks with enthusiasm of Sir Wilfrid's two great speeches at Quebec, one in 1877, on political liberalism, which is given in full in the original French, in the appendix, and the other, in 1894, in the peroration of which occurs the following passage:—

'You are aware that in the eleventh century men started out from Normandy Anjou and Angouleme, to capture England. Duke William of Normandy was their leader, and our present sovereign is the last scion of a royal race that dates back to William the Conqueror. In the sixteenth century men started from the same provinces of Normandy, Anjou, Brittany and Angouleme, to colonize the fertile lands on the banks of the St. Lawrence. In the next century the men of both races met face to face here, and you know what happened. Well, is it not permissible to hope that a day will come, when, instead of facing each other on hostile purpose intent, the men of the two countries, the descendants of the Bretons, Angevins and Normans, who invaded England in the eleventh century, and the descendants of the Angevins, Normans and Bretons, who peopled Canada, in the sixteenth, will meet together, not to fight, but to hold the grand assizes of peace and commerce? I may not live long enough to see that day, but if my career should be sufficiently extended to allow me to take part in these assizes, it will be a happy day to me.

The following description of Sir Wilfrid's appearance and manner is interesting:

Nature was prodigal in her gifts to Wilfried Laurier. He has distinction of manner, a gracious dignity of bearing, a rich, sonorous voice, flexible, vibrant and variant as the tones of a perfect instrument; a face luminous, mobile and responsive to all the human emotions, ample stature, erect, commanding and finely proportioned; a head like a sculptor's model, once crowned with a wealth of luxuriant wavy locks, now thinning and falling back from a noble brow; ease and freedom of movement, which suggest perfect physical development. He dresses with scrupulous care and perfect taste, as though jealous of all the advantages he has received from mother Nature, and conscious that physical, as well as mental gifts, may be set to service. He has absolutely no petty vanity, and in all his relations with men, and all his ideas of living, he is a thorough democrat.

There is something in the man which forbids undue familiarity, and yet absolutely nothing which prevents approach from the poorest and humblest.

As an orator, Mr. Willison compares Sir Wilfrid with Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone, marking points of difference, and says:

Few men are more apt in quotation, or more skilful in citing historical and constitutional precedents calculated to touch the feeling and elicit the sympathy of the audience he addresses. This comes of his deep reading and profound knowledge of Canadian and British history. There is more of the history of Canada in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches than in those of any other public man of his generation, and his remarkable historical equipment lends steadiness and sobriety to his career, and saves him from rash identification with ephemeral agitations and hasty acceptance of social and economic theories which have cheated and betrayed in other times and other countries.

AN ANTIQUARIAN STUDY.

'The Right of Sanctuary in England' is an interesting study in institutional history, by Mr. Norman Maclaren Trenholme, Ph.D. (Harvard), assistant professor of history in the University of Missouri. The general idea of sanctuary privileges is very familiar to us from the regulations with regard to the cities of refuge in the Scriptures. In Grecian history the right of asylum in temples existed in ancient times and Romulus the mythical founder of Rome, is said to have made the Palatine Hill a refuge for outlaws and fugitives. That the right of sanctuary existed also in England is a familiar fact to readers of the 'Fortunes of Nigel' and 'Peveril of the Peak,' but the extent to which it prevailed there, even down to recent times, as revealed by Mr. Trenholme, will, we imagine, be new even to careful students of history. The institution grew up in Anglo-Saxon times and after the Norman Conquest spread through the length and breadth of the land, but from being a necessity and perhaps a blessing it at length became a burden and abuse and even a curse to the state, and efforts at reform and limitation were made during the Tudor and Stuart periods, and after the Reformation had done its work it was almost totally abolished. A genuine surprise, however, meets us when we learn that it is only within twenty-five years that sanctuary seekers have ceased to exist in the United Kingdom, as the right of sanctuary was only abolished in 1880, when imprisonment for debt was done away with and such protection to the person of the debtor rendered unnecessary. The book is written in a most interesting manner and many historical facts and legal points are brought to light. How certain places came to be set apart as sanctuaries is illustrated in the following story:—

In the Venerable Bede's life of St. Cuthbert, the holy bishop of Lindisfarne, who died in 687, an explicit reference to sanctuary occurs. This is believed to be the earliest reference to the existence of the custom in the north of England, and it constitutes an important link in the history of sanctuary. As the holy man lay dying, Bede tells us, he requested that his body should be buried on the Island of Farne, but the monks of Lindisfarne earnestly desired that his remains should rest in their abbey on the mainland. The aged saint sought by his words to dissuade them, saying: 'I judge it to be more suitable to ye also that I should rest there, on account of the incursion of fugitives, and of evil-doers of every sort, when to my body they have fled by chance, you will often find it necessary to intercede for with the powerful ones of the time, and also endure much labor on account of the presence of my body.' But the monks were not to be dissuaded from preserving such a relic as the body of a saint, and his remains were carefully guarded at Lindisfarne as the most precious treasure the Church there possessed. In the ninth century, when all northern England was overrun by the Danish invaders, and the Island of Lindisfarne attacked, the pious monks fled with their precious relic, which finally was deposited in the cathedral church at Durham. There the shrine of St. Cuthbert became one of the most famous places in England for sanctuary-seekers to resort to.

Mr. Trenholme dedicates his work to his father, the Hon. Mr. Justice Trenholme, of Montreal. It is published by the University of Missouri as one of a series of 'Studies edited by Frank Thilby, professor of philosophy there. (75 cents.)

LIFE IN THE CABBAGE PATCH.

That popular book, 'Lovey Mary,' by Alice Hegan Rice, author of 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,' is published in Canada by William Briggs, of Toronto. Lovey Mary runs away from an orphan asylum, taking with her a small boy who had been under her charge, and while trudging along a respectable avenue looking for work she accidentally finds her way to the famous 'cabbage patch.'

'She and Tommy passed under a bridge, and after that the houses all seemed to behave queerly. Some faced one way, some another, and criss-cross between them, in front of them, and behind them ran a net of railway tracks. 'What's the name of this street?' asked Lovey Mary, of a small, barefooted girl. 'T'aint no street,' answered the little girl, gazing with undisguised amazement at the strange-looking couple; 'this here is the—Cabage-Patch.'

Here she is at once adopted by Mrs. Wiggs and the community, who are willing 'to give her a h'ist,' and presently she finds satisfactory work in a factory. Many exciting incidents in the life of the little community are recorded, and at length Mary's presence of mind in an emergency gains her influential friends. Having gone with Mrs. Wiggs's daughter to visit the Sunday-school teacher, the house is found in great confusion.

'He'll choke to death before the doctor gets here!' they heard the nurse say as she ran through the hall. From the open nursery door they could hear the painful gasps and coughs of a child in great distress. Asia paused on the landing, but Lovey Mary darted forward. The mother instinct, ever strong within her, had responded instantly to the need of the child. In the long, dainty room full of pretty things, she only saw the terrified baby on his mother's lap, his face purple, his eyes distended, as he fought for his breath. Without a word she sprang forward, and grasping the child by his feet, held him at arm's length and shook him violently. Mrs. Redding screamed, and the nurse, who was rushing in with hot milk, dropped the cup in horror. But a tiny piece of hard candy lay on the floor, and Master Robert Redding was right side up again, sobbing himself quiet in Lovey Mary's arms. After the excitement had subsided, and two doctors and Mr. Redding had arrived breathless upon the scene, Mrs. Redding, for the dozenth time, lavished her gratitude upon Lovey Mary: 'And to think you saved my precious baby! The doctor said it was the only thing that could have saved him. Yet we four helpless women had no idea what to do. How did you know, dear? Where did you ever see it done?' Lovey Mary, greatly abashed, faced the radiant parents, the two portly doctors, and the servants in the background. 'I learned on Tommy,' she said in a low voice. 'He swallowed a penny once that we was going to buy candy with. I didn't have another, so I had to shake it out.' During the laugh that followed, she and Asia escaped, but not before Mr. Redding had slipped a bill into her hand, and the beautiful Mrs. Redding had actually given her a kiss.

Eighteen full page illustrations enliven the book.

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

The 'British Monthly' for March has a presentation plate portrait of the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, with an illustrated article of some length. W. Forbes Gray tells of Archbishop Davidson's Presbyterian ancestry and A. Ireland Robertson has a paper with illustrations on the Rev. Dr. Walter C. Smith, the poet preacher. (Upper Canada Tract Society, 20 cents.)

'John Bull's Year Book for 1903,' which is intended to combine instruction with amusement, is edited by Arthur A. Beckett, and is published at a shilling by the John Bull Press, London, with many comic illustrations. Many subjects are treated in a more or less jocular manner. Among other suggestions the following is timely:

There is a story of a youth who, hearing that he could secure a free gift of 160 acres of land in Canada, decided to set forth straightway and secure a property for himself, at little cost, in the fertile plains of the Dominion. Within a little while he was earning his living in the United States by washing up plates in a hotel. Emigration, therefore, is not for the unfit; but for the fit it offers infinite possibilities and advantages.

VARIOUS PERIODICALS.

The 'Presbyterian College Journal' (Montreal) opens with an article on 'The Ritschlian Theology,' by Prof. Scrimger, D.D. The Rev. A. D. Reid tells of a visit to Australia, and Mr. J. A. Mowatt treats of missions in the New Hebrides. ——'The Methodist Magazine' (Toronto) has an illustrated paper on 'Montreal, Past and Present,' by the Rev. Dr. Withrow, and an article by the late Dean Farrar on 'Methodism and the Church of England.'——'The Educational Monthly' (Toronto) gives a paper by the Rev. Canon Welch, of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, on 'The Argument for Voluntary Schools.' Mr. Laidlaw, the principal of Carlton School, Winnipeg, discusses the important subject of 'School etiquette.' ——Other magazines received are 'The Ladies' Magazine' (Toronto).——'The Canadian Bee Journal,' Brantford, Ont.—— 'The Argosy,' Sackville, N.B.—'The University Monthly,' Fredericton, N.B. ——The 'Album Universal' (French), Montreal.

Among American periodicals received are the following: 'The Pilgrim,' Battle Creek, Michigan; 'Floral Life,' Philadelphia; 'Every Month' (piano music), New York; 'Health Culture,' New York; 'The Olympian,' Nashville, Tenn.; 'Wilshire's,' New York; The 'Chef, Steward and Housekeeper,' Chicago; 'The Commons,' Chicago.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE PINE TREE.

Something from thy strong soul, immortal pine,
Here at thy feet communing I would glean—
The spirit that keeps thy life forever green,
Grandly insensible of shade and shine;
The patient strength of purpose which is thine,
And is in all thy towering glory seen:
Thine intimate knowledge of whate'er hath been,
These, sovereign tree, and more than these be mine;
The power that fortifies thee against time
And its vicissitudes, and hath deep set
The bases of thy being in the sod,—
Thine aspirations far beyond the clime
Wherein thou livest, O lordly pine—and yet,
Type of my soul thou art, whose fixity is God.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

LOOK TO YOUR STOMACH

When It Gives the First Mild Warning That It Needs a Rest—It is Calling for Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Do you feel just a slight discomfort after eating—a feeling that is not an ache or a pain, but nevertheless one that you would gladly do without? If you do it is time to look to your Stomach. You have the first symptoms of Dyspepsia, and unless care is exercised it is hard to tell what the consequences may be.

That slight discomfort means that the Stomach is getting tired, that it needs a rest. If it is kept right on working it grows more tired, and the slight discomfort grows to a pain and gradually develops into a chronic Dyspepsia, that is in itself a misery as well as being a breeder of diseases such as Appendicitis that carry death in their train.

Give your stomach a rest by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They digest the food themselves and the stomach, relieved of its ordinary duties, has time to recuperate. Will Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do this? Listen to the evidence of Joseph Leake, 194 McCaul Street, Toronto. He says:

'I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Biliousness for three years. I tried several medicines but none would cure me. I used one box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and was cured. My daughter, too, was troubled with Headaches and Dyspepsia and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured her.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'Will you ride down town with me?' asked the man in the automobile, overtaking a neighbor.

'No; I guess I'll walk all the way, this morning,' was the reply of the man who had 'been there.'—Yonkers 'Statesman.'

Be there a Will, Wisdom Points the Way.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

'Casey is wan o' these men,' said Mr. Rafferty, 'who can't be patriotic widout wantin' ty give some wan a beatin'.'

'He is,' answered Mr. Dolan. 'It's always "T'ree cheers fur the black an' blue" wit Casey.'—Washington 'Star.'

A Clear, Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the Liver and Kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

Grant—'So Grimes has been forced into bankruptcy? How did it happen?'

Gray—'A particular friend of his gave him a tip about a perfectly safe investment.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Always a Good Friend.—In health and happiness we need no friend, but when pain and prostration come we look for friendly aid from sympathetic hands. Those hands can serve us no better than in rubbing in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, for when the Oil is in the pain is out. It has brought relief to thousands who without it would be indeed friendless.

Mooney—'Brace up, man! Troth, ye luk as if ye didn't hov a fri'nd in the whole wur'rld.'

Hogan—'Oi hovn't.'

Mooney—'G'wan. If it ain't money ye want to borry Oi'm as good a fri'nd as iver ye had.'

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn cure? Try a bottle.

'All I want is a little pin money,' said young Mrs. Dashington.

'I know it, my dear,' answered her husband, 'but don't you use anything but diamond pins?'—Washington 'Star.'

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek, and moaning and restlessness at night, are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

NOT YET PREVALENT.

'How is that new word, "manywhere," taking with the writing public, professor?'

'Well, it isn't used muchwhere.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

There are so many cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparatins recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

Passenger—This train is nearly one hour behind time, is it not? Guard—Yes. But that's all right. We'll get in in the usual time. Passenger—What time is that? Guard—Two hours late.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Mrs. Housekeep—'John, you must really have the landlord come and see for himself the damage the rain did to our ceiling.'

Mr. Housekeep—'I can't without letting him see the damage the children have done to the rest of the house.'

'Have you seen the new book on the Boer War?'

'Yes; I bought a Kopje.'

Genuine 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.

'What made her so angry?'

'They criticised her paper on "Sincerity" too candidly.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

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

Advertisements.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



'I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial.'

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.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS. MANY FURNISHED 85,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER. PUREST, BEST GENUINE. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES, &c. CATALOGUES & PRICES FREE.

The Boys' Page.



Frank W. Graves.

EASTER PRIZES.

Will all those who won prizes in the Easter competition write to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, giving a list of tools or books from which we may select in sending the prizes. Mark those you are particularly anxious to have, and we will endeavor to get them for you. If preferred we will send the money prizes offered.

We regret that we cannot publish more of the stories and pictures, but we have not room for all.

First Prize.

OUR EASTER HOLIDAY.

(Constance E. R. Pinhey, aged 11, Hudson Heights, P.Q.)

It was a beautiful spring morning; there were only a few patches of snow left. The pussy-willows were nodding to the little buds that were bursting their horn-like coats on every branch, and even the birds seemed to know that Easter was near. 'Children,' said my mother at breakfast on this particular morning, 'I have invited your Cousin Charlie to come and spend Easter with us; he is coming by the morning train.' 'Oh, may we go and meet him?' cried my sister Juanita. 'Yes, dear,' was mother's answer. Accordingly at ten o'clock we were running down the track; we generally go to the station by the track because it is much easier than to plod through the mud on the road. The station is not more than a quarter of a mile from our house. We had got about half-way when the train came round the curve just below the station and we had to run to get there in time. We reached the station just as Charlie jumped off the train. Eardley took his bag and we went back to the house. After Charlie had had some refreshments we went out to play. Our house is situated on top of a high hill overlooking the Ottawa river. The hill is thickly wooded and among other trees there are some maples. We had seen the professionals boiling sap in the bush and we coaxed Daddy to let us be amateurs, as Eardley called it, and he said we might. Charlie helped us to find a number of old coffee tins and to drive some wooden spiles into the little holes that Daddy made in the trees. We spent most of the morning running to see how full the tins were. Charlie had never seen sap boiled, and he enjoyed gathering the sap after dinner, which we poured into a kettle on the stove. Charlie would keep running to see how much it had boiled, although we told him that it would not be done for three days. We went to bed early because we were afraid we would not wake up till the sun was up. The reason of this was that we had an Indian servant in the house at the time, and she had told us that her people believe that if you take a drink of water on Easter morning from a place where two streams meet, and this is done before the sun rises, you will be attended with good luck throughout the year. So we made up our minds to do it, not that we believed in it, but we liked the idea. We might as well have gone to bed later, however, for we were all sleeping soundly when mother called us in the morning. We were up in a minute, though. Charlie took a tin cup, and off we started. We crossed two fields before we reached the streams. They were not very clear, owing to the spring floods, but that did not matter, it was much more romantic, as Charlie laughingly said. He produced a clean pocket-handkerchief, strained the water through it, and we imagined that it was as clear as crystal. After we had had a drink-all round, we sauntered back to breakfast, at which we had colored eggs. After breakfast mother said, 'Come children, I will tell you a story.' We did not need to be asked twice, but gathered round her as chickens crowd round a hen, and she told us Bible stories about the first Easter. After we had been so engaged about half an hour, Charlie suddenly exclaimed, 'Let's go out.' Mother said he might go till she called him. He called Eardley, and then disappeared through the window. Mother and I went over to the church, which was next door, to take some flowers and when we got home mother called Charlie, who presently emerged from behind the house dripping wet from head to foot. 'Where have you been?' I said, as well as I could for laughing, because he did look so funny. It appeared that he had been down to the river. The ice was floating down the river in blocks. He had tried to walk on them, which was a very silly thing for a boy of fourteen to do, and had gone plump in on his back. He had not brought any extra clothes from town with him, so he had to go to bed till these dried, which they did not do till dinner time, so he could not go to church with the rest of us. When we got home I ran up stairs to take Charlie's clothes to him, and presently he joined us at dinner. Mother said he had better not go out in the afternoon for fear of getting a cold, but he was not going to be molly-coddled, he said, and so after dinner Charlie, Daddy, Eardley, Juanita and I went for a walk along the track. We arrived home as hungry as hunters, about half-past five. We did not sit up late because Charlie had to go to the station at seven o'clock in the morning. We asked mother to call us early, which she did, and we had a fine play. We all saw Charlie off on the train. He said that it was the nicest Easter holiday he had ever spent, and I think anybody who reads this story will think so, too.

A STORY OF EASTER.

'Hurry, boys, and get the wood in,' said Mrs. Christy to her two boys, Jack and Tom.

'All right, mother!' said the boys, and away they raced to the pile at the door.

Mrs. Christy was a widow, whose husband had died through the winter, and left her with the two boys. The crop of the previous year had been a failure, and what money they had was used up in household expenses, rent and doctor bills. Mr. Mackie, their landlord, had called that morning and threatened to put them out of the house if the rent was not forthcoming by Easter. The Christys had been backward in paying their rent before, and Mr. Mackie thought this would be a good excuse to replace them by people who would pay more promptly.

'Mother,' said Jack, coming in, 'Harry Windham is out there, and wants us to go to the hall to see his birds' eggs. Can we go?'

'Oh, yes, if your wood is in.'

'Just brought in the last stick.'

'All right! Away you go!'

Soon the two boys and their friend were running and walking by turns down the road. Before long they met a buggy. In it were Mr. Fraser, the minister, and one of his friends, Mr. Brown. The latter was a naturalist.

'Well, boys,' said the minister, 'Is your mother at home, Jack?'

'Yes, sir! Are you going to see her?'

'Yes! Where are you going?'

'Up to the hall to see my birds' eggs,' said Harry.

'Are you collecting them?' asked Mr. Brown. 'If you are could I come and see them some day?'

'Yes' Come any day you like,' said Harry.

The buggy went on and stopped in front of Mrs. Christy's house. The minister, who had heard of her trouble, alighted, and went in. Before he came out he had promised to see Mr. Mackie, and try to persuade him to give her time to get some money.

Meanwhile the two boys were eagerly examining their friend's treasures.

'I wish I could hunt the cliffs,' said Harry, 'but mother won't let me. I'm sure there are good ones there.'

Soon after, Jack and Tom went home. On the road they determined to hunt the cliffs, and give the eggs they found to Harry for an Easter gift.

After their work was done the next day the boys started along the road towards the cliffs. Who should they see coming but Harry Windham.

'Holloa!' said he, 'where are you going?'

'Along the road a piece.'

'What to do?'

'Oh, just to look around.'

'Can I come, too?'

'If you want to; we can't keep you away.'

'Well, I can't come to-day. I've to go to the doctor's with a message.'

'Phew! That was hot work,' said Jack, after they had gone on again. 'I didn't know what to say to keep him off.'

Soon they came to a rough, almost perpendicular descent. Far below the ocean rolled against the foot of the cliff, only to recoil for another dash. Screaming seagulls flew over the water, while other birds, whose nests were in crannies of the cliffs, kept up a ceaseless chatter.

The two boys carefully worked their way down, and started to hunt for the nests. For a while nothing was heard but the birds' screaming, and the boys subdued exclamations of delight at their finds. Suddenly Jack heard a wild yell, and turned to see Tom disappearing amidst a cloud of dust and stones. The next moment he heard him call up from below:

'I'm all right, old fellow. Got hold of a bush.'

Jack worked his way down to him, and on the road came upon a nest with one egg in it, which he did not remember seeing before. He slipped it into his box, and then went on down as close as he could to Tom. This was on the ledge just above Tom's head. Leaning over, he grasped his brother's hand, and started to pull him up. It was a terrible strain upon his back, but at last he did it. After climbing up, they started home. On the road, they met Harry coming back.

'Got done looking around?' he asked.

'Yes,' said Jack.

'How did you get so dirty, Tom?'

'Fell down.'

Seeing that the boys did not want to tell him anything, Harry went on.

On the Saturday before Easter they went up to the hall. Harry saw them coming, and went to admit them. He was a little vexed because they had not been more confidential on the previous Wednesday. When they went in they found Mr. Brown looking at Harry's collection. After a while Jack opened a small box which he had been carrying.

'Eggs!' said Harry, eagerly. 'Where did you get them?'

'On the cliffs,' said Tom. 'They're for you for Easter.'

'Not to eat, surely,' said Harry, laughing. 'Was that where you fellows were on Wednesday? I wondered what you were so mysterious about. What is it, Mr Brown?'

'This egg,' was the answer. As he spoke he pointed to the one Jack had found when climbing down to Tom.

'What about it?' asked Jack.

'Why, it's an egg I've been trying to get for a long time. They are very rare, and worth a lot of money.'

'Then, if that is so, they shall keep it,' said Harry.

'What will you take for it, Jack?' said the naturalist. 'Fifty dollars?'

It was more than the egg was worth, but he had heard Mrs. Christy's story from Mr. Fraser, and took this way of helping them.

'Yes!' said the boy, quickly.

'All right! Here you are!' As he spoke, Mr. Brown took a roll from his pocket, and selecting five ten dollar bills, gave them to them.

On Easter Sunday Mrs. Christy went as usual to the church. With her went Jack and Tom. When Mr. Fraser gave out his subject as an Easter gift the boys glanced meaningly at each other.

'The gift which I speak of,' said he, 'is the gift of Christ.'

He went on to explain that Easter was the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ who, three days before, had given himself to us on the cross. After a few simple words he ended his sermon, and the people went home greatly impressed with the thought of God's love.

Early on Monday morning Mr. Mackie drove up to Mrs. Christy's house. He had refused to listen to Mr. Fraser's request to give her time to pay.

'I suppose you cannot give me the money to-day, Mrs. Christy?' he asked, sharply.

'Yes, sir! Here you are,' said she, and handed him two of the five bills.

Mrs. Christy soon saw the disappointed landlord drive off. She spent the rest of it for seed and other things. The crop was a success that year, and she was able to pay both rent and hire promptly afterwards.

TRAINING A COLLIE PUP.

Sir,—How can I make my nearly thoroughbred collie pup obey me? I do not order him to do much, but he likes to please himself about anything I do order him. Some people say beat him; others say, treat him kindly. Which do you recommend.

ARTHUR J. BIRCH.

Innisville, Lanark County, Ont.

There is nothing like training a puppy to develop patience. To train a dog well one must be patient, going over and over the same lesson. Do not beat him unless he deliberately disobeys. Anything more miserable than a dog whose tail goes between his legs with fear whenever any one speaks to him we do not know. Show your dog what you want him to do, and when he makes an attempt at it pet him, or give him a bite of something he likes to eat. Then try again. Do not try one day and not the next, but keep at it. Just remember how many times you have had to be told the same thing, and you will find it easier. You may go over and over the same lesson without success, but if you keep it up suddenly the dog will seem to understand, and after that there will be no more trouble. There are no more clever dogs than the collie, and their wisdom seems almost human at times. When a dog finds he can do what you want he is generally more delighted and proud of it than his master, and only too glad to show off. If after he thoroughly understands an order he disobeys, speak severely, and you will generally find the tone of voice enough if you have been uniformly kind in your orders, but if he still disobeys, then he will have to be whipped, not cruelly, but sharply. Never touch him with a thick stick, or anything heavy, and never on his head, but make him come to you, and whip him with a gad or strap. Never punish him because you are out of patience. Never punish him unless for a serious offence, and never chase him to administer punishment.

This is from the editor's own experience in dealing with dogs, and we would be glad to hear from the boys who have dogs, and have trained them. How many have dogs who obey orders?—Ed. Boys' Page.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHO CAN ADD TO THIS LIST?

Avening, Ontario, March 25, 1903.

Dear Editor,—In your issue of March 17 you asked for lists of the arrival of birds. I send you those that I have seen, with dates, as follows:—Meadow lark, Feb. 28; robin, March 14; wild duck, March 14 and 18; bluebird, March 15; snipe, March 18; killdeer, March 18; blackbird, March 18; oriole, March 22; phoebe, March 25.

Please describe blackburnian warbler, and give the time it passes under here.

WM. MURRAY.

THE BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

Male in spring.—Back, black. More or less interrupted with yellowish; crown, black, with a central spot of orange; a broad black stripe through the eye, enclosing the orange underlid; rest of head, with whole throat most brilliant orange or flame color; other under parts, whitish, more or less tinged with yellow, and sides streaked with black; wing bars, fused into a large white patch; tail blotches white, occupying nearly all the outer feathers; bill and feet dark.

Female and young male: Upper parts olive and black, streaked; superciliary line and throat, clear yellow fading on the breast; lower eyelid, yellow, confined in the dusky ear-patch; wing patch resolved into two marks; tail blotches nearly as extensive as in the adult male, the outer feathers showing white on the outer webs at base. Length, 5 1-4; wing, 2 2-3; tail, 2 1-4.

Nest high, built of twigs, grass and moss, lined with fibre, hair and feathers.

Eggs, three or four, bluish green, speckled toward the larger end with reddish brown and lilac.

Crosses the frontier in May, going south again in September. Probably does not go much farther north than southern Ontario, though reported as a straggler in Labrador.

HOW TO BUILD A BOAT.

Dear Editor,—It would be a great favor to my boy, and, I believe, to a large number of boys at this time of the year, if you would be so kind as to give an illustrated article on the Boys' Page, giving full and explicit instructions how to make a light and yet safe flat-bottomed boat, capable in a pinch of carrying four or five persons, and with two pairs of oars. The simpler the plan the better. I think that a boat pointed at both ends would be best because not so heavy. Perhaps you will be good enough to show the exact sizes of the parts required, and the thickness of boards, with all dimensions marked, so that an amateur could make a thoroughly satisfactory, light, family boat. Any hints as to kind of wood, nails or screws, etc., will add to the value of the article.

Thanking you in advance for your anticipated kindness, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

A FRIEND OF THE 'WITNESS.'

We are making arrangements to publish the instructions which the 'Friend' asks for and will do so next week if possible.—Ed. Boys' Page.

CANOE AND SHARPIE.

Dunwoodie Armstrong, of Owen Sound, asks for the plans for building a canvas canoe. Charlie Higgs, of Maitland, Ont.; George Craig of Granby, Que., and Ralph Sharp, of Pictou, N.S., ask for the sharpie and canvas canoe building articles. We have no more of the canoe articles, but have still a few of the sharpie plans.—Ed. Boys' Page.



Gertie Hynes, Renfrew, Ont.

AN EASTER FANCY.

In church on Easter morning
The lilies in a row
Uplifted buds of beauty
And cups of fragrant snow.
Between the organ's shadow
And the altar's purple gloom,
I heard them speaking softly
In the language of perfume.

'We are the souls of maidens
Who died in early youth,
Translated by the Saviour
In blossoms white as truth.
Out of the dust and darkness,
He called us and we came,
In joyous resurrection,
To glorify His name!'

—The 'Junior Munsey.'

Outdoors and Indoors

PRIZES.

The announcement of the prizes to be given in the Outdoor and Indoor Department has been crowded out by our Easter pictures, but will be in next week.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—Could you or some of the readers of the Boys' Page tell how to arrange sails on a birch bark canoe. I have never seen one with a sail on it, but have heard of one. I should think a bark canoe would not carry much sail. If this question is not suitable for Boys' Page, would you kindly let me know and I will pay all expenses for the information.

Yours very sincerely,

CHAS. M. REID.

The editor has had no experience in rigging a bark canoe, but will make enquiries and publish the results as soon as possible. Perhaps some of our readers have tried it and can tell us how they did it, and what was the result.—Ed. Boys' Page.

CURIOUS NESTING PLACES.

White and Selbourne tell of a swallow that built its nest for two years together upon a pair of garden shears that were stuck up in an outhouse. The nest was spoiled whenever the shears were wanted. Another swallow with erratic tastes built a nest on the wings and body of a dead owl that hung from the barn rafters. The owl, with nest and eggs, was transported to a museum, and a large shell placed upon the same rafter. The following year another nest was built in the shell, where the bird soon laid its eggs. This nest and shell also found a place in the same museum.

A naturalist writing from the Island of Carriacon says that several pairs of black-faced seed eaters (Tiaris bicolor) nest inside the parish church at Hillsborough. One pair built inside a hanging lamp and reared their young. A pair of crested humming birds (Bellona cristota) made a nest on the rope suspending the chandeliers and reared a family there for several seasons. The same church is a favorite nesting place for the yellow See-see, or Sueirer, a pair building upon a chandelier while divine service was being held and over five hundred persons were in the building. A pair also built upon a tethering chain hung up for sale in one of the shops.

It would seem that these feathered islanders are far in advance of our birds as regards church privileges, though robin redbreasts have been known to place their nests upon the communion table. Another hummer's nest, built on a long nail in the wall of a house, was made of cotton and covered outside with spiders' webs and fine bark. Usually these exquisite nests are built on drooping branches of the tamarind tree or on roots under road banks.

The same naturalist records a nest in the Court House where a pair of seed eaters have for several seasons reared two broods in a sea fan which stood on a shelf. They build a domed nest when placed on a shrub or tree root, but when placed inside a house it takes the shape of the angle between two joists. A recent writer tells of an orchard oriole's nest which was so carefully woven of excelsior as to make him think the bird could knit if he would only turn his talent in that direction. When twine and excelsior cannot be obtained, he says they utilize the long streamers of Spanish moss which hang from half the trees in the Gulf country. The dainty Parnia warbler delights in making a summer home in the Usnea moss.

I have in my possession a Baltimore oriole's nest in which long strips of Hamburg embroidery are woven and festooned in much grace from the outside. To complete the story, the Hamburg was torn from my neighbor's washing as it lay bleaching upon the grass. Another nest, built under my eyes, was made largely of scarlet rags which the builders refused to touch upon their first inspection. As they never hesitated to carry off white ones I sewed the scarlet rags to the white and they sailed away with their prizes, unaware of what they were carrying. The scarlet was interwoven in the nest—a little house-beautiful that attracted much attention during the summer and found a permanent place at the end of the season in a western museum.



Mabel McCaw, Montreal.

Wells Ross, Stratford, Ont.

These birds were practical economists, using the material that lay nearest by, a mere time and labor-saving expedient. Petite, the least flycatcher, less fastidious than the oriole as to color, made a nest of yellow ravelings in the maple near my window, snatching them from my hand as I sat upon the piazza. It was a ragged-looking affair with the yellow odds and ends floating from every side. The height of extravagant fancy was reached in Petite's next year's nest, fashioned of bright pink jeweller's cotton, a bit of blushing life laid against the green apple boughs. This picturesque nest, like the scarlet-trimmed oriole cradle, was designed for the same museum. I grieve to say that sun and rains united to rob it of its beauty. With every bit of color faded and washed out before autumn, it was as successful a disappointment as could be conceived, though Petite never once hinted that she regarded it, as we did, a failure.

This flycatcher was one of many home birds that came as regularly as May and depending upon us to lend a hand at housefurnishing; a claim founded upon friendship, which we never shirked or denied, though we had the reputation of pauperizing every bird in the neighborhood. Dear, Petite! I can see her now as she waited—on my garden hat maybe, or, prettier still, upon the tips of the children's shoes. I wonder where she has flown? To the hills of dawn, where all the birds of childhood are singing?

A yellow warbler idled the weeks away jerking at the clothes line and carrying bits of hemp in her beak as she flew from one part of the garden to another, only to drop them carelessly, as if indifferent to the instinct they suggested. A quilt, hung out to dry, just in the nick of time was blown against the wire fence and torn so badly that the cotton hung from the rents. The lady in yellow saw its possibilities; her listless, apathetic attitude was over A handsome lover, who had wooed her in vain heretofore, offered to help, and they went to work carrying away loads of cotton, hurrying back and forth as if they found a corner in the cotton market.

I saw them in the willows as the nest grew hour by hour, the long, drooping leaves seeking vainly to hide the treasure—a Lilliputian 'White House' far more beautiful to my eyes than the more famous Executive Mansion. What congratulations went up from the willows when the finished house held five brown-spotted, bluish-white eggs, and what a dainty air of proprietorship attended the possession! Could anything be more charming? The whole willow-bordered garden was theirs for the time, the exacting husband pre-empting my real estate with the unconcerned assurance of ownership, as if it were government land given away for the asking.



PAINTING EASTER EGGS.

Frank W. Graves.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

APRIL.

Now the noisy winds are still;
April's coming up the hill!
All the spring is in her train,
Led by shining ranks of rain;
Pit, pat, patter, clatter,
Sudden sun, and clatter, patter!
First the blue and then the shower;
Bursting bud and smiling flower;
Brooks set free with tinkling ring;
Birds too full of song to sing:
Crisp old leaves astir with pride,
Where the timid violets hide,—
All things ready with a will,—
April's coming up the hill!

MARY MAPES DODGE.

'I'll never speak to them again!'

'Oh! You shouldn't get as cross as that, Flossie!'

'No! I won't speak to them again, and I'll tell them so every time I see them!'—'Puck.'

A story is told of a lawyer whose quick wit never deserted him whether in office or court. One day a client entered the office and throwing back his coat, said, irritably:

'Why, sir, your office is as hot as an oven.'

'Why, shouldn't it be?' was the calm response. 'It is here that I make my bread.'

Schoolboy—'Did you know about that baby that was fed on elephant's milk and gained twenty pounds a day?'

Schoolmaster (indignantly)—'No, I didn't! Whose baby was it? Answer me or I will thrash you.'

Schoolboy—'The elephant's baby.'

Uncle Charles—Boys, how can you associate with that Binks boy? I understand he's the worst scholar in the school. Willie—Huh! If it wasn't for him me or Tommy 'ud be at the foot of the class.—Chicago 'Daily News.'

A mistress told her maid, Betsy, that she must not always do things on her own responsibility, but first ask permission. The next day Betsy walked into the parlor, and said, politely:

'Please, madam, the cat is busy eating up the duck in the pantry; must I drive her away or not?'

'I can't pay this bill just now; you will have to wait a little for the money.'

'All right, sir,' cheerfully responded the boy, as he seated himself and unfolded a copy of the morning paper; 'them's the orders of the guv'nor.'

'What are the orders of the guv'nor?' demanded the gentleman, sternly.

'I'm to wait for the money.'

Dr. Wines, principal of a boys' school, one day had occasion to cane a pupil, and it is to be supposed did the work very thoroughly. The lad took his revenge in a way that the doctor himself could not help laughing at. Dr. Wine's front door bore a plate on which was the one word 'Wines.' The boy wrote an addition in big letters, so that the inscription ran: 'Wines and other lickers.'—'Tit Bits,' London.

THE NEW HAT.

Wife—'How do you like my new hat?'

Husband—'The idea of paying big prices for—'

Wife—'Big prices! Why, I made it myself.'

Husband—'Um—yes—er—as I was saying, the idea of paying big prices for such monstrosities as the milliners are showing! Now, your hat is a work of art. Looks as if it came straight from Paris. Beautiful, my dear!'

Examining Medical Professor—'Now, sir, tell me how you would treat a case of typhoid fever.'

Studen—'Well, sir, I should first—I should first—I—'

E.M.P., impatiently—'Yes, yes; go on.'

Student, seized with brilliant idea — 'I should first call you in for consultation.'

Passes with honors.

Mrs. Jones—'Oh, dear me; please tell me how to word this telegram to my husband. I want to tell him that the baby is sick, the cook is ill, the water-pipe is leaking, and I want him to come home at once.'

Telegraphist—'Oh, if you want him to come home at once you had better say, "Good news—come immediately."'

THE MAN WHO FLOGGED GLADSTONE.

('London M.A.P.')

Gladstone was flogged only once at school by a master named H——, and the Grand Old Man used to tell a story to illustrate how H—— was liable to flog anybody. 'There was, I remember,' Mr. Gladstone used to say with a twinkle in his eye, 'a great deal of dry humor in H——, which he showed in the case of Hamilton, a brother of the Bishop of Salisbury. One day H—— called out to the praepostor: "Write down Hamilton's name to be flogged for breaking my window." "I never broke your window, sir!" exchaimed Hamilton. "Praepostor," retorted H——, "write down Hamilton's name for breaking my window and lying." "Upon my soul, sir, I did not do it," ejaculated the boy, with increased emphasis. "Praepostor, write down Hamilton's name for breaking my window, lying and swearing." Against this final sentence there was no appeal, and accordingly Hamilton was flogged (I believe unjustly) the next day.'

MY REFUGE.

The day has been long and dreary,
With ceaseless patter of rain,
And the dragging hours have brought me
Only some heartache and pain.
As I turn my sad face homeward
The night drops down from above,
And my heart is yearning, yearning,
For a touch of the arms I love—

The arms that have never failed me,
The refuge to which I flee;
All day, 'mid the jar of the city,
I dream of them waiting for me—
Dream of their rest and their welcome,
After a daytime of care;
O arms, oustretced in the gloaming,
O arms of my easy chair!

—'Smart Set.'

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

One does not realize the dangers that surround any undertaking until he has them set before him in some such graphic way as the following, reported by the Kansas City 'Journal':

'He crossed the Atlantic twinty-sivin times an' niver got drownded but wanst,' Bridget assured her caller.

'Indade. An' which wan of his trips was it he was drowned on?'

'Oi'm not sure, but I think it was the twinty-seventh.'

'He was lucky. Many a man would have wint to the bottom on his first v'yage instead of waiting 'til the last.'

'Right ye are. More people are drowned by water than by railway wrecks.'

'It's a fatal death, begorrah.'

COMPLICATED PROCESS.

Boston people who have seen a long line of hurrying people held up on the steps leading down to the subway station, while some woman extracted a nickel from a purse in a pocket in her underskirt, will appreciate the humor of what a writer in the Brooklyn 'Eagle' saw.

I saw a woman in a street car open a satchel and take out a purse, close the satchel and open the purse, take out a dime and close the purse, open the satchel and put in the purse, close the satchel and lock both ends. Then she gave the dime to the conductor and took a nickel in exchange. Then she opened the satchel and took out the purse, closed the satchel and opened the purse, put in the nickel and closed the purse, opened the satchel and put in the purse, closed the satchel and locked both ends. Then she felt to see if her back hair was all right, and it was all right, and she was all right, and just as sweet! That was a woman.—'Youth's Companion.'

THE WATER OUSEL'S WINTER HOME.

The chosen home of the water ousel is in the rugged defiles of our further mountains. He haunts the dancing mountain streams; their sources in the little patches of dwarf willow near timber line; the lakes of gem-like beauty which they form; their winding course as they go sparkling through the mountain meadows and tumble noisily down the basins and canons into the foothills, where they widen out and cease their brawling; as high up as he can get in summer, lower down in winter, but always in the mountains, wherever there is open water.

The sprite of the mountains he, the bearer of messages from the 'Under water people' to the prospector or big-game hunter who penetrates the savage solitudes which delight the bird's little heart. He has no fear of the intruder, not he. At your very feet, up from the swirling mountain water he comes, after a submergence that seems impossible to a warm-blooded, breathing being, hops upon an ice-sheathed boulder, and, flipping away the water from his dark slate-blue coat with movements that almost baffle the eye, so quickly are they made, he bursts into song;' a sweet, soulful trill, the harmony of the mountains, a song of thanksgiving for the blessings of life which are his for the taking—that is the message.

When feeding they always seem to me to be under the water more than half of the time. Water bugs, beetles, and aquatic larvae of all kinds constitute the grub-stake of this mountain rover. Whenever he gets the chance, he will eat a few minute trout and eggs, but the old one rustles him away from her spawning place if she catches him near it—reference being had to wild trout. In the spring of 1898 the writer caught a trout in the canon of the Medicien Lodge, a tributary of the Paint Rock, that had a water ousel or dipper in its gullet. I would not allow one of these birds about a pond where trout were bred, but, save for the demands of science, I would as soon think of shooting my faithful old packhorse as this sweet singer in the rugged mountain solitudes which he affects.

I have a cherished photograph which shows the winter habitat of the American dipper. It shows the dipper at home on Paint Rock Creek, one mile below the mouth of the canon in Big Horn county, Wyoming. One can make out the bird with the naked eye on the ice point in the thread of the stream where he is perched, in the act of singing, just as the camera was about to click, when the sun peeped out for a moment on that bleak February day, I never look at the picture but I seem to hear the sweet notes of the singer, so bold and dauntless, so typical of the West.—'Forest and Stream.'

FAMOUS FAMILIES.

Every family of ancient lineage has some custom which is faithfully observed by each succeeding generation, though its origin may be lost in obscurity. Two of the most remarkable have been prevalent in the Duke of Rutland's family since the Middle Ages.

Those who visit Belvoir Castle may be astonished to see a watchman pacing the battlements throughout the night with a halberd over his shoulder. Every hour he calls aloud the time and the condition of the weather, then continues his patrol as before until daybreak. This observance has been carried out ever since the beginning of the seventeenth century, and it is only lately that the watchmen have been permitted to abandon the Elizabethan costume they formerly wore.

The second custom for which the Duke's family is famous is even more curious. At Oakham Castle is perhaps, the most remarkable collection of horseshoes extant, because the Baron de Ferrars, who was responsible for the erection of this palatial residence, made it imperative for every titled person on passing through the city for the first time to leave a horseshoe at the castle gates. As the custom was in vogue in the sixteenth century, when Queen Elizabeth herself left a horseshoe there, it is scarcely surprising that the collection of these commodities which adorns the castle walls runs into several thousands. In 1881 the present Queen left a shoe there, which is hung on the wall and surmounted by a crown, while the King, the Duke of Connaught and other members of the Royal Family have each done so at various periods.

The tenure of the Lee and Carnwath estates depends on a remarkable function in which the present holder, Sir Simon Lockhart, himself participated two years ago. Every year a race has to be run on the village green the winner being rewarded with a red stocking. If no competitors enter for the event the member of the family who owns the estate must run the course himself, in lieu of which he would be required to forfeit the property.

Only one peer is permitted to retain an armed bodyguard, and that is the Duke ofAtholl. At Blair Castle, Perthshire, are two companies of retainers, the regulation height for admission to one being 6 feet 1½ inches, and to the other 5 feet 10 3-4 inches, and the periodical inspection of this little army is always a memorable event. Although it is really illegal for any subject of the realm, titled or otherwise, to maintain an armed force not in the service of the government, the claim of the Duke of Atholl was recognized by Queen Victoria in 1844, when she presented a set of colors to his bodyguard.

Very romantic is the custom which has been observed for ages by the Marquises of Ailesbury on the occasion of a visit from any member of the Royal Family to their seat at Savernake Forest. The Royal guest is provided with an ivory drinking vessel for use during the visit, which he is afterwards requested to take away as a memento. This custom is said to have originated during a visit from Henry VIII., who always drank from an ivory goblet, which he took with him wherever he went. To save him this trouble, therefore, the Marquis there and then offered to provide him and his successors with one on the occasion of any subsequent visit, the estate being a Crown grant.— 'Liberal Review.'

RUSSIA'S LIVING TOMB.

The most terrible of Russian prisons is Sakhalin, Russia's penal settlement in the Pacific ocean. Cursed by nature, doubly cursed by man, this dreadful island is the horror of all Russia. The most hardened criminals turn pale, often faint, when they hear the word as the judge is passing sentence, for throughout all Russia Sakhalin is feared as a living tomb. All over the empire bands of convicts are in motion, the rattle of the chain, the shuffling of convict feet, and the heavy tramp of soldier guards are heard in every town. From all parts of Russia these criminal rivulets converge towards Odessa. A convict ship awaits them there. Between decks the vessel is fitted with iron cages like those for savage animals. From 1,800 to 3,000 miserable criminals are packed into the cages, and the long voyage begins. A revolt on board is a frequent occurrence, but is always promptly subdued, for connected with the ship's boilers there are special hose appliances by which scalding steam can be turned into any cage and the occupants parboiled.

AGES OF BISHOPS.

The six bishops who are younger than the Primate are: Dr. Edwards, of St. Asaph, who was born six months after Dr. Davidson; Dr. Gore, of Worcester, who keeps his jubilee this year; Dr. Paget, of Oxford, who is 51; Dr. Owen, of St. David's, who is 49 this year; Dr. Ryle, of Exeter, who is 46, and the Bishop of London, the youngest of all the bishops, who is 45 years old in a week or two. The father of the episcopal bench is the Bishop of Gloucester, who is both oldest in age and in service as a bishop, having been born in 1819, and appointed to Gloucester by Lord Palmerston in 1863. The Bishop of Ely is within two years of 80; the Bishop of Llandaff has just turned 80; and the Bishop of Manchester will this year be 77. The Bishop of Lincoln is also over 70, so that there are now three septuagenarians and two octogenarians among the bishops.—'Alliance News.'

ANOTHER PRETTY STORY GONE.

The sensation of London is Maric Hall, a young English violinist, who is a pupil of Svecik, the teacher of Kubelik. Her coming was preceded by a pretty tale that in company with her father, a strolling harpist, she used to fiddle in the streets of provincial towns. Now her father writes that neither he nor she ever played in the streets and that he gave her her first instruction on the violin.

A GOOD TITLE.

(London 'Academy.')

The matter of titles is always a difficult one for authors, particularly novelists. We know of one who has run through both the Bible and Shakespeare for a telling title, and failed to find one that fitted his book, which, we believe, is still nameless. But when the right title comes along, there is no mistake about it. Such a title has been hit upon by the writer of a cookery book just issued by Mr. Unwin. 'Please, M'm, the Butcher!' is a stroke of inspiration.

RARE BEN JONSON AND SUBMARINES.

Does any one ever read Ben Jonson nowadays? If so, how comes it about that his anticipation of submarines has escaped notice? In his curious allegorical play, 'The Staple of News,' the following report is coined in the offices of the 'Staple' for the benefit of speculators:

Thom.—They write here one Cornelius' Son,
Hath made the Hollanders an invisible eel,
To swim the haven at Dunkirk and sink all
The shipping there.
Pennyboy.—Junr.—But how is 't done?
Cymbal.—I'll show you, sir.
It is an Automa, runs under water.
With a snug nose and has a nimble tail
Made like an augre (auger) with which tail she wiggles
Betwixt the costs (ribs) of a ship and sinks it straight.
P. Junr.—A most brave device
To murder their fiat bottoms.

Whether or no Ben Jonson had any notion of submarine navigation in his mind, the passage is interesting and worthy to be set beside Shakespeare's forecast of the electric wire.—'Westminster Gazette.'

THE FRENCH IN CANADA.

There is fresh and high authority for contradicting a current bit of misinformation to the effect that a feeling of antagonism exists between the English and French population in Canada. The present premier is French, and never were the two races in the Dominion in greater harmony or more firmly united. The foundations of the Dominion, which came into existence only in 1867, were laid by Sir John A. Macdonald on very material grounds, chief among them protectionism, and protection on this side of the line has most ably assisted him by keeping the neighbors of one continent and the same race apart and at war in the greater interests of business and industry. Sir George E. Cartier, who supported him, another French-Canadian, had not the slightest trace of racial bigotry or fanaticism in his composition. The present Liberal premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic, came into power in 1896, and is, perforce, holding all his liberalism as to tariff in abeyance. We have the same high authority for saying that there is no longer the desire in Canada to be annexed to this country that there was in ante-Dominion days, and that the Canadians are as loyal to England under King Edward as they were under Queen Victoria.—Boston 'Transcript.'

STATUE TO THE QUEEN.

The correspondent of the 'Presbyterian' writes: Since the death of our late and beloved Queen a movement has been on foot to erect some enduring memorial of her in Winnipeg. This purpose is about to be executed. Mr. G. Frampton, of the Royal Academy of London, has submitted to the committee a design of a statue of her which has been accepted. It is to be in bronze and to cost $12,500. The pedestal on which it will be placed on the grounds of parliament building, is to be prepared in Canada. The figure is to be nine feet high. It represents Her Majesty in a sitting posture, and as she appeared at sixty years of age. It is expected that it will be put in place by the end of the year. Some thought that it would be more appropriate in view of the old age which the Queen reached, and more in harmony with her sympathetic and benevolent character, to have the memorial take the form of a home for aged women. But the opinion in favor of the statue prevailed.

A GIFT BIBLE.

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Advertisements.



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P. S.—The 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' $1.50 per annum.

Home Department.

EASTER.

(By Margaret E. Sangster.)

Again we welcome Easter,
With swelling organ chord,
With flowers and Alleluias,
Unto the Riser Lord.
In all our convocations
Are joy and mirth to-day,
For lo! the winter waneth
Upon the King's highway

Dear ones who, unreturning,
Slipped from our side one day,
When heavenly angels guided
Along the upward way.
Because the Lord is risen,
We know that Paradise
Is just one endless Easter
Beyond these changing skies.

Our homes that know the shadow
Shall feel the sunlight soon,
The glory of Jehovah
Untouched of night or noon,
For us, when pain is over,
Shall Easter gladness be
One pang, and then the fulness
Of Immortality.

After the wintry coldness,
The flush and glow of spring.
After the wintry silence
The Jubilate! Sing
Oh, heart that ached, for gladness
Is on the King's highway.
And we, with saints and angels
Are keeping Easter Day.

Why the Minister did not Resign.

AN EASTER STORY.

(By Annie H. Donnell.)

He waited until she put the baby down, then he met her in the middle of the sunny room and said it.

'I shall do it next Sunday, Rebekah.'

'Oh, Julius, not next Sunday!' she cried out in dismay. 'Why, next Sunday is Easter, Julius!'

Julius Taft's smooth-shaven lips curled into a smile.

'Well, why not, little woman? It would be a new way to celebrate Easter. Everybody likes a "new way." The lilies and the carols are so old!'

'Julius!'

'Forgive me, dear; but my heart is bitter. I cannot bear it any longer. I shall do it next Sunday, Rebekah.'

'But afterward, Julius?'

The mother's eyes wandered to the row of little chairs against the wall, each with its neatly folded little clothes. There were three chairs and the baby's crib. Afterward what about those? They argued mutely against this thing.

'Afterward I'll dig clams for the babies—don't worry, little mother!' he laughed, unsteadily. Then he drew her down with him on the sofa.

'Let's have it out, dear. I've borne it alone as long as I can.'

'Alone!' she scolded, softly. 'Julius Taft, you know I've been bearing it with you!'

'I know it, dear; but we've both kept still. Now, let's talk it out. It's no use beating about the bush, Rebekah; I've got it to do.'

'Oh, Julius, if we could only peacemake!' she wailed.

'But we can't—not even the minister's little peacemaker wife. They won't let us do it—they'd rather wrangle.'

She put her hand across his lips to stifle the ugly word; but she knew it applied.

'They don't realize, Julius. If Mrs. Cain and Mrs. Drinkwater, would only realize! They influence all the rest. Everybody would make up, if they would. They are the ones to peacemake, Julius.'

'Yes, but Drinkwaters and Cains won't "peacemake"—you can't make oil and water unite. There was a grudge between them three generations ago, and it's descending. I can't see any way out of it.'

'But on Easter Sunday, Julius! "Peace on earth, good will to men."' Rebekah Taft murmured, softly. The minister sighed heavily.

'There isn't any "peace, good will" in the Saxon church, Rebekah. It won't be Easter Sunday here. It will be just like all the other Sundays, only the minister will resign.'

'But he will preach an Easter sermon, Julius? Tell me he will!' pleaded the minister's little peacemaker wife.

'Yes, dear, he will preach an Easter sermon to please his little wife.'

They sat quite silent a while. The sleeping baby nestled and threw out a small pink and white hand aimlessly. The clock on the painted mantel said: 'Bedtime, bedtime, bedtime!' with monotonous repetition.

They were both very tired, but still they sat side by side on the hard, little sofa, thinking the same sorrowful thoughts. It was the wife who broke the silence first.

'Dear, there are so many things to think about,' she whispered.

He smiled down at her from his superior height.

'Four things,' he counted, on his fingers, 'Kathie, Julius Junior, Hop o'-Thumb and the baby!'

'Yes, I meant the children. If you could not get another charge, dear, for a good while——'

Julius Taft was big and broad-shouldered. He drew himself up and faced her. His lean, good face was the face of a man who would create the opportunity that he could not find ready to his hand.

'Did the children's mother think all I could do was to preach?' he cried, gaily. He could not bear the worry in her dear face. 'She's forgotten I blew the bellows in my father's smithy. I can blow them again, tell her! I can find good, honest work in God's world, dear heart, never fear, and it will be infinitely better than preaching to a divided people.'

'Yes, it will be better,' she agreed; and then they listened to the clock.

The little church at Saxon had its feud. It had brought it a certain kind of fame in all the country side. Other churches pointed to it with indulgent pity. Strangers over in Krell and Dennistown were regaled with entertaining accounts of how the Saxon congregation was divided by the broad aisle into two hostile factions and no man stepped across.

'It's the dead line,' chuckled the Krell newsmonger-in-chief. 'Nobody but the minister dares go across! Those for the Cain side sit on one side of the aisle; those for the Drinkwater side sit on the other. The gallery is reserved for neutrals, but it's always empty! They make it terrible hard for their parson over there in Saxon.'

The Krell newsmonger was right. It was terribly hard for the minister at Saxon. For eight years he and his gentle wife had struggled to calm the troubled waters, but still they flowed on turbulently. Still there was discord, whichever way one turned. Another congregation might have separated further than a broad aisle's width long ago, and worshipped in two churches, instead of one. But the Saxon congregation had its own way of doing things. Its founders had been original, and generation upon generation had inherited the trait.

Midway in the week preceding Easter, Julius Taft came into the little parsonage nursery, with signals of fresh distress plainly hoisted.

'Well?'

Rebekah Taft stopped rocking and waited. The baby in her arms lurched toward the tall figure in the doorway joyously.

'Well, Julius?'

'Please, ma'am, may I come in and grumble, ma'am? I'm that full I can't hold in! Here, give me the youngster. What do you suppose has happened now, little woman?'

'The church has blown up!' Rebekah answered naively.

'Not yet, but the fuse is lighted. I've just found out about the Easter music. I hoped they would not have any.'

'Oh, Julius, so did I! It will be sure to make trouble.'

'It's made it already. That's it! I've just found out that Mrs. Cain is drilling her little Lethia to sing an Easter song; you know she has a beautiful little voice.'

'Yes, oh, yes, as clear as a bird's. Why won't it be beautiful to have her sing, Julius'

'Because Mrs. Drinkwater is drilling Gerry to sing,' the minister said dryly.

'Oh!'

'And it won't be a duet, little woman.'

'No—what will it be, Julius?'

'The Lord only knows, Rebekah.'

They both laughed, and the shrill crow of the baby chimed in. Only the baby's laugh was mirthful. The minister's worn face sobered quickly.

'I don't know how it will come out,' he sighed. 'They are both very determined, and the hostile feeling is so strong. I wish it might have held off a little longer—till you and I got back to the smithy, dear!'

. . . . . .

Out in the orchard, back of the parsonage, a little rabble of children was collected together. The two factions that pertained among their elders were distinctly visible there. Two well defined groups of youngsters stood aloof, eyeing each other with familiar scorn. Between the two groups, midway, the minister's two little children stood, apparently in a conciliatory mood.

'Let's play meeting,' suggested Julius Junior, the paternal mantle on his small, square shoulders. 'I'll preach.'

'Oh, yes, do let's!—we're so sick of playing battle,' urged Kathie, eagerly. Battle was the favorite play, presumably on account of the excellent opportunities it offered the opposing parties.

'Sit down on the grass—there's a good place. This rock's my pulpit,' bustled the little minister, importantly, and the children scurried into place. It was noteworthy that a broad aisle of soft clover heads and timothy set apart the rival factions. On either side squatted the divided congregation.

Julius Junior's little lean brown face assumed a serious expression. He stood a while in deep thought. Then his face brightened.

'I know! I'll preach you an Easter sermon!' he cried, softly. 'That will be very ap-propriate, because Sunday is Easter, you know. Now, I'll begin. My text to-day is—is—I know!—"Peace on earth, good will to men." That's it. "Peace on earth, good will to men."'

It was cool and still in the orchard behind the parsonage. The rows of children's faces put on piety as a garment and were staidly solemn. The small minister's face was rapt. Suddenly a high, sweet voice interrupted.

'I'll sing the carols,' it cried.

'No, I'll sing 'em!'

'My mother taught me how. I guess I'm the one that's going to sing 'em on Easter!'

'I guess you aren't, Lethia Cain! I guess my mother's been teaching me.'

'My mother says I'm going to sing 'em—so there!'

'My mother says I'm going to, so there, Gerry Drinkwater!'

On either side of the grassy aisle the small rivals glared at each other. A murmur of supporting wrath rose behind each. The little minister looked worried—the paternal mantle weighed heavily.

'Hush!' he cried, earnestly 'we'll have congressional singing instead. Sit right down—I'm goin' to preach.'

For a little while there was only the sound of his earnest voice in the orchard, with the soft spring wind for its only accompaniment. He preached with deep fervor. Two tiny spots of color blossomed out in his cheeks, as he went on.

'"Peace on earth,"—that means everybody's to be friends with everybody else,' he said. 'Everybody's to be peaceful an' loving an' kind, same's the Lord Jesus was. Do you s'pose he'd have sat on the same side of the broad aisle every single Sunday that ever was? No, my friends, I'll tell you what the Lord would have done. He'd have sat on your side up to the sermon, Lethia, and then he'd have gone 'cross, tiptoe an' soft, in his beautiful white robe, an' sat on Gerry's side, clear through to the benediction—just to make "peace on earth." Can't you 'most see him sitting there—'

The minister's little brown face shone with a solemn light.

'Can't you see how peaceful he'd have looked, an' how lovin' an' kind? An', then, my father'd have asked him to say the benediction an', he'd have spread out his hands over us an' said, softly, "Peace on earth, good-will to men," an' that would have meant for us to love each other an' sit together and sing out o' the same hymn-book.'

It was quiet under the apple trees. All the little brown faces were solemn. It was as if the white-robed Guest were among them, stepping across the dividing line, 'tiptoe an' soft'—as if his hands were spread out over them in benediction.

'Peace on earth, good-will to men.'

The small brown faces gazed at each other solemnly. The minister went on with staunch courage, his hands unconsciously extended.

'It would have meant to sing your Easter carols out o' the same hymn-book. Why don't you do it to-day, just as if he was here?'

He waited confidently, and not in vain.

Two little figures, one on either side of the broad aisle, stood up and began to sing. Gradually they drifted nearer until they stood side by side. Their high, childish voices blended sweetly.

. . . . . .

Friday passed and Saturday. Julius Taft worked on his Easter sermon with a heavy heart. The war-clouds seemed gathering ominously. Rumors of war crept in to him in his quiet study.

'I don't know however it's coming out, little woman,' he sighed. 'I have done everything I can—I've been to see them both, those women. Both of them have their plans made unchangeably, and, if they collide, then—the crash.'

'Yes, then the crash,' sighed the minister's gentle wife.

'I tried to persuade them both—you don't know how hard I worked, dear! But all the while I knew I was wasting my time and would better come home to my sermon. Now I am going to wait; but, remember, something will happen to-morrow, Rebekah—two things.'

'Two, Julius?'

'Yes; the minister's resignation and the crash.'

He laughed, but his pale face smote her and she crept on to his knee and laid her own pale face against his. Somewhere in the house they could hear children's happy voices. It helped them.

'They are dear children, Julius,' the mother whispered.

'God bless them!' he said.

'Yes—oh, yes, God bless them! And he will. Julius, I think our boy has a "call: I think he will preach, Julius.'

'Then the Lord help him,' the minister cried, earnestly.

Easter morning dawned as clear and beautiful as we love to think that other Easter dawned, when Mary came first to the tomb. The air was full of resurrection—the world's resurrection from the tomb of winter. Birds everywhere lilted and sang their Easter carols.

But the little carolers at Saxon were missing when the church bells rang. Their mothers searched for them vainly.

'Lethia! Lethia!' Mrs. Cain called, anxiously.

'Gerry! Gerry! Where are you, Gerry?' Mrs. Drinkwater cried again and again. But both children had disappeared. No one could find them.

The last bell rang and, in despair, the mothers gave up the search and went to church alone. They were both fretted and disappointed, but were palpably relieved to discover that their losses were mutual.

In the minister's pew the minister's wife sat among her little brood with gentle dignity, though her heart quaked. There were no Easter flowers, save for one white lily that lifted its pure face above the pulpit. The minister's wife had contributed that.

Service began and went on a little monotonously. On both sides of the broad aisle there was evident keen disappointment, as though some anticipated relish had failed. Everybody had expected that something would happen. The absence of little Lethia Cain and Gerry Drinkwater dispelled the possibility.

The minister prayed in his earnest, direct way, and then the congregation rose to sing. It was then that the something happened, after all. Suddenly, high, sweet music sounded in the people's ears—clear high music, such as only the voices of little children can make. It came nearer—up the broad aisle! There were two voices. Two little children trudged up the aisle, hand in hand, singing an Easter carol.

'Al-le-lu-ia! Al-le-lu-ia! Christ the Lord is risen! Peace, good will—on—earth,' the childish voices sang. They filled the quiet church with clear melody. The people's listening faces softened and grew gentle. The two mothers leaned forward breathlessly.

'Al-le-lu-ia! Al-le-lu-ia!' high and sweet, triumphant. 'Christ the Lord is risen! Peace, good-will on earth!'

At the altar rail the small figures swung about, still singing. They stood there, hand in hand, till the carol ended. There were many verses, and they sang them all. At the end they walked gravely down the aisle and seated themselves in each other's place, while the people stared.

Little Lethia Cain nestled down beside Mrs. Drinkwater and beamed up into her astonished face with a friendly smile.

'He would have—the Lord—you know,' she whispered.

And, across the aisle, in the Cain pew, little Gerry Drinkwater snuggled down comfortably, with an audible sigh of relief.

'I'm glad that's over!' she whispered distinctly. 'We did it 'cause 'twas Easter and he'd have liked to hear us singin' out of the same hymn-book, you know. That's why we've swapped places, too—to make "peace on earth." Don't you see?'

'Yes,' whispered Mrs. Cain, softly, 'I see, Gerry.' And she glanced across at the other mother with a little of Gerry's 'peace on earth' in her softened face.

The sermon in the orchard had borne its fruit. The other sermon on Easter morning was to bear fruit, too, for the young minister preached as never before and his congregation listened. The little children had led them—should they not follow?

The lines of patient worry in Rebekah Taft's face smoothed out one by one. A prescience of peace to come stole into her troubled heart and comforted it. Over the whole church brooded the Easter peace.

And the minister did not resign.—'The Household.'

Home Thoughts.

WE ALL WANT MORE REST.

Rest is just as necessary for everybody as eating and sleeping is. Men, women, and children, old and young, rich and poor, the literary man and the laborer, the merchant and the mechanic, the clerk and the artisan, all require rest. How much rest they require depends entirely upon their constitution, their ability to stand the work that they have to go through, and the strain that such work puts on the nervous system. Doctors, in talking of rest, all agree that it is not taken judiciously, and that if one attempts to go through any great mental strain, or to do any extraordinary amount of work without rest, eventually the constitution will become undermined, the nervous system thoroughly disorganized, and then the would-be hard worker will have to enjoy an enforced rest.

A New York doctor said: 'If men, and women, too, would study to take more rest, would make it a practice to take rest at certain periods during the day, and would put everything aside in order to have that rest, we doctors would have much less work to do than we have now. With everybody almost the chief thought seems to be excitement. Men have excitement in their business, and when their business is over they will seek an excitable recreation. Many women live on nothing but excitement, and after they have indulged in it freely for a certain period, regulated according to the strength of their constitution, and according to their nervous temperament, they break down, and they have to take an enforced rest. When they get in this condition it is very hard for them to recover again.' Rest can be taken in a variety of ways. The only perfect rest is sleep. A man should take rest after he has eaten his meals, particularly after eating his dinner, which is supposed to be the heaviest meal of the day. Some people only rest properly when lying down. Some rest more when removed entirely from their business care when taking outdoor exercise. Others seek rest in various kinds of amusement. To some fishing is said to be a great rest; they manage to put away all thoughts of business and centre the whole of their attention in watching the float, and many become so interested in it that they will sit in one position for hours thinking of nothing but the nibbling of the fish.

Some find rest in shooting. Others in various kinds of outdoor amusements. One should take a day off occasionally for a complete change of scene and thought, air and occupation; and once a year a vacation of a week or two will be time well spent. Better a vacation than a break-down in health.—'Catholic News.'

Our Correspondents.

Editor Home Department,—When we receive the 'Witness' I always turn to the Home Department first. The short story is excellent, and also the poems. But the letters from correspondents are few and far between. Where are 'Deborah' and 'Elizabeth'? I am longing to hear from them.

In the fourth chapter of James, and the second verse, we find these words: 'Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you.' Every true Christian has experienced the truth of this injunction.

Amid the hurry and bustle of life we are apt to wander away into forbidden paths. Then we become unhappy. How watchful we should be; how earnest and unselfish; how unremitting in our endeavors to follow the blessed example of our Master. Sin causes so much misery. We should all try to do something, for in helping others we help ourselves. Thus will our hearts be filled with the joy of the Lord.

'Then let us live nigh to our Lord,
And feed upon His precious word,
No gloomy clouds our faith can dim,
If we but cling close, close to Him.
Like filial children, O how grand,
To tightly clasp our Father's hand.
Knowing while o'er life's paths we roam,
That He will lead us safely home.

ANNIE.

P.E. Island.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS.

Perhaps no more welcome gift is received in the mission schools in India than a large package of picture cards with scripture texts. Cards and calendars, with their pretty pictures, are most useful for this purpose, as a small text card can be pasted over the figures for each month. This work is made a specialty at the Girls' Reading Room, 2424 St. Catherine street, and readers of the Home Department are earnestly invited to send to Mrs. Frost, at the above address, any Christmas cards and old calendars which they may come across in the course of the spring house cleaning.

With the Children.

EASTER DAWN.

Love sought Thee in the darkness ere the day;
Love came with spices, weeping full of care,
The stone which closed Thy tomb was rolled away;
But Thou—Thou wast not there.

Love found Thy winding-sheet, and, laid apart,
Thy face-cloth wrapped together; these alone;
And saw an Angel—saw with trembling heart
An angel on the stone.

Love heard Thy footsteps, turned with streaming eyes,
Beheld, but knew Thee not, till, low and sweet,
Thy voice revealed Thee; then, with joyous cries,
Fell down and clasped Thy feet.

O risen Lord, by Thy transpierced heart,
And by the dawn of that first Easter Day,
The winding-sheet, the face-cloth laid apart,
The grave-stone rolled away—

I pray Thee, in the darkness where I lie,
Not for a vision in the morning sun,
Not for a word that I may know him by—
(Not know my little one?)

But only this, this only of Thy grace,
O risen Lord, this little thing alone—
Show me his little grave quite empty, and place
An Angel on the stone.

—William Canton.

HASTY PROMISES.

Little did Mrs. Ford realize what confusion she was heaping upon herself, and what her small nephew was heaping upon the back piazza, when she repeatedly responded, 'Yes, yes,' to his half-understood questionings.

'Boo'ful tick, auntie; may take home to mamma?'

'Yes, yes, pet'; and Donald's little feet scampered out into the garden again.

''Mell, auntie, f'owers; me take home to mamma?'

'Yes, dear, very nice'; and auntie smelled the rose and the celery stalk without noticing either.

But when the baby's two days' visit was over and he was ready to go back to the city, Mrs. Ford went out with the eager child to get the things so lovingly collected 'for mamma.'

Dismay fell upon Mrs. Ford as she saw:

A pile of little stones.
Two cream bottles.
A heap of faded flowers and withered vegetables.
A yard of rubber hose.
A mouse trap.
Several clothespins.
A clothespole, and a kitten.

'Oh, we can't take these!' she exclaimed.

Donald opened his brown eyes wide.

'Oo said me take to mamma.'

Then it flashed over his aunt that Donald had been reared thus far in an atmosphere of positive truth, where a promise was never lightly made, and her own absorption and carelessness revealed themselves to her.

'Mamma shall have them, every one,' she diplomatically went on, 'if she wants them, but we will take the kitten first. Can you carry the kitten if we put him into a cunning little basket?'

Diverted, Donald was sure he could, so they picked up the little yellow, mewing ball, and in finding the basket and putting kitty comfortably into it the child forgot his other treasures; but Mrs. Ford has not forgotten them; they form a wall which prevents her from entering that dangerous region where unkept promises rob little children of faith and truth.—'Christian Advocate.'



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.

WHEN TROUBLE COMES.

When trouble comes, don't let despair
Add to the burden you must bear,
But keep up heart and smiling say,
'The darkest cloud must pass away.'

Don't sit and brood o'er things gone wrong,
But sing a helpful little song.
Or whistle something light and gay,
And whistle half your care away.

The man who sings when trouble's here,
From trouble has not much to fear,
Since it will never tarry long,
When stout heart meets it with a song.

Then don't forget when things go wrong,
To try the magic in a song;
For cheerful heart and smiling face
Bring sunshine to the shadiest place.

—E. E. Rexford.

THE CHILDREN WANT BOOKS.

The following letter makes its own appeal; its writer lives in the Parry Sound district of Ontario:

'We three, Willie aged nine, Mabel aged six, and myself—their mother—are Sunshiners as far as we can be. We are isolated, but not sick nor really in want—only homesick, lonely, and deprived of good reading matter. My boy, who has no teacher but myself, is craving for good reading matter. He does not want fiction, but history and biographies of good men. His fancy now is for "Livingston's Travels in Africa." He has been wishing for it for a long time, and I cannot even borrow one here. Could some one send him an old copy?

'My girl needs some kindergarten gifts, pretty patches for quilts, etc. They are both fond of singing, and I should be glad of the words and music of some children's songs. We should also be glad of back numbers of the 'Northern Messenger' and 'Sunday-at-Home.'

'Any cast-off school books, particularly a history of England and of Canada, and a geography, would be a boon at present. Perhaps I am presuming, but it is hard to see my little ones grow up ignorant, and they so anxious for learning.'

Any one who wishes to 'pass on' something to supply the need can have the address by applying to Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

WESTMOUNT BRANCH NOTES.

A barrel of books, etc., was recently sent to Scotstown, Que., and a letter received by the president from Mrs. Bowman says they are much appreciated, and are being distributed among men in one of the lumber districts.

A kind letter from South Durham says that a box of books and pictures is being forwarded by the Excelsior Society of Christian Endeavor. The secretary of the Westmount Branch acknowledges donations of literature from Miss Johnson, Fournier, Ont., Mr. Hector Allan, Westmount, and others, giving no name. Contributions of books, magazines, etc., may be sent to Victoria Hall, Westmount, Que., marked 'For the Sunshine Society.'

The next meeting of the Westmount branch will be held on Tuesday afternoon, April 14, at half-past three o'clock.

The secretary has had a small photograph of the two little girls out on the prairie, to whom dolls were sent some time ago. If the girls who sent the dolls care to call at 4630 St. Catherine street, the secretary will be pleased to show the photograph.

A card from the Rev. R. E. S. Taylor, Ymir, B.C., acknowledges two books from 'Sunshiner.'

JUNIORS TO SEND FLOWERS.

The junior branch, of which Miss Gladys Beall is president, met on Monday evening, and arranged to send flowers to the hospitals at Easter.

MONTREAL BRANCH ITEMS.

Mrs. Boyd regrets having mislaid the address sent to her this week, where a parcel of magazines (including 'Colliers'), was to be called for. She will feel greatly obliged if the address is sent again.

The cases of books, etc., for the Newfoundland Sunshine library, and of comfortable clothing for the Labrador Deep Sea Mission are being packed now. Any who wish to help, and have not yet contributed, will please forward their contributions of literature, clothing, etc., without delay, as they must be sent within a couple of weeks. Donations may be sent as usual to Mrs. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street.

The secretary wishes addresses of those 'shut-ins' who would like weekly papers and magazines sent them free of charge. The secretary is Miss Gibson, 2835 St. Catherine street. The monthly meeting will be held on Thursday evening, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Robinson, 39 St. Luke street. A large attendance of members is requested. New members are always welcome.

IN SHERBROOKE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sherbrooke Branch was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Art Building, Mrs. T. B. Brown in the chair. Reports were given in of cases of illness visited, flowers sent where needed, and other sunshine work done. Several members pledged themselves to give one volume each, to aid in forming a Sunshine library for the hospital. Plans were discussed and some arrangements made for the home-made food sale on the Saturday before Easter.

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

Advertisements.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are permitted to make public the following letter, which is a fair sample of hundreds written by mothers throughout Canada praising Baby's Own Tablets:—

Dunbar, Ont., March 18, 1903.

Several weeks ago my baby was very cross and ill owing to troubles common to children when teething. A correspondent highly recommended Baby's Own Tablets, saying she would use no other medicine for her baby. I sent for a box, used them according to directions, and must say that I have found them the best medicine for a teething child I have ever tried. One tablet every other day keeps my baby well and I am sure of my rest at night. I echo the words of my friend and say "they are just splendid."'

Mrs. Charles Willard.

Baby's Own Tablets will cure all minor ailments of children, and may be given with absolute safety to even a new born baby. These Tablets are the only medicine for children sold under an absolute guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Sold by druggists or sent by mail post paid at 25 cents a box, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE

RECENT RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

THREE VOLUMES OF SERMONS.

Seventeen able sermons are contained in the volume which is named from the first 'The Secret of the Divine Silence.' The preacher is the Rev. B. D. Thomas, pastor of the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, and the publisher is William Briggs. One of the sermons, entitled 'The strong staff and the beautiful rod,' was preached in memory of the late Rev. Alexander Grant, drowned in the Nepigon, and is a beautiful eulogy of 'one of the brightest and most useful ministers in this generation.' At the close of the book is given the 'Mackenzie Memorial Eulogy,' in which Mr. Thomas says:—

One of the poets in pronouncing a eulogy on Wellington represents him as standing up like a tower of strength, four square to all the winds that blew. No nobler tribute could have been paid to a man who had occupied a distinguished place in the service of his country. The instances are rare when it is absolutely true in its modern application. Men of soundness in every fibre of their being are not so common as to pass unnoticed in any of the commanding walks of life. There is so much of selfishness and cowardice lying covered in the best of human hearts that we cannot fail to regard with profound admiration those who rise above them. It may not be in this land as it was in the degenerate days of Jerusalem, well nigh impossible, with the most earnest searching, to find a man that executed judgment, and that sought the truth; but the highest type of statesmanship is not so common, even here, but that it stirs the nation's veneration and enthusiasm when a life like that of Alexander Mackenzie's is brought under review.

'The Eternal Law,' by J. Philip Dumoulin, D.D., Bishop of Niagara, is published by the Musson Book Company, of Toronto. It contains six lectures delivered in the University of Michigan in 1901 in connection with the Slocum lectureship on Christian evidences. This lectureship was endowed by Mrs. Slocum in 1890 in grateful memory of Bishop Harris, of Michigan. It was intended to be similar to the Bampton Lectureship in England, and the lectures were to be delivered at Ann Arbor by a learned clergyman or other communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Dumoulin chose for his subject 'The Eternal Law,' taking up the ten commandments, and showing the results of obedience and disobedience to these laws. It is a useful book, containing plain speaking on many important subjects.

'The Three Things that Abide: Faith, Hope, Love,' by Sir W. T. Gairdner, K.C.B., M.D., of Edinburgh, is one of the 'Little Books on Religion' series edited by N. Robertson Nicoll, LL.D. (Hodder & Stoughton.) It consists of four addresses, three of which were given in the Abbey Church of Paisley, the fourth having been given as an address to the White Cross Society of Edinburgh University in 1890, on an occasion when Sir William Muir, the great Oriental scholar, was in the chair. This last address, with the appendix, will be found specially interesting to classical scholars. (Upper Canada Tract Society, 50 cents.)

TWO MISSIONARY BIOGRAPHIES.

A story of thrilling adventures among the natives of Africa, Brazil and Patagonia in the beginning of last century will be found in the life of Captain Allen Gardiner, 'Sailor and Saint,' by Jesse Page. Many are familiar with the story of Captain Gardiner's tragic death in Terra del Fuego, who know nothing of his earlier efforts to carry the gospel to the Zulus and the Brazilians. He finally gave his life for the Indians of Patagonia. The party which came too late to his relief found painted on the rocks the words: 'My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from him,' and how that expectation has been gloriously fulfilled Mr. Page shows in his concluding chapter. The news of Mr. Gardiner's death awakened in England a burst of enthusiasm. The scrap of writing found in the cave with his body, in which he had drawn up a plan of campaign for the mission, was a sacred treasure, and the tide of failure turned when the Rev. G. P. Despard declared to the Christian people of England that 'with God's help this mission shall be maintained.' (Upper Canada Tract Society, 50 cents.)

A revised and popular edition of the life of James Chalmers, the missionary who was murdered in New Guinea in April, 1901, is published by the Religious Tract Society of London. The preface to this fourth edition tells of the remarkable success achieved by this book, which received hearty welcome from all sections of the Protestant Church and from all kinds of papers in the press of Great Britain, the colonies and the United States. Papers that rarely devoted a line to missionary inteligence exhorted their readers to get this book 'because it was more interesting than any novel,' and the organs of missionary societies of widely sundered methods and beliefs have urged their readers to study this volume and refresh their missionary enthusiasm. Hence, the publishers have thought it wise to reproduce the volume in less expensive style, although with nearly as many illustrations and maps. New editions of Tamate's two books have been specially prepared to accompany this life. This biography was reviewed at length in the 'Witness' when it first appeared.

A VISIT TO JERUSALEM.

'Jerusalem has no street lamps, no policemen, no postmen, no newspapers, no printing presses, no book stores, except one outside the walls for the sale of Bibles. The people do not sing nor laugh and even the children do not play as in other cities.' Such is the description of the sacred city given by the Rev. J. P. Macphie, M.A., of Hopewell, Nova Scotia, in his book entitled 'The Home Land of the Bible.' Mr. Macphie visited Palestine as a postgraduate course of Biblical study after the hard work of a first pastorate of five years. He aims not simply at a book of travel, but to connect the places visited with historic events and to give illustrations and confirmations of Scripture. Mr. Macphie and his party, about twenty in all, being in Jerusalem in Easter week, decided to observe the Lord's Supper on the Thursday and afterwards to walk out over the Via Dolorosa, across the brook Kedron, up to Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives, following the footsteps of Christ and his disciples. They met at eight o'clock in the evening in an upper room said by tradition to be the house of St. Mark, where Peter found refuge after his escape from prison. It was on Mount Zion and could not have been far from the place where the first Supper was celebrated nearly nineteen centuries before. When they got beyond the city walls they could see in the full light of the paschal moon the whole of the Mount of Olives and the Holy City. They came on another company of pilgrims who were singing hymns led by Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins, of New York, and joined with them in singing:

'Tis midnight, and on Olive's brow,
The star is dimmed that lately shone;
'Tis midnight in the garden now,
The suffering Saviour prays alone.

It was a solemn and long to be remembered season. The book will be found helpful in many ways to Scripture students. It is published by the Revells, Toronto.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Lord Roberts has written deprecating the awarding of wine, beer, or spirits as prizes at Volunteer Shooting Competitions.

In Switzerland, where some time since it was required of all railways that they give each employee fifty-two entire rest days each year, seventeen of which must be Sundays, a law is just now passed for bidding all Sunday excursions.

At a meeting in Fulham to discuss the small attendance at places of worship, the Bishop of London said he feared the Church lacked the spirit of inventive love, the love of a mother who was always seeking some new means of endearing herself to her children.

The United Hebrew Charities held its twenty-eighth annual meeting in New York. It was announced that William Guggenheimer in memory of his mother, had donated $50,000 for the establishment of an endowment fund, and offered to give $250,000 more if the society would raise $50,000 additional among its members.

The pastor of a certain church in Reading, Pa., announces the opening of his church for private meditation and prayer every day of the year from nine to five o'clock. The edifice is also open each evening for some kind of a meeting, as it is the centre of operations for numerous church organizations engaged in Christian work.

Dr. Barnardo's homes had under their care on the last day of December 6,399 boys and girls, all of them admitted through destitution. Moreover, the fresh admissions for 1902 attained 3,501, being sixty-seven for every week, or over eleven for every working day. These admissions are just five times as numerous as those of the next largest society for waif and orphan children.

There has recently been organized in the Second Presbyterian Church at Newport News, Va., an entirely new society, to be known as the 'Family Altar Band,' the object of which is the promotion of the family altar in every home possible. Its mode of work is to meet weekly at the various homes to organize or to assist in family worship, and so help to lead to its regular continuance.

There is a society in France, the Freres de la Cote, which is attaining an alarming amount of influence. It numbers 2,500,000 school boys between the ages of fourteen and twenty, bound together for the propagation and encouragement of atheism and the destruction of the power of the Papal Church. On the arm of each member is tatooed in large characters the letters 'A. D.,' signifying the words, 'Anti Dieu,' or 'Against God.'

Miss Isabella H. Horton, a colored girl, or rather a girl with a tincture of colored blood in her veins, though only sixteen years old is making a sensation among the colored people in Chicago by her earnest and appropriate sermons. She uses the language of her people and wins them by her manner and by her tender and affectionate appeals. Quinn Chapel (Methodist), the largest and most important colored church in this city, is thronged to hear her.

A special number of 'The Church Army Gazette,' dealing with the evil of gambling, is edited by the Dean of Hereford. The Dean divides gamblers into two classes—knaves and fools—and declares that to be lukewarm about the pestilential prevalence of betting is to be a very lukewarm and shortsighted patriot, and to be a very poor, weak kind of professing Christian. The number summarizes a batch of suicides and crimes of the last six months under the headings 'Short cuts that failed.'

King Lewanika, who attended King Edward's coronation, reached his capital in Barotseland after four months' continuous travelling. Thousands of natives went out to meet him, and the excitement was unbounded. Lewanika, who expressed himself as greatly gratified with his visit to England, will, it is said, retain his old associations, customs and habits, and will not introduce into his country any of those spurious reforms so often disastrous, which are apt to follow on visits of native chiefs to centres of civilization.

The agent of the American Bible Society in China, who is also United States Consul at Shanghai, expresses the hope, which amounts almost to an expectation, that the region where the terrible tragedies of 1900 were enacted will become the most prosperous mission field in China. On his going to the scene of the Paotingfoo martyrdom, a Chinaman, started to tell of the last hours of the missionaries, and of the death of little Gladys Bagnall, burst into tears and could not proceed. The Chinese of that section seem anxious to atone for the barbarisms of 1900. Even the atrocities committed by some of the foreign soldiery seem to have been forgotten.

A petition is being laid before the King from the high chiefs and natives of Fiji, telling of the oppression and cruelty they are called upon to endure, and comes as an unpleasant revelation. They have, it seems, no personal liberty, and are kept in a condition of abject slavery. In the course of the petition they assert that the administrative officials require them to cultivate their gardens, give them property, build their houses, supply them with food, make roads, etc. For all these duties, which are imposed on penalty of imprisonment, they are paid nothing, either in money or food. In the royal sanction to the federation of Fiji with New Zealand, the natives see the only hope of being delivered from their condition of slavery. Mr. Humphrey Berkeley and Dr. Fox, representing the Federal League of Fiji, are at present in London, and are hopeful of securing the intervention of His Majesty, and the promise of justice for a community of his subjects who are rapidly decreasing in numbers owing to the intolerable wrongs which are being enforced.—'The Christian.'

SELF SUPPORT AT MISSION STATIONS.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the London Missionary Society a letter was read from the officers of the mission churches at Pursewaukum and Black Town, Madras, expressing sympathy with the directors in the present financial difficulties of the society, and announcing their intention to maintain their own church work from the beginning of the present year without help from the society. The board expressed its thanks to those churches, and also to the Congregational Union of Amoy and the Amoy missionaries for their generosity in providing the funds necessary for meeting the working expenses of the Hui-An Medical Mission during the present year. The Rev. George Cousins stated that the churches in the Amoy district are setting themselves to entirely support their ministers and church work. Mr. Thompson added that the action of the Amoy Christians in making this generous contribution was in accord with what had been going on for years past. The Amoy district received less help from the society than almost any district in the society's mission field. When five years ago, the directors were unable to carry out their plan of extension in the Tingchiu Prefecture, the Amoy Congregational Union took up the work and persuaded the best pastor to go to that region and become a leader in the advance. The older of the two churches in Amoy had not only supported its own pastor, but two branch churches, and one of those branch churches had become self-supporting, and was helping in other directions. The independent spirit of the Fukien men entered into their Christian life, and Mr. Thompson looked forward to the time when they would take a very strong stand in self-support and in progressive Christian life.—'Christian World.'

GAMBLING AMONG WOMEN.

Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, New York city, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe within a year have publicly testified to the increase of gambling among women in the higher social circles of this country. Evidence confirmatory of this is found in a startling article on present day conditions among wealthy and socially important New-Yorkers, contributed to 'Collier's Weekly,' and written by David Graham Phillips, whose realistic articles on high life in New York contributed to the magazines of late have forced consideration from a public bewildered by the multiplicity of periodicals and clever writers. 'Probably not since Rome was spending in luxury and profligacy its income from a conquered world has there been a city so powerful and so prosperous or so prodigal as New York is at the present time.' This is the background against which the specific evil of gambling stands out as one of the ways in which the profligacy is being shown, and that not as formerly by men almost exclusively but by women of wealth, education and social position. Platitudes and obvious remarks on the social, spiritual and eternal implications of this fact are unnecessary.—'Congregationalist.'

DR. PIERSON AND THE JAPANESE ENQUIRER.

In one of the series of lectures on 'The Bible in relation to science and to prophecy,' which he is giving to crowded audiences every Friday evening, at eight o'clock, throughout March, in the large Exeter Hall, Strand, London, Dr. Pierson said, concerning the subject of Messianic prophecy: There cannot be a doubting Christian nor an honest sceptic in the world who has studied Messianic prophecy. When I was a settled pastor in the city of Philadelphia, in the United States, a young Japanese gentleman came to see me. He had been sent over by his government to study western philosophy, manners, customs, jurisprudence, government and commerce. He soon found, amid the more enlightened surroundings of the west, that his Buddhism would not stand the test of investigation, and he cast it from him. He was the only man I have ever met who was without a religion, and also entirely without prejudice. He was really and truly without a belief. Agnostics and infidels are not—they believe the most absurd things, for infidelity is the most foolish of religions. But this young man had cast away his own religion, that of Buddha, in which he had been brought up, and had not yet heard or accepted any other, so that he was actually without a religion. He came to me to ask if Christianity were a reasonable faith, and a religion which might be searched into. I took him into my study, opened God's Word, and showed him the Messianic prophecies and their marvellous fulfilment, as I have shown you to-night. Then I gave him a Bible and sent him away. In a fortnight he came back—having studied the Bible in the meantime—a firm and loyal believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. He has since gone back to his own country to teach the Gospel of Jesus Christ to his countrymen.—'Christian Herald.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

April 19, 1903.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

Romans xiii., 7-14.

TEMPERANCE LESSON

Study the verses 1-14.

Golden Text.—'Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.'—Rom. xiii., 10.

Paul wrote the Epistle to the Romans from Corinth at the time that he spent three months in that place during his third missionary journey. There were Jews who had lived in Rome in the city of Corinth from whom he might learn much of the thoughts of Jews in Rome.

The book of Romans is a systematic work on (a) sin, the cause of sin being neglect of the Creator and the helplessness of law to cure it. (b) Justification by faith, with the work of God's Spirit to fit us for heaven. Rome was 1,450 miles north-west of Jerusalem, on the River Tiber. The Epistle to the Galatians, written about the same time, was written with similar purpose to explain justification by faith and the new life which comes to a believer in Jesus Christ, which makes us free from our sinful selves. The Jews were always trying to get the Gentiles to follow their ritual instead of just believing and serving our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The Law of Love.—Christian thoughtfulness. Divine love will enable a Christian to live well. God will fill every one with his loving Spirit, who comes and asks with faith. Many children and grown-up people are always learning, but never coming to the knowledge of this. To act rightly to each person under every circumstance, the first step is to seek and obtain a loving spirit from God, who longs to give more than we long to receive.

How will God's holy love show in our behavior? Read Rom. xiii., 1-7. Subjection to persons set over us by God's providence. The Holy Spirit of God leads us to be law-abiding, peaceable, quiet and obedient to all who have authority over us. This is the reason for paying tribute. (Verse 7.) As even our Lord Jesus Christ did, when he sent Peter to catch a fish with money in his mouth, to pay a tax. He not only obeyed his parents, but also the law of his country. Verse 8. Owe nothing. If we keep others out of money they should get, we wrong them. Paying promptly saves so much pain not only to those who have a right to the money, but to those who run into debt and to their friends. Verses 8 and 9 are the commandments which make us good citizens and good neighbors. Verse 10. The Golden Text. This love to our neighbors will not allow us to do anything which harms them; but then we cannot do anything to spoil their lives, like selling intoxicating drink or renting a place for a saloon or tavern, or for any wrong purpose, and this is not all—we must 'awake,' (verses 11 and 12) 'and cast off works of darkness.' Those who are Christ's are to be free from evil indulgences and to set a safe example to others, they are not to advance themselves at the expense of others or make a gain which endangers the bodies or souls of others, but this is not all. It is necessary to use every means to prevent sin in others. Mrs Morrow says: 'Too many are drowsy with reference to the law of love, fast asleep as regards the practice of love. (John xiii., 34.) Indifferent to their obligations, insensible to sin, in deep sleep as to whether those nearest and dearest are going to hell or heaven. Drunkenness does not grieve them; blasphemy does not shock them; Sabbath-breaking does not pain them; they are stupidly asleep.'

Put on the armor of light. What is this? Put on the Lord Jesus Christ. How? If we awake out of dead selfishness we see a need of changing into Christ's courageous unselfish life, so we put on Christ's unselfishness and go to work. We join Christ's people in working for the good of the people. We are not afraid, if we put on the faith and love which make us sure that we ought to put sin out of our country, and that God is on our side. See the armor of the soldier of Jesus Christ. (Eph. vi., 11-18; I. Peter v., 8; II. Cor. xi., 14; Rev. xx., 3; Matt. iv., 4, 7, 10.) The sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God. (See Col. iii., 12-14; I. Peter v., 5.) Mrs. Morrow says Christ put on man, that man might put on Christ.

Verse 13 has the expression, 'Let us walk honestly.' This expression might be translated 'consistently' or 'becomingly,' that that which is seen by others, our outward acts and ways, should be suitable to the light given us through the Gospel, and no amount of scrutiny should make a Christian afraid. He should rather behave in such a manner as to be more loved and trusted the better and longer he is known. Verse 13 reminds us of Christ's warning to those who followed him, that on his unexpected return, those who were treating others unkindly and eating and drinking in a drunken way would receive judgment. See Luke xii., 45, 46. Unbelief leads to such sins. Faith in our Saviour's promises can enable a few Christians to oppose great evils. Intemperance is such an evil!

Cain said, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Our Saviour says, 'I lay down my life for the sheep.' What does a person say who likes money that was made in ruining the souls and bodies of men? The Spirit of Jesus shows us that we ought to prevent any thing being done which hurts and tempts those who are weak or who inherit a wrong appetite.

Mrs. Coleman says:—'Drunkenness works good to no one, but evil and only evil to everybody. First, to the drinker himself. It destroys his health, weakens his mind and ruins his soul. Next, it works evil to his family. They are robbed of the comforts and of the necessaries of life that the drink may be bought. They are robbed of the love and care of a father, to which every child has a right. They are made to suffer shame and sorrow and poverty. 'When a man is under the influence of alcohol, his character is bad. The inside of a boy's head is just as much like his parent's as the outside of it. In other words, we inherit our brains just as we do our faces. So, if a man spoils his brain with alcohol and gets an alcohol appetite, his children will be likely to have unhealthy brains and an appetite for alcohol also, and may become drunkards.' Drunkenness works ill to the neighborhood. A wicked example is a power for evil. Out of every one hundred insane persons, eighty are made so by strong drink. Three-fourths of all the weak-minded and idiots are the children of drinking parents.'

From Peloubet's Notes we take the following:—

'Earl Grey declares that the net profit of the saloons in England is $100,000,000 a year.'

'It is said that Union County, Georgia, does not owe a dollar, and seventy-five percent of its population, including every family but one in the county seat, own their homes. The reason? For thirty years there has been no bar-room in the county, and it does not contain a single habitual drunkard.'

The poem, 'How My Boy Went Down':

'It was not on the field of battle,
It was not with a ship at sea;
But a fate far worse than either
That stole him away from me.
'Twas the death in the ruby wine-cup,
That the reason and senses drown;
He drank the alluring poison,
And thus my boy went down.

'Down from the heights of manhood
To the depths of disgrace and sin;
Down to a worthless being,
From the hope of what might have been.
For the brand of a beast besotted
He bartered his manhood's crown;
Through the gate of a sinful pleasure
My poor, weak boy went down.'

The 'Pilgrim Series, Senior Quarterly' has these suggestive ways of interesting the students in the lesson:

LESSON AFTERTHOUGHTS.

1. Drinking saps the will and makes one morally weak, so that he cannot stop when he would.

2. Many a young man has been destroyed by the example of others whom he considered safe guides.

3. Those who are stumbling blocks to others will have to give an account of their evil unto God.

4. The saloon is the foe of the home. Therefore banish the saloon.

5. Do not be censorious of others, but give them a brother's hand and help.

SEEK FURTHER QUESTIONS.

1. What verses in Proverbs minutely set forth the effects of wine? 2. What reason is given why kings and princes should not drink wine or strong drink? 3. What is said of them who rise up early to follow strong drink? 4. Instead of with wine, with what should one be filled? 5. What crown of pride was trodden under foot because of drunkenness?

HOME READINGS.

Monday, April 13.—Rom. xiii., 1-14.
Tuesday, April 14.—Rom. xii., 21.
Wednesday, April 15.—Rom. xiv., 1-11.
Thursday, April 16.—Rom. xiv., 12.23.
Friday, April 17.—I. Cor. viii., 1-13.
Saturday, April 18.—Gal. v., 13-26.
Sunday, April 19.—Col. iii., 11-25.

BIBLE SOCIETY

The Bible Society held its monthly meeting on Thursday afternoon. The attendance of members was large. His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, presided, and it was a pleasure to all to see him in such excellent health.

The report of the general agent, Mr. J. H. Carson, showed that the last month's work at the Bible House was very satisfactory. The number of Bibles and portions of Scriptures issued was 1,803, a lrge increase in Bibles and Testaments over the corresponding month of last year, but a decrease in the portions. The cash receipts for the same month were over $400 in excess of those of March, 1902.

The report of the travelling secretary, the Rev. Thos. Bennett, stated that the condition of the country roads permitted him to hold only seventeen meetings during March. The attendance at all was good, and a growing interest in the work was apparent in the fact that the collecting is promptly done, and the contributions are largely in excess of those of former years. Mr. Bennett is making preparations for the centenary celebration and, with the use of an entirely new set of lantern slides, and a supply of suitable literature, he expects to enlist a large measure of assistance in raising the thank offering of $50,000 which the Canadian auxiliaries hope to transmit to the parent society in Dec., 1904. The agency committee was entrusted with the special preparation for Mr. Benett's work.

Messrs. M. E. Cullough, Daigneau and Clement, colporteurs, reported that during the month they had visited 1,038 families, with the view of selling, loaning or giving copies of the Word of God. They were fairly well satisfied with the result of their work. While this work is much more easily done than in the early years of the society's operations, there is still much caution required in some districts, on the part of the agents of the society.

An acknowledgment from the parent society was read by Mr. Lighthall, showing that the large bequest of the late Mr. George Goodhue, of Danville, rendered very timely aid in relieving the financial straits of that organization and helping in its operation.

The benediction was pronounced by His Grace Archbishop Bond.

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Cucumber, Long Green
Herbs, Sage
Herbs, Savory
Lettuce, Nonpareil
Lettuce, Denver's Market
Musk Melon, Extra Early
Water Melon, Vick's Early
Onion, Silverskin
Onion, Denver Yellor's Globe
Onion, Large Red Wethersfield
Parsley, Double Curled
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APRIL, 1903

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OLD COUNTRY FRIENDS.

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.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1903.

Every movement of our King, whether among his ministers or among his fellow-sovereigns, seems to make for peace and good will. His friendly meeting with President Loubet is of good omen. The interests of France and England have long been regarded as antagonistic; but such they have ceased to be, now that the supreme interest of each is the preservation of peace that all energies may be set free for industrial and commercial development. Each has quite as much foreign territory as it can manage. With regard to unappropriated territory, the two empires are certainly not on a par. Every square mile that Britain gets is open to France. What France gets is, so far as possible, closed to Britain. Still it is better to agree as to spheres of influence than to fight over them. To us in Canada, sprung from both, cordial relations between these powers are of the utmost importance. The diligent quest of some basis of permanent settlement of all outstanding differences and the cementing of mutual good will is the part of the highest statesmanship. It was rumored some time ago that Lord Lansdowne had made good progress to such a universal settlement of the questions which are between the two countries, and we hastened to prepare the first laurel for that statesman's brow. Though we have heard no more of it, let us Canadians hope that progress is being made towards that happy achievement.

The passage of Mr. Costigan's home rule motion will probably be understood by the people of Great Britain very much as they understand resolutions passed by Congress with regard to Irish affairs. They will say that it is probable that in most constituencies the only people who feel strongly on the question are the Irish and the politicians would simply be following the line of least resistance by voting 'aye.' The resolution will, no doubt, elicit much eloquence in the British House of Commons, as it has done in our own, but an undertone that may not be as articulate as it will be general will be the sentiment that Canada has hardly earned the right to interfere in the affairs of the United Kingdom and especially to flourish a bone of contention just when so much is being achieved in the direction of conciliation and peace. The American colonies revolted on the cry of 'no taxation without representation.' The logical converse of that is 'no representation without contribution.' What Ireland really wants is industrial development. Not many will ascribe the failure in this to the absence of home rule. The cause must be looked for elsewhere. Let us hope that the Land Bill will go some way towards its removal. Another very practical proposition is now offering. It was announced in parliament that Lord Iveagh and Mr. Pirrie, counting on the happier social condition that must follow the Land Bill, have jointly undertaken to facilitate organized transportation, not with the view to profit by, but patriotically for the benefit of the country. Those who know Ireland know that transportation facilities are greatly needed and it is a general law that transportation facilities develop traffic. These will no doubt develop much agricultural and mineral wealth in parts that are now poor and isolated. Mr. Wyndham said that 'Nothing so hopeful and business like has been done in Ireland since the days of its industrial prosperity at the end of the eighteenth century.' It is not probable, however, that anything less than the hope of established union with Great Britain would have drawn out such an offer.

Whoever would do good disinterestedly must, it seems, pass through tribulation. A few days ago we had a Battleford paper surmising all sorts of mismanagement about the Rev. Mr. Barr's colonization movement, chief among which was the fact that his advance agent had not money enough to command all the arrangements which seemed called for. Yet as we were at the same time assured that the Immigration Department was looking to things all right we did not see that Mr. Barr had so greatly miscalculated. When we learned from the same source that a horse buyer was bringing a consignment of horses from Montana for the immigrants we could see that the scheme, however generously handled, might have abundant use for all the capital it could command. Now we find the good man being denounced by the London press as being too rosy in his promises. We have not seen Mr. Barr's pamphlet, but we can easily imagine this charge to be well founded. In the first place nobody but an extreme and possibly somewhat precipitate optimist could do what Mr. Barr is doing, and, in the second place, almost any one writing a pamphlet for the purpose would dwell on the lights and largely omit the shades of the picture. He would probably realize himself that he had done this when the work was finished. What, then? Let us not find fault, but let every one do his best to make the picture as bright as painted.

In an abstract of the principal operations of the postal order system of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, we find that the amount of orders issued came to a total of $313,531,279, an increase over 1901 of $39,005,212. The international orders issued amounted to $22,974,473, an increase over 1901 of $2,901,860. A foot-note to the above gives the interesting information that '228,461 orders, in amount $3,434,028, are 'reckoned above as domestic, although '214,620 were drawn on Canada, 7,831 on 'Cuba, and 6,010 on the Philippines.' So owing to our postal union with the United States we come to be in this report counted into the family. The number of domestic money orders issued last year (in which we are again included) amounted to 40,474,327, an increase of 4,887,948 compared with 1901, and the international to 1,311,111, an increase of 63,223 compared with 1901. In the aggregate issues the amounts issued in 1898 increased 8.7 percent compared with 1897; 1899 shows an increase of 9.9 percent compared with 1898; 1900 an increase of 13.2 percent compared with 1899; 1901 an increase of 15.2 percent compared with 1900, and 1902 an increase of 14.2 percent compared with 1901. In 1897 the average daily sales were $616,636; in 1900 they had increased to $838,262, and last year they were $1,103,363.

The release of Mr. Brunet from prison seems, according to the papers, to have been due to pressure from party men. They could not see why there should be any hesitancy about the release when so many good party men wanted it, and there were threats that friends might be estranged. Possibly, many of these excellent friends of the party had good reason for real concern at bribery and corruption being punished with jail. Sympathy served the turn where righteousness was necessarily dumb. There was a physician's declaration that Mr. Brunet needed five hours daily in the open air. We are always sorry for a man who is ill, but could not this excellent prescription have been carried out by the jail authorities. It would be interesting to learn how far it has been acted on by the patient since he regained his liberty. We remember how two gentlemen accused of corrupting legislators got out of jail on a physician's certificate as to their broken health, and how they celebrated their liberation with a dinner party the same evening. We all like mercy, but it is a serious matter when the common people lose confidence in the equal administration of law.

The 'Railway Act' introduced into the Dominion Parliament by Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, is largely a repetition of the Railway Act of 1888, with the various amendments that have been made since 1888, with the great difference that the powers formerly belonging to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council are transferred to a Railway Commission, and somewhat more particularly stated, though not greatly increased. The commission may do more or less for the railways than the committee has done; it cannot easily do less for the people. Otherwise, the Railway Act is a harmless though not very necessary consolidation of the previous railway law, retaining even clauses which are openly and continuously violated by railways, and which could only be carried out at great delay, such as that forbidding running a baggage car behind a passenger car, which only takes place on suburban trains. This clause, the object of which is to decrease the dangers to passengers in head-on collisions, should be amended so as not to apply to double-track lines, where such collisions do not occur, and where the weaker baggage car would often be an actual protection. The clause prohibiting railways from stringing electric wires on public highways without permission is a salutary one, but why should it be needed in the case of railway companies more than in that of any one else who has not got permission?

Mr. Greenway is coming to Ottawa to get the government to apply its powers of tariff punishment against the British Columbia lumber combine. It certainly is a preposterous cruelty and an unspeakable injury to the country as a whole that the heavy cost of building houses on the treeless prairies should be artificially added to. Lumber has to be imported long distances. British Columbia has the greatest wealth of it, but that has to be hauled over the Rocky Mountains, necessarily a very expensive operation. The Canadian Pacific Railway declares that its policy is to do this service at the very lowest, as its freight rates will show. Yet here we have an alleged combination amongst the lumbermen to neutralize all this. We shall be much interested to follow Mr. Greenway to Ottawa and learn what he will accomplish. After the experience of the paper combine, we have small hope that he will accomplish anything practical. There is no duty on raw timber, and therefore none can be removed from it, nor has the United States the article to supply. If the combine is essentially in the raw timber market the tariff reduction law offers no recourse. We presume, however, that the combination includes the sawmills and that there must be some hope of importing dressed lumber or Mr. Greenway would not look for redress to a removal of the twenty percent duty on the product of United States sawmills. What would really give most relief would probably be the admission of finished houses ready for erection, but there is no alleged combine of house manufacturers.

The latest European shock transmitted by the United States newspaper correspondents for the delectation of their readers is that 'fake' pictures, furniture, pottery, and bric-a-brac of various descriptions are being turned out of 'factories' at Montmartre and Curtain Row. One would gather that this was something new. It is certainly presented in a bright new dress with lots of new tucks and frills. Perhaps no artist has ever been so much copied as Corot, as the fakirs consider him dead easy, while all the members of the Barbizon school have been copied largely, including Daubigny, Diaz, Jacques, when they became expensive. As for old furniture, it has been copied with wonderful skill ever since the parvenu developed a fondness for ancestors. But your real connoisseur is rarely to be deceived by these things. He not only knows, but he knows others who know, not only the quality, but the history of what he passes judgment upon, where it has been and who has had it. It is the man who pretends to connoisseurship who is the easiest to deceive, and there is also the fact that the highest knowledge may be applied to assist fraud. There are no end of spurious works of art in the world, and if more now than formerly it is because more people desire things labelled with great names and can afford to gratify their vanity.

No one could be in a better position than Mr. Munn to understand the whole Chinese question, he having been one of the three commissioners who took evidence upon it. According to his reported statement, there exists in British Columbia a terrorism which makes only one kind of evidence forthcoming. The women, he says, who are sadly overworked, would give a different opinion but that they do not want to cause irritation, and possibly get mobbed. It is to be presumed that there are more than the women who would be more or less governed in their utterances by a strong popular feeling. What surprises us most in Mr. Munn's statement is that only fourteen Chinese have become Christians. To us who see almost the whole Chinese population going regularly to Sunday-school, many of them professing Christians, such a statement seems incredible. Whatever impression it may leave with regard to the Chinese, it certainly does raise questions as to what sort of aspect Christianity bears to them from their view point. There is no doubt that the Chinese ideas of morals and of sanitation are shocking to us, and worse, on the whole, than those of the lowest races from crowded parts of Europe. It may be also that our behavior shocks them awfully. It remains true, however, that the British Columbia people seem to be a unit in demanding the exclusion of the Chinese, just as the Chinese were a hundred years ago in demanding the exclusion of the red-bristled devils; and, under democratic conditions, what is a poor government to do when the people all think one way?

The British Medical Act of 1886 provides that a person holding a recognized medical diploma granted to him in a British possession may become registered as a practitioner in Great Britain. The act, however, requires the medical diploma to run throughout the possession and will not accept a mere provincial registration. It was because we have no federal registration and only a provincial one that Dr. Roddick made his fight in parliament last year for the institution of a Medical Council for Canada. The bill passed the Federal Parliament, but to be put into operation it must also be consented to by every provincial legislature. It appears that all the legislatures are ready to assent to it excepting Quebec. The Manitoba Legislature amended its medical laws last session in accordance with it. Last session, however, Quebec refused to assent to it, and thus put itself on record as an obstructionist and backward province. Whether it is that Quebec passes men who it fears would not pass the national standard, whether it is pure jealousy of any national oversight, or whether it is dislike for the imperial privileges offered, we do not know. If this act was consented to by all the provinces, a Canadian physician could practice his profession in Great Britain and in the Imperial military, naval or colonial civil service, whereas now the registration and practice are merely provincial, not to say parochial, and humiliating to this great profession, and to Canada, and a slur is laid upon the province in the eyes of all men.

The shut-down of the Lowell cotton mills is, next to the anthracite coal strike, the most serious labor trouble of the many that have occurred in the United States during the last twelve months. By closing the mills the owners anticipated the threatened action of the operatives, who had announced their intention to strike if their demands were not complied with. There are a large number of Canadians from this and the lower provinces in Lowell, many of whom will return home, while others may seek employment elsewhere in the United States. The spring season is favorable to their return. The mill-owners have announced their fixed determination not to give in to the unions, and say the mills will remain closed indefinitely, or until such time as the operatives are willing to work on any terms that may be offered them. The great principle at stake is recognition of the unions, or, as the owners describe it, dictation of the unions. But however the parties to the dispute may choose to regard it, the issue is the same as that which has caused so much misery among workingmen and loss to employers all over the country and in Europe in recent years. The public at large is not interested in the Lowell shut-down so vitally as it was in the coal strike. Nobody outside those immediately interested would suffer deprivation if the Lowell mills never resumed operations. Meantime, while capital may suffer loss of interest on investment, it has no stomach and will not suffer from hunger, as the operatives and their families must if they cannot get work. The operatives have the promise of contributions from other unions, but experience has shown that such aid is a poor substitute for wages, and, being in its nature limited, must come to an end if the employers remain firm in their determination not to yield.

A census bulletin issued at Washington indicates what may possibly be the ultimate solution of the negro race question in the United States. It has been held by some observers that the black man must, in time and by natural increase dominate in the Southern States. This anticipation can hardly be said to be borne out by the facts presented, although these show a general drift of the negroes to certain regions. The bulletin gives the geographical distribution of population and shows that less than ten percent of the negroes are found in the districts drained into the Atlantic, and about sixty-four percent are in lands drained into the Gulf of Mexico, the proportion in the west and on the Pacific coast being quite small. Everywhere the drift of the negro is towards the sea level, as practically none are found at high altitudes. Guided by what appears to be a distinctive racial instinct, the negroes congregate most in the warm and humid regions of the Southern States, precisely the parts just as instinctively shunned by the whites. Eighty-four percent of all the negroes in the United States are found where the mean annual temperature is between 55 and 70 degrees, the greater proportion of the remaining sixteen percent being located where the temperature seldom falls below sixty degrees. This suggests a fair idea of where the black belt will be situated, should the racial drift continue as indicated by the census bulletin. In time the black man will have undisputed possession of the southern lowlands, and on himself will depend his position in the future of the republic.

General Booth has received a worthy ovation from the great and small of London on his return from his American tour. The man who used to be jibed at for the eccentricity of his methods is now everywhere highly respected by all broad and earnest people. From the beginning of his long career he has been all alive to rescue the perishing whom he saw all around him. Even Methodist circuit work was too rigid in its methods for him. He would try every possible method to carry salvation to men and to extend a helping hand to the down-fallen. He was early struck with the destitute condition of the poor of the east end of London, and it was here, in July, 1865, that he first began his efforts on their behalf. This effort was at first styled the Christian Mission, but developed in 1878 into the Salvation Army, which has grown until now it has 7,374 societies, established in forty-nine countries and colonies, under some 16,000 officers, that is, men and women maintained for the work. Besides this, or rather in connection with it, he has organized a great system for the benefit of the submerged, starving, vicious and criminal classes, which has now fifteen social farms, 113 rescue homes, 64 workshops, shelters for accommodating 4,398,854 people, 162 food depots, 7,641,775 meals supplied during twelve months. It is practical results such as these, and of which these are only a few, that account for the ovation he has received in London on his return from visiting America for the fourth time and at nearly seventy-four years of age. When the Salvation Army was started it was laughed at by all classes, and its head and his followers were even maliciously insulted. Last week, after an experience of twenty-five years of its work, at least ten thousand people, including statesmen, judges, titles, mayors and mayoresses, writers, members of the Stock Exchange and the middle class and the poor of all stripes of opinion, crowded into the Albert Hall to do honor to the founder and endorse its work. The work has justified the man and the man has justified the work. It was a remarkable testimony to character and the faith that bears fruit in works.

The most astounding revelations yet made of police crookedness, in levying blackmail on the keepers of haunts of vice, are contained in the confession made by George Bissert, who was a wardsman when Devery was chief of police in New York. His station was in that part of the city known as the Red Light District, and the blackmail he collected amounted to sixty thousand dollars a year, or one hundred and eighty thousand dollars during the three years he occupied the position. Of that sum he was allowed to retain five percent for himself; the balance was handed over to his superiors, two of whom he names. He also gives the regular tariff of the amounts levied on all sorts of criminal, infamous and drinking resorts, from five to one hundred dollars per month. From these revelations it is easy to see the source from which the Tammany organization drew its strength and how officials like Devery and those who appointed them amassed their wealth. But what a shockingly degraded condition of morals is exposed by the fact that vice in one precinct of the great city could afford to pay this huge tax for police protection in addition to all other charges. And when it is remembered that, out of these nurseries of crime and debauchery flows a constant procession of human wrecks, dragging burdens of misery, disease and shame, to populate hospitals, prisons and graveyards, no more appalling picture could be presented to the imagination. With the police in league with law-breakers, the blackmailing of vice systematized and directed by men at the heads of departments sworn to uphold the law, was it any wonder that crime flourished undetected, and mysterious disappearances, robberies and murders were of common occurrence. Shocking as the exposure appears, it was the only way by which public feeling could be aroused sufficiently to seek means to put an end to the abominable system. But the task that confronts the reformers is gigantic in view of the fact that the liquor interest in New York was mainly instrumental in restoring Tammany to power, even after revelations scarcely less damaging to it than Bissert's confession, were made public at the time Devery was deposed.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

Representation in proportion to population in the House of Commons is the keystone of the Canadian confederation. When Upper Canada, now Ontario, was united with Lower Canada, now Quebec, into one province, the English-speaking province was given equal representation, although its population was much less. When its population outstripped that of Quebec it kicked against this arrangement, and under the leadership of George Brown agitated incessantly for 'Rep. by Pop.' This agitation at length caused a deadlock between parties in the parliament, which was only solved by union with the other North American colonies, or provinces, as they were called, on the principle of comparative equality in the Senate, Quebec and Ontario having twenty-four senators each, and representation in proportion to population in the Lower House. Quebec was always to have sixty-five members, and the other provinces more or less, as their comparative populations might vary. Under this arrangement, out of a House of Commons composed of 214 members, Ontario has 92, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 20, New Brunswick 14, Prince Edward Island 5, Manitoba 7, British Columbia 6, and the North-West Territories 4, with one recently added for Yukon. The unit of representation is got by dividing the population of Quebec by 65. The growth of the population of Quebec would therefore tend to reduce the representation of the other provinces. Owing largely to the growth of Montreal, the population of Quebec has considerably grown. By the last census this division would give a unit of 25,367. Applying this measuring line to the other provinces, we find that Prince Edward Island should lose one member, Nova Scotia two, New Brunswick one, and Ontario six, while Manitoba would gain three members and British Columbia one member. The minor provinces have set up a claim that the word Canada in the British North America Act referred only to what was Canada at the time it was passed, namely, the united province of Upper and Low-

er Canada. There is, however, no question at all that representation on the basis of population is the very core of that act. All authorities agree on that interpretation. Redistribution has therefore to be made, and made on this principle. The government has from the first announced another principle on which this redistribution shall be made, namely, adherence so far as possible to municipal boundaries so that a representative shall represent a given county or town and not bits of several counties. Scarcely anyone will to-day dispute that the Redistribution Act of 1892 was a gerrymander, that the political map was altered so that voting districts were unfairly and abnormally arranged for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Conservative party. Sir Wilfrid repudiates this pernicious method and he probably surprised the Opposition when he proposed that they would be invited to name three members out of a committee of seven to which on certain defined lines will be entrusted the work of fixing the boundaries of constituencies. This is the British precedent set in 1884, when under Mr. Gladstone's administration Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote were invited to and did assist in constructing a redistribution measure satisfactory to both parties. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is an acknowledged and a proud disciple of Gladstone, and he reminded the House that although his motion that the Redistribution Act of 1892 be referred to a committee was not accepted, he was not now going to depart from his principles. Mr. Borden's ungracious criticism that the fairness of the government's proposition might not be as real as it seemed, seeing that the Liberals were to have a majority of the committee, was not condescended to by Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote under similar circumstances.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

We are asked by a life-long reader to print a number of urgent reasons for not running railway trains on Sunday. These will be found in another column. They, of course, lay upon the railway companies the responsibility of the evil complained of. The argument by which railway men defend this practice may not be generally known and is perhaps worth thinking over. They say that railways exist for the convenience of the public. Of course every one's business does that. But it is the case with railways in a special sense, seeing that they enjoy special privileges at the hands of the public and that these privileges are given on condition that the service the public requires shall be given. If, then, the public wants accommodation on the Lord's day the railway company is bound to provide it. Thus, while the public is blaming the railways, the railways lay the whole blame upon the public, and so nobody takes any blame and Sunday travel goes on, probably exactly to the extent that the management of the railways, considering everything, think it will pay. Would they run Sunday trains if they did not pay? Not much danger of that. The needs of the public to get to dying friends or to ministerial appointments, or whatever it might be, would never cause a regular train to run if it did not pay. The railway company's gauge of what accommodation the public requires is just what the public will pay for. Now, we are not going to admit this reasoning. Every man is responsible for the moral nature of his own acts, and this, even though he is acting for or in or as part of a company. Though men largely treat personal moral responsibility as abrogated in the case of companies, there is no divine absolution for doing in the service of a company what one, acting in his own interest, would think wrong. The managers of railways are the persons specially entrusted by Providence (if the critics of Mr. Baer will pardon the expression) with that management, and they first and foremost are responsible to God for the way it is done. On the other hand, the public cannot lay off upon the company its responsibility. As a matter of fact there would be no trains if there were no travellers. There were, we understand, many of those who in Toronto voted for the abolishment of the Sunday street car service who nevertheless used the cars on that day and signified their intention, if the cars should run, to use them, as their using them would make no difference to any one. It should be remembered, however, by every one who uses a railway train on Sunday, no matter how urgent or how sacred the errand, that it is the travellers who make the trains run and that he is in his measure the cause of that train's running. He has no right to assume that the other travellers have not, according to their light, as good reasons for travelling as he. At all events, the worse their excuses and the better his the greater is his share of the reason for the train running. We are not saying that one should never use a train upon Sunday, or that a train should never run. We are only saying that no one who uses a train on that day can find fault with the railway company for running it. Railwaymen know as well as any can tell them the financial advantages of a day of rest for their whole system, both for men and material, and if the public would keep off the cars on Sunday they would probably, as a rule, be better pleased. As for freight, it pays them no better to keep it going on Sunday than it would pay factories to run on that day; but the public is all crying out against the delay. The moral of the whole question is that neither can the public devolve the blame of Sunday traffic upon the railway companies nor can the railway companies devolve it on the public. Both must bear the whole blame.

WINTER NAVIGATION.

Our correspondent, 'W.,' writes of a most interesting subject and one that means a great deal to this community. Mr. T. C. Keefer, C.M.G., C.E., supplies us with ample information in his address before the Royal Society of Canada, entitled, 'Ice floods and winter navigation on the Lower St. Lawrence,' which was published in 1898. Mr. Keefer, who is the father of hydraulic engineering in Canada, and who knows every curl of every rapid and every trick of the weather and the ice, instead of becoming less revolutionary in his views with advancing years seems always the most daring in his conceptions. The Royal Commission of 1886 came to the conclusion that the only remedy for ice floods was the reducing the quantity of ice which descended below the Lachine rapids by means of a boom supported by piers across the foot of Lake St. Louis; or by retarding the formation of the ice bridge as long as possible. The cost of the piers and boom across Lake St. Louis was estimated at $70,000. The value of a boom in arresting floating ice and in causing ice to take in a current where freezing over would be delayed until the coldest weather, or not take place at all, has been proved by experience on the Ottawa river, where an ice bridge is formed by the lumbermen with the aid of a boom in positions where it could not otherwise be obtained. The fitting up of harbor tugs as ice-breakers, we are reminded by Mr. Keefer, was authorized by the government, late in 1885, for the purpose of preventing the formation of the ice bridge, and passing the floating ice into tide-water, but the tugs were frozen in before they could be prepared for this winter work. An experiment was made in March, 1887, in view of a threatened flood, in order to ascertain the possibility of loosening an ice blockade by means of explosives. Eight hundred holes were made and over two tons of explosives (chiefly dualine) were fired about ten feet below the surface. The experiment, which cost nearly $2,500, was a failure, chiefly, as it is believed, in consequence of the great depth of frazil under the surface, cushioning and preventing the transmission of a blow to the surface ice.

The recommendation of the Flood Commission in 1886, which was approved by the government of the day, but could not then be carried out, was that the harbor tugs should be fitted out as 'ice-breakers'—at an estimated cost of about a thousand dollars each, and employed to prevent the formation of the ice bridge at Lake St. Peter as long as possible, or as long as necessary to reduce the ice-pack below Montreal, and thus remove all danger of a flood. The winter open channel below Montreal was then suggested as a remedy for flood protection only, but was so important in the opinion of the Royal Commission that they advised even after the completion of the old dyke that the experiment should yet be made. Mr. Keefer declares there is every reason to believe that if the descending ice could pass as freely into tide-water, as it does over the Lachine Rapids, the channel thence to Lake St. Peter, or at least that part of it below the Victoria Bridge, would remain as open and undergo as little change of level as the five miles between those rapids and Lake St. Louis. It would, of course, be necessary to prevent the formation of an ice bridge if the channel is to be kept open for navigation, but this, Mr. Keefer thinks, on account of the tide, should be a less difficult undertaking than with the channel in Lake St. Peter. The Grand Trunk Railway has for many years maintained a winter ferry at Quebec, 'which,' says Mr. Keefer, 'has been 'occasionally interrupted by an ice 'bridge, only, as I believe, for lack of 'any attempt to prevent the formation 'of one.'

Mr. Keefer, indeed, considers that the winter navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence is, in these days of steel and quadruple expansion, practicable. The experiment, he considers, should be carried out with a sufficient number of ice-breakers and coal stations to secure a thorough test under the most unfavorable conditions of weather, so that with the experience gained the minimum number and the most efficient plan of boat for the purpose may be ascertained. When Mr. Prefontaine was a member of the Harbor Board he often used to declare that some such plan as this ought to be tried, and now that he is Minister of Marine and Fisheries we shall expect him to put his ideas into practice. He may do so perhaps next winter. There is, however, one terror which always seems to us to hang over all these plans for keeping the river open, namely, the possibility of substituting a gloomy for a bright winter climate. We are all familar with the comparative darkness in which we live during the month of December before the river 'takes,' resulting from the evaporation caused by the atmosphere being so much colder than the water. Would not this evil be accentuated in still colder months if the river remained open?

OUR MORMONS.

A retired officer of the North-West Mounted Police, who is now a farmer and rancher in Alberta, was in the city last week, and gave a glowing account of the progress of settlement in that region. The most valuable characteristic of the immigration from the United States is that it is composed of farmers of life-long experience in western methods of agriculture and cattle-raising, possessed of a fair amount of capital and desirous of establishing their sons on farms of their own, which latter is no longer possible at home owing to the greatly increased value of land in the Western States. These people are regarded by the older settlers as the very best that could be desired, and their locations may be recognized at a glance, so superior are their buildings and methods of working compared with those of the Galicians, Doukhobors and other immigrants from Europe. The only settlers concerning whom doubt was expressed are the Mormons. These people have gone into the country in far larger numbers than any other class. They are intensely industrious, and have practically taken possession of a large section of Alberta, transforming the wilderness into a land of abounding fruitfulness. One of their leading men has recently erected a beet sugar mill at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. They have plenty of capital, and poverty is unknown among them. But it is noted that they are a people apart, governed and directed in all things by their bishops and elders, owning first allegiance, as their neighbors believe, to their church, not to the state. So numerous are they, so wealthy and compact, that it is feared there will arise in the future a Mormon question like that which exists in Utah, where the 'saints' have merged their individuality into the church and always act together, politically as well as religiously. It is not charged by those who regard their presence with distrust that they indulge in marital relations obnoxious to the laws of Canada. In fact, it is admitted that they are remarkably circumspect, but they keep so much to themselves that very little is really known of their inner social life. Of course, no objection can be made to them so long as they are peaceful and law-abiding; the only apprehension is of what may happen hereafter, when a compact, powerful and numerically great religio-political organization will have developed on lines repugnant to the institutions of the country. But that is a problem the future alone can decide. Education and democracy and the natural law of liberty are great solvents of notions and of community and oligarchic despotisms.

THE ALBANIANS.

In considering the present ominous situation in Macedonia, it should be borne in mind that the feud between the Christians and Mussulmans of Albania is incapable of settlement by any means short of the complete subjugation of one or the other. At one time all Albanians were Christians and belonged to either the Roman or Greek rite. But after the death of their last and greatest hero, Scanderbeg, in the year 1467, and the subjugation of their country by the Turks, more than half the population embraced Mohammedanism and signalized their conversion by atrocious cruelty and treachery towards those who had remained true to Christianity. From that time to the present day the blood-feud has continued, no year having ever passed without witnessing murderous conflicts between tribes and neighbors equally fanatical, ferocious and unforgiving. The Sultan is powerless to compel the Albanians to accept reforms. Although they possess one of the most beautiful and fruitful regions of Europe, they have always preferred to live by robbery and piracy. In the Turkish army they hold the position once occupied by the Janissaries, only much more firmly and independently, for no sultan dare attempt to suppress them. In their own native mountain fastnesses they are practically independent of all government, save that of the pashas, who can only maintain authority by adopting their customs. Ali Pasha, the famous governor of Janina, was neither the first nor the last of Albanian pashas who set the Sultan at defiance, and maintained a little despotism of his own by a system of plunder and murder. While civilization has advanced in the rest of Europe, Albania remains as it was five hundred years ago. The only change is the possession of modern arms by the ruffianly mountaineers. It will, therefore, be seen how hopeless it is to expect that the Sultan, or any other power on earth, can keep these people from murdering each other, except by sending an overwhelming army into their country and establishing permanent garrisons to keep them in awe. Owing to their turbulent character and endless tribal wars, the population of their country remains about stationary at a little over a million, estimated, for an attempt to take a census would arouse suspicions that would end the work of the enumerators with their lives the first day. These half-civilized people, of whom Byron gives such a vivid description in Childe Harold, are not to be confounded with the Turks. They are a mixed race of Greeks and Slavs, grafted on the old Illyrian stock. In case of an uprising, the world may expect a hideous repetition of the horrors of old-time wars between Christians and Moslems when pity or mercy were unknown on either side.

A PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Roosevelt opened on Thursday night at Chicago his grand progress through his dominions which is to be longer and greater than was ever undertaken by any previous occupant of the Presidency, even Mr. McKinley. During his progress he will, according to the now established custom, deliver a series of speeches on leading questions of the day. It is understood in Washington that the subjects he will treat and the policy he will advocate in these official utterances have been carefully studied and decided upon in consultation with members of the Cabinet. His remarks will, therefore, be regarded by the public as voicing the views of the administration. How far they will reveal the policy of the party of which he is the nominal head is another question. Since he compelled the Senate to hold an extra session to consider the Cuba Reciprocity Bill, and the passing of that measure by the Chamber in a manner which postpones its operation for another year, and, perhaps, indefinitely, it is plain that he cannot say what Congress will do. All the speeches will be delivered at western points. The most important questions dealt with will be the tariff and trusts, the Monroe Doctrine and Venezuela, the Panama Canal, the Philippines and the progress of the republic, the last at St. Louis in relation to the approaching exhibition. The Philippine question has to most people got to the stage of smouldering embers. The Monroe question is still hot, the Panama question is hotter, but everybody is personally interested in the tariff and the trusts. Minnesota and Iowa are the states where the tariff revision movement has gained most headway, as the hot and bitter struggle between Governor Cummins and Speaker Henderson, showed. It is therefore expected that he will select Minneapolis as the place to make known his views on the tariff. Chicago might have been considered a mete place to deal with the trusts as it was there that the suit against the Beef Trust originated, and action taken against the Northern Securities merger. There also a hard struggle has been going on concerning the ownership and operation of the traction companies. Perhaps it was well, however, to get done with foreign relations first. Mr. Roosevelt, at Chicago, added a new clause to the Monroe Doctrine. Not only must there be no territorial acquisition, but there must be no form of control which would in effect be equal to territorial aggrandizement. How to do this without espousing the quarrel of the protected state will be a standing puzzle to all who do not see with the eyes of President Roosevelt and Captain Mahan; yet it would seem to have been solved to the expressed satisfaction of all parties in the Venezuela case and the utmost official cordiality has marked all the steps of United States interference. Mr. Roosevelt also made distinct announcement of another corollary of the Monroe Doctrine, namely, that no isthmian canal must be built by any foreign nation. This is a distinct advance from the days of De Lesseps and of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. The new stand has been rendered possible by the Pauncefote-Hay treaty by which Great Britain retired from her half share in the protectorate of the Nicaragua Canal. Mr. Roosevelt concluded by demanding of the nation the naval strength to maintain these advanced positions against all comers.

THE FRENCH COMMUNITIES.

In reality the expulsion of the monks and nuns from France is the latest phase of the ancient quarrel between Gallicanism and Ultramontanism, in which a republican premier has succeeded where the Bourbon kings failed. The indifference, not to say complacency, with which the secular clergy regard the suppression of the regulars, as the priests of the various orders are termed, shows that there still remains in France a tradition of the old Gallican liberties which have been ceaselessly sapped ever since Cardinal Richelieu sought to establish an infallible church in alliance with an autocratic state, and thus reconcile the ancient dispute between the kings of France and the popes of Rome. During the progress of time this dispute was continued with varying fortune, and seemed to have been finally settled in favor of Rome, when, at the last Ecumenical Council, the French bishops united in renouncing the 'Gallican Articles,' and accepting the doctrine of papal infallibility. But if the dispute was thus ended within the church, it was not ended so far as the state was concerned, but rather intensified. The orders, directed by their heads in Rome, especially those engaged in teaching, were accused, not without reason, of pursuing a reactionary propaganda against the republic. Hence arose the conflict, not between State and Church, but between the practically alien orders and the government. It was seen that, if an end was to be put to that propaganda, and internal peace and the stability of the republic assured, the orders would have to be compelled to submit to the supremacy of the civil law. This policy, laid down by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was continued by M. Coombes, and carried out, as we have recently seen, to its ultimate conclusion. The indifference of the secular clergy to the fate of the orders is explained by the fact that the members of the latter constantly encroached on the prerogatives of the former in the performance of rites by which a large revenue was diverted from the parishes to the orders. The result was that, while the treasuries of the regulars largely benefited, the contributions from the church in France to the Vatican declined in proportion. The present Pope foresaw the difficulties that would arise from this process when he declared that the Roman Catholics of France should accept and loyally support the republic. But the orders were ubiquitous, and adhered to their short-sighted policy of undermining both the government and the papal authority. The struggle between them and the state became a mortal one; it was simply a question which would survive.

LORD PENRHYN WINS.

Following the victory of the Taff Vale Railway against a railway labor organization and its secretary, for conspiracy in inciting its servants to strike and for damages caused thereby, Lord Penrhyn, the proprietor of the slate quarries at Bethesda, North Wales, has got a verdict against a Mr. Parry, formerly secretary of the Quarrymen's Union, for libel and $2,500 damages. In the first of the libels Lord Penrhyn was denounced for 'bribing traitors,' the only justification for which was that he had gone down to the quarries, and, seeing that the men who had returned to work in spite of the threats of the organizers of the strike looked pinched and hungry, he had given them a present of five dollars each. It is a perverted outlook which would censure an employer of labor for being liberal to men who stood by him in a time of stress, but because of it Mr. Parry proclaimed in the 'Clarion,' a labor newspaper of the extreme type, 'it must be fight to the death with this tyrant.' In the same newspaper Mr. Parry declared that it would be difficult to prevent the men on strike from returning home 'to punish those traitors,' meaning the men who were not members of the union, and who had dared to go to work to earn bread for their families. These and other menaces led to the demand for a military force to prevent outrages and to maintain order, and then Mr. Parry wrote another libel to the 'Clarion,' in which he said: 'Lord Penrhyn can congratulate himself upon the 'rise of the death-rate here already, and 'there is no need of thinning them with 'the military unless he is dissatisfied 'with the rise.' These words Mr. Parry refused to withdraw, his counsel claiming in his closing speech that, however extravagant and irrelevant were the words, they were written by an honest man in a state of anger.

Very probably, too, the men who burnt hayricks and destroyed machinery in the past were honest men, and they were certainly in a state of anger. Whatever excuse there was to be found in Mr. Parry's honesty and anger for printing a libel, his refusal to withdraw or qualify gross and gratuitous charges, calculated to damage Lord Penrhyn in the eyes of his workpeople and the public, changed honesty into dishonesty and anger into malice. The proceedings consumed the time of the King's Bench Division for nearly a week, and resulted, after a careful explanation of the law by the Lord Chief Justice, in a verdict by the jury for the plaintiff and $2,500 damages, as before stated. In effect, the Lord Chief Justice told the jury that however sincere the anger of 'honest' men might be, when a struggle in which they have engaged is not going according to their wishes, the law does not give them leave and license to throw about broadcast imputations on the character of those of whose conduct they disapprove. According to the London 'Times':

> The question which arose, many years ago, in the Penrhyn quarries, and which was really at the bottom of the defence set up by Mr. Parry and his supporters, though it did not help in the least to justify the libels which the jury held to be proved, was whether or not the business was to be largely under the control of a trade union committee representing a section of the workmen which should dictate terms, on every contested point, both to the employers and to the non-unionist laborers who have formed all along a large proportion of those who have done the work.

Lord Penrhyn could not of course do otherwise than resist such demands, and a jury has now found that his doing so was no warrant for holding him up to hatred by systematic slander or for terrorizing free laborers by open threats of violence.

FOOD COMBINES.

Two American millionnaires who recently passed away were men whose achievements are deserving of more attention than those of others who seem to have occupied larger space and more prominent positions in the theatre of life. Gustavus S. Swift and N. K. Fairbank rose from humble beginnings to the front rank among the great captains of industry, whose genius for business organization created a new era in the economical progress of the world. The great secret of their success was the elimination of waste in the products they handled, and the perfection of their system of distribution. These were the main sources of the immense fortunes they accumulated, for it was not till after they had become financially absolute that they assumed the despotic power to control the natural law of supply and demand by regulating prices as caprice seized them, and by forming corners on their own products. Practically these men devised the system by which an enormous portion of the food supplies of the United States was controlled both in quantity and price, and to some extent regulated the same in foreign markets. In this way they added more millions to their many millions, but their personal wealth, though vast, was but the first fruit of the gigantic system they created, and which lives after them with undiminished power for good or ill in the business world and is intimately related to the welfare of the whole people. So far it cannot be said that they or the men who have succeeded them in the management of their vast undertakings have shown any tenderness for the masses who had to pay prices at their dictation. It has been proved quite clearly that, if they would only be content with profits that in any ordinary business would be considered handsome, the system they control would be one of the greatest blessings that could come to toiling humanity. But as yet the only disposition they have shown is that of a desire to secure all the profits they can obtain from the wants of the people largely dependent upon them for daily food. Possibly a higher law may come into operation sometime to regulate and modify this evolution. Some great industrial change, which certain observers profess to see approaching, may place the control of the system in the hands of trustees acting in the general interest. Circumstances and conditions largely conspired to make Swift and Fairbank what they became, but, as the first capable and successful organizers pass away, new conditions may come into play. We may at all events be sure that, in matters of such vast importance, the element of personal selfishness operating in disregard of the claims of humanity, must in the long run yield to the principle which places the happiness of the whole people superior to that of any individual or class among them.

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ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Birmingham Joe—By a Man in the Street, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The New Challenger—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The Panama Treaty Ratified—'The Outlook,' New York.
The Panama Canal Payments—'Wall Street Journal,' New York.
The Church Discipline Bill—Two Important Speeches—'Morning Post,' London.
Dr. Paget on the Use of Lent—'Oxford Diocesan Magazine.'
The Premier on the Bible—'The Spectator,' London.
Two New Labor Organizations—'Journal of Commerce,' New York; the New York 'Times.'
Profits and Mr. Whitaker Wright—By F. Harcourt Kitchin, in 'The Pilot,' London.
A Central African Landmark—'Westminster Budget.'
Land Values—The Triumph of Trinidad—'The Times,' (weekly edition).
A Chinese Murderer's Philosophy—'Daily 'Graphic,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Hogarth—Selections from an article by John LaFargo, in 'McClure's Magazine' for April.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Son of a Fairy—Poem, by Nora Chesson, in 'The Speaker,' London.
The Desire—Poem, by Katherine Tynan, in 'The Spectator.'
Seeking After God—'The Pilot,' London.
Wee MacGreegor at the Zoo—By J. J. Bell, in the Glasgow 'Herald.'
The Art of Reading—By Lewis Gates, in the 'Booklovers' Magazine' for April. Abridged.
An Author at Grass—Concluded. 'Fortnightly Review,' London.
Charles G. Leland—New York 'Evening Post,' New York 'Tribune.'
'Kuloskap'—From the Algonkin.—By the late Mr. Leland and Prof. Prince—New York 'Times' Saturday Review.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Experto Crede—'Punch,' London.
Dr. Milne Bramwell and Hypnotism — By Harold Begbie in the 'Pall Mall Magazine.' Abridged.
Influenza; its new Developments—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The Heavens in April—Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American.'
Sleighing on a Trackless Trolley Road in Germany.—American 'Review of Reviews.'

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UNDER THE GREEN-WOOD TREE.

(Mary Clark Huntington, in the 'Outlook.')

(Concluded.)

Some of the women glanced from the pile of melons to encountering eyes. Mrs. Bond offered to help slice, adding that the multitude need not be fed to-day on seven loaves and a few small fishes. Mrs. Sullard choked a laugh into a cough, and explained that she'd been troubled by this hateful little hack ever since she had th' grippe, an' she s'posed she'd keep a-hackin' so long's she enjoyed mis'able health. Mrs. Pendleton, glowing now with something warmer than satisfaction, removed her mitts, and helped slice melon as if the ripple of amusement was not making her donation its pivot. She'd even up with Lucy Bond yet! When a green-rinded, red-hearted pyramid rose at each end of the table and a like pyramid graced the centre, the effect was deliciously satisfactory, and the minister's wife said as much—pouring oil upon troubled waters by this graceful speech, which jerked itself to conclusion as she stepped backwards against one of the uncut melons.

'Perhaps these might as well be put under the table until they are needed,' she suggested.

The twins fell upon the oblongs with spasmodic giggles—pushing and rolling like ants carrying a treasure to storehouse.

Mrs. Pendleton, facing to superintend the operation, bumped against some one and turned, knife in hand, with profuse apologies, to find Mrs. Bond also turning, knife in hand, with profuse apologies. The two looked at each other, and carefully placed the knives on the table. Civilized women can measure antagonism in words. Mrs. Pendleton spoke first.

'I though Mercy too young to be goin' about with somebody she couldn't marry,' she smiled.

'She is pretty young—not much older'n you was when you married. But she's differently situated,' smiled Mrs. Bond.

Mrs. Pendleton was very intent upon getting her hands into her mitts. She had been a poor girl who 'lived out;' and people said she caught the best match in town when she became Mrs. Phineas Pendleton.

'Mercy's slender, an' has got to marry means,' she said, adding, as she moved away, 'I spent th' afternoon with Judge Babcock's wife last week.'

Judge Babcock held a mortgage on the Bond place. Mrs. Bond looked after the stout retiring figure, with a flush on her sallow cheeks—this last thrust leaving her speechless. Mrs. Sullard, passing, paused.

'That's a dretful pritty skirt, Mis' Pendleton's got on, ain't it?'

Mrs. Bond bent to place in her basket the napkin which had been wrapped about the loaf of angel cake.

'It's made over,' she said, shortly. 'It belonged to her husband's aunt, who died.'

'I want to know,' commented the other. 'Don't you think it looks a mite showery?'

When the tables had been given finishing touches, old and young thronged together on and about the wooden benches. Lyle Bond and Lois Westcott sat apart on a flat rock under a near oak tree. Observant glances turned often in their direction, noting how Lyle's dark head bent toward Lois's pink-ribbon shoulder-knots, which now and again blew against his cheek like a caress. Lois's pretty, flattered face sparkled enjoyment. She did not see that he always held Mercy Pendleton within his range of vision. Sometimes a fellow can watch two girls in the same lash-lift—the girl he is with and the girl he would like to be with. Neither did Mercy see his watchings, for she kept her back in his direction, with a carelessness which might have deceived one older and more experienced than he.

'I wonder if that won't be a match,' one woman whispered to another.

Mercy strained her ears for the answer, which deepened the unhappy color on her cheeks.

'I shouldn't be surprised. He seems struck enough. Hush! Th' minister's begun speakin'.'

Mr. Breed, a small, thin man, with a weazened face and an air of apologizing for his existence, droned on with spasmodic hints of humor, which brought laugh and hand-clap from the men; the women listened with half an ear, noting their neighbors' wearing apparel, contrasting babies, and wondering why picnic speeches were not made after the feast, so that the eatables should not dry; the children nearest the table counted the kinds of cake, and speculated as to how many pieces of candy they would be given. Suddenly the blue sky clouded; the sultry air cooled; away toward the darkening south a fiery streak zigzagged; a rain-drop upon the nose of Mr. Breed called his attention from the state of the heathen to the state of the weather; and his hurried concluding reference to the blessed privilege of attending Sunday-school picnics was lost in a thunder-clap which seemed to be shivering the leaf-frescoed spaces overhead, and brought all the sitting folk to their feet with the same thought—shelter for themselves and their teams.

There was a Tantalus huddle about tempting tables, a reaching for this, that, and the other; Mrs. Pendleton pounced upon a pyramid of watermelon, Mrs. Bond seized her loaf of angel cake; then the wind-lashed road was filled with a hurrying procession of women and children, many carrying such eatables as they could, and all tending toward some pines a few rods distant, where a white belfry promised the haven of the church sheds, to which men were leading or driving horses. Lyle Bond had turned from Lois Westcott's pink shoulder-knots at the first thunder-roll, and gone to quiet his plunging colt.

'I'll be back with th' buggy-boot to wrap you in,' he called.

But the black colt would not quiet here among tossing branches, and must be driven at once to the church sheds. Lois, childishly aggrieved at being left, and an arrant coward in a thunder-storm, picked up her ruffled skirts, and, with faint shrieks over every lightning dart, scurried after the other feminines. She and Mercy Pendleton ran under the shed where the Pendleton team was standing, just as Mrs. Bond reached cover with her loaf of angel cake—followed by Mrs. Pendleton, who, flushed, puffing, carefully bore in both hands a piate from which the melon pyramid had slid off, piece by piece, and been left along the road like footprints on the sands of time. Perceiving the emptiness of her plate, she turned to Mercy—glad of any pretext to clothe the situation with dignity.

'I didn't have time to ketch only this, an' now I remember I left my bran'-new white crocheted shawl on one of them seats by th' first table. You'll have to go fetch it, Mercy. That muslin won't hurt from being sprinkled as my skirt will. Silk shows everything so. 'Tain't like cotton goods.' She felt that this comparison almost compensated for the intactness of the angel cake which Mrs. Bond, standing beside her in purple gingham, held with conscious satisfaction. 'Hurry, child!'

'Why, it's going to rain awfully,' cried Lois Westcott, looking at the threatening blackness of the southern sky. But Mercy was already speeding down the road, a slim blue-and-white figure in a swirl of dust, and Lois caught at Mrs. Bond's arm, whimpering, as a thunder-clap shook the shed. 'How can Mercy dare? Oh, Mrs. Bond! Isn't it dreadful!'

Mrs. Bond made much of soothing her. 'We're jest as safe here as to home, dearie. Have a piece of cake—now do. I wonder where Lyle is?'

Lois bridled prettily.

'His colt acted so that he drove it up to one of th' further sheds. He was going to come back after me with th' buggy-boot—but I ran away,' she confessed.

'Then he'll think you're there an' go to fetch you. We'll watch out an' call him. Won't you have a piece of cake, too, Maria?'

Mrs. Pendleton shook her head in haughty negative.

'Sweet stuff is bad for th' stomach in hot weather.'

Mrs. Bond's black eyes sparkled; the corners of her mouth pulled to a smile.

'I s'pose cake ain't so coolin' as melon.'

Mrs. Pendleton let the remark pass. She placed the empty plate upon the back seat of the waggon, drew off her mitts, and prepared to climb into the vehicle. Lois, with lips parted, watched each laborious attempt—forgetting to eat. She leaned towards Mrs. Bond.

'She can't never get in alone. She's so awful fat!'

The whisper, with its accompanying giggle, went further than was intended, and nerved Mrs. Pendleton to an elephantine lurch, which landed her in the waggon. She sat down with all the triumphant stateliness of her avoirdupois—only to rise immediately at the sound of crashing china. Lois giggled again, and Mrs. Pendleton wished that she had let Mercy come with Lyle Bond—perhaps then this silly little piece wouldn't have been quite so upstarty.

'You ain't hurt, be you, Maria?' Mrs. Bond inquired, with conspicuous solicitude.

'I don't know as I be,' Mrs. Pendleton replied, frigidly.

She gathered up the pieces of the plate and dropped them over the waggon side—turning a chill backward glance at Lois, who, nibbling with mouse-like daintiness at her slice of angel cake, was still giggling. Mrs. Pendleton told herself that she really did pity Lucy if she'd got to have that girl for a daughter-in-law.

Lyle Bond, unconscious of the comedy which was making him an item in its finale, had hurried unseen past the shed which sheltered the comedians. He was thinking of Mercy, and where she might have found place. Could it have been in the shed next to where he fastened his colt? He had caught a glimpse of a blue-and-white muslin there. But even as he speculated with pained, boyish discontent, the skies opened to spill a blinding deluge of rain; he flung the buggy-boot over his head like a mantle, ran for the picnic grove and the rock under the oak tree, where he had left Lois Westcott, and, plunging beneath heavy, drooping boughs, stood breathless, laughing, by—Mercy Pendleton, who, with her mother's bran' new white crocheted shawl in her hand, was forlornly waiting for the downpour to let up! Before he could manifest surprise, the startled wonder of her face changed to such recognition as melted his angry pride to answering happiness.

'Did you come for me?'

'Yes.' And the god of love copied this reply from the day-book of life to the ledger of eternity as an unchanging truth. For can one meet the object of one's love without feeling that she of all others he has come to meet? 'Here—you are to have this around you.' He drew the buggy-boot about her tenderly.

'But you will get wet,' Mercy said, distressfully.

He laughed.

'It is wide enough for two.'

Was ever thunder so welcome as this, which brought her involuntarily nearer to him with each separate crash? Was ever shower so brief as this, which let drops through the oak-leaf canopy upon two heads under the buggy-boot? The blackness of the southern sky broke asunder to show dazzling blue; the sun flashed suddenly over a rain-bejewelled world with rain still falling, but falling gently like a benediction; and then all the cool, sweet wetness of woodland solitude throbbed with the marvellous melody of a vireo—shyest of birds, which, hidden in leafy arcades high aloft, sang, as unconscious of human proximity :—

Sweet—sweet—Oh, yes—Oh, yes—
'Tis she! 'Tis she!
Wonderful!—she! she! she!
Treasure—treasure her—
Sweet!

Country born and bred though they were, they had the too common ignorance of country values, and, hearing now for the first time that matchless music for which many a bird student, with infinite patience, has spent days and weeks and months of watching and waiting before being rewarded, Seventeen and Twenty looked wordless rapture into each other's eyes—this magic voice seeming to them the apotheosized echo of their heartbeats.

'You'll wait for me, Mercy? You won't have anybody else?' pleaded Twenty.

'Never,' promised Seventeen.

Wonderful—wonderful—wonderful—
Sweet!

repeated the vireo, and flew away, carrying the song with it, an aureole of rare sound. Love, which had grown as did Jonah's gourd in a single night, leapt to boldness as Lyle looked into Mercy's eyes.

'You only let me kiss you last night.'

'I didn't let you kiss me,' faltered Mercy, without turning away her lips.

The shower stopped entirely, and all the world was a sunflooded wetness, spanned by a vivid rainbow.

'You needn't have thrown those honeysuckle blossoms in my face last night if you couldn't come with me to-day,' complained Lyle, as they walked back to the sheds.

Mercy looked surprised.

'I didn't throw them.' She considered an instant, and added: 'Mother didn't want me going with anybody, an' I was frightened when I thought she'd open th' door.'

'I thought you threw them. That's why I took Lois.'

Mercy laughed happily.

'I was real mad because you took her.'

Mrs. Pendleton, turning from her coign of vantage on the waggon-seat to look out at the weather, saw Lois Westcott, also looking, flush to her hair and bite her lip. Then she darted from the shed, calling shrilly.

'Tell Lyle I'm going home with the folks, Mrs. Bond. I'm afraid of his colt.'

Her defection explained itself to the two women when Lyle and Mercy appeared. For who could help reading such conscious, radiant faces? Mrs. Pendleton, still smarting under Lois's giggles, beamed benignly upon the two.

'I don't know but I will have some of that cake, Lucy. Your girl has cut an' left you for her pa, Lyle.'

'Has she?' Lyle looked as blissful as a fellow can look who thinks of only one girl out of them all.

'An' if you don't mind, you can take Mercy home. I sort o' promised Miss Ann Champney we'd pick her up an' leave her to her brother's. You know she's got the rheumatism reel bad, Lucy, an' it troubles her to walk.'

'So it does', agreed Mrs. Bond. 'Do take another piece, Maria.'

Mrs. Pendleton yielded gracefully to the urgings of truce and appetite.

'Nobody makes angel cake like yours. Do they, Mercy?'

'No, 'm,' said Mercy—much too happy for speculation upon her mother's mood.

Of all who turned homeward, to north or south, to east or west, two were quite content. They, driving toward the fading rainbow, with the black colt 'ossing its mane and the red ribbon fluttering from the whip, heard over and over the last lingering echo of a marvellous melody, which thrilled faintly back to them from the deserted picnic grove like heaven-blest augury of the years to come:

Wonderful—wonderful—wonderful—
Sweet!

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

'ME'N BOSE.'

A sharp bark testified to the presence of a dog in the court room.

'Whose dog is that?' asked Justice Murray.

'Mine,' said the prisoner, with aplomb, and his small brown fist gripped the hair of the dog's neck.

A curly, brown-haired, brown-eyed boy; a curly, brown-haired, brown-eyed dog.

'What have you been doing?' demanded the Justice.

'Noffin,' replied the boy, with conviction.

'Vagrancy,' said the big blue-coated man.

'Now, Jedge,' remonstrated the prisoner, ''taint vagrancy, is it, jest to sleep in a box w'en you have to, 'long of Miss Rose bein' gone to the country an' her room locked up?'

'Where is this Miss Rose?'

'Gone to the country for her health.'

'Where?'

'County Farm.'

'You'll be much better off in the House of Refuge, or the Reform School, or the Industrial Farm'—

'No, I wouldn't,' said the prisoner, emphatically. 'Them's the places for bad ones. I ain't a bad one, Me'n Bose is all right; ain't we, Bose?'

Bose assented, waving his bushy brown tail—we had almost said vociferously, so intense was the affirmation conveyed by the action.

After this defence the officer thought best to prefer a more definite charge.

'Have you paid your dog tax? You have broken the law against letting dogs run at large.'

'I don't have to pay dog tax, 'cause I never bought him. You see, Jedge, it was jes' this way. I was walkin' 'long Water street when he comes up this dog an' puts his cold nose right into my hand, an' my hand kinder went to pattin' his head; an' we've been together jes' like brothers ever since; 'cause I ain't got no folks, an' he ain't. I didn't know his name, so I called him Bose, an' he liked it; didn't you, Bose?'

The dog settled upon his haunches and gave an affirmative double rap on the floor with his tail.

'The dog may go to the pound. Put the boy in a cell until the Children's Aid Society can look after him.'

'No, no, Jedge!' shrieked the boy, great tears welling into his brown eyes, a note of agony in his voice. 'No, I can't be put from Bose! Don't take him from me, Jedge! We're all alone in the world; ain't we, Bose?'

Bose licked the face bent towards him and gave a consenting howl.

'I can not send a dog to jail, and they won't take him at a Reform School,' said the Judge.

'Then let me go to the pound with him,' cried the boy eagerly. 'Say, may I, Jedge?'

'Why, boy, if you go to the pound, you'll be put in the cage with the dogs, and to-morrow you'd be drowned,' said the Justice, smiling.

'Never mind; I don't care, so me'n' Bose keeps together. Yer see, Jedge, I tried twict to buy a shoeblack's kit and make my livin'; but when I had mos' got enough, some one stole it. Nobody dast steal from me when Bose is 'round. I've tried to set up for a newsboy, too. If you'll let me'n' Bose off, mebby we'll have better times, 'n' make it yet. I can't if Bose ain't along.'

Bose's brown tail wagged frantically.

'How old are you?'

'I dunno; mebby 'bout 'leven.'

'My folks all got drowned when the flood was up the river. Some other folks brung me to the city, an'—I've—been 'round since.'

'Maybe I'd better put them both in the cell until the pound waggon comes round,' said the policeman, with a sly wink at the Justice.

The big officer put his double charge into a cell. It was warm and clean. The boy promptly lay down on the floor, clasped his arms under his head, and took up the thread of those slumbers broken earlier in the morning by his arrest. The dog crouched by his side, laid his head on his master's chest, put one ear up in an attitude of expectancy, trailed the other low, as a banner in the dust, and so remained on guard, growling sotto voce if any one neared the half-open door.

The reporter, who had been making a telling item of 'Me'n' Bose,' lounged into the street, then looked alert, and lifted his hat to Mrs. Randolph Nugent.

'I have an item here that will suit you exactly.' He held forth his tablet with 'Me'n' Bose' fairly written out for the printer.

'He is asleep in there now, with his "brother Bose" lying on his breast.'

Mrs. Nugent entered the police station. The Lieutenant of Police privately dropped his cigar into a box behind his desk; the Sergeant took his feet from the top of the stove, and two 'blue-coats,' seemingly asleep on leather solas, awoke and sat up.

Mrs. Randolph Nugent treated them to a smile apiece, after which she remarked: 'I came to see that boy and dog.'

'Here they are,' said the Sergeant, pushing the cell door wide open. At sight of the blue-coat, Bose gave a long, low, warning note, intended to strike terror to the heart of an invader. When the Sergeant gave place to Mrs. Nugent, Bose fell into silence. His eyes were steadfast, his muzzle quivered, his tail moved slowly through an arc of a half circle, he breathed deeply.

Mrs. Nugent understood him; she was on terms of intimacy with dogs, cats and small boys. Bose saw kindliness in her eyes. He returned to Richard, licked his ear, and the lad sat up, alert.

'I came,' said Mrs. Nugent, 'to ask you and Bose to make me a visit.'

'All right! Come on, Bose!' said Richard, for here was a Christian who said "You and Bose."' They departed under a fire of respectful smiles of relief from the representatives of the police force.

Justice Murray came in with a big silver dollar. 'I thought I'd set him up in the shoeblacking business,' he explained.

'They're gone—with Mrs. Nugent.'

'Mrs. Randolph Nugent? Oh, then, they are all right.'

'Mornin', ma'am; brought me another stray?'

Mrs. Nugent handed over the boy and dog to a very big and dignified negro barber, splendid in white shirt, white apron, white jacket, and with an orange silk necktie pulled through an enormous ring.

'Now, my little man, you see, here's soap and towels and tub; you pull this out to let off the water, and you turn this on for hot, and this for cold. So go for yourself now.'

What a most delightful china tub; what delicious smelling soap; what warm floods that cradled and soothed and made supple the wanderer's little body! Bose, with his nose over the edge of the tub, endured as long as possible the enticing spectacle, then he flounced in with a mighty splash.

'Now we'll go for you,' said Richard; so the brown coat was soaped and rubbed until Bose had enough of it, and leaped to the floor, shaking himself.

That did not matter; the room was lined with china tiles. Bose repaired to the register and alternately warmed and shook himself as if he had taken baths all his life. Richard ran the water off from the tub; ran in more. Oh, blessed water! Every fibre of his frame was relaxed and comforted. Could he ever be cold and aching again! Rub, snap, dive, splash, splutter! The door opened, a black hand introduced to the room a complete suit of clothes with the remark, 'Dress yo'self, youngster.' There lay an undersuit of red flannel, long black hose, gray jacket and trousers, and a red tie.

How could one boy wear so many clothes? Richard thrust his head into the hall, calling: 'Ho, Mister! I dun no how to get into two suits to once.'

The big black man had him dressed, stockings braced up, and his hair was shampooed, combed, trimmed, while a man buttoned his feet into such a pair of shoes as forced him to say: 'Reg'lar swell; ain't they, Bose?'

Then a sudden light flushed on his mind. Mrs. Nugent came and held out her hand. 'Come to dinner, Richard. Send Bose with Mary; she will give him plenty of bread and meat.'

That table! Dare he sit down? White napery, china, silver, a tall central bouquet. Mrs. Nugent cast down her eyes and said a few soft words, not as though complaining of the dinner; oh, no! she seemed to be thanking some One who was not there.

The sight and smell of food brought a strange goneness and dimness. On his plate stood a cup of brown, warm, enticing drink.

Mrs. Nugent said: 'Drink your beef tea, Richard.' When he drank it he was so strengthened that he could eat his dinner. Yes, two dinners; for one dinner being ended, straightaway the maid cleared the table, gathered the crumbs up in a silver tray, and set forth—was there ever the like!—another dinner, 'all the same as a baker-shop window.'

'She asked you an' me, Bose, to stop for a week; an' I tol' her I'd learned to read off'n signs an' posters an' sech.' Thus Richard said during the first opportunity for private conference with his dog.

Over six years later a young collegian ran briskly up Mrs. Nugent's front steps one April day; a dignified dog with advanced doghood stood waiting for him.

It was the old story told to Justice Murray: 'He held up his cold nose and put it into my hand, and my hand dropped down and began to pat his head.'—'The Advance.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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

Advertisements.

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ORANGE LILY

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EPPS'S

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Fits Cured Free

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Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. R. H. Kline, Co., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,

2130 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ECZEMA

For Years Mrs. Ellen Smith, Montreal, Suffered From Eczema—Nearly Three Years in Bed and Treated in Three Different Hospitals.

Five Bottles of Powley's Liquified Ozone Cured Her Completely, When She Threw Away the Crutches She Had Been Compelled to Use.



I was a fearful sufferer from eczema for many years. The disease centred in both limbs below the knees. The left especially was swollen to alarming dimensions, while the inflammation, irritation and hard, scaly condition induced a degree of suffering which only the mercy of God prevented me from ending in suicide.

I spent the best of three years on my back, besides different periods in three hospitals. When at home I could not go as far as the next room without the aid of crutches, and altogether my case was considered past help, for I had had the best skill in the country to no purpose.

I have now used five bottles of Ozone and I rejoice to say that both limbs are reduced to their normal size, the burning is entirely gone and I can walk alone with perfect ease, although I am now sixty years of age.

The Ozone also cured an advanced stage of liver disorder, and I am willing at all times to tell my experience to other sufferers.

MRS. ELLEN SMITH,
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Wanted—A Chronic Case of Eczema That Ozone Will Not Cure.

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FREE.

In severe cases, where a more speedy cure is desired, Powley's Ozone Ointment is recommended for external application. It destroys the outside germs and hastens the time when the skin will be as clean and smooth as that of a baby.

To any person suffering from Eczema or any other skin or blood disease who will take the trouble to cut out and mail to us the following coupon we will mail free of charge a regular fifty cent box of Powley's Ozone Ointment:

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I am afflicted with

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and if you will mail me a fifty cent box of Powley's Ozone Ointment free I will agree to give it a fair trial in connection with Powley's Liquified Ozone.

Write your name plainly.

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If we were not absolutely certain that this Ointment, used in connection with Powley's Liquified Ozone, will do all we claim for it we would scarcely risk sending out hundreds of free boxes. We know that every box will help us win some person's goodwill. Cut out and mail your coupon now.

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CHESS

Tuesday, April 7, 1903.

SPECIAL SOLVING COMPETITION.

To wind up the busy season, four prizes are offered for the best sets of solutions to the following problems:—

1st—A Russian leather pocket chess board, of the latest pattern, with clasp, pocket for cuttings, two sets of xylonite men, etc., and a copy of the Chess Players' note-book.

2nd—'The British Chess Magazine' for one year, or its equivalent.

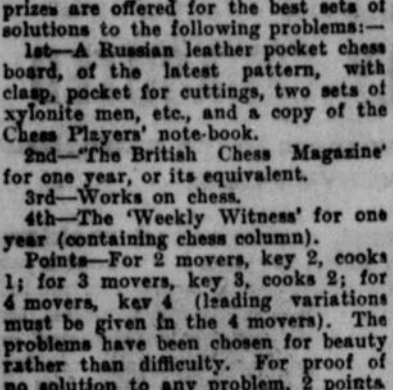
3rd—Works on chess.

4th—The 'Weekly Witness' for one year (containing chess column).

Points—For 2 movers, key 2, cooks 1; for 3 movers, key 3, cooks 2; for 4 movers, key 4 (leading variations must be given in the 4 movers). The problems have been chosen for beauty rather than difficulty. For proof of no solution to any problem, 2 points. Solutions, in order to count, must reach the editor on or before May 9. All the problems will be repeated next week in Forsyth notation to avoid risk of mistake. Solvers may correct any solutions they may have sent in up to May 9, but it must be understood that the latest solution they send in will be the one accepted. We hope all our solvers will tackle this batch, solving as many as they can, regardless of their chance of winning a prize.

PROBLEM NO. 699.

Black, 4 pieces.

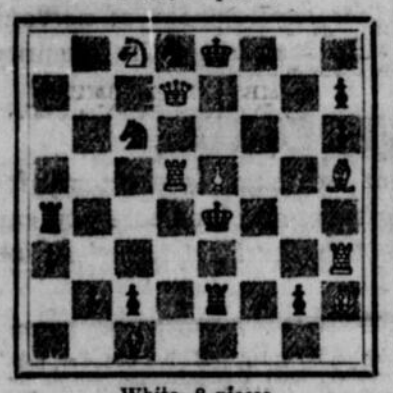


White, 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 700.

Black, 12 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Problem No. 701. White—K at Q Kt 3; Q at K 8; Rs at K B 3, Q 5; Bs at K 5, K 6; Kts at K R 8, K Kt 2 (5 pieces.

Black—K at K 5; Q at K R 8, Rs at K R 6, Q R 7; B at Q R 6; Kt at Q B 7; Ps at K Kt 5, K B 7, Q 3, Q B 3 (10 pieces).

White to play and mate in two.

Problem No. 702. White—K at Q 2; Q at K R sq; R at K B sq; Bs at K Kt 4, K Kt 5; Kts at Q 4, Q B 7; Ps at Q 2, Q B 5, Q Kt 3 (10 pieces).

Black—K at K 4; Q at Q R sq; R at K B 3; Bs at Q sq, Q B sq; Kts at K B sq, Q Kt 3; Ps at K Kt 6, K B 7, K 6, Q 2, Q Kt 4 (12 pieces).

White to play and mate in three.

Problem No. 703. White—K at K B 7; Q at Q Kt 8; Rs at K Kt 3, K 3; Bs at Q 2, Q B 2; Kts at K R 2, Q B sq; Ps at K 5, Q Kt 4 (10 pieces.

Black—K at K B 5; Q at Q R 6; Rs at K R 5, Q R 4; B at K 8; Kts at K Kt 2, K Kt 8; Ps at K R 3, K R 6, K 7, Q B 2, Q Kt 3, Q Kt 6, Q R 2 (14 pieces).

White to play and mate in two.

Problem No. 704. White—K at Q R sq; Q at K Kt 3; Rs at Q sq, Q Kt 4; B at Q B 8; Ps at Q 4, Q Kt 5 (7 pieces).

Black—K at Q 4; R at Q sq; Kt at K B 2; P at Q B 2 (4 pieces).

White to play and mate in two.

Problem No. 705. White—K at K Kt sq; Q at Q Kt 2; Rs at K R 6, Q R 5; Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K R 2, K R 3, K 2, K 6, Q 3 (10 pieces).

Black—K at K B 5; B at Q B 4; P at Q 5 (3 pieces).

White to play and mate in two.

Problem No. 706. White—K at Q R 4; R at Q B 4; B at K B 5; Kts at K 6, Q B 8; Ps at Q 5, Q Kt 2 (7 pieces).

Black—K at K 4; Ps at K R 4, K B 3 (3 pieces).

White to play and mate in three.

Problem No. 707. White—K at Q R 7; Q at K Kt 4; R at Q R 5; Bs at K Kt sq, K 8; Kt at K 6; Ps at K R 5, K 7, Q 3 Q 5, Q B 4 (11 pieces).

Black—K at K 4; Kt at K B 4; Ps at K R 3, K R 3, K Kt 7, Q Kt 2 (6 pieces).

White to play and mate in three.

Problem No. 708. White—K at Q R 8; Q at K R 7; R at K R sq; B at K R 3 (4 pieces).

Black—K at K Kt 6; Ps at K B 4, K B 5 (3 pieces).

White to play and mate in three.

Problem No. 709. White—K at Q 8; Q at Q Kt sq; B at Q R 5; Kt at K 5, Q 4 (5 pieces).

Black—K at K B 5; P at Q 4 (3 pieces).

White to play and mate in three.

Problem No. 710. WhiteK at K B 8; Q at K R 6; R at Q Kt 3; B at Q B 7; Kt at K sq; Ps at K B 6, K 4, Q 3, Q R 2, Q R 3 (10 pieces).

Black—K at Q 5; R at K R 6; Bs at K Kt sq, Q R 2; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 6, K B 6, K 2; Q B 4, Q B 6, Q R 5 (11 pieces).

White to play and mate in three.

Problem No. 711. White—K at K R sq; Q at Q 8; R at K B 3; Bs at K Kt 8; Q Kt 4; Kts at Kts at K R 3, Q Kt 3; Ps at K R 5, K B 2, Q B 6 (10 pieces).

Black—K at K 4; R at Q R 3; Bs at Q Kt 8, Q R 8; Kts at Q B sq, Q Q Kt sq; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, Q Kt 4 (10 pieces).

White to play and mate in three.

Problem No. 712. White—K at Q B 7; Q at Q 8, Bs at Q B 8, Q Kt 8; Kt at K R 2; Ps at K B 2, K B 5, Q 2 (8 pieces).

Black—K at K B 5; Q at Q R 7; B at K R 4; Kts at K R 3, Q R 4; Ps atK Kt 2, Q B 5, Q B 7, Q Kt 3 (9 pieces).

White to play and mate in three.

Problem No. 713. White—K at Q Kt 5; Q at Q R 8; R at K 2; B at K B 7; Kts at K sq, Q Kt 6; Ps at K R 3, K R 4, K R 5, K 3, Q 7, Q B 3, Q B 5 (13 pieces).

Black—K at K 4; Q at Q B 8; B at K Kt 5; Kt at Q Kt 6; Ps at K Kt 6, K 2, Q 6, Q R 5 (8 pieces).

White to play and mate in three.

Problem No. 714. White—K at K Kt 8; Q at K R 7; R at K Kt 7; Bs at K 3, Q 7; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 6, K B 5, K 2 Q 2, Q B 4 (11 pieces).

Black—K at K 5; Ps at K B 3, K 4, Q B 2 (4 pieces).

White to play and mate in THREE.

Problem No. 715.

White—K at K R 3; Q at K Kt 2; B at K R 7; P at Q Kt 6 (4 pieces).

Black—K at Q R sq; R at K sq; P at Q Kt 2 (3 pieces).

White to play and mate in FOUR.

Problem No. 716.

White—K at K B sq; Q at K B 6; Bs at K Kt 4, Q B 3; P at Q B 6 (5 pieces).

Black—K at Q 6; P at Q B 4 (2 pieces).

White to play and mate in FOUR.

Problem No. 717.

White—K at Q sq; Q at K Kt 2; B at K Kt 6; Kt at Q Kt 5; Ps at K B 3, Q B 3 (6 pieces).

Black—K at K 6; Bs at Q Kt 2, Q Kt 3; Ps at K Kt 4, K Kt 5, K 4, Q 4, Q B 5 (8 pieces).

White to play and mate in FOUR.

Problem No. 718.

White—K at K Kt sq; Q at Q 7; Kts at K 6, Q 4; Ps at K R 3, K R 5, Q 2, Q B 5, Q Kt 3, Q Kt 6 (10 pieces).

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

White to play and mate in Four.

Many of these problems are prize-winners. Author's names, solutions, etc., will be published on May 16.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 692. Barry. Two moves. Key:—Q—B 3.

Correct from E. W. Allen, H. W. Barry, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, T. C. Robinson, 'a beauty.'

No. 693. Knapp. Two moves. Key:—Q—Kt 7.

Correct from E. W. Allen, H. W. Barry, 'simple, but very good and neat'; Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, T. C. Robinson.

No. 694. Barry. Two moves. Key:—Kt—K 4.

Correct from E. W. Allen, H. W. Barry, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

Novice, 7; Barry, 142; Allen, 127, Pawn, 27; G. Patterson, 116; Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, 49; T. C. Robinson, 22; others unchanged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. W. Barry—Have notified your change of address.

Tyro.—Have a communication for you, if you will send some address to which it can be forwarded.

T. C. Robinson—No; your points were not overlooked. You will find to-day's score all right.

G. Patterson—Sorry your column did not turn up. Have notified office.

E. W. Allen—You will see we have at last set some four-movers. If they are not hard enough, we have a little store of 'tie-breakers' handy.

GAMBIT TOURNEY.

A tourney for ten masters, in which some form of the King's Gambit must be played, is to begin in Vienna on April 11.

(Monte Carlo Games.)

GAME NO. 630.

A pretty game, with neat finish, in the fifteenth round of the Monte Carlo Tournament.

Sicilian Defence.

White Reggio.	Mieses. Misses.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to K 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 Kt to B 3
6 Kt takes Kt	6 Kt P takes Kt
7 P to K 5	7 Kt to Q 4
8 Kt to K 4	8 Q to B 2
9 P to K B 4	9 P to K B 4
10 P tks P, en pas	10 Kt tks P (B 3)
11 Kt takes Kt, ch	11 P takes Kt
12 Q to R 5, ch	12 K to Q 1
13 B to Q 2	13 P to Q 4
14 P to B 4	14 R to Q Kt 1
15 Q to R 4	15 B to K 2
16 B to B 3	16 Q to Kt 3
17 B to K 2	17 K to Q 2
18 P takes P	18 B P takes P
19 R to Q 1	19 R to Kt 1
20 Q to R 3	20 P to B 4
21 R to K B 1	21 B to R 3
22 B to Q 3	22 R to Kt 6
23 Q takes R	23 B to R 5
24 B takes B	24 B takes Q, ch
25 P takes B	25 Q takes B
26 R to K R 1	26 R to K Kt 1
27 R takes P, ch	27 K to B 3
28 R to R 6	28 K to Kt 4
29 R takes P, ch	29 P takes R
30 R takes Q	30 K takes R
31 K to B 2	31 K to Kt 4
32 P to Kt 3	32 K to B 4
33 K to B 3	33 P to Q 5
34 B to Q 2	34 K to Q 4
35 B to K 1	35 R to Q B 1
36 P to K Kt 4	36 P takes P, ch
37 K takes P	37 R to B 7
38 P to Kt 3	38 P to Q 6
39 K to Kt 5	39 P to Q 7
40 Resigns	

GAME NO. 631.

Danish Gambit.

White, Mieses.	Black Marco.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P takes P
3 P to Q B 3	3 P takes P
4 B to Q B 4	4 P takes P
5 B takes QKtP	5 P to Q 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 Kt to K B 3
7 Castles	7 B to K 3
8 B to Q 5	8 Kt to B 3
9 Q to Kt 3	9 Q to B sq
10 Kt to Kt 5	10 Kt to Q sq
11 P to B 4	11 B to K 2 sq
12 B takes B	12 P takes B
13 P to K 5	13 Kt to Q 4
14 Q to K R 3	14 B takes Kt
15 P takes B	15 Kt to B 2
16 P takes P	16 Castles
17 Kt to Q 2	17 P takes P
18 Kt to K 4	18 Q to B 7
19 Q takes K P	19 Q R to K sq
20 Q takes Kt	20 Q takes Kt
21 Q to Kt 5	21 P to Q R 3
22 Q to R 5	22 Q to B 7
23 R to B 2	23 R to K 7
24 R takes R	24 Q takes R
25 Q to B 3	25 Kt to K 4
26 P to K R 3	26 P to Q Kt 4
27 R to Q B sq	27 Q to B 7, ch
28 K to R sq	28 Q to B 5
29 Q to B 7	29 Q takes P
30 Q takes Q P	30 Kt to B 5
31 Q to Q 4	31 R to Q sq
32 Q to B 3	32 R to Q 7
33 Q to K B 3	33 Kt takes B
34 Q to K 4	34 R to Q sq
35 Q to K 6, ch	35 K to R sq
36 R to B 8	36 P to R 3
37 Q tks Q R P	37 P to Kt 5
38 Q to K 6	38 Kt to Q 6
39 R to B 4	39 Q to Kt 6
40 R to B 8	40 Q tks Kt P, ch
41 K takes Q	41 Kt to B 5, ch
Resigns	

GAME NO 632.

One of the best games played at Monte Carlo :—

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. R. Teichmann.	Black. G. Marco.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 Castles.	5 B to K 2
6 R to K sq (a)	6 P to Q 3 (b)
7 B x Kt ch	7 P x P
8 P to Q 4	8 Kt to Q 2 (c)
9 Q Kt to Q 2	9 Castles.
10 Kt to B 4	10 P to K B 3
11 Kt to R 5 !	11 Kt to Kt sq (d)
12 Q to Q 3	12 Q to K eq
13 B to Q 2	13 K to R sq
14 P to K R 4	14 P x P
15 Kt x P	15 P to Q B 4
16 Kt to B 5	16 B to K 3
17 B to B 3	17 B to Q sq
18 Q R to Q sq	18 Kt to B 3 (e)
19 Kt x Kt	19 Q x Kt
20 P K to Kt 4	20 R to B 2
21 P to R 3	21 B to K 2
22 Q to Kt 3	22 B to K B sq
23 Kt to K 3	23 R to K sq
24 P to K B 3	24 Q to Kt 2
25 R to Q 2 ,	25 R to Q 2
26 P to Kt 5 (f)	26 P takes P
27 Q takes Kt P	27 R to B 2
28 R to Kt 2	28 P to B 3
29 P to B 4	29 Q to K 2 (g)
30 Q to Kt 5	30 B to B sq
31 P to B 5	31 Q to Q sq
32 Kt ot Kt 4	32 P to Q 4
33 Kt to K 5 (h)	33 R to Kt 2 (i
34 Kt takes P	34 Q to B 2
35 P takes P	35 R takes R (ch)
36 Q takes R	36 B to Q 2
37 Kt to K 7 (j)	37 B to K sq
38 R takes P (k)	38 B takes R
39 P to B 6	39 Q takes Kt (!)
40 P takes Q	40 B takes B
41 Q takes B ch	41 Resigns

Notes by Mr. Van Vliet in the Hereford 'Times':

(a) These moves, for both sides, appear to be the regulation for the Ruy Lopez in the present tournament, as they have already been seen in a large number of the games published. No doubt 6, R K sq is preferable for White to 6, P Q 4, or Kt B 3.

(b) Why should Black play P Q 3 at this juncture instead of P Q Kt 4; followed by Castles? If then 8, B Q 5, B Kt 2; apparently with a good and easy game. And, otherwise, what is the object of 3.. P Q R 3?

(c) This leads to a very uphill game for Black. We would rather risk B Kt 5; or even P x P.

(d) It doubtless requires some skill to safely pilot a knight, so early in the game, from K Kt sq to Q Kt sq; but that, we are afraid, i sall that can be said for such strategy. Black having lost several moves which are not to be easily regained.

(e) Perhaps his best chance was B x Kt: followed by Q Q Kt 4. Later on, when White has played P K Kt 4, Black cannot safely exchange these pieces, as White would recapture with the Kt P, having the open file for operations against the King, with Queen and Rooks.

(f) The beginning of some very clever play.

(g) If B x P, then 30, R R 2, B B sq (best); 31, Q Kt 5, P R 3, 32, R x P ch and wins.

(h) The beginning of the end.

(i) R Q B 2 would be no better, as White can take the Pawn in any case, for if then R x Kt, 25, B x Kt P ch, wins.

(j) He might now play Q K 7, and, if B x Q, win by 38, R x P, etc. Mr. Teichmann's method of concluding the game is, however, artistic enough.

(k) Unfortunately, Black can dim the brilliancy of the finish by giving up his Queen.

(l) Of course, the only reply possible, and the game is over.

OLD COUNTRY FRIENDS.

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.

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Begonias, splendid mixed..	3 for 5c.	Hyacinths, summer.....	3 for 10c.
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Advertisements.

HAIL TO MEN



Even unto old age you may feel the vigor of youth, with its light heart, elastic step, courage and tireless energy. You may be free from pains and defy your years.

I want to talk to men who have pains and aches, who feel run down physically, who realize that the old 'fire' and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to see what I have done for others who were just as badly off. That's my introduction. If a friend in whom you had confidence presented some one to you and said: 'Jack, here's Brown; he has made good with me and I trust him;' wouldn't you trust him, too?

Now, if you don't feel right, I can cure you with my Electric Belt. If you are full of rheumatic pains, I can knock them out. I can pour oil into your joints and limber them up. I have often said that pain and electricity can't live in the same house, and I prove it every day.

'I thought it wise not to halloo till I was out of the bush. I am pleased to tell you that I have not had an attack of rheumatism since. I have gained 13 pounds.'—MATTHEW ROBINSON, Mayfield, Ont.

'I wore one of your high grade Belts. I suffered for two or three years previous to this with rheumatism. Your Belt completely cured me. I can honestly recommend the Belt to any one, also your method of doing business, the manner in which you treat your patients, and the attention you give them.'—H. E. MITCHELL, Forest, Man.

This is especially directed to men who have doctored for years without benefit. I want men with Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Weak Kidneys, Sciatica, Lumbago, Varicocele, Prostatic Trouble (I cure this by a new method), Locomotor Ataxia, Torpid Liver, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. All these troubles in chronic form I can cure with this new Belt, even after all other treatments have failed. To every weak, debilitated man who wears this new Belt, I give my

New Electric Suspensory Free

Give me a man with pains in his back, a dull ache in his muscles or joints, come and go pains in his shoulders, chest and side. I will pour the oil of life into his aching body, and drive out every sign of pain. It is impossible for pain to exist where my Belt is worn.

The reason so many men neglect to use my Belt is that they fear it will fail, like other things they have tried. Now, the security that I offer to the doubtful man is that he need not pay for my Belt until it does for him what I say it will do, if he will in turn give me reasonable security that he will pay me when cured. Isn't this fair? My Belt has cured more than 50,000 people in the last twenty years, and where it failed to cure I have stood the loss. Now, if you are sick or in pain, or a weak man or woman, and are tired of doctors and drugs and paying out money without results, try my Belt. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain by accepting my liberal offer.

PAY WHEN CURED

CAUTION—Thousands write me that they have used electric belts and received no benefits from them. I will explain why. They are purchased from agents or from people who have no practical knowledge whatever of electricity.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is positively the only electric appliance that is offered to the public where you are under the care of a practical physician until you are completely cured.

FREE BOOK—If you cannot call, send for my beautiful illustrated 80-page book which I offer you. It explains my method thoroughly. This little key to health is full and valuable information for any man or woman. I will send it, closely sealed, free upon request. Do not delay, but write at once.

DR. M. K. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9.

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.'

'Lady Moon, Lady Moon, where are you roving?
Over the sea.
Lady Moon, Lady Moon, whom are you loving?
All who love me.'

And we all love her, with the halo of springtime around her, and the soft tender glints we get of her mystical beauty up among the stars. So when the April moon gleams over the garden we feel sure that while she remains with us, the first and dearest flowers will come to us, full of the old sweet charm.

It is too cold for spring fever yet, but who would object to bring moon-struck when they remember all the loves that have been fostered by her radiance? for her power is to soothe—to beam upon happy lovers, till they forget all sordid thoughts and feelings, and rise to the higher life, the life of love and mutual trust. But in the garden the flowers close when she shines upon them, and the frost in a white glitter covers their petals, they do not respond to her charm, or enjoy her isolated beauty.

Then the sunshine comes and little crocus buds open their gold and purple and white The practical healing power diffuses warmth and light, and life, as it penetrates our being, and we all rejoice in its power.

Already the grass is sending up tender sprouts, the fruit and flower buds are too advanced for the season—we do not want this haste but would rather have a slower process for a while yet. Nothing but frost can retard growth just now. The Madonna lilies have made long green sprouts under the boxes that covered them. I picked a bud of Magnolia Stellata to-day and opened it to find the flower inside was ready to burst its bounds.

Till then I did not know what a pungent aromatic fragrance there was in this Japanese shrub—it might have been wafted from 'Araby,' so strong and refreshing its perfume.

The pansy bed is one mat of green with buds showing everywhere. It does not seem to have suffered from the winter's zero, thanks to that white blanket, nature's safeguard to northern gardens. There is a premonition that storms must yet come, and as the scarlet breast of a robin flashes by my retreat, where the purple crocus blooms. I say again the dear old poem, beloved when skies were clearer:

'Sing, robin, on the budding spray,
And sing your blithest tune,
Help me across these homesick days
Into the joys of June.'

CYCLAMENS.

Elizabeth.—The Cyclamen requires a good turfy loam, and a night temperature of about 50 deg. when flowering, and an even quantity of water every day. They will do well in an ordinary window at this season of the year, but it is not a good plan to expose them to strong sunlight. They often continue to bloom for months if care is taken to keep the water supply regular, with good drainage, so that the later buds do not dry off. The best soil is a turfy loam with a little sharp sand. Always water close to the sides of the pot and not right on top of the flower buds if you wish the plant to do its best.

After blooming let it dry off gradually, and when the leaves disappear set the pots away in a dry place for a couple of months, after which they can be gradually brought to the light and given a limited supply of water for a while. With this treatment, Cyclamens as late blooming as yours may possibly be in flower again by the month of January. This may not be scientific treatment but such as we have practiced for years.

WOUNDS FROM PRUNING.

W.M.—In young apple trees it is better to rub off the shoots where not wanted, and not let them develop into strong shoots that will require pruning. But if trees are large the best preparation for covering wounds made by cutting off limbs, is the real grafting wax made of one part weight of tallow, two parts of beeswax, four parts of resin. When completely melted, pour into a tub of cold water and work with the hands to make grafting wax, but for covering wounds the mixture can be applied warm, and is better than any other preparation.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Waywood.—The plants mentioned are easily propagated by taking off pieces of the half ripened wood in autumn, and planting in the ground, covering deep. They may not all grow, but those on the branch that are easily broken, will be in the best condition for the purpose.

Your rose bush needs spraying with kerosene emulsion, or whale oil soap, being very careful to reach the underside of the leaves. They must be very badly infested, according to your description, and I would advise keeping the rose bush well syringed with clean water, every day, for doubtless the failure is caused by dryness in some form.

For the insects that infest the soil, the remedy is finely pulverized tobacco. I cannot agree with the eminent Professor Bailey, who says that 'the best means of averting trouble with insects is to prevent their attacks,' for if we could avert 'hem, there would not be any need of preventing, and no one can become responsible for the means of travelling that insects find, from the seventeen-year locust and Colorado potato beetle to the white worm complained of. But if poultry were allowed free range in the garden during late autumn and early spring, and if the garden is kept clear of rubbish so that insects cannot hibernate, there is always a chance of keeping free from insects.

PLANT BREEDING.

John A. C.—Thank you for interesting letter on the above subject; it is well worthy of being brought to the attention of readers, who do not always understand the value of the subject. Marvellous changes have been wrought in the last few years, and there seems no limit to the improvement possible.

We take a new variety of corn or fruit or flowers, without thinking of the skill required to bring it to pass. Improvement in the animal kingdom seems to be understood better, but plant breeding has never had the importance attached to it that it deserves; as we obtain more light on the subject we shall better value this wonderful science.

BLACK KNOT ON PLUM TREE.

E.L. has a plum tree that has large, black, smutty-looking lumps on some of the branches, and asks what it can be. Ans.—There is no doubt it is black knot, and the best remedy is to cut off and burn the infested branches. More commonly, it is allowed to spread for a year or two unobserved, and then it becomes a formidable disease. It must be taken in time, and after cutting it is a good plan to give the tree a wash of lime, sulphur and soap. This induces healthy bark, and the tree will be vigorous enough to resist the enemy.

HERBS FOR KITCHEN USE.

Mrs. M.—The herbs you require in your new garden will be first of all parsley; that is needed in liberal quantities, both for garnishing and flavoring, and the best curled leaf should be planted. Moss curled is a good variety, and makes a good border for beds of vegetables. The young plants are slow growing at first, as the seed does not germinate quickly unless soaked in warm water for twenty-four hours. Seed must be sown every spring, as the pretty curl goes out of the leaf the second year, and the plant runs to seed. Besides this, the most useful herbs are sage, thyme and savory. Tarragon and balm are pleasant, the former for culinary ures, and the latter has a very pleasant fragrance if dried and placed in the linen closet. They must all be sown early, while the soil is cool and moist, and when well started it pays to transplant to 12 inches apart, and keep the ground hoed and clear of weeds. Cut when in blossom, and the tops are easily dried if put into paper bags, and suspended from a nail in a dry attic.

Nasturtiums always seem to me a part of the herb garden, as they are used for salad, both the flowers and leaves being edible, while the seeds, if gathered green, are quite an addition to the pickle jar, besides being ornamental wherever grown.

BROWN TIPS ON PALMS.

Marie.—There is nothing the matter, but the penalty of forgetting. The brown tips on the palms are caused by, perhaps only once, but at least that, allowing them to become root dry. This is the inevitable result, and the only cure is to pay attention in future, and keep the new fronds growing. From your account it is easy to judge, however, that the plants have had loving and careful attention.

RUSTY BEANS.

Rusty.—The seed of beans, peas, and various other vegetables are higher priced than usual on account of the cold, wet season last year, and that was partly the season of the rusting of bush beans. There is a variety now sold called Currie's rust-proof bean, that resisted the effects of the unsuitable weather better than any we have tried.

Advertisements.

FOOT ELM EASES ACHING FEET.

So many people suffer from sore, aching feet that tire and play out easily. There is only one way of curing this trouble and that is by using Foot Elm. This remedy soothes and heals the feet, takes the pain and ache out of them and fixes them up so fine you hardly know you have feet.

Price 25 cents a box at all druggists or by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville Ont.

PERSECUTED BY RAVENS

HOW A NATURALIST WAS ABUSED AT THE HANDS OF HIS INTENDED SUBJECTS OF OBSERVATION.

(Bradford Torrey, in the New York 'Evening Post.')

I have never known a city more orderly seeming, more evidently peaceful and law-abiding than Tucson. Nowhere have I ever felt safer in wandering about by myself in all sorts of places, whether within the city proper or in the surrounding country. From the first the town has impressed me as peculiarly one where the citizen has small need of the policeman. And yet I know a man, most discreet and inoffensive (not to be shamefaced about it, let me admit that I speak of the bird gazer himself), who a few days ago, for no assignable reason, was violently set upon, or, to speak plainly, mobbed, just outside the city limits.

North, south, east or west, you may start where you will and go in what direction you may please, and in fifteen minutes you will be out among the greasewood bushes and the cacti, with nothing but a world of greasewood and cacti—with perhaps a windmill and a roof rising above them somewhere in the distance—between you and the mountain range that bounds the horizon.

Well, this was exactly what I myself did one fine morning about a week ago. I walked up the main street of the city, turned to the right, passed the university buildings, and, taking a course northward towards the Santa Catalinas, sauntered carelessly forward, field glass in hand, to see what might be stirring in the chaparral.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CACTUS WREN.

There would not be very much, I knew. By daylight, at least, and in the winter season, the desert is not a stirring place. In the tracts where the greasewood occupies the ground alone there proved, as usual, to be nothing; but presently I came to a place where two or three kinds of cactus were sprinkled among the greasewood bushes, and newly sprung bluish-green grass (I suppose it is grass, although, like almost everything else hereabout, it has an unaccustomed look) carpeted or half carpeted the ground. Here were the almost inevitable two cactus wrens (how overjoyed I was at the unexpected sight of my first one, at San Antonio, only three weeks ago, and how soon they have become an old story!) perched, one here, one there, at the top of branching cactus trees five or six feet high, calling antiphonally, as their habit is, in a coarse, unmusical, wearisome voice—the same churlish phrase over and over and over. Nothing but the lonesomeness of the desert, surely, could ever make that grating, repetitive monotony a pleasure-giving sound. What the birds will do in the way of song when their musical season arrives, if it ever does, is more than I know! but, belonging to so musical a family, they ought to do something better than this, for music is one of the things that run in the blood. It would be a strange wren that could not express his happiness in some really lyrical manner.

In the neighborhood of the wrens, as has happened on several occasions, were a group of five or six sage thrashers. It was in this very place, indeed, that I first formed their acquaintance; and a sorely puzzled novelty seeker I was on that eventful afternoon. The whole desert had seemed to be deserted, I remember, when of a sudden there stood those strange birds on the ground before me. At the first instant they looked to me like overgrown titlarks. Then, when I saw them running at full speed over the grass and all at once pulling themselves up and standing erect with a snap of the tail, I said: 'Why, they must be thrushes of some sort.' In attitude and action they were almost exactly like so many robins. The only striking characteristic of their plumage was the peculiarly dense streaking of their under parts.

FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH OROSCOPTES.

The mystery was heightened for me by the fact that they kept absolute silence. Indeed, although I have seen them many times since then, I have yet to hear them utter the first syllable. For aught I positively know, they may every one of them be dumb. I chased them about for half an hour, scrutinizing every detail of their dress, all the while wondering what on earth they could be, till finally it came over me, I could never tell how, that they must be sage thrashers.

'Yes,' I said, 'Oroscoptes! I remember that that bird is described as having a short bill.'

It was a true guess; and in a strange country a man makes so many poor guesses that he may reasonably boast a little over every good one. To this day, I am bound to add, the birds, with their short bills, their extraordinary quickness upon their feet, and their upright carriage, have to me very little the appearance of thrashers. Perhaps when I hear them sing my feeling upon this point may alter.

There is one real thrasher in the desert, however, and usually in the same places that Oroscoptes affects, places such as I have mentioned, where cacti are mingled with the omnipresent greasewood. This is Palmer's thrasher, so-called, a gryish brown bird, with the characteristic thrasher make-up—long bill, long body, and long tail. He is one of the common birds about Tucson, both in the river valley and in the desert, and one of the few that are now in song. Even he, I suspect, is not really letting himself go as yet, but he is in tune daily; not so varied a performer, seemingly, as our Eastern reddish-brown bird; with much less range of voice, and more given to repeating the same phrase half-a-dozen times in succession, so that his music has less the air of a strict improvisation; but a genuine thrasher, nevertheless, with a thrasher's song. As the season progresses he will probably grow more ecstatic, though to hear him now one would not expect him ever to become so mad a rhapsodist as the crazy bird that we admire and sometimes smile at in the Eastern country.

Well, to get on with my story: I had walked perhaps a mile and a half beyond the university buildings which is the same as to say beyond the limits of the town, and found myself approaching a lonely ranch, when a flock of ravens, white-necked ravens, which abound hereabout—'the multitudinous raven,' I have caught myself saying—rose from the scrub, not far in advance, with the invariable hoarse chorus of 'Quark, quark.' I thought nothing of it, the sight being so much an every-day matter, till after a little I began to be aware that the whole flock seemed to be concentrating its attention upon my inoffensive self. There must have been fifty of the big black birds. Round and round they went in circles just above my head, moving forward as I moved, vociferating every one as he came near, 'Quark, quark.'

At first I was amused; it was something new and interesting. I recalled the time when I walked miles on miles over the North Carolina mountains in hope of seeing one raven, and here were half a hundred almost within hand's reach; I chaffed them as they passed, calling them names and quarking back to them in derision. But before very long the novelty of the thing wore off: the persecution grew tiresome. Enough is as good as a feast: and I had had enough. 'Quark, quark,' they yelled, all the while settling nearer—or so I fancied—till it seemed as if they actually meant violence. They were doing precisely what a flock of crows does to an owl or a hawk; they were mobbing me. 'Quark, quark! Hit him, there! Hit him! Pick his eyes out!'

The commotion lasted for at least half a mile. Then the birds wearied of it, and went off about their business. All but one of them, I mean to say. He had no such notion. For ten minutes longer he stayed by. His persistency was devilish. He became almost unbearable. The single voice was more exasperating than the chorus. If the famous albatross carried on after any such outrageous fashion, I have no stones to throw at the Ancient Mariner. He acted well within his rights. If I had had a crossbow, and had been as good a marksman as he was—with 'his glittering eye'—there would have been one less raven in Arizona, and no questions asked. If a dead calm had succeeded, so much the better. 'Quark, quark!' the black villain cried, wagging his impish head this way and that, and swooping low to spit the insult into my ear.

But all things have an end, as leaves have their time to fall, and even a raven's perseverance will wear out at last. Perhaps the bird grew hungry. At all events he gave over the assault, stillness fell upon the desert, and an innocent foot passenger went on his way in peace.

And this is how I was mobbed in Arizona. I could never have believed it.

TEETOTAL DOCTORS

INTERNATIONAL MANIFESTO AGAINST ALCOHOL.

(London 'Express.')

A striking manifesto has been agreed on by the British, German and American medical temperance societies and representative medical abstainers in France.

It points out that 'alcohol is a poison, and ought not to be classed among foods'; and that total abstainers, other things being equal, can do more work, are more enduring, and recover more quickly from and are better able to resist disease.

The manifesto declares that the common use of alcoholic beverages is 'the cause of a very large proportion of poverty, suffering, vice, crime, lunacy, disease, and death, not only in the case of those who take such beverages, but in the case of others who are unavoidably associated with them.

'Experiments have demonstrated that even a small quantity of alcoholic liquor . . . . prevents perfect mental action, and interferes with the functions of the cells and tissues of the body, impairing self-control by producing progressive paralysis of the judgment and of the will; and having other markedly injurious effects.'

Drink, assert the doctors, threatens deterioration of the race, accelerated by the alarming increase of drinking among women.

By the general adoption of total abstinence, they conclude, 'such an era of health, happiness and prosperity would be inaugurated thereby that many of the social problems of the present age would be solved.'

This noteworthy document has been signed by some 300 British doctors, 8 Americans, 100 Germans, 40 Russians, 35 Swiss, 17 Austrians and Hungarians, 15 Swedes, 13 Danes and 2 Dutchmen.

ANTI-CHINESE LEGISLATION

MR. W. J. MUNN AND DR. McCLURE EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

The general public is probably indifferent to the action of the Federal Government in yielding to the demands of British Columbia that a tax of $500 should be placed upon all Chinese immigrants entering Canada, but those who have given the matter attention do not look on the proposed legislation as without grave import.

Mr. W. J. Munn was one of the three commissioners appointed on the Royal Commission to study the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration. He has lived in British Columbia for many years, he knows all about the question, about the character of the two peoples mentioned, about the conditions which prevail, and, of course, as to the sentiment of the people in British Columbia in regard to the further immigration of the Chinese, particularly, he made it his business as commissioner to obtain the fullest expression of public opinion on the subject. Mr. Munn, therefore, speaks with authority. He is in the city at present, the guest of Mr. Lockerby.

In the first place it is to be understood that the people of British Columbia are a unit in opposing the further entry into that province of Chinese immigrants. This was how Mr. Munn put it, when spoken to on the subject. Take a vote of the whole people, high and low, and you would find unanimity on this point. The commission obtained the fullest expression of opinion possible. The women did not testify, and this, perhaps, was to be regretted, for doubtless, there could have been some strong expressions of opinion and feeling on the part of the women, particularly as regards domestic service, for women had found it impossible to do their own work and attend to their children, and the Chinese had been employed as domestic servants. The women, however, would not testify. The reason was obvious. There might be irritation; there might be on the part of some rough characters, abuse. Even those who had derived benefit from the Chinese testified against their coming in. The very ministers of the gospel, with two exceptions, were opposed to any more Chinese coming into the province. They said that self-preservation was the first law of nature, and that the province had no right to receive people who would be a menace to existing conditions under which white people lived and prospered.

'Would it not have been thought that the ministers would favor letting the Chinese in in order to Christianize them, so that, returning in due course to their native country, they might spread the knowledge of the Christian system?'

Mr. Munn answered that as regards Christianizing the Chinese in British Columbia, there were 14 Chinamen out of sixteen thousand who had, after many years of labor, embraced the gospel.

'Did the ministers complain of the vices which the Chinese are supposed to bring with them?'

'No; except that they mentioned the opium habit.'

'Which was imposed upon them by the British Government?'

'Very true; as for other vices, I do not think that they are worse than those which exist under our civilization. Indeed, I doubt if they are as bad, for the whole object of the Chinese system of life is to produce asceticism. They live abstemiously, they eat rice chiefly, and sweets; they do not eat flesh meat. They thus are better able to control their passions, which are fostered by the heavier diets of the Occident.'

But the objection of the ministers was this. The Chinese say, take up their abode in a certain district; they work, they save money, but they do not marry; they do not build schools or churches; they do not improve the district. Yet their occupation of it will prevent the white man from settling there, and if the white man settled there he would build churches and schools; he would set up social and religious life, and he would improve the place from the educational, the social and the religious point of view, not to speak of material growth and expansion.

There is another point. White people who would be glad to do the work which the Chinese do are told that there are sixteen thousand Chinese in the province, out of a population of one hundred and thirty thousand. That has a deterrent effect. Such people stay away. The province gets the name of being a Chinese province. It prevents the settlement of the province by white people.

Asked if Chinese labor had brought down wages in British Columbia, Mr. Munn replied that it had not; that the highest wages paid anywhere were still paid in the province, but this was a condition of things which could not endure, the more especially if there was any desire to compete with other people.

Mr. Munn himself advocated, while upon the Commission, that a tax of $200 should be first applied, and that during the two years in which it would be operative, the Canadian Government should approach the Chinese Government and ask for a treaty which would restrict Chinese immigration to this country. He thought it too bad that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be associated with a measure which treated the Chinese like cattle. The Chinese might be weak—that is, unorganized, but they were a proud people. The United States got a treaty with the Chinese in regard to immigration. Was it fair, was it generous, to throw the Chinaman down without first approaching his government in the matter? Sir Wilfrid had always desired the conciliation of nationalities; he had said noble things in regard to human rights; and yet his government was placing a tax upon a people, who were intelligent, peaceable and industrious, a tax which practically said that if the Chinese came in at all it must be as cattle would come in. He had strongly urged the securing of a treaty which was not impossible. And in the course of ten years or so, if the missionaries continued to make progress in China, as they said they were doing, that treaty might be modified, and it might be possible to have the Chinese identifying themselves in a measure with the life of the country in which they settled, marrying and bringing up their families. He thought that even yet an effort should be made to secure a treaty. If that were impossible, then we could not be blamed if we protected ourselves by legislation.

Asked if the Chinese at present in the province were a menace, Mr. Munn said that while he would not say they were a menace, they were a serious factor. Perhaps out of the white population you had twenty-one thousand young men workers. Sixteen thousand Chinese spread over Canada would not be noticed. Lumped together in a province with a small population, it told.

Mr. Munn paid a high tribute to the intelligence and the honesty of the Chinese in British Columbia. Put a Chinaman in charge of your property; let him understand that he was responsible, and he would be as true as steel.

Self-interest, no doubt, was at the bottom of the agitation against the Chinese—the fear of white labor that it might be hurt, or displaced. Of course, the new tax would be prohibitive.

DR. McCLURE.

Dr. McClure said he thought the proposed tax was unfair. China was moving, and China, fifty years from now, would be able to see to it that her subjects had free right of entry into this country on the same terms as other peoples. Why did we not tax the Russians, the Italians, the Hungarians and the people of other nationalities? Because other nations had treaties with Great Britain, which allowed free right of access. Of course, the opposition to the Chinese was self-interest. And yet the Chinese were surely needed in Canada. They were peaceable, industrious, and they would make excellent farm laborers in our North-West, where labor was at a premium. The proposed tax would, of course, be prohibitive; nevertheless, the Chinese question was not ended. This great country, with four hundred millions of people was waking up. She might do what Japan had done—copy the west, enter the comity of modern nations and assert herself to some purpose. There was, of course, a difference in Chinese character, according to the province to which it belonged, but he would say that much of the prejudice against the Chinese was due to lack of contact and knowledge. He knew this by personal experience. Know them better, and you would come to admire them in many respects. They had the gambling and the opium vices, and they were accused of darker vices, but the west had its dark vices, too, though possibly these were not practiced so openly as in the East. They were living under a system which was calculated to produce great cynicism in regard to public and private honor. The great offices in the state were publicly sold. When the newly-appointed governor of a province went to Pekin he had to pay down a large sum for his position. And when he reached the province he received gifts—in reality, contributions—which paid him for what he had spent on his office. Government, as that was expressed alike in the highest and the lowest, was corrupt. We had corruption, too, in this country, but not so openly. However, even in China, a native press was springing up, which might mean much by and by in the way of enlightenment. The average Chinese boy went to school for five years, where he was taught the Chinese classics—or, rather, he memorized the classics—classics which taught a sound morality, as, for instance, the negative form of our Golden Rule by Confucius. Well, at the end of five years he began again at the classics, but this time to understand them. However, he was taught nothing of geography, nothing of the modern world. There were many Chinese who still thought that China was a great country in the centre of the earth with other countries in the form of little islands all about, islands which were inhabited by barbarians. That was not promising, but in spite of these features the country was being aroused. In any case, he did not think that any country had ever legislated against the people of another country. You might legislate against paupers or criminals, or 'unatics. He did not want to see Canada overrun with Chinese, but he certainly thought that the proposed legislation, making immigration prohibitive, was not fair treatment to a great nation which would probably submit to the indignity because it was not organized, but which would not always be so passive.

CENTENARIAN FARMER.

(London 'Express.')

In a picturesque homestead high up among the hills in the heart of Northamptonshire there lives England's oldest farmer in the person of Mr. John Radburne, who attained his hundredth birthday on Saturday. He is a bachelor, non-smoker, total abstainer, and except for some physical feebleness, he shows none of the signs of his great age. He attributes his longevity to his abstemious habits and open-air exercise, for until quite recently he was out on his farm almost all day supervising the work of his farm-hands. To show how he retained his agility, it was his curious custom every birthday to jump a brook at the back of his farm, and he continued this up to his ninety-sixth birthday.

For nearly seventy years he attended chapel twice every Sunday with remarkable regularity, but on reaching his ninety-eighth year he was obliged to give up the evening service, although he continued to attend the morning right up to a few weeks ago.

Mr. Radburne is an enthusiastic politician and temperance worker. At the last general election, when he was over ninety-seven years of age, he presided over one of the meetings in support of the Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., and made a speech in which he recalled personal recollections of the day of the battle of Waterloo and the time when bread was 6d. per loaf and agricultural laborers' wages 6s. per week.

THE GROWING SOCIALIST VOTE.

At the gubernatorial election in Massachusetts last fall the returns showed a surprising increase in the Socialist vote, the increase in several localities being more than one hundred percent over the previous year. Local elections recently held in Massachusetts show that this vote is still growing in a surprising way. The Providence 'Journal' prints a table showing the Socialist gains in ten towns in Rhode Island since 1901, the total vote in that year being 620, whereas in the latest local elections it was 4,122, or nearly seven-fold. This, for a region where public opinion has generally been regarded as conservative, is surely enough to give political wiseacres food for serious thought.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

FOR WOMEN CRIMINALS.

According to the 'Woman's Tribune,' the proportion of women criminals to men criminals in the United States is a little less than five percent. The figures range from seventeen percent in the District of Columbia to none in Wyoming and Idaho; Wyoming still keeping its proud position of having no woman among its criminal population. In 1880 there were seventy-four criminals in the Territory, two of whom were women.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

ONE WOMAN'S TERRIBLE TRIAL.

In Bed Three Years Before She Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Now She is Strong and Able to do a Good Day's Work—She Tells Her Own Story.

Morley, Grey Co., Ont., April 3 (Special).—Though thousands of women suffer pains and aches unknown to men, very few even of the gentler sex have had the terrible experience of Mrs. Thos. Hughes of this place. In telling her story for the benefit of similar sufferers she says:

'I was a great sufferer for four years. I was treated by five doctors and a specialist from the United States. I tried nearly every kind of medicine I could think of, but none seemed to do me any good. I was in bed nearly three years.

'I had pains up my spinal column, in my head over my eyes, across my back, through my right side and occasionally in my right side. I would for three nights at a time never close my eyes in sleep. I was terribly bloated so that I could not sit up or walk.

'I have taken fourteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and now am strong and able to do a good day's work, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

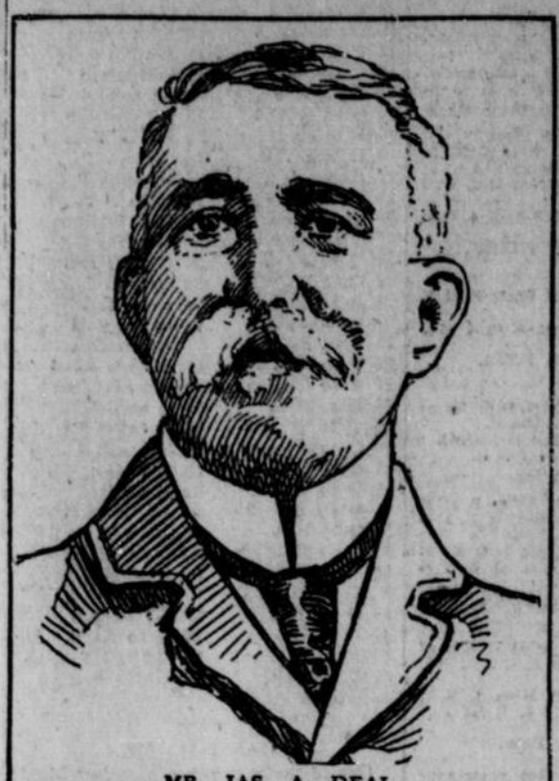
Mrs. Hughes's remarkable story is verified by Nelson Lefor, J.P., who says, 'I can safely say the foregoing is true.'

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

Could scarcely walk or talk—Legs and arms were paralyzed—Could do no work of any kind—

NERVOUS SYSTEM COMPLETELY EXHASUTED

People surprised to see him around again, a living witness to the marvellous up-building influence of DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.



MR. JAS. A. DEAL

Mr. Jas. A. Deal, a respected resident of Bridgewater, N.S., writes:—"About a year ago I suffered a stroke of paralysis, which left me in a very bad state of health. To add to my troubles, last winter I took la grippe, which completely exhausted my nervous system. I could scarcely walk or talk, my legs and arms were partially paralyzed, my blood did not circulate properly, and I could not do any work. In fact, I was so bad that the **doctors gave me up and thought I could not live through the summer.**

"I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and persevered in the treatment, until now I am at work again. The change in my condition has been most remarkable. It is a surprise to everyone to know that I am able to be around again. My nervous system has been **built up wonderfully** by this remedy. I am able to rest well, my circulation is normal, and my general health good. My appetite is first-class, and I have **gained considerably in flesh.**

"The results I have obtained from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food have been most gratifying, and I have no hesitation in stating that I believe I owe my life to this preparation. I am willing that you publish this letter, with the hope that it may be the means of helping others to regain their health."

DRUGGIST CERTIFIES.

MR. B. H. PORTER, Druggist, Bridgewater, N. S., certifies to this extraordinary cure by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and states that at one time **"no one expected Mr. Deal to live for a month."**

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Like other nervous diseases paralysis and locomotor ataxia are slow in coming on and dreadful in results. The warning comes by way of headache, sleeplessness, twitching of the muscles, irritability, nervousness, impaired memory, inability to concentrate thoughts, and general weakness. Then is the time to prevent the further development of nervous exhaustion by the use of **Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.** By increasing the quantity and quality of the blood it

CREATES NEW, VITAL NERVE FORCE,

adds firm flesh and muscle and builds up the system. Patient treatment is necessary for all nervous diseases, but by weighing yourself while using this great food cure you can prove its marvellous power as a restorative. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

IN FAVOR OF CHURCH UNION

WIDESPREAD INTEREST AROUSED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

There are not wanting evidences of widespread interest throughout the Dominion in the subject of the union of the evangelical churches of Canada. From all parts reports are being received by the executive of the Church Union Society in Montreal indicative of the strong and growing feeling in favor of some practical and practicable scheme by which Christian effort may be made more effective in proportion to the amount of time and money and thought expended upon it. Anxious enquiries are being made as to the best means of securing the end so sincerely desired by all truly spiritual and earnest workers, and branch societies for the furtherance of the cause of union are being formed in several important centres.

The newspapers in all the large towns and cities of the Dominion, realizing that this is a 'live issue and project of the greatest moment to the Canadian Church as a whole, regardless of denominational lines, have taken the matter up and published interviews similar to those which recently appeared in the 'Witness.' These interviews while revealing a great diversity of opinion as to the time and manner in which union may be effected, nevertheless show a general desire for church union. They may have different ideals; they may have looked at the question from the new point of limited experience or local circumstances; they may not have heard of a plan that entirely met their own views or that they thought would be widely acceptable; but, personally, they show each some argument in favor of union.

Recent issues of the Brantford 'Expositor' contained a number of interviews from which the following extracts have been made:—

THE REV. W. A. J. MARTIN.

The Rev. W. A. J. Martin said: The Church of Jesus Christ exists for the accomplishment of a very definite work. Her commission is to establish upon earth the kingdom of God—the kingdom of righteousness and truth. That work can never be accomplished by individual and disjointed efforts, it demands organization. The differences which keep churches apart are what are called doctrinal. This means that on certain questions non-essential to acceptance with God, there are differences of opinion arising from differences in interpretation of the Bible, which all alike regard as the only rule of faith and manners. Are these differences inseparable? No; and with the evolution of more accurate scholarship they are passing away.

Meanwhile there does not seem any good reason why a federation of the different branches of the Christian Church should not be formed at once, for the purpose of co-operation in heathen lands and in such fields as our own Canadian west, where there is such urgent need. There are many details which would need careful consideration, and unforeseen difficulties might render such a federation impracticable, yet it ought to be attempted.

MR. W. S. BREWSTER.

Mr. Brewster expressed himself emphatically in favor of an organic union among evangelical churches. There was no practical difference, he said, in doctrine or church services in any way between the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, particularly. Their union would mean a great saving in expense and in duplication of work. The ministers thus relieved of pastoral work could devote themselves with greater results to missionary work or other lines of activity. Mr. Brewster was of the opinion that it would not be many years before the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies would be united. The result would be larger congregations and the consequent enthusiasm of numbers. Better work would be done than is now done by a lot of struggling churches. No one would deny that competition, even in spiritual affairs, was a good thing, but if the union were consummated there would be still sufficient competition.

MR. ALEX. MOFFAT.

Mr. Moffat said that the greatest benefit that would come from the church union would be the concentration of forces. It would mean the concentration of money, power and other resources. Combination of forces would be justified in a religious sense as well as in the industrial arena. There was no question but that the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches were getting nearer in sentiment, and nearer in the main essentials. He was not very sanguine that union will take place for some years, and churches stick pretty closely to their own form of government. Things, however, were pointing that way strongly, and it only required constant agitation to bring union about.

MR. THOMAS McLEAN.

Mr. Thomas McLean expressed himself as decidedly in favor of the union. The agitation for such a union had been going on for some time. In this enlightened age there was no longer any question to keep the evangelical churches apart, and the church government could be easily arranged and adjusted.

MR. A. L. VANSTONE.

Mr. Vanstone stated that he was convinced that union would work a great good. There were no doctrinal differences of sufficient importance to stand in the way of a union of Presbyterianism and Methodism. In fact, there was nothing to keep any churches apart. The result would be a saving of force, and the directing of them into more efficient channels.

MR. A. McFARLAND.

'I am in favor of the corporate union of the evangelical churches. I believe it is possible. I hope to live to see it accomplished. The spirit of unity is growing because ministers and members of the churches are realizing more and more that all are working for one object; then why should there not be unity? I believe that when the strong men of the churches take hold of this question with the same earnestness and same spirit as Mr. Chamberlain has taken hold of the South African question, union will not be far away. A great motive to unify, although not the highest, is the economy to be gained. If the money that is wasted in our senseless divisions were turned into the foreign mission fund, the evangelization of the whole world would not only be probable, it would be possible in this generation.'

R. W. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Robertson expressed himself enthusiastically in favor of church union. It would, he said, be in the interests of Protestant sects to unite and he would like to see them join hands with the Roman Catholic Church to make the church universal. This latter, of course, was an ideal that might never be attained, but the union of the Protestant denominations was both probable and wise. Union would mean fewer churches and a better ministry, which would be better paid. The ministry would attract men of thought and ability, who now go into other professions. Brantford could get along nicely with seven or eight large churches instead of eighteen, as at present, and the money so saved could be far better spent in the maintenance of orphanages, children's hospitals, etc., and for a more energetic furtherance of missionary effort.

DR. NICHOL.

'Personally,' said Dr. Nichol, 'I see no insuperable barriers in the way of those who are seeking the interests of Christ's kingdom by such union. On questions vital to salvation there is little, if any, practical difference; in matters of secondary importance the divergence between the two churches concerned seems to be no greater than between the divisions of the Presbyterian Church, now so happily blended, and constituting the Presbyterian Church of Canada. It has beeen my privilege to labor in revival services in the Methodist Church to be for years closely identified with the membership thereof in the study of the word, as well as to enjoy Christian fellowship with members of that faith and while there are matters in which we might not see eye to eye there has been nothing tending to estrangement or in any degree to interrupt the warm Christian fellowship that should ever exist among the followers of the Man of Galilee.

'In the past non-essentials have been magnified to the detriment of the kindly feeling that would be generated by dwelling on the points of agreement and which are vital to true Christian life. I firmly believe the suggested union would be followed by a great outpouring of God's spirit, and marvellous development of his church. Between this desirable result and the needs of the great northwest there is an evident relation and its recognition should lead to earnest efforts to sink denominational differences between the two churches as now existing, and weld them by God's grace into one united and harmonious host in the army of God.

REV. J. PICKERING.

When Mr. Pickering was asked to express his views on the question he said: 'I believe without any reserve that the time has come when the matter of church union should be grappled with. I do not think there is anything in doctrine but could be easily adjusted. Some people say they are Methodists by conviction or Presbyterians by conviction, or Baptists by conviction. But underneath what they call their conviction is prejudice. If all the members of the different churches are such through conviction, then most of the convictions must be wrong. It is not conviction, but prejudice. Prejudice is at the root of a great deal of opposition to church union. I don't think we can justify our separate condition when we consider the object of the Church—the evangelization of the world. The Church is not for Presbyterians, or for Methodists or for Baptists. My firm conviction is that the day is coming when advocates of union will not have to justify their position, but when the opponents will have to explain why there is not union.

The consummation of the union will mean some give and take on both sides. While I am a Methodist of the Methodists, I do not think that ought to stand in the way. It would mean that people in newer sections would receive the gospel more abundantly. It would mean the toning up of the moral character of church membership, and would stop the flitting of members from one denomination to another It would put an end to unhealthy rivalry. In cities there would be certain churches set apart to grapple with and elevate the social and moral condition of the submerged classes. The concentration of strength among the churches would be used to sustain such churches and the forces now exhausted in useless competition would instead be diverted to the work of raising the fallen.'

WILLIAM WILKINSON.

'The world is too old to bear much longer with patience the divisions in the Christian Church. Men who think wonder at the inconsistency of churches that teach, "One is your Master even Christ, and all ye are brethren," and yet practice a different creed. How much these divisions are to blame for the great multitude of men who acknowledge no allegiance to any church it is difficult to say, but, judging from many remarks one hears concerning the sometimes unseemly rivalry among churches, I think it is an important factor in making many regard all churches with disfavor. The trend of opinion among church members is, I am pretty sure, in favor of consolidation. The happy influences of ministerial alliances are hastening union. The only real obstacles in the way of union are prejudice, a little bigotry, and some denominational pride. We all long to see the heathen converted. "How can they hear without a preacher?" is a question that union would answer at once. There is not a village, town or city in our country that could not spare a fair percentage of its ministers for work in foreign fields if the churches were united.

'Aid its coming, tongue and pen,
Aid the hopes of honest men.'

THE REV. H. J. PRITCHARD.

The Rev. Mr. Pritchard says: 'If economic necessities in the commercial and industrial world make a union of forces necessary, then surely economy in both men and money is calling loudly for some form of union among the working forces of the church. Without doubt the home mission problem is the great problem of the churches to-day, and if our country is to be made great in the things that really count, this work must be pushed with all vigor. It is saddening to think of the overlapping in some parts, Anglicans, Methodists and Presbyterians each endeavoring to maintain a church where all together would make but a very small congregation. Surely there is no time like the present for two or more of these denominations to sink their differences and join hands in a forward movement against a common foe. Perhaps such united effort between the Methodists and Presbyterians will come first. I believe the time is not far distant when some form of union will take place between these. Already their differences have been so minimized that the majority of people do not know the lines of demarkation. The question of organic union will be only a matter of time. I believe it will be brought about not so much by conferences and mutual concessions, as by united effort in a common cause.'

THE REV. G. K. B. ADAMS.

'The question of church unity is one which during the past two decades has received a great deal of attention. Perhaps the most significant and important move in the direction of Christian union and co-operation was the formation in 1893 or the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, an institution the sentiment of which is fast spreading in every direction. What I would plead for would be that spirit of Christian unity which would keep churches of different denominations, from overlapping one another's work, especially in our own suburban and rural districts, and more particularly in connection with the foreign missionary work. A unity manifested in co-operative work in open air street services, and in large union evangelistic meetings, where, under a trusted leader, ministers and laymen of all denominations would labor earnestly for the conversion of men and women to God, leaving the converts at perfect liberty to unite with the particular denomination whose peculiar formation would suit most readily their own personal views of church polity. A unity leading all sorts of Christian people to stand shoulder to shoulder in their resistless demand for the abolition of the licensed sale of intoxicants as a beverage; in the minimizing of the social evil; in promoting the brotherhood of man, by bringing about a better understanding between capital and labor, and in every conceivable way of bringing in as speedily as possible the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, hastening the consummation of all that is in our Saviour's programme of redemption.

'Careful study of the New Testament reveals the fact that therein one form of church government is not unduly exalted at the expense of another—already, by this theological reconciliation and a more general view of church government, the various branches of the Christian Church are much more closely united than formerly.'

Advertisements.

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 Van Ness Place, New York.

Dr. Radway—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

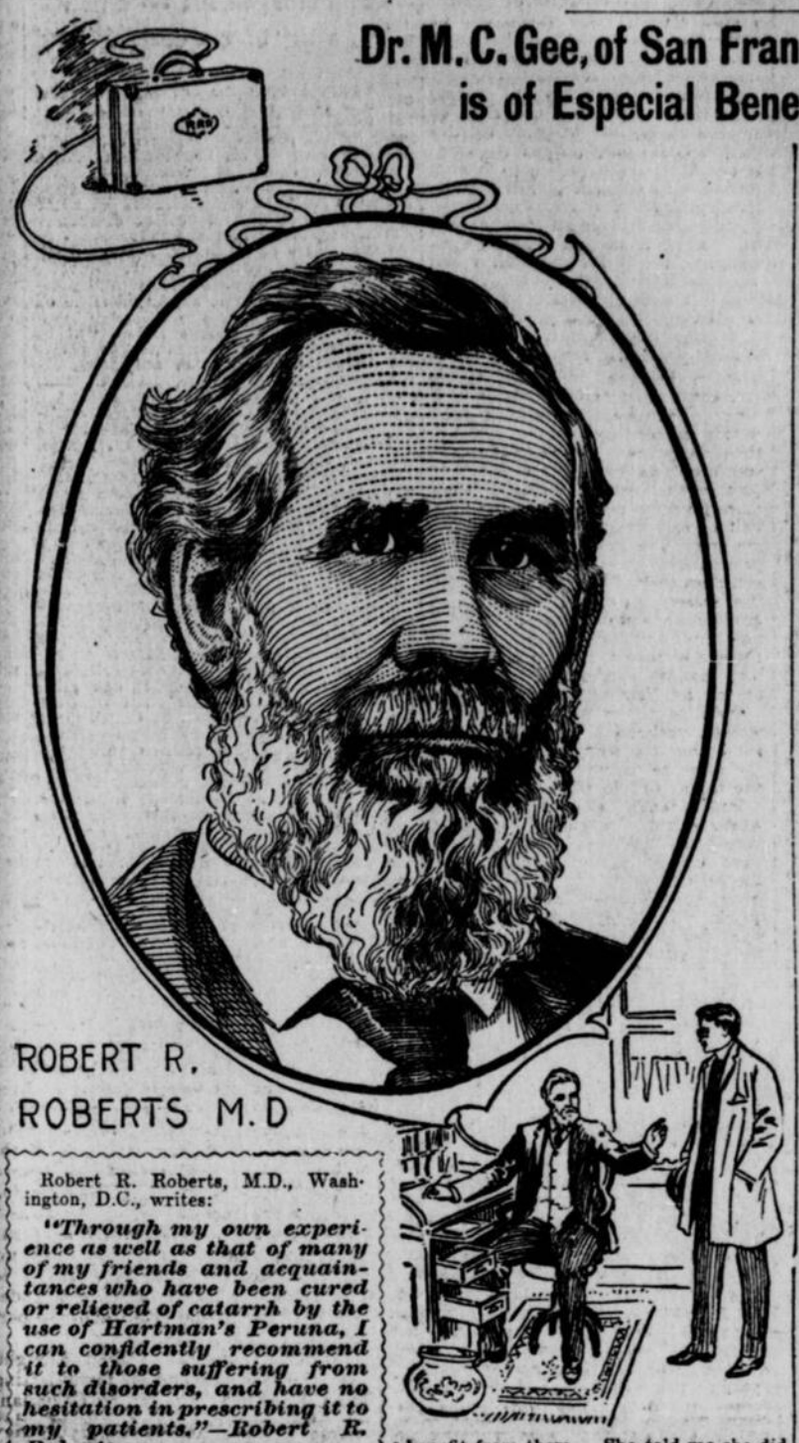
Sold by all Druggists.

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

Advertisements.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE PE-RU-NA.

Dr. M. C. Gee, of San Francisco, Says, 'Pe-ru-na is of Especial Benefit to Women.'



ROBERT R. ROBERTS M.D

Robert R. Roberts, M.D., Washington, D.C., writes:

"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients."—Robert R. Roberts.

A CONSTANTLY increasing number of physicians prescribe Peruna in their regular practice. It has proven its merits so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day. Catarrh, as every one will admit, is the cause of one-half the diseases which afflict mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of the United States.

F. H. Brand, M.D., of Mokena, Ill., uses Peruna in his practice. The following case is an example of the success he has through the use of Peruna for catarrh.

Dr. Brand says: "Mrs. 'C.,' age 28, had been a sufferer from catarrh for the past seven years; could not hear plain and had watery eyes. She came to me almost a physical wreck. She had tried the Copeland cures and various other so-called specialists, and had derived no benefit from them. She told me she did not want to spend any more money on medicines unless I could assure her relief.



F. H. Brand, M.D.

"I put her on Peruna and told her to come back in two weeks. The effects were wonderful. The cast-down look she had when I first saw her had left her and a smile adorned her face. She told me she felt a different woman, her hearing was improved and her eyes did not trouble her any more.

"This is only one case of the many I have treated with your valuable medicine."—F. H. Brand, M.D.

Catarrh may invade any organ of the body; may destroy any function of the body. It most commonly attacks the head, nose and throat, but thousands upon thousands of cases of catarrh of the lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and other pelvic organs have been cured by Peruna.

Peruna is able to cure catarrh wherever it may be located by its direct action upon the mucous membranes. Catarrh means inflamed mucous membranes. Peruna acts at once to cleanse and invigorate the catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane, no matter where it may occur in the body. Its action is the same on the mucous lining of the nose as on the mucous lining of the bowels. It cures the catarrhal inflammation wherever it may occur.

Dr. R. Robbins, Muskogee, I.T., writes: "Peruna is the best medicine I know of for cough and to strengthen a weak stomach and to give appetite. Beside prescribing it for catarrh, I have ordered it for weak and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but sail it helped him. It is an excellent medicine, and it fits so many cases.

"I have a large practice, and have a chance to prescribe your Peruna. I hope you may live long to do good to the sick and suffering."

We say Peruna cures catarrh. The people say Peruna cures catarrh. Prominent men and women all over the United States from Maine to California do not hesitate to come out in public print to say that Peruna is what it is recommended to be, an internal, systemic catarrh remedy that cures catarrh wherever it may be located.

Dr. M. C. Gee's Experience.

Dr. M. C. Gee is one of the physicians who endorse Peruna. In a letter written from 513 Jones street, San Francisco, Cal., he says:

"There is a general objection on the part of the practicing physician to advocate patent medicines. But when any one medicine cures hundreds of people, it demonstrates its own value and does not need the endorsement of the profession.

"Peruna has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I have frequently advised its use for women, as I find it ensures regular and painless menstruation, cures leucorrhœa and ovarian troubles, and builds up the entire system. I also consider it one of the finest catarrh remedies I know of. I heartily endorse your medicine."—M. C. Gee, M.D.

Women are especially liable to pelvic catarrh, female weakness as it is commonly called. Especially in the first few weeks of warm weather do the disagreeable symptoms of female weakness make themselves apparent. In crisp, cold weather chronic sufferers with pelvic catarrh do not feel so persistently the debilitating effects of the drain upon the system, but at the approach of summer, with its lassitude and tired feelings, the sufferer with pelvic catarrh feels the need of a strengthening tonic.

Peruna is not only the best spring tonic for such cases, but if persisted in will effect a complete cure. Write for a copy of "Health and Beauty," written especially for women by Dr. Hartman. If you want to read of some cures also, write for a copy of "Facts and Faces." That will surely convince you that our claims are valid.

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.

CAN LONDON BE INVADED?

MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAY IT IS SAFE AGAINST ANY FOREIGN FOE.

(London 'Titbits.')

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers deprecating the forts which defend London, and declaring that the guns found in the fortifications along the Thames are only fit for the 'melting-pot.' Such a statement is a startling one, for the first duty of an Empire is to safeguard its capital from a possible attack. One naturally asks, therefore, how would London be defended should, by any contingency, a foreign foe invade the country?

Many proudly answer the question by declaring that, in the first place, it would be impossible for an army to land on our shores. It was not many months ago that General Mercier declared his ability to land an army of 100,000 men on the British coast. No doubt the French general exaggerated the ease with which such a feat could be accomplished; but the fact still remains that should England ever be involved in war with a powerful European coalition, and if any serious disaster befell the Navy and we were temporarily robbed of our command of the sea, the enemy would assuredly invade the country and attempt to seize London.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, such a catastrophe to be possible, what are the steps that would be taken to defend our capital? With a view of discovering the preparations already made to meet such an event, a representative of 'Titbits' sought interviews with a number of leading military authorities and solicited their opinions. It would not be politic to mention these gentlemen's names; indeed, in some cases we promised not to do so, though we may add that in every instance they are men capable of speaking with authority on such a momentous and important matter.

The government has given and is still giving very serious consideration to the question of the defences of London, replied one prominent military personage. Because London, like Paris or other continental cities, is not surrounded with a belt of ramparts or huge forts, that is no reason to assume that it is unprovided with means of defence from a possible attack. It is not, and never will be, a fortress like Paris. There are many reasons against any such scheme being adopted. In the first place London is far too big. No army that could ever be landed in England would be strong enough to blockade or regularly besiege it. To do so it would have to take up a line of at least sixty-five to seventy miles.

What is to be provided against is an attack on one, or perhaps two, sides of the metropolis, and on the sides that they are most likely to be assailed the lines of defence have been selected and to a small extent prepared, the completion of the work being left until the danger comes nearer. The Surrey Downs have been chosen as the southern defence, and if England is ever involved in serious war with a neighboring European power these heights will be scarred with trenches and earthworks and will bristle with cannon and machine-guns. Already a small beginning has been made in the work of fortifying the Surrey Downs. The line of selected positions extends for thirty-six miles, from the Hog's Back on the right to Halstead, in Kent, on the left.

On the other side of the river we have another series of selected positions, running from Tilbury by Brentwood to Epping, and known as the northern defence line. This would stop the approach of an enemy through Essex. On the north-west positions have been chosen about Berkhamstead, in the Chilterns. Between the left of the southern line and the right of the Essex positions lies the great waterway of the Thames, defended by groups of forts.

Briefly, then, this is how London would be defended in time of war against the possible invasion of an enemy. If one takes a map of London and its environments and carefully marks out the positions it will at once be seen that the plan is a very ingenious one, and one that should prove effective. With regard to the forts along the Thames one has to admit that the guns seen in them are antiquated. At Gravesend, for instance, there are twelve now obsolete and ancient muzzle-loaders, mounted in the late seventies.

When I showed the paragraph referred to above to a well-known military authority he replied that, although it was perfectly true, preparations had been made for mounting powerful guns in the various forts at points where the enemy might least expect them, but the actual mounting would be left till the eve of the war in order to complete his surprise. A few good pieces of modern artillery well mounted, he said, can do more work than scores of old-fashioned guns. In time of war the mouth of the Medway would be closed every night by a boom of steel cables and baulks bristling with steel spikes. In the same way the narrows of the river below Gravesend would be guarded against a surprise by a system of submarine mines.

In the case of the land defences 'Titbits' was assured by those competent to judge that the Downs could be so fortified in forty-eight hours that no enemy could hope to pass them. The headquarters of this line of defence would be at Caterham, where a great entrenched camp has been already marked out. Redoubts and batteries would command every road for the whole distance of thirty-six miles. Sheltered trenches for rifle firing would be dug along the principal slopes of the range, trees would be cut down for making abattis, the most difficult of all obstacles, and wire entanglements would be freely used.

Searchlights on prominent positions would make night attacks difficult, and the very complete railway system in rear of the line would make it easy to reinforce any part. In the same way the northern line of defence would be put into firing trim.

Not only are the plans for every portion of the work complete, continued the official, but you may be still further surprised to learn that the orders are ready for the troops who will help in the work, and the requisitions for civilian labor are written out and waiting in pigeon-holes to be handed to the commanding officers.

The railway time-tables for these movements have been worked out, and, once the troops were called out and mobilized, the movements could begin at a few hours' notice. It would certainly seem from inquiries we have set on foot that London, after all, is more securely guarded than the majority of her citizens are aware.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

GROWING THE CHICKS

To be successful in rearing young chicks, says the 'Country Gentleman, we must first of all be sure that there are no lice or insects of any kind about the hens or the nest boxes where they lay or sit. If the hens that sit on the eggs for hatching have lice upon them, the nests will soon be full of them, and as soon as a chick is hatched they will begin their work. Never place a hen on eggs for the purpose of having her hatch them without thoroughly dusting her feathers with insect powder so as to rid her absolutely of all living insects. Soak or paint the nest box with coal oil, kerosene or lice paint prior to setting the hen; for by so doing you start right, and thus insure against the lice getting the start of you. After the hen has been on the nest a week or ten days, dust her again with the powder, so as to destroy any lice that may have hatched from eggs deposited among her feathers. Dalmatian insect powder, which is sold by the pound in drug stores, is excellent for this purpose (incorrectly called Persian insect powder). This can be used without danger to the user, the hen or the chick.

We do not consider nests made of tobacco stems of much value. The smoke from tobacco stems will destroy some of the small insects that infest plants, and some are of the opinion that the tobacco odor will destroy some hen and pigeon lice; but we have no proof of this. Our experience is that lice and tobacco stems will both remain within the same nest box. Lice are not killed by an odor, unless, like tobacco smoke, it smothers them. These small insects breathe, as it were, through the pores of the body, and small fine powder will fill or close these pores will kill them. Oil of any kind will do the same. When the hen dusts herself in the dry ground, or in the road dust or fine ashes, this fine dust kills the lice on her body in this way. Lice try to settle on a hen where they are best protected from the effects of the dust bath the hen is likely to take. Any kind of fine dust will kill lice on hens if they come in contact with each other; so will any kind of grease or oil.

Having guaranteed against insect life as far as possible prior to the hatching of the chick, it is well thoroughly to examine the head of the chick when taken from the hen; for if there are any lice about it they will be on the head. It is always safe to rub some sweet oil into the heads of the chicks, so as to kill all the head lice, or keep them away if they are not there. If later on lice get on the chicks or hens, the very best thing to use is very finely powdered anise seed; this will do no harm even if they eat it, and it will kill the lice. To be effective, however, it must be very finely powdered. The Dalmatian powder will do as well; but if too much is used it will get into their eyes and make them sore. Nothing is as pleasant to use as the anise seed if it is very fine. It is naturally inclined to be oily, and for this reason must be very fine and dry in order to get the best results from its use.

Following these precautions and modes of keeping free from the lice pest, comes the most necessary need, and one which is most frequently neglected, and that is cleanliness. If it were possible to have every hen house, every fowl, and all the surroundings, kept as clean as they should be, there would be litle trouble in growing chicks, and few would have cause to complain. But such a thing would be too near to hen paradise for earth or man to have; but at the same time we have been about poultry plants so cleanly kept that we could find neither dirt to complain of, nor a louse to kill on fowl, nest or roost. This is as it should be for health, success and profit. When you can find a person who can hatch a lot of chicks and grow to maturity ninety out of every hundred, you may know that good care has done its work well about the plant.

Feeding the chicks is of equal importance with other things. Much contention has come up in regard to when to feed and what to feed for the first meal. The first meal should be given them as soon as the chick will eat. Let the chicks be the judge. You cannot make them eat before they will, nor can you force them to eat more than they want. If deprived of food when needed, they will suffer for want of it. For these reasons, place the food where they can get it if they want it, and let them alone. They will know when to eat their first meal.

Small rolled oats, bread crumbs, or crumbled corn bread, is best at first. After this, use the hard-boiled egg mixed with bread crumbs—once or twice a day for this, not oftener. With this food, alternate the rolled oats, bread crumbs or broken corn bread for the first week. After this give them oatmeal, cracked wheat, very fine broken corn and some millet seed. This mixture of small broken grains and some corn bread crumbled fine will grow them to a size where they can have whole wheat, hulled oats and broken corn. Nothing is better than this mixture of grains. Hulled oats are the oats taken out of the husks—same as wheat is taken from its chaff. You can now buy hulled oats the same as wheat or cracked corn, and it is splendid for growing the young chicks, as they thus get the benefit of the oat and no trouble to grind up the husk, which does them no good.

Corn bread should be made from corn meal mixed with sweet or sour milk, whichever you have, a few eggs mixed with it, and some baking powder to make it light. Bake it as you would if you were going to use it for yourself. When cold, crumble fine for the young chicks Some make it with only water and meal, but the milk and eggs add greatly to the benefit derived from its use. You can use all clear eggs that are not fertile in this way, skimmed or sour milk is very cheap and the baking powder required costs but little. After it is baked, keep it in a box for use as needed. You can buy good chick foods that are a mixture of broken grain, peas, beans, grit and charcoal, which will grow your chicks to a size where they can eat the wheat, hulled oats and broken corn, as above mentioned. These foods are a splendidly balanced ration for growing chicks, and they will do well on them if nothing else is fed.

Mash feed if properly made and fed is of untold value for growing chicks fast and large. Considerable harm is done through the improper use of mash or mixed food. The benefit derived from using mashed food is through the quick handling of it through the crop and into the system. This kind of food is partly ground and prepared for the gizzard to handle and pass into the system for distribution to the upbuilding of the whole—bone, muscle, fibre, blood and vitality must be provided for by the assimilation of the food. Properly prepared foods, mashed or cooked, aid in the handling of them and quicken the growth, and for this reason such foods are beneficial; but poorly prepared, sloppy foods are injurious to them.

Fine ground corn, oats and barley, mixed with wheat bran and middlings, equal parts by measure, make a splendid mash or mixed feed. With this may be mixed some nice, clean, sweet meat scraps—just a little at first, and as the chickens become used to it you may have one-fifth of the whole mash of it if you like. This amount will make the combs grow fast, and it does not injure the market fowl. It detracts, however, from the exhibition fowl. Meat has a tendency at first to loosen the bowels, and for this reason only a little should be given at first, and as they become used to it more can be added. In preparing the mash, scald it with boiling water or milk, mixed well. Have it just wet or moist enough to mix nicely. When well mixed, cover it with a cloth and let it stand to swell and cool. Feed warm, but never hot. When thus prepared it is partly cooked and cannot do them any harm; but when mixed cold and fed to them raw and in a watery state, it is liable to do as much harm as good. Much depends on the preparing and mixing of the food for good results, and all should take pains to have it right.

At first the chicks should be fed every two hours. As they grow older, feed them three or four times a day—each time as much as they will eat. If you feed them mash, give them one full feed of it each day. At night feed all the grain they will eat; and feed it as late in the day as they can see to eat it; and give them enough, so there will be some for morning as soon as they get up. Grit, green food and fresh water they should have at all times; and have these where they can help themselves at will. Wet weather will not do them so much harm if there is a dry place for their feet and a clean, dry coop for them to go into out of the wet. As soon as the chicks are large enough to shift for themselves, they will do best in colonies scattered about the place. The chicks will do better if the hen is kept continually in her coop, while they are allowed to have their freedom. When the hen runs with the small chicks, they walk too much for their **good.**

When growing the chicks for market, feed them as much and as often as they will eat; and don't let the hen run them about. Feed them mash food twice a day instead of once. Push them fast and sell them for broilers as soon as ready. Never sell your early pullets—that is, the good ones. Always select the best of these for yourself. Never sell the best hens or pullets. None are too good for next winter's layers. Those who always keep the best for themselves go forward; those who sell the best and keep the leavings for themselves always go back. Sell only the culls and those you do not need for yourself, and always keep the best. If this rule is followed, you will have better and better stock each year for yourself; and in this way you will add value to your flock. Those who kill or sell their best early chicks part with the cream of their flock. Remember this, and select and keep the best at all times for yourself.

Another point is a uniform flock. Select one pointmww

lect one kind of color of standard-bred fowls and stick to them. Nothing looks more attractive than one kind and color of fowls on a farm. If white flocks are kept, have them all white; if buff, have them all buff; if barred, have them all barred. Uniformity of color adds value to the entire flock, whether sold for market, for breeding or for exhibition fowls.

HAMS AND BACON.
Hard, Firm and Soft.

Hams and bacon, to command the top price in the British market, should not be 'hard' or 'soft,' but 'firm.'

The trouble of hards and softs does not originate with the packer. Prof. Grisdale, in answer to a question at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, said: 'Feeding too many roots will tend to produce hard bacon, and too many peas will produce a like result.'

The Ingersoll Pork Packing Company are about to experiment with Herbageum as a means of overcoming the difficulty of hard and soft bacon. This company some time ago made a test of Herbageum in a general way, and results obtained in rapidity of growth and in putting unhealthy hogs in a thriving condition justified them, they think, in experimenting further with Herbageum for quality of meat.

A VALUABLE HOG.

Belleville, Ont., March 28.—Isaac Gunnell, of Kaladar, yesterday killed a hog, and on cutting it up Gunnel found in its stomach a nugget of gold quartz which has been declared by an assayist to be worth two hundred dollars. Gunnell bought the animal from a farmer in the Madoc gold district about three weeks ago.

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MONTREAL HORSE SHOW

A Heavy Prize List Issued by the Management --- Show will be a Success.

The prize list for the coming horse show which is to be held in the Arena Auditorium from May 11 to 16 next, has been compiled by the secretary, Mr. Wm. Northey, and comprises in all about five thousand five hundred dollars in prizes.

Every class has been attended to, and the list is a very strong indication that the coming show will be a decided success.

Following is the complete list:

Entries close on Saturday, April 25 next, and should be addressed to W. Northey, secretary-treasurer, Room 30, Windsor Hotel, Montreal. Entries are to be made on form enclosed.

In all classes a reserve ribbon will be given where in the opinion of the judges the number and quality of the horses exhibited warrant it. Blue, 1st; red, 2nd; yellow, 3rd; white, reserve.

Thoroughbred Stallions—Stallions qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Mares or Geldings, bred in the Province of Quebec. Likely to make saddle horses or hunters. (To be shown in hand.)—For the best three-year-old mare or gelding bred in the Province of Quebec, sired by a thoroughbred horse, and likely to make a saddle horse or hunter. Entry fee, $3.00; 1st prize, $30; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Governor-General's prize—Best four-year-old Canadian bred mare or gelding, suitable for riding or cavalry purposes, not less than 15 hands, and not over 15.3, to be sired by a thoroughbred stallion. Name of sire and pedigree, and description of dam as far as obtainable, shall be given with entry. All competitors shall be examined by the committee's veterinary before entering the ring, and certificate of soundness handed to the judges. The competitors shall be undocked and shown in hand, but the judges may require them to be also shown under saddle. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $50 and cup or medal value $25; 2nd, $20.

Mares or Geldings—For the best three or four-year-old mare or gelding, bred in the Province of Quebec, and likely to make a carriage horse. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $30; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Standard-bred Roadster Stallions—Stallions of any age. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Clydesdale or Shire Stallions—Stallions, any age. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Draught Teams and Genera' Delivery—Best pair of heavy draught horses, any breed, shown in harness. To dray or a heavy waggon. Horses to be owned and in use by exhibitors at time of entry. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st prize, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Light Delivery. Best pair light draught horses, any breed, weight of team not to exceed, 2,800 lbs., certificate of weight to accompany entry, shown in harness to dray or express waggon. To be owned and in use by exhibitors at time of entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Best pair light draught horses, any breed whatever; property of a bona-fide farmer. Shown in harness to a farm waggon. The horses to be owned and in use by exhibitor at time of entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Light Delivery. Single light draught horse, best suited for general delivery, the weight not to exceed 1,400 pounds, certificate of weight to accompany entry, to be shown in harness to express waggon. The horses to be owned and in use by exhibitors at time of entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Horses, property of retail merchants, to be shown in single harness and delivery waggon as used in local deliveries. Horse to count 50 percent; waggon and equipment 50 percent. Horse to be owned and in use by exhibitor at time of entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Horses to be shown in single harness to baker's waggon as used in local deliveries. Horse to count 50 percent; waggon and the equipment, 50 percent. Horse to be owned and in use by exhibitor at time of entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Horses to be shown in single harness and delivery cart as used in local deliveries. Horses to count 50 percent; cart and equipment, 50 percent. Horses to be owned and in use by exhibitor at time of entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

For the best heavy draught horse, any breed, to be shown in harness to a Scotch cart. Horse to be owned and in use by exhibitor at time of entry. Entry fee, $3. 1st prize, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Horses in Harness—Singles—Horses, over 14 hands 2 inches, and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $50; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10.

Horses over 15 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. Entry fee, $3. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Horses exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15

Horses, 15 hands 3 inches, and under, shown to any appropriate vehicle. Horses to count 60 percent; appointments, 40 percent. To be driven by a lady. (Not open to dealers). Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $30; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Horses in Harness—Local Class—Horse, and runabout, owned by a resident of the Island of Montreal. Horse to count 60 percent; appointments, 40 percent. Horse must have conformation, quality, true all around action, and be able to go a pace. Horse must stand without being held. Excessive high action not essential. (Professional drivers and dealers barred.) Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, cup; 2nd, whip.

Pairs—Pair of horses, 15.2 and under. To be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Pair of horses over 15.2. To be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Carriage and Pairs—Pair of horses, not under 15 hands 2 inches, shown to Victoria or Brougham. Horses to count 60 percent; appointments, 40 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Pair of horses, to be shown before a Demi-Mail Spider. Stanhope Phaeton, or other appropriate trap for gentlemen's use. Horses to count 60 percent; appointments to count 40 percent. Amateur drivers. The entire exhibit to be owned by an amateur. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

High Steppers—Single High Stepper, all-around action to be considered. 1st prize $40; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Champion Harness Horse.—Open only to horses having taken a first prize in single or double harness at this or any previous recognized horse show. The former will be post entries. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, cup; 2nd, reserve ribbon.

Tandems—Harness tandems. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $50; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10.

Four in Hands—Team not under 15 hands. May be shown before a coach, drag or brake. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30.

Combination Saddle and Harness Horses—Horses, 15.2 and under, to be first shown to an appropriate vehicle and judged as a horse best suited for harness purposes. The horses to be unharnessed in ring, and to be shown and judged under saddle. The horses best suited for both these purposes to the awarded the prizes. Entry fee, $3. 1st prize, $30; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10.

Horses over 15.2, to be first shown to an appropriate vehicle, and judged as a horse best suited for harness purposes. The horses to be unharnessed in ring and be shown and judged under saddle. The horses best suited for both these purposes to be awarded the prizes. Entry fee, $3. 1st prize, $50; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10.

Saddle Horses—Horses over 14.2, and not exceeding 15.2. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd $30; 3rd, $15.

Horses over 15.2 up to carrying 170 lbs. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Horses over 15.2 up to carrying 215 lbs. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Ladies' saddle horses, 14 hands 3 inches and over. To be ridden by ladies. (Not open to dealers.) Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Schooled Saddle Horses—For the best schooled saddle horse not under 15 hands. To be judged for manners, at the walk, trot and canter. Horses must perform right and left about on the forehand and passage at the walk. Canter on right and left foot, and change when cantering on the right, and also on the straight line. Horses to be perfectly collected and bridle-wise. Performance to count 75 percent. Conformation, 25 percent. To be ridden by a lady or gentleman. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, cup; 2nd, ribbon.

Champion Saddle Horses—Open only to horses having taken a first prize in the saddle class at this or any previous recognized horse show. The former will be past entries. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, cup; 2nd, reserve ribbon.

Hunters and Jumpers—Qualified hunters (light weight), up to carrying 150 to 170 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 40 percent. Performance over fences, 60 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Qualified Hunters (middle weight), up to carrying over 170 lbs., but not exceeding 190 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 40 percent. Performance over fences to count 60 percent. Entry fee, $3. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Qualified Hunters (heavy weight), up to carrying over 200 lbs., to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 40 percent. Performance over fences, 60 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Green Hunters (light weight), up to carrying 150 to 168 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 60 percent. Performance over fences to count 40 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Green Hunters (middle weight), up to carrying over 168 lbs., but not exceeding 190 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 60 percent. Performance over fences to count 40 percent. Entry fee $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Green Hunters (heavy weight), up to carrying over 190 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 60 percent. Performance over fences to count 40 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Lady's Hunter, must be up to carrying over 150 pounds to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 25 percent; performance over fences, 50 percent; manners, 25 percent. To be ridden by ladies; not open to dealers. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, cup; 2nd, whip.

Jumping. Open to all. Performance over fences only to count. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

For the best performance over six jumps, two at 4 feet, two at 4 feet 6 inches, two at 5 feet, carrying not less than 140 lbs. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Local Classes—Open to hunters. Property of members of the Canadian Hunt Club. To be ridden by members of that club in their club uniform. Conformation and quality to count 50 percent. Performance over fence to count 50 percent. Entry fee $3.00. 1st prize, cup; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $15.

Open to Hunters, the property of members of the Montreal Hunt or Canadian Hunt Club, before March 1, 1903. Conformation and quality to count 25 percent. Performance over fences to count 75 percent. To be ridden by members. Entry fee, $3. 1st prize, cup, offered by Adam Beck, Esq., M.P.H., London, Ont., 2nd prize, $25; 3rd, $15.

Corinthian Class.—Open to Hunters, belonging to members of some recognized hunt club, to be ridden by members in their hunt uniform. Conformation and quality to count 25 percent. Performance over fences, 75 percent. 1st prize, cup, offered by Mr. H. Montagu Allan; 2nd prize, $50; 3rd, $25.

Hunt Club competitions—For the best team of three Hunters from any recognized hunt, to be owned and ridden by members of the respective hunts, in their hunt uniform. Conformation and quality to count 50 percent. Performance over jumps, 50 percent. No member to ride more than one horse in any one team. Average excellence of the team to determine the award. Entry fee, $5.00. 1st prize, $150; 2nd, $75; 3rd, $45.

Roadsters—Horses under 15.3. Entry fee $5.00. 1st prize, $40; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Horses, 15.3 and over. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $40; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Ponies in harness—Ponies in harness, 13 hands and under. To be driven by boy or girl not over 15 years of age. The ponies to be practically sound, and have good manners. The ponies to count 50 percent; driving, 40 percent; appointments, 10 percent. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st prize, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

Pair of ponies, in harness, 13 hands and under. To be driven by boy or girl not over 15 years of age. The ponies to be practically sound, and have good manners. The ponies to count 50 percent; driving, 40 percent; appointments, 10 percent. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st prize, $20; 2nd prize, $10; 3rd, $5.

Ponies Under Saddle—Ponies, 13 hands and under. To be ridden by boy or girl not over 15 years of age. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st prize, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

Ponies, over 13 hands and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. Pony to count 50 percent; paces and manners, 50 percent. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st prize, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

For best pony, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be shown over fences about 3 feet high. Conformation and quality to count 75 percent. Performance over fences, 25 percent. To be ridden by the owner or an amateur. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st prize, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Polo Ponies—For the best polo pony, 14 hands 2 inches and under, belonging to members of a recognized polo club, on or before March 1, 1903. To be shown with mallet and ball, by members in their club uniform. Conformation to count 50 percent. Performance 50 percent. Ponies to be practically or polo sound. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $25; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize, $10.

For the best string of three polo ponies from one club. Average excellence of the string to determine the award. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $45; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd, $15.

Special Classes—Cabmen—Best cabman's turnout, single, property of exhibitors, on or before April 1, 1903, as let for hire on the streets of Montreal. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $40; second prize, $30; third prize, $10.

Best cabman's turnout, double, property of the exhibitor, on or before April 1, 1903, as let for hire on the streets of Montreal. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $40; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $10.

Professional Coachman—Best performance of professional coachman, in livery, with pair and carriage to Landau, Brougham or Victoria. Driving between obstacles as the judges may direct. Entrance free. 1st prize, $35 and whip, offered by Dr. H. B. Yates; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Military—Open to officers of 5th and 6th military districts in drill order. Horses to count 30 percent; equipment, 40 percent; riding, 30 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st prize, $30; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Open to troopers of cavalry and artillery of 5th and 6th military districts in drill order. Horses to count 30 percent; equipment, 30 percent; riding, 40 percent. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st prize, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10; 4th, $5.

NEW HORNED SHEEP

Among the recent interesting additions to the collections in the museum of the Chicago Academy of Sciences in Lincoln Park is a group of animals of a new species of the big horn or mountain sheep. So far these specimens are the only ones of the kind now on exhibition in the world, but several other groups are in preparation and will be ready during the summer. This species was discovered by Mr. Merriam, of the Smithsonian Institute, in 1902, and since then has been so much sought after that it is already nearly exterminated. It belongs to the San Elas range in northern Mexico; the mountains are probably of volcanic origin, and the region is almost a desert. These sheep belong to the big horn family, but are smaller in size and have ears nearly twice as large as their nearest relations. The curve of the horns is also considerably larger. The animals average six feet ten inches long and three feet six inches high at the shoulder. The color above and below is a drab brown, darker on the throat, legs and tail. The horns of the male in this group measure fourteen inches around the base. The group at the museum consists of a male, female and a lamb one day old. The male stands straight, proud and defiant on the top of a nigh volcanic boulder, a fac-simile of the one in Mexico on which he was shot. The mother bends with maternal solicitude over the lamb which appears too weak to stand. A realistic touch is added to the group by a large raven perched on a dead limb and eyeing the lamb as if his next meal were already assured.

Good wages are being paid to good men, who by faithful work and a deep interest make the land yield the riches it should. Often, indeed, a man is able to have more money at the end of the year than he could save by conducting a farm for himself.

Mr. John Milner, of Kirkham, Lancashire, writes to the 'Farmer and Stock-Breeder' of a remarkably prolific mare which he owned and which died at the age of thirty-two. He bought the animal when she was sixteen years old; she had never had a foal then, but Mr. Milner raised fourteen fine foals from her. He considers this a record hard to beat, and it is.

Advertisements.

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Ten Superb Vegetables for 25 Cents.—One full-size packet each of Beet, Carrot, Onion, Lettuce, Cucumber, Radish, Parsnip, Squash, Cabbage and Tomato—all varieties of our own selection.

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Twenty Grand Summer Flowering Bulbs for 25 Cents.—1 Prize Tuberous Begonia, 1 Magnificent Giant Gloxinia, 1 Beautiful Spotted Leaf Calla Lily, 5 Handsome Giant Summer Hyacinths, 7 Superb Choice Gladiolus and Rare Montbretias. (This parcel ready April 15th. Order to-day).

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The skim-milk makes the calf,
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No house in the trade has a higher reputation, or can serve you better, in regard to quality of seeds, extensive assortment, or price. We solicit your orders.
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Make poultry raising a business. It pays. Keep the hens laying. The Red Bird will beat 20 setting hens for hatching. 3 Sizes. Write for Catalogue
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NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Cure for Asthma.—Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 percent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

LYTTLETON.

F.S.S.—Where is the British seaport, Lyttelton? How large a place is it? Ans.—In New Zealand, on the eastern side of the South Island. Population in 1895 was about 5,000.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL OFFICERS.

J.Y.—In a Sunday school who constitute the executive,—the superintendent, all the officers and the teachers, or the superintendent and the teachers only? Ans.—The officers of any organization are members of the executive. In the case of a Sunday school the officers would be included in the executive.

QUESTIONS.

Subscriber, Erin.—1. In writing questions to the 'Witness' to what address should letters be sent? 2. Should questions for different departments be written on different sheets of paper? 3. Is it all right to enclose the various questions in one envelope? 4. Is it only subscribers who are permitted to ask questions? Ans.—Address Editor of Correspondence, 'Witness' Office, Montreal. 2. Yes. 3. Yes. 4. Yes.

FORM OF A WORD.

Subscriber.—In a certain Sunday-school help I notice the form 'Savior' is used instead of 'Saviour.' Is this correct? Ans.—Both forms are correct, but the old spelling 'Saviour' prevails even where other nouns formerly ending in 'our' are now spelled with 'or.'

SHORTHAND SYSTEMS.

J.G.Y.—Which system of shorthand is considered most legible, most easily learned, and most easily remembered? 2. Which is the fastest? 3. Which is in general use among court stenographers? Ans.—One of the leading official stenographers of the Montreal courts answers: 1. Isaac Pitman's. 2 and 3. Ben. Pitman's system.

THE HALIFAX GARRISON.

D. W. McC. — What British regiment was stationed at Halifax when the first C.M.R. sailed from there to Africa? Where is the British regiment now? What is the name and address of its colonel? Ans.—Address Commanding officer 1st Battalion, Prince of Wales Regiment (Royal Canadians), care of War Office, London, England.

CEMENT PLASTERING.

Enquirer, Que. — 1. How long will a frame house last if it is cemented outside the laths? 2. In what proportion should sand and cement be used? Ans.—1. We have never heard of any frame house being plastered on the outside with cement, as you describe, and we do not think that it would prove satisfactory for the laths would swell and crack the cement before it thoroughly hardened. 2. Two parts of clean river sand to one of good Portland cement would be the proper proportion.

CANALS.

E. T., Moncton.—Please give some particulars about the lake traffic: 1. What is the length of the Welland Canal; what are its dimsensions, and how many locks are in it? 2. What is the difference between the levels of Lake Ontario and Ottawa? 3. Is the Rideau canal any part of the shipway to the ocean? Ans.—The main line of the Welland ship canal runs from Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario to Port Colborne on Lake Erie, a distance of 26¾ miles. It affords an outlet from the upper lakes for vessels. The difference of level between the lakes is overcome by 25 locks. The canal is 14 feet deep and 100 feet wide at the bottom. 2. One hundred and eighteen and a quarter feet. 3. The Rideau canal connects Kingston with Ottawa. The route to the ocean is down the St. Lawrence, the rapids in which are overcome by several canals.

'THE SANDPIPER.'

F. J. B.—Will you kindly give the poem about 'One Little Sandpiper and I?' Who wrote it? Ans.—'The Sandpiper' was written by Mrs. L. L. Thaxter (Celia Thaxter), who was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on June 29, 1836; died on Appledore Island, Isles of Shoals, Aug. 26, 1894. Her father, Thomas B. Laighton, an editor and Politician, left Portsmouth and went as keeper of the White Island light, Isles of Shoals, when Celia was about five years old. About ten years later he gave up the lighthouse, and purchased Appledore Island. In her first prose volume, 'Among the Isles of Shoals,' Mrs. Thaxter describes her life, as a child, with picturesque touches. 'We waited for the spring with an eager longing. . . . . With the first warm days we built our little mountains of wet gravel on the beach, and danced after the sandpipers at the edge of the foam, shouted to the gossiping Kittiwakes that fluttered above, or watched the pranks of the burgomaster gull, or cried to the crying loons.'

Across the narrow beach we flit,
One little sandpiper and I;
And fast I gather, bit by bit,
The scattered driftwood, bleached and dry.
The wild waves reach their hands for it,
The wild wind raves, the tide runs high,
As up and down the beach we flit,
One little sandpiper and I.

Above our heads the sullen clouds
Scud black and swift across the sky
Like silent ghosts in misty shrouds
Stand out the white lighthouses nigh.
Almost as far as eye can reach,
I see the close-reefed vessels fly,
As fast we flit along the beach—
One little sandpiper and I.

I watch him as he skims along,
Uttering his sweet and mournful cry;
He starts not at my fitful song,
Or flash of fluttering drapery.
He has no thought of any wrong,
He scans me with a fearless eye;
Stanch friends are we, well-tried and strong,
This little sandpiper and I.

Comrade, where wilt thou be to-night,
When the world-storm bursts furiously?
No driftwood fire will burn so bright—
To what warm shelter canst thou fly?
I do not fear for thee, though wroth
The tempest rushes through the sky;
For are we not God's children both,
Thou little sandpiper and I?

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Landlord.—1. Can a tenant who signed yearly lease, and who is behind in rent payments, be ejected by landlord before the expiration of time covered by said lease? 2. If, on account of not having rent paid up to date, the tenant can be ejected, what course must the landlord pursue to cause the ejectment? 3. Where a yearly lease, properly signed, exists, can it be said to be broken when the tenant is in arrears of rent? 4. What goods and chattels must be left to tenant in the event of seizure by landlord? 5. If a landlord discovers that goods, such as household furniture, have been removed, in part or in whole, from house leased by tenant, no matter why goods were removed, what are all the courses open to landlord to pursue? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Obtain a judgment ordering the ejectment. 3. Not until a judgment has been obtained cancelling the lease. The failure to pay the rent would, however, be sufficient ground upon which to obtain such a cancellation. 4. The ordinary exemptions; the list has often been published, and is too long to repeat here now. 5. If the goods which remain are not sufficient to secure the rent for the balance of the term the landlord can seize the goods which remain, and can follow those that have been removed and seize them, within eight days from the date of their removal.

ADOPTION.

Inquirer.—A and B are not married, but have a child now five years old. Do not live together, (father has since married another woman); mother has possession of child. Finds it necessary to part with her and both parents are willing that she be put in a Christian home. In future years could either parent ever claim the child? Ans.—The courts would be at liberty to exercise their discretion in dealing with the claim, and unless good cause was shown it would not likely be maintained, particularly if the child preferred to remain in its adopted home.

EFFECT OF SALE OF HOUSE.

Tenant.—A rented a house and signed lease for one year, which expires on April 30, 1903. House has been sold, and when A asked about lease, was informed that no lease would be given, as house was to be sold again. A has to leave city on account of business. 1. Can landlord hold him for rent of same when there is no lease? 2. Should any notice be given? Ans.—1. Only up to April 30. 2. The lease expires on April 30, without notice.

VERBAL LEASE.

Another Tenant.—A rented store from the owner last year, but signed no lease, simply paying the first month's rent in advance. This spring, owner states he will make improvements in place, by adding a room in rear. B, who is now A's husband, says he will pay no more rent for the improved store. Now the owner has partly finished room; B objects to it, claiming there is not enough light to it, and that it does not extend back so far as B thought it would. Owner says the room is made the same as he explained it would be to B. Now B states he will not have the room, and threatens to leave the store unless the room is made satisfactory to B. The owner states he will hold B to store. There being no lease signed between any of the parties concerned, is B held liable to remain tenancy of premises until May 1, 1904? Ans.—The present lease being verbal, and the rent being payable monthly, if B wishes to leave the store he should have given notice before the first day of April. As to whether he can be held for another year is entirely a question of proof as to the agreement. If the owner attempted to hold B, the burden of proof would be upon him, and as the contract would involve an amount exceeding fifty dollars, he would be dependent upon the admissions of the opposite party unless he has a writing.

(ONTARIO.)

PROBATE.

Will, Ontario.—1. Is it necessary to have a will probated when the estate in question is less than one thousand dollars and left to widow? 2. If so, what are the necessary steps to take? 3. How much should it cost to have such will probated? Ans.—1. Generally speaking it is. 2. The executor should instruct a solicitor to obtain probate. 3. In the absence of information as to the nature of the estate, length of will and number of executors it is impossible to estimate at all closely what the cost would be, but it would probably amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of $25 inclusive of Surrogate Court and Commissioners' fees, etc.

FORGED ENDORSEMENT.

Wheat Ticket, Assa.—A lost a wheat ticket. After some time it was found that this ticket had been cashed, and A's name on the back of the ticket proved to be a forgery. The party who paid the ticket cannot tell to whom he paid the money. To whom must the owner of the ticket look for the value of his ticket? Must he find the man who committed forgery and received the money, or can he collect from the party who paid the money? Ans.—We think you are legally entitled to look to the party by whom the amount represented by the ticket was made payable, and are not obliged to follow the forger.

PAYING TOLL.

A. C. F.—In travelling to town I go over a quarter of a mile toll road. As I understand the law no toll can be collected unless you travel half a mile. Does that mean one-half mile of road or one-quarter doubled, going to town and coming back making the half-mile? Ans.—We take it to mean half a mile of road.

LAWFUL FENCING.

J. H.—Of how many wires should a line fence consist, and how far should posts be apart, and how far should wires be apart, and how far should first wire be from ground? Ans.—For what constitutes a lawful division fence it will be necessary for you to see the by-law of your municipality passed under section 545 (s.s. 3) of R.S.O., 1897, chap. 223. Apply to the township clerk.

CITIZENSHIP TIMBER DUES.

A.B.—1. Is a British subject who took out naturalization papers in the United States in 1901, but who has for the last year lived in Canada, still a British subject and entitled to vote in Canada. A reply to query to Attorney-General of Ontario gives unofficial opinion that such person is still a British subject. 2. Are timber dues on pine cut by settler paid to him when patent is issued to him? Ans.—1. We think not. 2. No.

DIRTY DITCH.

Enquirer, G.T.O.—There is an open ditch running from A's farm into B's, but the first 30 rods in B's, B has enclosed it in his lane and uses it to water his cattle, etc., summer and winter, which keeps it filled up so that A's water cannot get away. 1. What can A do in the matter, A having offered to clean out half if B would clean the other half, but B will not? 2. Can A compel B to keep it clean? Ans.—1 and 2. The information you give in your statement of facts of the case is hardly sufficient to enable us to advise definitely, but it is altogether probable that the remedy you seek is provided by section 35 of The Ditches and Watercourses Act (R.S.O. 1897, chap. 285). You will find the section at page 66 of the second volume of the Revised Statutes.

DUTY TO ACCEPT OFFICE.

Inquirer.—I am living in an unorganized township, and on the 23rd of last December a public meeting was held for the purpose of electing five road commissioners to see that the statute labor was enforced according to the permissive act. Five men were appointed, three being present at the said meeting and they gave their word that they would act and promised to take the oath before the magistrate. I have heard since that they failed to take the oath. Can these men be compelled to take office, and are we bound to do statute labor under the circumstances?? Ans.—The matters in question are dealt with by sections 127 and 128 of the Assessment Act (R.S.O., 1897, chap. 224.) Sec. 128 provides that the commissioners, when duly elected, shall serve during the term for which they are elected, or forfeit the sum of $5, which may be sued for, together with costs, in any court having jurisdiction, by any three electors making the complaint. Sec. 127 provides that any person liable to perform statute labor . . . . who, after six days' notice requring him to do the same, wilfully neglects or refuses to perform at the time and place named by the commissioners the number of days's labor for which he is liable, shall incur a penalty of $5 and in addition $1 for each day in respect of which he makes default, the same to be paid to the commissioners and to be expended in improving said roads, and upon such person's conviction thereof before a justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the township such justice shall order the penalty, together with the costs of prosecution and distress to be levied by distress of the offender's goods and chattels.

MEDICAL.

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

CONSTIPATION.

'A Constant Reader' is a woman thirty-five years of age. The urine is dark colored, and has a heavy odor, but without sediment. Is more or less troubled with constipation. Ans.—It is most likely that the trouble is due to the constipation. This causes the absorption of poisonous substances from the bowel, which get into the blood, and then appear in the urine. Arrange your diet so as to get not too refined food. Avoid much pastry and cake. Use graham bread, porridge, syrups, preserves, fruit, fresh vegetables. Every morning on rising take a glassful of cold water and use plenty of water during the day. If the constitpation persists, get a fountain syringe, and take an injection into the bowel of a quart of cold water. This is tonic and laxative. The treatment is best taken in a recumbent position.

MASSAGE.

J.C. asks the following questions: 1. What is the best method of massaging the face? 2. Should wrinkles on the face be rubbed lengthwise or crosswise. 3. What is the best lotion or ointment for massaging the face? 4. What is a good hair wash for the hair to restore its natural color when it is turning grey? 5. What is good for moistening the hands when the skin is naturally dry? Ans.—1. The face may be massaged with the tips of the fingers or with a small roller made for the purpose. It is essential not to use much force, as this causes absorption of the fat, and thus promotes wrinkles. Moisten the fingertips with some bland oil and rub very gently, using a sort of kneading motion. 2. Wrinkles should be rubbed lengthwise. 3. The best material to rub on the face during massage is sweet oil or lanoline. 4. Hair that is turning grey cannot be restored to its former color as a rule without using a dye, and these are objectionable as they contains poisons. If the condition be due to dandruff, a saturated solution of boracic acid in rectified spirit rubbed in at night is useful. 5. Lanoline is best for this purpose, or a decoction of quince seeds with glycerine and alcohol, which a chemist could make up.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

'Ontario Subscriber' is a woman, about fifty years of age. Believes that she had had kidney trouble at different times for about twenty-five years. Appetite is usually good, but at present is poor. Mouth and stomach are sour and the breath offensive. The tongue is coated, the back weak, and the joints are at times weak and stiff. She puffs at the ankles, wrists, and above the eyes. The joints are only painful on moving in the morning after having been quiet all night. She is troubled with sleeplessness. The urine is at times highly colored, small in quantity, with a light-colored sediment; at other times abundant and pale. The abdomen is large and bloats frequently. The breath is short, more so than before. Wishes to know if she has Bright's disease. Ans.—Most people seem to think that if they have a pain in the back with high-colored urine that they have Bright's Disease and give themselves unnecessary worry. All the symptoms you mention might arise from other things. The very fact that you have been troubled for twenty-five years is a proof that you have not had Bright's Disease, for if a prolonged attack it would have been fatal long ago. Bright's Disease can only be discovered by a doctor after a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine. The symptoms you mention are too indefinite for us to suggest a cause. You ought to get your doctor to examine you. That would be much safer and more satisfactory.

VETERINARY.

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

EMACIATION WITH DIARRHOEA.

Michigan Subscriber.—Cow, six years old, began to get thin in hind parts last December; is still lame at present time; has refused to eat stalks for some time past; eats timothy hay, but not heartily. I put her out in the field for a day. This seemed to give her diarrhoea, tinged with blood; keep her now in barn and barnyard; this seems to have caused diarrhoea to stop. Making enquiries I find that this ailment prevails amongst the neighbors' cows. One case, began to be affected last summer, lingered on, and died last month. Upon examination, lungs, very light pink color, spotted or lappled with some red spots; other organs appeared to be all right. Another case, similarly affected, but examination did not throw any light as to cause. In nearly every instance the affected animals have cast their calves, refuse to eat, and become badly emaciated. Cannot get any information as to name or cause of disease. 1. Do you think that the new grass will make an improvement in their condition? 2. Would you advise to stop or continue milking? 3. Salt has been mentioned (16 oz. in solution), as helping to some extent. Is not this an excessive dose? Ans.—The condition points to improper feeding, causing intestinal derangement. We presume you mean corn stalks which she refuses to eat; if so, examine the stalks and you will probably find ergot or smut on some of them. Try feeding on mashes, not too soft, of cornmeal, one part crushed, oats, one part, and bran, three parts, soaked in boiling water; when cooled, sprinkle some salt over the ration before giving it. Stop giving stalks; give instead a good quality of hay. Give the following tonic twice daily: Sulphate of iron, two drachms; powdered gentian and powdered ginger, one drachm of each; a teacupful of molasses in a quart of oatmeal gruel, well shaken, and administer as a drench. Keep her in a byre comfortably warm and dry. By following this treatment she will be prepared to go on to the grass when the weather is fine, but should be housed at night till summer comes. She should not be put on to swampy land or sour coarse herbage.

WEAVING.

W.J.—Horse, while standing in barn is continually swinging head and fore parts from side to side; head raised and lowered at every side motion; some say he is a weaver. Please let me know. What does weaver mean. Is it a disease or habit? Is there any cure? Ans.—Weaving is a habit of idle horses; it is injurious, inasmuch as they waste time which should be employed in feeding and resting; besides, others contract the habit by imitation, and it leads to other derangements. It is difficult to break them of the habit. They are less liable to it if kept loose in a box stall, and are regularly worked.

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Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE.

It is an absoutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the buncle and leaves no scar. Price $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

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Beats Spring Wheat in yield of Grain at Ontario Agricultural College. In Western States it is **claimed to yield 80 to 100 bushels** of richer food than Corn, besides giving as much as 4 tons of good hay per acre. Spelts 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. 2 lbs. 25c., postpaid. **Bushel (40 lbs.) $1.00, 10 lbs. $9.50** (Bags 18c.)

ANY 10 PACKETS 25c.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE. BY MAIL POSTPAID.

VEGETABLES.
1. **Beans,** Golden Wax.
2. **Beet,** Eclipse, round.
3. **Beet,** Flat Egyptian.
4. **Beet,** Long Smooth.
5. **Cabbage,** Wintingstadt.
6. **Cabbage,** Pottiers.
7. **Carrot,** Half Long Scarlet.
8. **Carrot,** Gem or Ox-h't.
9. **Cauliflower,** Early Paris.
10. **Celery,** Self Blanching.
11. **Corn,** Early Minnesota.
12. **Corn,** Evergreen.
13. **Cucumber,** Pickling.
14. **Cucumber,** L'g Green.
15. **Cucumber,** White Spine.
16. **Herbs,** Sage.
17. **Herbs,** Savory.
18. **Herbs,** Marjoram.
19. **Lettuce,** Nonpareil.
20. **Lettuce,** Denver M'k't.
21. **Musk Melon,** Early.
22. **Water Melon,** Early.
23. **Onion,** Large Red.
24. **Onion,** Y'l'w Danvers.
25. **Onion,** Silverskin.
26. **Parsley,** Curled.
27. **Parsnip,** Hollow Crown.
28. **Peas,** First and Best.
29. **Peas,** Little Gem.
30. **Pepper,** Ruby King.
31. **Pumpkin,** Large Cheese.
32. **Radish,** Rosy Gem.
33. **Radish,** Breakfast.
34. **Radish,** Long Scarlet.
35. **Salsify,** Mammoth.
36. **Squash,** Marrow.
37. **Squash,** Hubbard.
38. **Turnip,** Red Top Globe.
39. **Tomato,** Champion.
40. **Tomato,** Extra Early.

FLOWERS.
41. **Alyssum,** Sweet.
42. **Asters,** Mixed.
43. **Balsam,** Mixed.
44. **Carnation,** Mixed.
45. **Climbers,** Mixed.
46. **Everlastings,** M'x'd.
47. **Mignonette,** Sweet.
48. **Morning Glory,** Mixed.
49. **Nasturtium,** Tall.
50. **Nasturtium,** Dwarf.
51. **Pansy,** Mixed.
52. **Petunias,** Mixed.
53. **Pinks** (Diantbus), Mixed.
54. **Phlox Drummondi.**
55. **Sweet Peas,** Mixed.
56. **Verbena,** Mixed.
57. **Wild Garden,** Flowers.
58. **Zinnia,** Mixed.

TANKARD CREAM (SUGAR BEET).

A Great Cropper—Fine Shaped Roots—Easily Harvested. Of exceptional value for feeding to Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. Distinct from any other root in cultivation, of uniform Tankard shape, grows almost entirely out of ground. Of highest quality, ¼ lb. 20c., ½ lb. 30c.

Pound 50c. 4 Pounds $1.80.

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 5 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., postp'd. *(Roses ready April 15. Order to-day.)*



GIANT SUGAR MANGEL.

Unquestionably the most Profitable Root for Stock Feeding.—Out-yielding the famous Mammoth Red Mangel in weight per acre. Valuable either for producing milk or as a flesh former. 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.

NEW POTATO—EARLIEST SIX WEEKS.

Heads the list in a test of over 38 varieties of earliest potatoes and yielding at the rate of 464 bushels per acre. Unsurpassed in quality by any potato in early stages of growth or unripe condition. Cooks dry and mealy. Lb. 30c., 3 lbs., 75c., postpaid. **PECK 70c., BUSHEL $2.00.**



Purchaser pays freight charges.

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. ¼ lb. 12c., ½ lb. 22c.

Pound 30c. 4 Pounds $1.00.

Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.



SAND VETCH. (VICIA VILLOSA.)

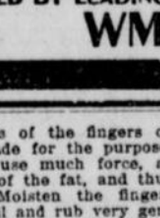
Yields 15 Tons Green Forage per acre, equal to 3 or 4 tons when cured as dry hay. Prospers in barren soils and produces wondrous crops in good land. The earliest crop for cutting green we know of. Sown in April is ready to cut in July. Second growth excellent. Sow 65 lbs. per acre. Lb. 20c., 10 lbs. $1.70, postpaid. **25 lbs. $2.50.** (Bags **100 lbs. $9.50.** 18c.) *Purchaser pays freight.*

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. ¼ lb. 10c., ½ lb. 15c.

Pound 25c. 4 Pounds 80c.

Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.



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. Lb. 60c., ¼ lb. 25c., oz. .10

GARDEN CARROT—Intermediate Red—Stump rooted. Always in demand. Sure and reliable. Rich quality. Lb. 70c., ¼ lb. 25c., oz. .10

GARDEN CORN—Perry's Sugar—Early, sweet and tender. Excellent for table use. 5 lbs. 80c., lb. .20

ONION (Black Seed)—Yellow Danvers—The heaviest cropper known. Seed of extra quality. 5 lbs. $5.00, lb. $1.20, ¼ lb. .35

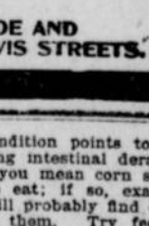
ONION SETTS—Setts furnish large onions early as well as first green onions for table use. 5 qts. $1.00, 2 qts. 45c., qt. .25

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. Lb. 60c., ¼ 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.

MAMMOTH WHITE CARROT.

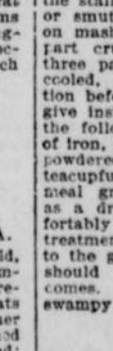


Heaviest Cropping Carrot ever known. Roots are extra large, half long, smooth and regularly tapering to a point. Flesh is solid, crisp and of a pearly white color. Very sweet. Easily harvested ¼ lb. 15c., ½ lb. 30c.

Pound 50c.

Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

PERFECTION MANGEL.



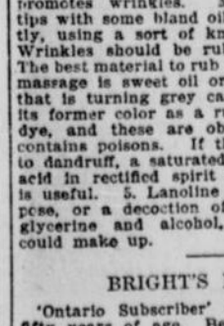
Mammoth Red. Holds the record for heaviest weight grown. Roots of gigantic size. A single specimen, 89 pounds untrimmed and 78½ pounds trimmed. Possesses extraordinary feeding qualities. Very free from fibrous roots and readily cleaned for storing. ¼ lb. 10c., ½ lb. 20c.

Pound 30c. 4 Pounds $1.00.

Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

GIANT GLOXINIAS.

The Grandest of all Summer-blooming Bulbs. 5 Colors—White, Blue, Scarlet, Pink, Mauve, for ..... **60c** (Any two for 25c.)

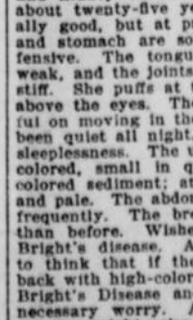


(Bulbs ready April 15. Order to-day.)

20 Bulbs 25c

1 Prize Begonia, 1 Giant Gloxinia, 1 Spotted Calla, 5 Summer Hyacinths, 7 Superb Gladiolus, 5 Rare Montbretias. **20 Bulbs for 25c.**

RENNIE'S PRIZE SWEDE.

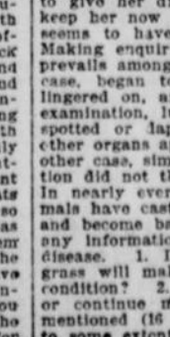


The Very Best Purple Top Swede.—The result of judicious selection. Flesh sweet and rich. Is one of the hardiest, most productive and most nutritious varieties in cultivation. Excellent keeper. ¼ lb. 10c., ½ lb. 15c.

Pound 25c. 4 Pounds 80c.

Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

DANISH SUGAR BEET.



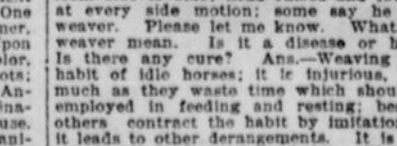
The greatest milk producing root the world has ever known. Yields immense crops and roots always nice and clean. Pink and white color, growing considerably above ground. A profitable crop to grow. ¼ lb. 10c., ½ lb. 20c.

Pound 30c. 4 Pounds $1.00.

Add 5c. per pound if wanted by mail.

NEW CORN.

NORTHERN PROLIFIC.



Ripens in 90 days and yields surprisingly large quantities of corn on such small cobs. Beautiful rich golden colored grain. The **most profitable Corn to plant** whether for grain or for ensilage. Lb. 20c., 3 lbs. 50c., postpaid. **PECK 50c., BUSHEL $1.60** (Bags 18c.) *Purchaser pays freight charges.*

SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS IN SEALED PACKAGES—NEVER IN BULK.

OR DIRECT FROM WM. RENNIE, TORONTO, ADELAIDE AND JARVIS STREETS.

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DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED



Here is a message of joy that will bring gladness to thousands of hearts—that will give happiness to those who now suffer from that grievous affliction—Deafness. It is more than a message of hope—it is the positive statement of a definite fact. Deafness can indeed be cured, as recent medical and scientific discoveries have proved. The world moves on in many ways—in knowledge, in invention, in wealth, in goodness—but greatest of all in new methods for curing what were considered incurable diseases. Day and night the most learned and skilful physicians are studying the causes and cures of the various ailments that affect the body and sadden the heart of men. At last a scholar more painstaking or more learned than the rest, has found the cure that means salvation for countless sufferers.

The causes and cure of Deafness have for years been daily studied by Dr. Sproule, the eminent English specialist. His heart has often ached over the unfortunate lot of the victims of this trouble. The thought of all they were deprived of, shut off from the world of sound, affected him profoundly. He felt that his lifework would not be complete unless he could say to the deaf, "You can be cured." It is now with the deepest pleasure that he does say it. More than that, he has proved it, as his grateful patients testify. In the fulness of his sympathy, he offers to all persons afflicted with deafness.

Do your ears itch?
Do your ears throb?
Are you entirely deaf?
Do your ears feel full?
Does wax form in your ears?
How long have you been deaf?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you have pain in the ears?
Do you have noises in your ears?
Do you hear better in a noisy place?
Do you have a discharge from either ear?
Did your deafness come on gradually?
Is your deafness worse when you have a cold?
Can you hear some sounds better than others?
Do your ears crack when you blow your nose?

Answer the above questions, yes or no, and write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines. Cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B.A., English Specialist, (Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) 7 to 13 Doane street, Boston. He will give you advice free.

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

If you are deaf write to him and he will examine your case free of charge and give you his opinion and counsel on it. He will give you valuable information in regard to its cure—and he will do it with sincerity and friendliness, simply because he believes it is a physican's duty to "lend a helping hand" wherever he can. Do not suffer from Deafness any longer. Let your hearing be restored! Hundreds of persons, formerly deaf, bear grateful testimony to what Dr. Sproule has done for them. They took advantage of his generous offer. Now they hear. You can also if you will. Write to him at once.

NAME. . . . . .

ADDRESS. . . . . .

. . . . . .

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is meet and becoming to help those who have helped us. One good turn deserves another, and the next best thing to loving our enemies is to have a wholesome regard for our friends. To give a benefactor the preference, all things being equal, is a commendable practice, and is in accord with the strictest law of both moral and political economy. To forget the bridge that carried us across is unmistakable evidence of an obtuse and ungracious moral sense. On this principle the people of Canada owe a modicum of gratitude to the Grand Trunk Railway. The history of this road is known to most of us. It was the great pioneer road of this country. It was built with outside capital, and at a stage in the country's development when the venture was double the risk to its promoters that any similar undertaking would be now. Before its day there was for six months in the year next to no communication between the scattered and isolated provinces of old Canada. These provinces had then comparatively few interests in common, and for all practical purposes were further apart than are Quebec and the Transvaal to-day.

The advent of the Grand Trunk Railway changed all this. Its construction was the signal for great activity and the initial motive power to that progressive impulse which has largely contributed to make Canada what she is to-day. It marks the first distinctive epoch in the national life. The construction of this great interprovincial highway was the origin of a movement that led to industrial developments which transcend the most extravagant dreams of the most courageous and most far-seeing men of that day, and which are destined to transform the solitary wastes of an ice-bound continent into the fruitful fields, busy marts and smiling habitations of millions of the human race. In a comparatively short time after the introduction of the Grand Trunk Canada ceased to be the 'back woods' to all save a few European barbarians who had not learned geography at the public schools. In consequence of the great change brought about a number of new agencies and interests of an enlarged scope came into play, and the example of what had been done gave confidence in what it was possible to do. After a few decades, successive improvements of a public character had prepared the country to enter on a second era of progress still more remarkable and splendid than the first.

The completion of that marvel of the nineteenth century, the Canadian Pacific Railway, forms the second epoch in the national life. The achievement of a work conceived in the spirit of profound statesmanship and far-reaching commercial polity has more than realized the hopes of its promoters, and has verified anew the dictum that the facilities for traffic create traffic. If the experience of this generation has established one thing more than another it is that travel and trade will be in the ratio of the means provided for them. For example of this we need not go beyond our own efficient street railway and big transcontinental roads.

The Canadian Pacific has done much for Canada, but it has done a good deal for itself, while the Grand Trunk has done comparatively little for itself. One has only to look at the ordinary shares of both companies to-day to settle in his own mind the relative recompense of reward. No intelligent person, however, will begrudge the former road the benefits derived from the splendid use of its opportunities. It is quite likely that the original utilization of capital in the case of the Grand Trunk was inferior to that of the Canadian Pacific, but who is to blame a man for the fault of being born before his time? Every one cannot be 'the heir of the ages,' and drop upon the scene at the exact moment that is best fitted to enable him to extract wisdom from the errors of his predecessors. Each road in its way has done well for the country, and both deserve the utmost encouragement. With few exceptions, all railways deserve encouragement. All railways are powerful missionaries for the civilization and amelioration of the human race. Every consideration, therefore, of sound policy, enlightened national self-interest and a proper sense of benefits received demands that the new scheme of the Grand Trunk Railway system should receive cordial and tangible support from the government and people of this country.

'There is room for both,' says the president of the Canadian Pacific. Yes, there is room for both now, and in twenty years there will be pressing necessity for both. At judicious distances apart, the two roads will traverse a country compared with which millions of acres of American land on the same lines of longitude are but a waste and arid desert. Both roads will operate the shortest route round the world, and will be in direct communication with the richest and most populous portions of Europe, Asia and Polynesia, without missing their share of the trade of the North American continent. Supported by a first-class merchant marine, affiliated with an all-powerful naval police, they will be able to maintain an open and secure highway whose limits will be coterminous with the circle of the habitable globe. Apart from the supreme material advantages resulting from such a comprehensive scheme of international communication, they will diffuse by impressive object lessons, the light of knowledge, and the blessings of peace and good will among mankind.

Such, surely, is not only a useful, but an exalted and beneficent mission to fulfil and it will be the pride and glory of this Dominion to contribute so important a part towards its accomplishment.

The government of the day was large-minded and open-handed with the Canadian Pacific, and the performances of their protégé have demonstrated that the government generosity was not misapplied. Parsimony with the Grand Trunk Pacific would, therefore, be a policy which has neither the sanction of precedent, enlightened self-interest or the commonest form of gratitude. As that vital link in the Pacific seaboard was effectually secured by the patriotic spirit and masterly resources of the great Sir John A. Macdonald, in fulfilment of the federal pledge to British Columbia, there is no longer the same pressing political necessity to force through, at any cost, the Grand Trunk Pacific, that there was to complete the Canadian Pacific.

The present government will not, therefore, be expected to assume the same heavy responsibilities in the one case as in the other. But for all this, there remain very cogent reasons founded on interest as well as on policy, that the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme should be treated in a very large and liberal way. It matters little whether the government assistance take the form of money, credit, or land. Perhaps in the long run it would be most in the interest of all concerned that it was land. Good land is a goodly heritage to those who can wait and the Grand Trunk will be able to afford to wait. The danger is that companies can sometimes afford to wait too long, and lock up, for speculative purposes, grants of land that should be sold at a fair market price for the purposes of bona fide settlement. Governments, in making grants of land of this nature should secure themselves by parliamentary enactments, against the abuse of a privilege, and make it clear to companies that such grants are not given in perpetuity, but for prompt sale at a price that has reached the value of some previously understood monetary equivalent. As the land now stands, it is alike useless to the government and the companies, and can only derive a genuine value from actual settlement and cultivation. As to the land itself, there is plenty of it, but until it is reclaimed by cultivation, it is about as useless for productive purposes as the wastes of the ocean.

The reclamation of the land is the one paramount object, and whatever affords the best facilities for this is the correct thing, no matter what honest means are used to attain it. By a carefully framed legislative enactment, the utmost liberality and encouragement to the company should be perfectly compatible with the rights of government and the interest of settlers. There is abundance of land in the great North-West, and it only needs to be utilized to feed millions of the straitened surpluses of congested Europe, and to transform them and their descendants into good and useful Canadian citizens, able to do the world's work of their day, and fitted in their turn to become the future custodians of a civilization which they will transmit in improved splendor to the peoples of a time hundreds of years after the present generations of men have turned into dust.

It is incumbent on the government of our time and the people at large, as well as being consonant with the genius of religion and humanity, to give due encouragement to those great and beneficent agencies which, without trying to be, have become the greatest civilizers and evangelizers of the human race.

Whatever may now be given by the government to assist in the exploitation of the waste places of the country will eventually come back to it a hundred fold. Better still, it will come back to the whole British empire, and still better, it will come back to the Anglo-Saxon race. What will benefit that race will benefit humanity, for amid much that is crude, misshapen and perverted on this continent, there is to be found an underlying vein of aspiration and charity that represents the highest and the best that the world has ever known. The idea of an Anglo-Saxon empire one and indivisable is a sublime conception, and indications are in evidence that a federation of the English-speaking race is a dream cherished by the best minds on both sides of the Atlantic. Not only musing poets, but practical statesmen affirm to-day that the joint moral and physical force of Greater Britain and the United States would be a guarantee for the peace of the world. The best men in both countries are aiming at this consummation, and what the best men in any age have striven for has, in the long run, struggled to the top. In our time the railways and steamships have been the most effective co-workers with these men, and have made possible to them in a few decades what it formerly took their great prototypes centuries to accomplish.

J. McG.

MANUFACTURERS VS. CONSUMERS

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with much interest the letters and editorials which have appeared in your valuable paper from time to time on this very important subject. It is a question which should receive more attention than it does from the consumer. The manufacturers are combined to look after their personal interests (which, by the way, is all they care for), while the consumer, being an unorganized mass, offer very little, if any, opposition to any claims made by them for protection in the way of duties, subsidies, etc., and they are not at all backward in making their demands, which very often are beyond all reason. That they only care for their own private gain, notwithstanding their loud cry of 'Canada for Canadians,' is proved by the fact that they themselves always buy in the cheapest market. Not one of them will buy their raw material from a Canadian maker, and pay more than they can lay down the same article by importing from a foreign country. It is said, 'Charity begins at home.' However, they refuse to take the medicine they prescribe for others. They will use all their influence, yes, and large sums of money, too, in trying to have laws passed so that raw material used by themselves is put on the free list, and also to have heavy duties placed on all goods they make, which the consumers have to pay, as they always take full advantage of the duties levied on their own product, and sell at a price equal in all instances to what similar goods could be imported and having secured such protection, and in some instances having a monopoly in our own country, the quality of their goods deteriorates instead of improving, as they would by competition. Some of them also who are obliged to pay duties on raw material are not at all scrupulous in deliberately avoiding the same when possible.

The question asked as to how many of the Manufacturers' Association were clothed in goods the product of Canada was very much to the point.

Again, in some lines, particularly in some lines of the hand tools used by the farmers, the price is unlawfully high, as the Canadian manufacturers arrange with the United States makers to stay out of the Canadian market for a consideration. Thus the prices are raised to suit the greed of our already over-protected makers, and the consumer has to pay the fiddler a large fee. Thousands of dollars are sent to the United States every year on such arrangements, and nine times out of ten the farmer is the victim. If the farmers would make it a point to elect only one of their own number, or a smart tradesman or mechanic from their own town, they would have more consideration and protection. As long as they elect so many lawyers as they have in the past they can thank themselves largely if they require the services of one of the legal fraternity, and if at all a complicated case, to find at the end that the lawyer owns their farm instead of themselves. They make the laws, and they are for the benefit of the professions every time.

One of the cries of our present government was the reduction of duties on coal oil. This was promised, but the consumer still pays the high price. They have failed to keep their promise, although there is hardly an article more necessary or more used by the laboring class. But of course the oil octopus is a mighty factor in politics, and must be fed at the expense of the struggling mass at any price.

Trusting you will find space for my rather lengthy remarks, I beg to sign

ONE AFFECTED.

EARLY NAVIGATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There are few questions more interesting to our growing shipping interests than the possibility of securing the earlier opening of navigation of the St. Lawrence, hence the need for an intelligent view of what constitutes the real difficulty, and what are the means by which the difficulty is to be overcome. It will be remembered by many that some ten or fifteen years ago a commission of three engineers was appointed to devise a method for avoiding our annual flood. What has become of their report?

I think I am not mistaken in saying that it expressed the opinion that $50,000 or $100,000 expended in a certain way would attain very important results. If memory serves, it pointed out the fact that the trouble is caused, not by the quantity of ice formed, but by the shoving. If the ice as it is formed could be retained in the place where it forms it would change the entire aspect of the question, especially that formed above Lachine. No great shoves occur in early winter, until the lake ice gorges the Lachine rapids. Then immediately the whole mass of ice for many miles in extent is set in irresistible motion, and somewhere a great dam is formed, resulting at once in floods all along the shore, and naturally in great delay in thawing out in spring. Hence without the shove it is natural to suppose the under current, which has very much to do with the opening of navigation, would wear away the ice so quickly, and the sun's strong rays acting on its surface, would so prepare it that an ice breaking steamer could probably break it up almost every year and give us navigation to tide water probably one month earlier than we now have it.

Of course the principal question would then be, what can be done in the neighborhood of Quebec? On that part of the subject I am not able to speak, but I do not know why, even there, the difficulties should prove insurmountable.

W.

'OLDSTER'S' REPLY TO 'YOUNGSTER.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your correspondent 'Youngster,' is so facile in argument and so fecund in illustration that I cannot undertake to refute all his arguments or answer all his questions in a short letter. By the way, it appears to me that I detect some of the lineaments of your late contributor, 'Single Taxer,' under the present mask, so that the youngster would appear to be an old hand after all. There is the same breezy, bustling atmosphere about him. 'The rose by any other name would smell as sweet.'

But there are one or two points in his letter which, with your kind permission, I should like to take up. First, it appears to me that he confuses two things which are quite distinct and different. A man may surely be a good citizen and discharge all his civil duties, and among them I should certainly place the paying of his lawful taxes, and not seeking to shift the whole burden of taxation on to the shoulders of a small class of his fellow citizens—and yet not feel called upon to engage in so-called reforms, without thereby justly incurring the epithet of a lazy Christian. I have used the phrase so-called reforms because I deny that all movements that pass under this name are deserving of the title. 'Youngster' alludes once or twice to Moses and the deliverance of the children of Israel in support of his position. If our modern reformers could, like Moses, produce a divine commission for their agitations and vociferations, we might be willing to consider their claims. As it is, some of them appear to us to have quite a different origin. And we think that a Christian man does not need to be an idealist in order to perceive that it will be better and safer for him not to embark in, to say the least, questionable schemes of this nature.

'Youngster' also lays great stress upon the necessity of life's being a battle and a strife with enemies and opponents. And he is anxious that we should tell him whether all the good and great reformers of the past have been meddlers or patriots. I suppose when the anarchist takes it upon himself to 'remove' some representative of tyranny and oppression he considers himself a patriot and a philanthropist par excellence. Nevertheless, this is not the judgment of society and the law, which does not hesitate to brand him as a criminal and an assassin, and to deal with him as such when it gets hold of him.

In a similar way, though of course in a modified degree, do I think that the verdict of history and of Christianity itself upon those who make it their business, under the plea of reform and philanthropy, to foment strife and bitterness among their fellow creatures, will not be altogether a favorable one. These things will doubtless be in the future, as they have been in the past, but we do not believe that it is the part of a Christian—man or woman—to induce or encourage them. Our Lord's words would seem to be conclusive on this point: 'It must needs be that offences come, but woe to him by whom the offence cometh.'

'OLDSTER.'

ANTIDOTE TO CRIME IN UNITED STATES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was pleased to read your leader on the reputed increase of crime in the United States. The subject is so serious that a few more words on it may not be out of place. It would appear from several articles which I have read, that this increase is not due to the foreign immigrants of the more ignorant races, but to the native citizens of the United States. Nor is it, as you remark, due to want, as it has grown in the most prosperous years. Then to what is it due? As you well say, to the abuse of liberty. It has for some time been clear to me that, an individual liberty, unequalled in the history of the race, flowing from government, law and circumstances, together with a shallow teaching in the schools and a vicious education outside the schools, has fostered a colossal egotism, which unchecked by any moral discipline or improved by any mental culture, has created an almost frenzied craving for wealth and pleasure which is threatening the social disintegration of the people. It is curious that this social disintegration is largely due to the constructive energy so freely put forth in the economic field, which for the first time promises potential comfort for all. There is only one means to arrest this social disintegration, and that is education, but an education quite other than is at present understood by the term, an education which shall at great cost of energy and money teach the individual to live worthily and work efficiently. Where shall we find and how much must we pay teachers equal to the occasion?

R. C. F.

MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES VS. MISSIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Since my first letter on the above subject, which appeared in your issue of Jan. 17, ample time and opportunity have now been afforded for any who could Scripturally vindicate the present offensively sensuous musical displays so common in all our churches. It is significant, however, that among the many letters which have appeared, not one has attempted to do so, or to refute the statements made in opposition to such practices.

Again I ask why do the ministers not openly speak out if they can Scripturally defend such concerts in the name of worship, and if they cannot, then why not openly condemn and oppose them. As to my averment as to their cost interfering with the amount which might go to the much needed extension of missions for the spread of the Gospel at home and abroad, I have been told by an esteemed minister in this city that the expense of these organs and choirs is met by some of the wealthy men in our congregations, and that although these performances were stopped, these parties who now willingly lavish their thousands for these sensuous things 'would not give a single dollar more to missions.' This is a very significant and I believe true estimate of the general character of the men by whom these things are upheld, and is it to please and gratify such persons that our church worship is permitted to be thus desecrated and secularized? Let us rather indignantly say like Peter: 'Thy money perish with thee' because thou hast thought that true Christian worship consists in, or can be stimulated or promoted by such sensuous performances.

A PRESBYTERIAN LAYMAN.

Montreal, March 31, 1903.

Advertisements.



"True as the needle to the pole" is the hand to the minute on an

ELGIN WATCH



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

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—So much has been said and is being said in your valuable paper on the subject of church union that I send you enclosed a card by which you will see the scope of a proposed pledge in which all Christians may join in united prayer: 'More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.' None of us can do much to advance the cause of Christian unity, but we may pray for it. Every one can do that and leave to God's all wise judgment how, when and where it will be brought about, and in what manner. 'If this 'Church Union Prayer League' were to be joined by people who fear God and believe in prayer, among all classes of Christians, leaving solely to him to guide the way, as his infinite wisdom sees best, there would surely be a union effected. It might not be in our day, but it would come, and come right and come to stay. Then the 'miracle' of one fold and one shepherd would convert the world to a practical Christianity.

F. C. IRELAND.

17 Hanover street, Montreal,
April 2, 1903.

THE CHURCH UNION PRAYER LEAGUE.

The following prayer to be repeated by each member every day through life.

Almighty and ever living God who dost govern all things in heaven and earth, mercifully grant to thy people the true spirit of unity. Hasten the time, O Lord, when we shall have a right judgment in all things and live according to thy will and commandments.

We humbly beseech thee to bring us all into one fold in the spirit of unity and in the bond of peace, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Our Father, etc.

[For the 'Witness.'

COMPASSION.

Spirit of love, of pity, and of grief,
Soul of the tender thought, and sorrowing ear
That moved the heart of Love towards us here,
To sacrifice its best for our relief;
That showered its fulness on a dying thief,
And drew the Man of Sorrows to that bier
Whereon a widow's mite lay, cold and drear;
And broke His heart for murderer's unbelief!

Spirit Divine that fills the human breast
With Christ-like passions, holy, good, and pure,
And giveth grace to patiently endure
The cross of love when others are oppress;
While Sympathy absorbs another's pain,
And bears the weight, in Christ, a crown to gain!

CANDELUX.

Canada, March 12, 1903.

A SEWING MACHINE FREE.

Is there an up-to-date sewing machine in your home? If not, do you want one? The publishers of the 'Witness' will give one as a premium for forty dollars worth of subscriptions, at full rates, to any of the 'Witness' publications. It has given splendid satisfaction wherever used and will be a boon to any over-worked housewife.

THE SPRING FEELING.

Weariness, Lassitude, and a Desire to Avoid Exertion.

There are few people who have not experienced what is aptly termed the spring feeling. Languor and weariness, loss of appetite, touches of indigestion, pimples and irritation of the skin. They all come with the spring. All these ills are banished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They enrich the blood, brace up the nerves, and charm away all spring weariness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic medicine in the world. They make new, rich, red blood; strengthen men and women and make the roses of health bloom on pallid cheeks. Here is proof: Miss Catherine Johnston, Gardner Mines, N. B., says:—'I was very much run down, and so weak that I would frequently have to lie down. My appetite was poor and food distasteful. I often suffered from headaches, and the least exertion left me completely used up. I used a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and since then I have felt like a new person. I do not know of any medicine equal to these pills.'

In this climate a tonic is an absolute necessity in spring, and health will be gained and money saved by using only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Don't take a substitute or something else said to be 'just as good.' If in doubt send to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50.

Advertisements.

Weak? No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood. Take Ayer's Pills for constipation.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

RURAL EDUCATION.

MR. WEIR IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE ATTACKS THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

The feature of the week in the Quebec Legislature has been the attack of Mr. W. A. Weir, M.P.P. for Argenteuil, on the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, and indirectly upon McGill University and McGill Normal and Model Schools. Mr. Weir introduced a bill to completely change the constitution and personnel of the committee and made a lengthy speech, to which Principal Peterson, of McGill, Principal Robins, of the Normal and Model Schools, and the Rev. E. I. Rexford, rector of the Montreal High School, have since made vigorous and caustic replies, the principal of the university suggesting that Mr. Weir might 'spend his time to better purpose than in attempting to vilify and defame the university which regrets to acknowledge him as a graduate.' Mr. Weir's avowed object was to try to secure, for the rural districts of this province better schools, and he considered that this might be done at the expense of the educational institutions of this city with benefit to the province at large.

Mr. Weir's bill sought to amend Act. 62, Vic., chap. 28, and Art. 47, by the following paragraph :—

The Protestant Committee is composed of a number of Protestant members, equal to the number of Roman Catholic lay members, who shall also be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. They shall be as much as possible selected as representatives of the different Protestant sections of the province and shall hold office during ten years, in such manner, however, that one-half of them shall retire at the expiry of each five years from July 1, 1903. In the event of the number of members being uneven or in any other case, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may determine the period during which they may hold office. In like manner the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may select and appoint six associate members of the committee each of whom may hold office during the five years, and the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers may each year at its annual meeting elect two of its members to be associate members of the Protestant Committee for the following year. The persons so added shall not form part of the Council of Public Instruction, but shall have in the Protestant Committee the same powers as the members of such committee.'

'2. The term of office of the present members of the said committee shall expire on June 30, 1903.'

Some extracts from Mr. Weir's speech follow :—

The first point, which I wish to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, is that the Protestant Committee is not representative of the Protestant population of this province. It is much less representative, indeed, than the Roman Catholic Committee, wherein sit the bishops of that church, inasmuch as their Lordships reside in the different sections of the province, and each is intimately acquainted with the needs of his district. As regard the Protestant committee, including the associate members in the enumeration, we find that it has eight members from the the city of Montreal, three from the city of Quebec, and only eight from the rural parts of the province; or, in other words, it is composed of eleven city members as against eight members from the country districts. Even as regards the city of Montreal the representation is not fairly divided, inasmuch as nearly all the members of the committee are taken from one ward of that city. This proportion of representation is all the more unfair when we remember that the public schools of the city of Montreal and Quebec have, by special statutes, been given a large amount of control over their own affairs; so that the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction has very little to do with them. The main work of the committee is in connection with the schools of the country districts.

The representation is unfair for another reason. The Protestant population of the cities of Montreal and Quebec, according to the census of 1891 (which I have been obliged to use for the purposes of this argument, as the full returns of the last census are not yet published) is 62,709. The counties, which are represented on the Protestant Committee are Huntingdon, Argenteuil, Missisquoi, Brome and Megantic, having a Protestant population of 38,494, which, added to the population of the cities above mentioned, gives a total of 91,203, which may claim to have some sort of representation in the committee in question. This leaves 128,508 Protestants from other sections of the province, who are not represented at all. I ask, is it fair and right that the committee should be crowded with members taken from the cities, when there are vast sections of the province which more urgently require to be represented on the committee in question?

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, this question of representation may be met with the statement, that at all events the Protestant committee has shown diligence and good judgment in the management of the matters committed to its care. I join issue on this statement. I have the utmost respect for the members of the committee individually. Some of them have deserved well of the public, but I claim that it is impossible for the majority of them, efficiently to perform the duties entrusted to them, inasmuch as a large number of them have never been within the four walls of a country schoolhouse during their lives, and as for most of the others we have not for years heard of their attempting such a visit.

I find that during the present school year they voted for superior education, a sum about equal to what the nine hundred Protestant elementary schools of the province received. This sum was $22,110.56. Out of that they devoted to schools in poor municipalities only $3,695, leaving a balance of $18,415.56, all of which went to the maintenance of so-called superior education. Even this balance is as great as the aid granted to the Protestant elementary schools by legislative grants. It was divided as follows :—Twenty-nine academies received $7,142, or an average of $240 each ; 46 model schools received $3,793, or an average of $82 each ; two universities received $3,700, or an average of $1,850 each; 77 scholastic institutions in the most populous districts of the province receive as much help as the 900 scattered elementary schools, and the committee refuses to help these latter any further, when it is in its power to do so ! This, Sir, is the way in which the public moneys of the province were expended by these gentlemen, in face of the crying needs of the country district schools.

McGill University received $2,775, while there were Protestant schools in the County of Argenteuil and in the counties of most of the members now listening to me, which received only five dollars assistance from the public moneys. McGill, as is well known, is a powerful institution. It has large investments and attracts the donations of our wealthiest citizens, and yet its representatives come down to the Protestant Committee year after year fighting to receive a share of the public moneys, which should be donated to the education of the common people. Principal Peterson, not even satisfied with the regular grant, recently urged upon the committee and obtained a further annual grant of $500 for the A. A. examinations—which, together with the fees paid by the pupils attending the examinations, must make a very fair revenue to the university from this source. I respect McGill University, and honor the work it has done in the past, but its disregard of the needs of the rural parts of this province is bringing it into disgrace. It would be well for McGill if it were to copy the example of Laval University, which is, in a true sense, a national university, manned by a Canadian principal and Canadian professors. But as long as McGill goes abroad to other countries to look for its teachers and professors, so long will we find that it takes no interest in the cause of our country schools.

The matter of text-books has received great public atention, in the newspapers of the province, during the past two or three years, and the almost unanimous opinion seems to be that the committee is guilty of mismanagement in this regard. Too many text-books are approved by the committee, and too frequent changes are tolerated.

But, sir, the action of the committee has perhaps been more deleterious in regard to the granting of permission to teach in our country schools. Formerly the pupils of our academies and model schools, who devoted some attention to the stated curriculum of study, were able to go before the board of examiners, and, if successful in their examination, obtain a diploma, which enabled them to teach.

This system, Sir, supplied the necessary demand for teachers, and was a great boom to our country schools. This system was abolished. All persons now desirous of teaching school must go up to the city of Montreal and attend the McGill Normal School for a stated period. This, Sir, might be a very good regulation, if all our young people had the means to do it, but the Protestant Committee has failed to understand that there are many families in this province who are unable to stand the expense of having one of their children boarding in the city of Montreal for several months in order to obtain permission to teach school. At all events, Sir, it seems apparent that one effect of the regulation has been to cut off the necessary supply of teachers, and to-day, Sir, many of our schools are run for shorter periods, and some closed, entirely owing to this action of the Protestant Committee. Again, Sir, although the Protestant population of the province is increasing, there were 1,013 fewer children in our schools last year than six years ago. Moreover, I fail to see the benefit of an institution that is supposed to turn out teachers, but whose pupils, as a matter of fact, rarely do teach at all, or only for a very short period.

To summarize the financial aspect of the question, I find that every one is agreed that the Protestant elementary schools need more money. They receive now some eighteen thousand dollars per annum from this legislature. We could more than double this assistance by a rearrangement of our educational grants, without increasing the amount voted. Take the twenty thousand dollars that McGill Normal School costs us, the $3,700 annually given to the universities, and the $2,000 voted specially each year, and you would have an additional sum of $25,700 that could be spent on our rural schools each year, to the great advantage of education and of the public. Even omitting the McGill Normal School item, there remains the sum of $5,700 per annum, which should be devoted to our elementary schools, without any additional legislation being required, and this amount could easily be increased by lessening the grants to the academies, situated in large centres. The committee has never attempted to effect this reform, loudly demanded by the people. Such a reform means the increase of the Protestant common school fund by one-third, or an increased grant of fifty-seven dollars a year to one hundred poor schools. There is in these figures, sir, all the difference between life and death to many an elementary school in this province.

Mr. Weir concluded by criticizing the committee for its methods in connection with the charges made against Dr. Harper.

Mr. Robitaille followed by explaining the law regarding the appointment of members of the committees of public instruction, and said that these members were named by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council au bon plaisir, and if the amendment, as suggested by Mr. Weir, was to become law the present law would be completely changed. Such a measure would be in conflict with the principle that now governs our educational system. The sum of sixty thousand dollars is voted towards superior schools, and the Protestant committee receives eighteen thousand dollars from that amount, but to be spent towards the maintenance of superior schools. On the other hand parliament grants a hundred and sixty thousand dollars to elementary schools, and this is divided up between the Roman Catholic and Protestant committees according to the population. Then each committee distributes the necessary amounts to elementary schools. Moreover, the amount realized by the Provincial Treasurer from marriage licenses was about eight thousand dollars, and was remitted to the Protestant committee by the Provincial Treasurer. By a former law that amount went to superior education, but under the present system it is divided between superior and elementary education. In conclusion, he remarked that the bill had a principle that could not be admitted, and he asked the member for Argenteuil not to insist on his measure.

Mr. Weir remarked that as the Provincial Secretary had promised to take the bill into consideration between now and next session he had no objection to allowing the bill to wait over until then.

FINLAND FAMINE.

RELIEF EXPEDITION REPORTS DISTRESS STILL PREVAILING.

Dr. Klopsch, editor and proprietor of the 'Christian Herald,' of New York, has just been on a trip through Sweden and Finland on a famine relief expedition. In a report on his observations, the 'Christian Herald' says:

'Notwithstanding officials claims that the situation is well in hand, the expedition reports that the famine throughout Finland is gradually increasing in intensity and extent. Present conditions fully corroborate all previously published accounts. Even as far south as the sixty-second degree, at Idensalmi, the most appalling conditions prevail. Hundreds of children are begging bread from house to house. Scarlet fever and measles are epidemic. Eight hundred deaths have occurred in the district.

'A single church parish reports that five thousand are absolutely destitute, and have been subsisting solely on "hunger bread" since October. Meat, milk and potatoes are utterly lacking throughout the whole famine area. Thousands are barefooted and clothed in rags, while the ground is covered by deep snow. The suffering and want are beyond description. In the Kajani and Uleaborg districts the conditions are worst of all. At least one hundred thousand Finlanders are wholly dependent on relief at the prement moment. Half the cattle are dead, and the reports of human deaths by starvation are persistent.

'Throughout our stay in Helsingfors, the distress in Finland, individual and en masse, has been impressed upon us in every conceivable way. As many as 150 persons have called during a single day. The callers and letter-writers included representatives and delegations from many different organizations, from workingmen's clubs to singing societies.

'Dr. Klopsch has obtained much useful information from the members of the Salvation Army. There, as elsewhere, the Army is doing a practical work close to the core of distress.'

The following contributions have been received for the Finland Famine Fund since the last report:

Previously acknowledged.	$1,006 48
M. Fergusson	10 00
Friends' Sunday-school, Beaconsfield..	10 00
Mrs. T. A. A.	1 00
Pipestone Sunday-school, per J. W. Crawford, sec.-treas.	21 30
R. C. Hattie..	10 00
Miss Nellie Anderson..	2 00
Alex. Stewart	50
Mrs. D. M. Stewart	1 00
Miss Jessie Stewart	1 00
Miss M. J. McFadgen	50
Miss Jessie Laurie..	50
Miss Jessie Fraser	25
Mrs. Helen Leckie..	50
Mrs. McLeod	50
Mr. John Forrest..	50
Mrs. Dan Fisher	50
Miss Ema Crane	25
D. F. C., Essex..	2 00
Thos. Whately	5 00
J. M. Montgomery	2 00
Maxville Presbyterian Y. P. C. C. E...	15 19
J. O. Truscott..	1 00
Charles Lapp	1 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Paul	1 00
M. F. Stephenson	25
R. L. Gibson..	1 00
F. B. Gibson..	1 00
J. B. Gibson..	1 00
A. M. Neelands..	1 00
S. Burchill..	2 00
Edw. Emmerson	1 00
A. H. Truscott	1 00
H. Truscott..	1 00
Rev. S. E. Calwell	2 00
Rev. H. L. Kinoman	1 00
A. R. Hopper	1 00
W. Lapp	50
Swords	25 00
Mrs. M. Mighton	1 00
Mrs. Isabella Ewing	1 00
Mrs. C. Reid..	2 00
Mrs. J. E. Watson	1 00
Miss Paine..	1 00
L. M. England	1 00
A Friend, Trout Brook..	1 00
Mr. Geo. Musson	2 00
Thomas Salisbury	2 00
A. M. Boosey	2 70
Sympathizer, Providence Bay ..	2 00
Total..	$1,149 42

THE FAMINE IN SWEDEN.

Mr. Fenton MacPherson, of London, who has recently made a tour of the famine districts of Sweden, writes the 'Christian Herald' to say that the population has now suffered in silence for nearly six months. In the far north, the disaster has been most overwhelming. It began with last autumn, when famine appeared in Norbottens Lan, Sweden's most northerly province. The people there are, as a rule, deeply religious, and the Bible is their mainstay. Private help was sent from various quarters, and the people were barely kept alive, but the supplies were soon exhausted, and death by starvation stared the people in the face.

Gradually the famine in Sweden has swept down from the north to within 200 miles of Stockholm, the capital. It is now almost general over a very large section of the country.

The 'Witness' has made inquiries from several Swedish residents of Montreal, and is unable to obtain any confirmation of the above representations.

Mr. Gustav Gylling, the Swedish consul in Montreal, states that he has not received any official information regarding the famine in Sweden. He has read of it in the Swedish papers published in the United States, but considers the pictures of distress greatly exaggerated. Sweden, he says, has an almost perfect poor relief system, and it would be almost impossible for the hardships reported to take place. He does not doubt that there is some privation, for the crops were practically a failure last year throughout a large part of the country. He thinks if there was the need of foreign assistance reported from some sources he would have heard of it officially.

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, April 1.—The case of the late Major-General Sir Hector Macdonald, who committed suicide in a Paris hotel, while charges of immorality were pending against him, was brought up in parliament to-day. The question was asked why the statement of Governor Sir John West Ridgeway, to the Ceylon Legislative Council, in regard to the Macdonald court-martial was published in England.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the proceedings of the Legislative Council were public. Accordingly, it was open to any one to telegraph the question of the governor in regard to the summoning of a court-martial and the reply of the government authorizing him to do so, which apparently had been done. Mr. Chamberlain added: 'There was no implied condemnation of Major-General Macdonald in the statement of Sir John West Ridgeway. It was a very serious charge which had been made, but he expressed the hope which, I am sure, was shared at that time by everybody, that the charge would be disproved.'

A COMRADE IN TORONTO SPEAKS

Sergeant MacMahon, who is at present a resident of Toronto, tells in the Toronto 'World,' of March 30, that he was a sergeant and drill instructor in the Ninety-second Highlanders when, in 1871, Hector Macdonald arrived in Jalundhar, and was drilled by him as a raw recruit. The young soldier learned his duties so quickly that he, who was in the first squad, was selected to drill those who were in the last squad. That was his first command. He was a plucky fellow and foremost in everything. Ambitious, too, as was shown by him when he chose the commission rather than the Victoria Cross.

Sergeant MacMahon says he was a good non-commissioned officer. A better never lived. He kept his accounts as straight as the straightest. The sergeant continues: 'When dismissed from "recruits' drill" he was appointed lance corporal, and in two years was promoted to be sergeant. Previous to the Afghan war he was made color-sergeant of No. 3 Company, under Captain G. S. White, now General Sir George Stewart White, famous as the defender of Ladysmith.

'"Fighting Mac" and I were sergeants and comrades, and I can speak most highly of his good moral character, both as a soldier and as a man. He was a good living man and always willing to give the young soldier good advice. He gained his commission after the massacre of the British envoy at Kabul. The Gordons was one of the regiments ordered to march on Kabul. We were then stationed at Alli Khell, five days' march from Kabul City. Our first day's march was to Caratagia, where we rested for the night.

'On the following morning the whole Khuram Valley field force marched to the summit of a large mountain known as the Shuta Ghurdan, or Camel's Neck, so called from its form. No. 3 Company, with "Old Mac" as the color-sergeant, was ordered to remain behind to see all the baggage removed to the front and bring up the rear. There was no officer with No. 3, so Mac was the senior N. C. O.

'Just as his company was preparing to move and join the headquarters, General Lord Roberts and staff appeared, escorted by a troop of the 9th Lancers. Mac heard shots fired from a hill running parallel to the road, and at once saw that the party had been attacked by the enemy. These comprised about 100 Afghans, who had waited in ambush. He at once formed his company into fighting order, and, leading them, beat the enemy off, thus being instrumental in saving the general's life. For this he was recommended for the V. C. or a commission —the latter he accepted. Six months later, in Shirpur cantonments, he was gazetted as 2nd lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders.

'On his attainment of a commission, Macdonald became as popular with his brother officers as he had been with the non-coms. and men. The whole regiment was proud of the distinction that had been conferred upon it by the promotion of a man from the ranks for gallant action, an incident not of every day occurrence.

'He showed himself to be as good an officer as he had been a sergeant. During the remainder of the campaign Mac fought beside me. At the battle of Kandahar Mac saw three dead Afghans lying on the field, and beside them a Gordon. "That's how a Highlander should die," he said, "three to one." Let the cause of his sad end be what it may, he will always be admired as "Fighting Mac."'

Sergeant MacMahon's residence is given as 347 Yonge street, and he is a well-known swordsman, having taught physical instruction to the Edinburgh High School in 1897.

A TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

A correspondent of the New York 'Herald,' writing from Wilmington, Delaware, says, among other things: 'In a section of the American press a grave injustice is being done to the late General Macdonald's wife and to his memory. A story was printed on Thursday that they had been separated for some years before he gained his commission. I had the privilege of the personal friendship of both, and know the facts of the case. Separated they certainly were, but only by the exigencies of military life. They first met at a dance in Edinburgh, and Sir Hector even at that time held a commission as lieutenant in Her late Majesty's forces. They were not married until he got his company and became a captain. Their son has only just passed his fifteenth birthday. I had a letter from Lady Macdonald on Monday, telling me that the General was expected to land next day, and speaking with great joy about it. When the General was last in England, two years ago next month, he displayed the utmost devotion to both his wife and son.

'As for the conduct of Sir Hector's funeral, although the warm-hearted Highlanders deserve all praise for their laudable desire to give our dead hero such a funeral as a brave son of the Highlands should have, and thus in some measure to show their disbelief in the foul rumors that drove him to his death, yet Lady Macdonald's wishes for a private funeral demand respect. All through her married life her one desire has been in all things to respect her husband's wishes.

'Their devotion in life was wonderful, and I know there is no more broken-hearted woman in the world to-day than the brave General's no less brave wife.

. . . . .

'May I, in closing, say that no one who had ever met the dead soldier would credit for one second the story that led to his tragic end. . . . .'

.E. D.'

Wilmington, Del., March 30, 1903.

GOOD ROADS.

MR. CHICOYNE TAKES UP AN IMPORTANT QUESTION IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Quebec, March 31.—An item of interest was reported to the Assembly this afternoon by Mr. Duffy as chairman of the Committee on Legislation. It was that the committee had thrown out the bill introduced by Mr. Roy, of Kamouraska, to amend the Quebec License Law, better known as the 'Beauport Lager Beer Act,' which was so exhaustively criticized and condemned by the 'Witness' editorially some time ago.

After recess some time was devoted to advancing private bills and then Mr. Chicoyne brought up his resolution in favor of good roads, moving—

That this House is of opinion that amongst the most important works calling for earnest attention on the part of the government, the improvement of public highways deservedly occupies the first place.

That, notwithstanding the partial efforts hitherto made to introduce more improved methods in opening and maintaining roads, efforts which are appreciated and praised by all who are interested in public progress this House regrets to observe that, as a rule, our highways are in a deplorable condition;

That the construction of railways, which has cost the provincial treasury over twenty-five million dollars, has been of considerable service and has greatly contributed to the development of the resources of the country by creating main arteries of communication between the principal centres of commercial and industrial activity while assisting, in a large measure, the advancement of our farming interests.

That in order to secure to our country population all the benefits offered by our various railway networks, it would be absolutely necessary to improve or transform our rural roads in such manner that they may conveniently and easily be used at all times of the year;

That, to attain this end, it would be necessary to adopt a generous and energetic policy, and that such a policy applied on broad lines and doing equal justice to all parts of our territory, could not fail to receive the support of this House and of the people of this province without distinction of political opinions;

That such a policy should be looked looked upon as one of general interest and be considered also in the same light as the construction of railways.

GRANTS TO VETERANS

THREE THOUSAND WILL BE ISSUED ON APRIL 15 NEXT.

Toronto, April 3.—The Hon. E. J. Davis has decided upon April 15 for the next issue of certificates of land grants to veterans. Upon this date it is anticipated that three thousand will be issued. There have already been forwarded to all parts of the world some 7,000 certificates. Several thousand applications are on file. It is expected that the Quebec volunteers will participate in the privileges.

Advertisements.

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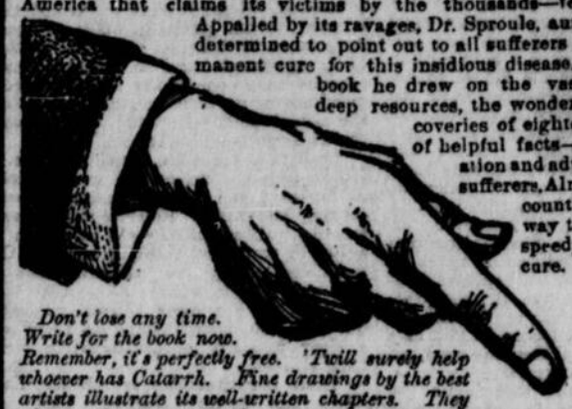
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THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL

Introduced Into the House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

MR. BICKERDIKE'S RESOLUTION CONDEMNING CIGARETTES ADOPTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

Ottawa, April 1.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon the Prime Minister introduced the government bill for the redistribution of electoral districts in accord with the census showing of 1901. The measure is one that seems to give general approval. The government prides itself on having produced a bill which will give both parties an equal opportunity of securing justice and fair play. Its chief feature is a reference to a special committee of the House to determine how the constituencies shall be drawn. The bill merely lays down the number of members to which each province is entitled, and leaves it for this committee to say how the districts shall be carved. The government policy is, however, that county boundaries must be preserved throughout, in whatever arrangement is framed. That is the policy on which the administration takes its stand. This reference to a special committee is in line with the British practice, and was put forward by the Liberal party in the Canadian House in 1892 as a reasonable means of making the readjustment necessary at that time.

Sir Wilfrid, on rising to propose the first reading of the bill, was greeted with ministerial applause. He said:

'I rise, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of presenting a measure for the redistribution of the representation in the House of Commons rendered necessary by the last census. Perhaps before I proceed further it might not be amiss to remind the House that in introducing this bill the government is not acting of its own motive, but performing an imperative constitutional duty. The constitution provides that after each decennial census there shall be a redistribution of the representation of the different provinces in this House. Three years ago I introduced a measure which was simply a partial and discretionary measure, one which we had the option of presenting or not, the object of which was to correct certain errors; or, to use perhaps a more severe but more appropriate term, certain injustices which had been perpetrated in Ontario by the Act of 1882 and in Quebec by the Act of 1892. The motive and provisions therefore of that measure were very different from those of the present one.

'It will not be amiss if I remind the House that the distribution of population as revealed by the census of 1901 will cause some very serious disturbance in the proportion of the representation now held by the different provinces on the floor of this House. In 1891 the population of the Dominion was 4,829,289, and the population by the last census was 5,271,215. In 1891 the population of Prince Edward Island was 109,078, which has decreased to 103,289. The population of Nova Scotia in 1891 was 450,396, and in 1901 was 459,574. New Brunswick had a population in 1891 of 321,263, and in 1901 of 321,126. In Ontario the population in 1891 was 2,114,321, and by last census 2,183,947. Manitoba, which had 152,206 people in 1891, was shown by the last census to have 255,211. British Columbia has almost doubled from 98,173 to 178,657. The North-West Territories, from 66,799 has grown to 158,940 by the last census. The population of Quebec in 1891 was 1,488,525, and in 1901 it was 1,648,898. Quebec, I need hardly say, is the pivot of representation around which revolves the proportion to be allowed each province, and its representation being limited under all circumstances to sixty-five, it follows that its population represents 25,367 people for each member.

'This, therefore, becomes the unit of representation for the rest of the Dominion, and, according to this, Prince Edward Island will only be entitled to four members, and thus loses one. Nova Scotia is given eighteen members instead of twenty, New Brunswick thirteen instead of fourteen, and Ontario eighty-six instead of ninety-two. All the provinces east of Lake Superior, therefore, except Quebec, whose representation remains stationary, will lose a part of their representation in this House. On the other hand, British Columbia, which at present has six members, will be represented by an additional member, and have seven altogether. The Province of Manitoba will have its representation increased from seven to ten. In the case of the Territories we have made special provision, not being bound there by the letter of the constitution, to which I will allude later on.

'Upon the total figures of the representation allotted to the several provinces there can be no possible controversy. Everybody is aware that in the eastern provinces there has been some excitement, and well-intentioned persons have been endeavoring to convince themselves by torturing the letter of the law, that the law itself might be made to express the reverse of what it actually does. The same thing has occurred at every redistribution. Certain provinces have been forced to lose some part of their representation, and naturally protests were made, but the point has been debated and determined by such able jurists as Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Edward Blake and Sir John Thompson, and the letter of the law is such as not to allow of any doubt. For my part, I am indeed sincerely sorry that certain provinces will have to lose part of their representation, but it is not possible to avoid this. We have to abide by and apply the law, and in applying the law the question is more one of mathematics than anything else. We have only to take section 51 of the British North America Act and the figures of the census and find the result. In this matter parliament is not a free agent. It has no discretion to exercise, but is simply the instrument and creature of the law, and in this particular bill we have only to take the result of the census and make the redistribution accordingly.

'The powers of parliament are limited so far, but in the creation of the constituencies which are to elect us to this House parliament's powers are unlimited and can be exercised for good or evil, either for very much good or for very much evil.

'We on this side have always complained that in previous distributions, which have taken place, always under the Conservative party, now in opposition, that the Opposition of the day were not fairly treated. I grant that the temptation is great to the party in office to abuse its powers to take an unfair advantage of its opponents, and so arrange constituencies as to secure the return of more members of its own political faith than the actual political opinion of the country at large would warrant.

'Upon this occasion, which in some respects is a solemn one, I would avoid, as far as I can, any recrimination concerning the past. Referring to it only for illustration, let me call attention to a list of forty-two constituencies in Ontario created by the redistributions of 1882 and 1892 in which the popular vote recorded gave a clear Liberal majority, but in which, notwithstanding, there was a clear majority of Conservative members elected.

'These constituencies are: Bruce, East, West and South; Durham, East and West; Elgin, East and West; Essex, North and South; Hastings, North, East and West; Kent, Lambton, East and West; Leeds and Grenville, Leeds South, Grenville South, Lanark, North and South; Northumberland, East and West; Oxford, North and South; Ontario, North, South and West; Perth, North and South; Peterborough, East and West; Victoria, North and South; Waterloo, North and South; Renfrew, North and South; Wellington, Centre, North and South; Wentworth North and Brant.

'The popular vote for the Liberal candidates in these constituencies in the last election was 88,365 and in favor of Conservative candidates, 86,392, a clear Liberal majority of 1,973. Notwithstanding twenty-five Conservatives were elected and nineteen Liberals, giving a clear Conservative majority of eight members. I presume there is not a fair-minded man who will not agree with me that such a condition of things is not fair or just, not conducive to good government, and should not take place under our free parliamentary institutions.

'That we should endeavor to correct that evil goes as a matter of course. We certainly intend to undo this evil, but while that is the case let us say at once that, though we intend to undo the injustice perpetrated at the expense of the Liberal party, it is not with a view to or intention of perpetrating a similar injustice at the expense of our opponents. What we have in view and what we desire is to introduce a fair measure that will give all parties an equal measure of justice, freedom and responsibility. The Liberal party has advocated that the redistribution after each decennial census should take place under certain well defined and well understood rules and which everybody could understand. These should be the unwritten law of the country and should apply wherever and whenever a redistribution takes place and should be applied no matter what party is in power. As the guiding principle in this redistribution we have always maintained that county boundaries should be preserved. And we say to-day, as the basis of the redistribution which we hold ought to be adopted and accepted on this occasion that the municipal representation of the country ought to be the basis of the parliamentary representation. The position we take is that we should take the map of the municipal organization of the Dominion and make it the basis of the parliamentary representation. There are counties for which one member is sufficient. The unit of population—which of course cannot be followed with absolute exactness—would not warrant any more. There are other counties in which there may be two or three members to be elected. There are certain cities in which there must be more than three or four members, and there are other municipalities whose population is so small relative to the unit that they should not be allowed to send even one member here.

'This involves the work of selecting, of dividing, of uniting. And the question arises now—and perhaps it is the most delicate of all with which we have to deal—by whom is this work to be effected? Who is to make this division of counties if counties are to be divided; who is to direct this union of counties if counties are to be united? This is a question of great moment and, after having given it the best consideration we are able to give it, we think that in this, as in all matters, the best and safest rule is to follow the policy, the method and the rule which under similar circumstances prevails in that country, which has been the mother of all constitutional government—Great Britain.

'We propose, therefore, on this occasion, as we did on a former occasion, when the last redistribution bill was introduced, to ask the House to follow the British precedent. The last redistribution in England took place in 1884 under the government of Mr. Gladstone, and on that occasion Mr. Gladstone, before making his bill, adopted the policy which we intend to take on this occasion. The bill was prepared at the invitation of Mr. Gladstone by a conference of the two parties in the House of Commons, by a conference of the Government and the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone invited Lord Salisbury, then the Leader of the Opposition, to discuss with him the details of the measure which he had to introduce following the new franchise act, which he had previously presented. This conference took place and as a result a measure was introduced which proved satisfactory to both parties. The author of the Annual Register for 1884, after stating that Lord Salisbury had been invited by Mr. Gladstone to meet him and discuss the details of the measure, goes on to say that Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote conferred with a small committee of the council.

'So there was a conference on that occasion between members of the government and the leaders of the Opposition in order to frame a measure satisfactory to both parties. When the last redistribution bill was introduced in this House in 1892 we were sitting in opposition and proposed to our opponents to adopt the same method. When the bill came up for its second reading I, sitting where my friend the leader of the Opposition now sits, moved the following:—'That bill No. 76 be referred to a conference or committee to be composed of both political parties to agree upon the lines or principles on which the redistribution bill should be drawn.' Unfortunately this proposition was not accepted. But though our proposition was not accepted, still we do not intend to depart from the principle we then laid down.

'The consideration that we claimed for ourselves when we were in the minority we are ready to grant to our opponents when they are in the minority. We intend, therefore, to have the details of this measure submitted to our opponents, if they will agree with us.

'From some remarks which, I understand, fell from the lips of an honorable gentleman opposite, even that measure of justice is not acceptable to him. It is very difficult to satisfy the honorable gentleman, but whether he is satisfied or not, I doubt if anything can be more fair than what we have now offered to the honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House.'

Mr. Sproule—'If the honorable gentleman refers to me, I beg to say that my opinion is the very reverse. I am well satisfied, and was commending the government for proposing to carry out the platform which they laid down when in opposition.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—'I am satisfied with the spirit in which my honorable friend receives my remarks. I apologize to him, and I hope to have his support for this bill.'

THE BILL ITSELF.

'The bill which I have the honor to introduce will be in these words:

'An act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

'"Whereas, the results of the census of 1901 necessitate a readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons, pursuant to the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, and the other statutes made in that behalf, and it is expedient at the same time to provide for an increased representation in the said House of the North-West Territories;

'"Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

'"1. That the House shall consist of 214 members, of whom 86 shall be elected for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 18 for Nova Scotia, 13 for New Brunswick, 10 for Manitoba, 7 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 10 for the North-West Territories, and one for the Yukon Territory.

'"2. The said provinces and territories respectively shall for the purposes of the election of members to serve in the said House of Commons be divided into electoral districts and be represented as provided in the schedule to this act.

'"3. Every town, village, township, parish or place lying within the territorial limits of any electoral district, and not specifically included in any other electoral district by the said schedule, shall be taken to be a part of the electoral district in which it is locally situate.

'"4. Whenever in the said schedule any word or expression is used to denote the name of any territorial division such word or expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as indicating such territorial division as it exists, and is bounded at the date of the passing of this act.

'"5. This act shall take effect only upon the dissolution of the present parliament."

'Now, this is the bill which I intend to move. There is a schedule attached to it. If this bill is accepted by our friends on the other side, we intend, after it has been debated and read the second time, to refer it to a special committee composed of seven members, on which the Opposition will be represented by three to be selected by themselves. The object of the committee will be to create the constituencies which will be allowed to elect the members of this House. In other words, I do not present to the House to-day a scheme cut and dried, which has to be swallowed holus bolus by our friends and by the Opposition, whether they like it or not. So we propose to invite our friends now sitting on the Opposition benches to meet us in the committee room, and there to discuss together the divisions of the constituencies, and, in fact, for the creation of all the constituencies which should be empowered to elect the members of this House.

'We propose to do what has been done in England by the government of Mr. Gladstone. We believe that if our friends opposite will meet us in this way we can prepare a measure which will, at all events, be fair to all parties. We believe that we shall be able to bring into this House a measure which will be free from those blemishes which are to be found in the redistribution acts of 1882 and 1892. We believe that if they will agree with us to meet us in committee to discuss fairly, without trying to obtain any undue advantage over one another, we shall be able to present to the House a measure of which every Canadian will have reason to feel proud, a measure which will be free from those contentious elements which characterized former redistribution acts which have passed in the history of the Dominion of Canada. We intend to do this as a basis to be followed not only upon this occasion, but upon all occasions.

'Now, I desire to say one word with regard to the North-West Territories. The population of the North-West Territories to-day is 158,940 by the last census. According to the unit of representation they are entitled to only six members. But we are not bound by the letter of the constitution so far as representation of the North-West Territories is concerned. Therefore, we propose to give to those territories a representation in this House of ten members. The population of that region to-day is at least 250,000, and at present is no doubt sufficient to entitle them to ten members. The population is increasing by leaps and bounds, and within a few years that population will be greatly increased.'

Col. Sam. Hughes—'Provided they are British subjects.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—'They cannot vote unless they are British subjects. That is the reason why we want to give to the North-West Territories very extensive representation in this House. It is because we want to make it an object for all of these newcomers to take the oath of allegiance and to become British subjects, to take upon themselves the responsibilities and advantages of Canadians.'

MR. BORDEN'S REPLY.

The leader of the Opposition replied to the Prime Minister very briefly and acknowledging that he did not fully grasp all the features of the bill, wisely reserved his criticisms for another day. He thought Sir Wilfrid scarcely fair in what he said about the present arrangement of electoral districts in Ontario The Prime Minister's argument was unworthy when he drew the deduction he did from the figures in these forty-two constituencies. The fact was that forty-two others could be chosen which would probably reveal an equal advantage to the Liberal party. However, everyone knows that such anomalies will exist under any system. 'Speaking offhand, I may say that the proposal for a conference for the purpose of determining the boundaries of the different constituencies would impress one as having the merit of fairness; although we recognize that by means of the committee holding a majority from the other side of the House, that fairness might not in the end be so real as suggested by my right honorable friend. However, I am bound to assume that my right honorable friend means what he says when he declares that the proposal is to make a fair redistribution bill, and it will be, of course, open to us to bring the results of the committee before the House and have such a discussion as we may think in case we do not conclude that the action of the committee partakes of the fairness which my right honorable friend promises.'

The bill then passed first reading.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Upon motion for committee of supply the Hon. John Costigan proposed an amendment on the Irish question in the form of an address which he wishes parliament to endorse and forward to His Majesty. The amendment referred to the blessings of self-government in Canada, and urged upon the British authorities the granting of a similar blessing to the people of Ireland. It congratulated the Imperial authorities on the legislation introduced this session on the land question and hoped that it would solve the difficulties under which the Irish peasantry have labored for so many years.

Mr. Costigan said that although proposed as an amendment to the motion for supply his resolution was not intended as a want of confidence in the present government. He bespoke for it the consideration of the House. The matter was one very near his heart. The Canadian Parliament had spoken before on this question, so there was nothing improper in its renewing the expression of its view on the Irish question. 'If,' he said, 'I had the eloquence of a Grattan or of a McGee I would use it to praise the generous spirit in which the British Government has come forward to settle this land question.' Mr. Costigan argued for Home Rule by saying that the Imperial House would have its hands full in attending to the large promlems of Empire, leaving minor matters of government to England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia and the other British dominions beyond the sea.

Mr. Hackett, of Prince Edward Island, seconded the resolution, and in so doing declared himself a firm believer in Home Rule. To maintain the unity of the Empire Ireland must have her way.

Then came a number of speakers who opposed the Costigan proposal. Mr. John Charlton argued that this is not the place for the remedying of the Irish grievances. The case was not one for colonial interference.

Mr. Jabel Robinson, of Elgin, figured out that the parliament of Canada cost the country twenty-eight dollars a minute whilst it sat and his idea was that its time ought not to be wasted on matters that were none of its concern. He had sympathy with the Irish people, but this was not the place to remedy their grievances.

Dr. Sproule, of East Grey, Grand Master of the Orange Order of British America, said it would interest the country to know where the government stood on this question. If Mr. Costigan had secured previous expressions from the Canadian Parliament on the Home Rule question he should be convinced by this time that it was waste of time to take up the Commons's time with such a resolution. Canada had been snubbed by the Earl of Kimberley, one of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues, for its previous resolution on Home Rule. That resolution had been passed out of generosity by the Federal Parliament. But it was time that such questions were kept out of Canadian politics. The resolution was especially inopportune at this time when the Irish question was before the Imperial Parliament and Britain was pledging her credit for $750,000,000 to help the Irish peasantry. He would not say that the present resolution was brought in for political reasons although a good many people in the country thought it was. He would oppose the resolution, believing it to be a matter with which we have nothing to do.

Mr. Charles Marcil, of Bonaventure, made an eloquent plea for the resolution and said it could have nothing but good results. Canada owes a great deal to the Irish race. There are almost one hundred thousand of that race among us to-day. The Federal Parliament was fully competent, in his judgment, to voice its opinion on any matter of Imperial concern.

Mr. Andrew Broder, of Dundas, said he would vote against the resolution because it was inopportune and brought in for political reasons.

Mr. Belcourt, of Ottawa, saw nothing objectionable in the form of Mr. Costigan's proposition. It was a congratulation to the Imperial Parliament and he would give the resolution his support.

Mr. Richardson, of Grey, said the resolution was mischievous and endorsed previous resolutions of the Canadian Parliament of which he disapproved.

Mr. Henri Bourassa championed the full right of the Canadian Parliament to express its opinion on any matter of Imperial importance. If ever a race could speak of the benefits of self-government and freedom it was the French-Canadians. There were two other elements in the population of the Empire that stood by themselves to some extent—the Irish, the Boers and the French-Canadians, but the first two wold never be satisfied till they got the same freedom as the French-Canadians.

Mr. A. E. Kemp (Toronto) said Canada had problems enough of her own in which British interference would be resented. He did not see why we should meddle with the Irish problem.

Mr. Murray, of Pontiac, supported the resolution as a congratulation to the Imperial authorities on the Irish programme and an expression of sympathy for home rule.

Col. Sam. Hughes gave his reasons for opposing the resolution. The Canadian House had no business with it.

Mr. William Ross (Cape Breton) was sorry that this resolution had not been allowed to pass unanimously. What Gladstone proposed to do for Ireland would yet take place.

Mr. A. A. Wright, of Renfrew, promised to support the resolution.

Mr. E. Gus Porter (West Hastings) termed Mr. Costigan's resolution an apology. He would support no resolution that called for apology.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the present resolution might be opportune or not, but it was before the House for a vote. Personally he believed that the settlement of the Irish question would immensely benefit that country. Moreover, it would benefit every other part of the Empire. The Prime Minister gave the present resolution the same support as he gave to those previously adopted by the Canadian Parliament in favor of Home Rule.

The leader of the Opposition was not satisfied with the circumstances under which the resolution was introduced. The wording, moreover, did not meet with his approval. However, he felt constrained to give the resolution his vote.

Dr. Reid, of Grenville, said that the present resolution was introduced not in the interest of the Irish people of Canada, but of Mr. Costigan himself. It was a boom for that gentleman personally which Dr. Reid did not care to assist.

The Minister of Justice said surely Canada could express the same sympathy and support for our fellow countrymen in Ireland as our parliament voiced a few sessions ago for the Uitlanders in South Africa.

Mr. E. F. Clarke declared the present resolution most inexpedient. It would not promote the cause of home rule. It was a mistake to drag in this vexed question of home rule at a time when there was a possibility of the land question being cleared up. The people of the North were as unalterably opposed to home rule to-day as they ever were. The present Unionist government of Britain owed its existence in office to Mr. Gladstone's attempt to force home rule on Ireland.

Mr. Andrew Ingram said he would gladly have supported this home rule resolution, but not when it was introduced by Mr. Costigan, a man whom he despised for the part he had played with his old party and for the way he had used this home rule resolution for the convenience of the Liberal party, to which he now belonged.

At 12.55, Mr. Ingraham closed the debate, the members were called in, and the vote taken. It stood 102 for the resolution, and 41 against. Messrs. McLaren (Huntingdon) and Charlton were the only Liberals in the minority.

CIGARETTES CONDEMNED.

Ottawa, April 2.—The House of Commons adopted yesterday afternoon by an overwhelming majority a resolution in favor of the absolute prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes in Canada. The majority was a surprise to many of those present, who have interested themselves in the endeavor to have something done to end the cigarette evil among our youth. All credit to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. who have fought this thing up to this stage and can be counted on to pursue the agitation till some sort of effective legislation is adopted to achieve the object they have in view.

Mr. Bickerdike moved:—'That the object of good government is to promote the general welfare of the people by a careful encouragement and protection of whatever makes for the public good; and by an equally careful discouragement and suppression of whatever tends to the public disadvantage:

'That the smoking of cigarettes has been proved by overwhelming testimony to be productive of serious physical and moral injury to young people; impairing health, arresting development, weakening intellectual power, and thus constituting a social and national evil.

'The legislation licensing and restricting the sale of cigarettes has not proven sufficient to prevent these evils, which will continue while the public sale of the cause of the mischief is permitted to go on

'That this House is of the opinion, for the reasons hereinbefore set forth, that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for these evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of cigarettes.'

Mr. Bickerdike thought his resolution one that should command the unanimous support of the House. He felt sure there were few fathers in the House, at any rate, who would care to oppose the resolution, for many had boys on whom the cigarette habit had already shown its effect. A boy addicted to the use of cigarettes could not possibly succeed in life unless he possessed a strong pull. Cigarette smoking among boys was today recognized as most injurious. He did not want to interfere with the rights of the puolic. It was the boys of the land that parliament was called on to protect. It was only in recent years that cigarette smoking had become common among Canadian youths. However, Canadian physicians had already seen enough of the habit's evil effects to convince them that it sent scores of boys to the insane asylums every year whilst even a greater number were killed outright.

Mr. Bickerdike asked parliament to consider what the United States had already done to curtail cigarette smoking. Forty-two states out of forty-six in the Union had adopted anti-cigarette legislation. One state had adopted a law prohibiting the use of cigarettes altogether. Many large firms and corporations in the United States refused to employ boys who use cigarettes at all and as a result the sale of cigarettes in the United States last year decreased to the extent of one billion. If laws against cigarette smoking were wise in the United States they were just as desirable here.

Many Canadian physicians had condemned the cigarettes as injurious. Among them he might mention Dr. Isaac Wood, of Montreal; Dr. Lambly, of Cookshire; Dr. Stewart and Dr. McPherson, of Prescott; Sir William Hingston, Dr. James Stewart, of the Royal Victoria Hospital; and Dr. Blackader, of the General Hospital, Montreal. Another medical man who felt strongly on this question was the late Dr. Christie, M.P. The Ontario school inspectors had all protested against the cigarette habit. The sale of cigarettes in Canada was largely on the increase. In 1898 eighty million were taken for consumption. Two years later the number had risen to 116,000,000. His objection was chiefly to the juvenile cigarette smoking. When the boys grew up they could do as they liked for themselves. In conclusion Mr. Bickerdike quoted the view of a British M. P. that Spain owed her decline among the nations to cigarette smoking.

Mr. Robert Holmes, of West Huron, declared that the cigarette habit in Canada was growing. He had no quarrel with those who use tobacco in other forms, but he thought that cigarette smokers might give up their habit to save the boys. In 1900 the sale of cigarettes in Canada was 116,000,000; in 1901, 121,000,000, and last year, 134,000,000. It was admitted on all hands that cigarette smoking was detrimental to physical and moral development. It was within parliament's power to apply a remedy, and he hoped that action would be taken. Some people objected to this resolution as a menace to personal liberty, but this criticism was not well directed. We have laws prohibiting the carrying, for instance, of firearms, and people submit to these regulations as framed in the public interest. He would like it made easy for our boys to do right and harder for them to do wrong. The women of Canada deserved all praise for the attention they have drawn to this cigarette habit.

Mr. Samuel Barker, of Hamilton, said the existing provincial laws against juvenile cigarette smoking were ineffective. He would support this resolution because it seemed to him the only possible way of arresting the evil.

Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, said parliament was indebted to Mr. Bickerdike for bringing this matter up. But he was afraid the resolution went too far in asking for a prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of cigarettes. He would rather see legislation on the same line as is already before the Imperial Parliament, that is to say, a statute prohibiting the use of tobacco by any boy under seventeen or eighteen years of age. Up to that age the human body is in a process of development. Smoking by adults is not so injurious. The injury of cigarette smoking to youths was indisputable. It checked physical development and had an injurious effect on the mind and memory. If cigarettes were properly made they should not be so harmful to older people. He hoped that if this resolution passed, the legislative action thereon would be somewhat less drastic.

Mr. H. J. Logan held that no one could deny that cigarette smoking produces serious injury, both moral and physical. But the trouble is we have laws in the provinces already against cigarette selling to minors, which are practically dead letters. If these statutes were disregarded, what warrant was there for expecting that this act would be observed. He would rather see a boy of his smoke cigarettes than break the laws of the country.

Messrs. George Taylor, Andrew Broder, Stephens, Ross (Cape Breton), Sproule and Dr. Macdonald all supported the resolution.

Mr. Tarte agreed that the use of tobacco and liquors occasioned much harm, but felt that prohibition had failed to control the liquor traffic, and would do no more for cigarettes. He said, after suggesting that moral example was better than coercion, that members of parliament might set a better example by smoking less, and carried the spirit of the resolution to its legitimate conclusion by suggesting that the prohibition should be extended to cigars and pipes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the government had no policy to announce on this resolution, but would like to have parliament's expression of opinion. It was undoubtedly true that the use of cigarettes did boys harm. This was true of all tobacco. But it is also true that it does no harm to adults, and why should the grown man be shut off from the enjoyment of something which does him no injury? It was plain that the provincial legislation against the sale of cigarettes to boys was not observed, and a prohibitive enactment would meet with no better reception. People would report to the police any breach of the common law they observed. But who would think of drawing police attention to boys using cigarettes? The habit could better be controlled by domestic influence than by legislation.

THE VOTE.

The vote was then taken, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Alcorn, Avery, Barker, Beith, Bell, Bennett, Bickerdike, Brown, Blain, Boyd, Broder, Bruce, Calvert, Calvin, Campbell, Cargill, Charlton, Christie, Clancy, Clare, Clarke, Cochrane, Copp, Costigan, Douglas, Earle, Emmerson, Erb, Fielding, Fitzpatrick, Fowler, Fraser, Gibson, Gould, Grant, Hackett, Holmes, Hughes (Victoria), Hyman, Ingram, Johnston (Cardwell), Johnstone (Lambton), Kaulbach, Kemp, Kidd, Lancaster, Lang, Lariviere, Lavell, Leblanc, Lefurgey, Lennox, Lewis, Lovell, Loy, Macdonald, McKinnon, Maclaren (Huntingdon), Maclaren (Perth), Macpherson, McColl, McCormick, McEwen, McGowan, McGuigan, McIntosh, Marcil (Bonaventure), Matheson, Meigs, Monk, Morrin, Morrison, Mulock, Pope, Proulx, Reid (Grenville), Reid (Restigouche), Richardson, Robinson (Elgin), Roche (Halifax), Roche (Marquette), Roddick, Rosamond, Ross (Ontario), Ross (Victoria), Russell, Scott, Sheritt, Smith (Vancouver), Sproule, Stephens, Stewart, Sutherland (Essex), Talbot, Taylor, Thompson (Haldimand), Tobin, Tolton, Turcot, Turgeon, Vrooman, Wilmot, Wright—103.

Nays—Angers, Archambault, Bazinet, Beland, Belcourt, Bernier, Borden (Sir Frederick), Brock, Bureau, Carbonneau,

Carroll, Casgrain, Champagne, Cowan, Demers (Levis), Demers (St. Johns-Iberville), Dugas, Ethier, Fortier, Haggart, Harwood, Heyd, Laurier (Sir Wilfrid), Lavergne, Leonard, Logan, McCool, McIsaac, McLennan, Malcolm, Marcil (Bagot), Martineau, Mayraud, Mignault, Monet, Murray, Parmelee, Porter, Prefontaine, Puttee, Riley, Ross (Yukon), Rousseau, Seagram, Sutherland (Oxford), Tarte, Tisdale and Ward—48.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

Ottawa, April 3.—The most interesting feature of yesterday's session was a discussion on electoral corruption and the most effective means of coping therewith. Mr. John Charlton brought in a bill to apply more stringent penalties for infraction of the election laws, and to especially provide for several varieties of frauds which did not appear to be specifically provided against in the Election Act as it stands.

Mr. John Charlton moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Canadian Elections law. The foundations, he said, of a nation are now being laid in this country. The future of Canada as a nation hung on the purity of its elections. Corrupt elections and corrupt politicians would prevent greatness. The lavish outlay of money on elections was an evil. The election of 1872 in Canada and the trafficking in franchises in that day was a horrible example before the country. To-day there were constituencies in Canada that could be bought. It was hard to say which political party was most to blame. Naturally one party accused the other of being the chief sinner. His own idea was that both parties spent all the money they could command.

This corruption should be wiped out. As it is now a man who enters a campaign determined not to spend money starts out with a big handicap against him. This kept many men who were best qualified to sit in Parliament from offering themselves as candidates. If the punishment was made severe enough it ought to be possible to stamp corruption out altogether. This had already been accomplished in some states of the American Union, including New York and Pennsylvania. In Buffalo the other day the sheriff was tried on a charge of promising an office to a friend. If that charge had been sustained he would have gone to prison for five years. In these states it is a perilous thing for anyone to attempt bribery. The man who bribes is put at the absolute mercy of the scallawag with whom he deals.

But corruption in Canada to-day is on the increase, and the best elements of the country are thoroughly alarmed. The present bill aims at stamping improper practices out of existence by adding to the number of specified offences and increasing the punishment.

Every person who by any forcible or fraudulent device interferes with the free exercise of the elective franchise by any voter.

Every employer who pays his employees wages in pay envelopes, upon which there is written any political motto, containing threats, express or implied, to influence the political actions of such employees, or within ninety days of a general election exhibits in the establishment or place where his employees are engaged in labor, any threat, that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part, his establishment will be closed up, or the wages of his employees will be reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employees;

Every officer or employee of Canada or of any province who uses his authority to compel or induce any other employee to pay any political assessment, or—

Gives any other employee money or other valuable thing to be applied to, the promotion of his election, appointment or retention in office, or—

Takes any part in preparing any political assessment, or sends any political assessment to any such employee.

Every person so offending is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years,, and shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars to any person who sues therefor, with costs, and shall be disfranchised for a period of seven years, or, in case the offence is committed by a corporation, it shall forfeit its charter.

Any person who, while a candidate for the House of Commons, either before or after nomination day, is guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit under the government of Canada, and shall be disfranchised for the period of seven years next after his being so found guilty.

A person offending is a competent witness against another person so offending, and may be compelled to attend and testify on any trial. The testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal against the person testifying.

The Minister of Justice said that in his opinion the first four clauses and a good deal more was covered by section 112 of the present Elections Act.

The leader of the Opposition was himself of this opinion. He thought that parliament should appoint a public prosecutor to see that the election law is observed. He would also approve of compulsory voting under penalty of disfranchisement.

The Minister of Justice said his plan had been rather to listen to what members on both sides had to say and to ask an adjournment of the bill to think over the suggestions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

Ottawa, April 4.—It is the side lines of debate that often furnish the most interesting portions of the Commons sittings. Yesterday this was illustrated once more. The bulk of the sitting was devoted to a desultory discussion on the estimates. But early in the afternoon Mr. Ralph Smith, the labor member, submitted a proposition to the government which is tolerably sure to lead to interesting developments. He wants a commission of enquiry appointed to study the coal mining situation in British Columbia, on lines similar to the recent investigation of the anthracite coal strike in the United States.

The Minister of Labor said the government was fully alive to the importance of the question, and would give it every possible consideration. He looked on the request as urgent. As regards the C. P. R. strike, his bill now before parliament would give the government the legal right to interfere, examine witnesses and submit the finding to parliament and the country in all disputes arising between railway companies and their employees. Sir William discussed pro and con the advisability of compulsory arbitration of labor differences in the country, and seemed to think that coal mining is an industry that calls for very careful regulation. He had been asked to extend the scope of his railway arbitration bill now before parliament so that it will apply to other lines of industry. But he preferred to wait and see how it worked as applied to railways.

The House then went into committee of supply on the public works estimates.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

DETAILS OF THE HUGE SCHEME NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, April 2.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Bill now before parliament provides for a capital of seventy-five million dollars, and gives authority, when two million is subscribed and ten percent of this paid up for the provisional directors, to call a meeting in Montreal and elect directors and an executive committee of three. There will be four sections of the line: Quebec, from Gravenhurst or North Bay; Woodlawn, from the latter point to Winnipeg; Prairie, from Winnipeg to the Rockies, and Mountain section from the Rockies to the coast. The company may issue bonds to the extent of $30,000 per mile over the Quebec and Woodland sections; $20,-000 upon the prairie section, and $50,000 upon the mountain section. Power is given to the company to build, to acquire, or operate vessels, hold lands and wharves, to own hotels or restaurants, parks, etc. It is also provided that the company may receive aid from any government or corporation for any of its enterprises. Authority is also sought to issue mortgage bonds, to be called land grant bonds, to the extent of two dollars per acre, in the event of a land subsidy being given. The company also seeks full telegraph and telephone powers, with extensions to Vancouver Island. Power is also sought to lease or to purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway.

When the Grand Trunk Railway's bill, giving authority to increase the capital to £10,000,000 sterling, was reached, Mr. Biggar, the company's solicitor, explained that the money was needed to eliminate grades for double tracking and improved terminal facilities. The bulk of it would be spent in Canada. It would be issued as the money was required. Mr. Tarte wanted to know how much would be spent in Montreal. Mr. Wainwright, general assistant and comptroller of the company, replied that a large portion would be laid out on warehouses, elevators and terminals in the metropolis and other improvements in the harbor.

The Minister of Railways asked how the new stock would range in relation to that already out. Mr. Wainwright said it would come after the second debenture stock and before the first, second and third preference and common stock.

Mr. Blair insisted on more definite information as to how the expenditure would be made. He would not like, for instance, to see it laid out on developing Portland. Mr. Tarte said the C. P. R. had to furnish detailed information last year.

To this Mr. Wainwright replied that probably all the money would not be spent for ten years. Already an expenditure of three millions in double-tracking and the elimination of grades in Ontario had been mapped out, besides a good deal to be spent in Montreal harbor. The shareholders in England would provide the money, and it would be spent here.

Mr. Jabel Robinson—'Will you double-track your line? It has cost as much this winter for damages arising out of accidents as it would to double-track the road.'

Mr. Wainwright replied that it was better to cope with present traffic, and that the other track would be added later.

The Minister of Railways declared that he would not like to see the twenty-five million dollars of new stock empowered by this legislation expended in building up Portland. He would like a clause inserted giving the Governor-in-Council authority to approve or disapprove of proposed expenditure under this issue of new stock. The bill was held over to allow of such a clause being agreed on between the Minister and the Grand Trunk Company.

STEAMSHIPS SAFE

THE 'BURGUNDIA' AND 'NOTRE DAME DU SALUT' ARRIVE AT ST. PIERRE.

Paris, April 3.—The Minister of Marine this afternoon received a despatch from St. Pierre-Miquelon, announcing the safe arrival there of the overdue French steamers 'Burgundia' and 'Notre Dame du Salut,' which sailed from St. Malo, France, on March 17 for St. Pierre, each having about 1,200 passengers on board, chiefly crews for the French fishing fleet, the owners of fishing boats and the families of the owners.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

The Ontario House Will Not Meet Again Until April 21.

AN AMENDMENT BY MR. GAMEY VOTED DOWN BY 46 TO 41.

Toronto, April 1.—The motion of Mr. Henry Carscallen, Conservative, East Hamilton, that the Bribery Commission judges report the evidence to the House without a finding, was ably presented in a half hours speech. He quoted provisions of the act of 1884 to show that the act merely provided for an enquiry. Should the evidence establish legal proof or moral certainty that the charges were established against one or more ministers they would no doubt resign. That would mean the collapse of the Ministry. The effect of the finding would mean that the government should either remain or resign. Such a finding would be ultra vires and contrary to the dignity of the House.

The Attorney-General said that it would be appropriate for the commissioners to report upon the evidence. If the evidence was declared to uphold the charges the hon. gentleman for East Hamilton would be satisfied. If it was to the contrary effect the House would be in a position to correct it in any respect the member saw fit.

Mr. J. J. Foy, (Con.), South Toronto, said that the Attorney-General had not replied to the legal points raised by Mr. Carscallen, although he believed they were well taken. There were important public grounds why the amendment should be adopted. The Legislature is not a court of appeal upon matters affecting its own honor and dignity, but it is the court of first and last resort. On public grounds the judges should not be required to give a finding owing to the loss of time and expense which this will entail. If no finding was called for except the evidence the report could be immediately placed before the House on the conclusion of the testimony. Otherwise there will be delay for the summing up of the case by the opposing counsel, which may take some days, and more important still, the commissioners may reserve judgment. In view of the delay in rendering judgment in election cases, no one can tell what this delay might mean, and the House is not to meet until the finding is rendered.

The three foregoing speakers were the only ones to debate the Carscallen motion.

It was presented as an amendment to Mr. Gibson's evidence bill, and was voted down by a strict party division of 46 to 41. Four pairs accounted for the absentees.

Mr. Gamey moved an amendment to enable him to produce evidence in support of all the charges which he made. 'All I want,' said the accuser of the government, 'is for the commission to be wide enough and full enough so that I can get in all the evidence. I have to prove this conspiracy.'

'Lost on the same division,' declared Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Gamey moved a change in the wording of another clause, which would have had a similar effect.

'Lost on the same division,' said the Speaker.

Mr. J. W. St. John, West York, Conservative, moved that 'no evidence offered shall be rejected except for reasons stated by one of the commissioners and agreed in by both of them. If the government would not refuse to allow the whole of the evidence to be put in there must surely be something wrong. Nothing short of getting all the evidence would meet the wishes of public opinion.'

If the Opposition had any hope for this concession it was soon dashed to the ground. No intimation of yielding being given by the Attorney-General, the announcemetn was again proclaimed, 'Lost on the same division.'

The evidence bill was then declared carried, and the proceedings of the House so far as the appointment of the commission was concerned ended. This closed the first chapter of the Gamey charges.

Mr. Ross moved the House into supply for a credit of $345,000. Mr. Ross also stated that the yearly expenditure was about four million dollars.

Mr. Whitney said that he supposed this amount was necessary in the present situation.

Mr. Matheson brought in as an amendment to supply a motion calling upon the government to immediately issue the writ for the vacancy in North Renfrew.

The amendment was negatived in the previous division, and assent given to the item in supply.

Mr. Ross, in moving the adjournment of the House until Tuesday, April 21, said that this week would be devoted by the commissioners chiefly to organization for the enquiry. He expected that the taking of evidence would commence on Monday next. The members of the government would have to be present, some of them to give evidence, the same would be the case with some of the members of the Opposition, and members would desire to hear the evidence for themselves. This would justify the House being adjourned over the sitting of the Commission. It would be impossible for members to give their careful and undivided attention to the ordinary business of the House when the members and the country were taking such an absorbing interest in the enquiry before the public. It was in the public interest for the House to adjourn because the government could not satisfactorily conduct the business until their honor had been vindicated. The members could not do double duty—they would be too distracted. The adjournment would enable the members to go to their homes and make arrangements so that their businesses would not suffer in consequence of the lateness of the session. He expected that after the investigation the House would be able to prorogue in five or six weeks.

Mr. Whitney said that the Opposition strongly objected to the three weeks' adjournment. There were two reasons for this. One was the merit of resolution, the other was contained in the argument of the Premier. It was the duty of the House to remain in session to be able to deal with any unforeseen contingency of vital importance, which may arise. There are certain matters in connection with the Commission which the House will have to settle. This was its duty and not to be set aside on the ground of convenience. There was much business which could be conducted which did not affect the honor of the government and could be disposed of even if the investigation was going on. The experience at Ottawa showed that an investigation could go on and members be able to conduct the affairs of the country without losing their heads over the investigation. During this week public business could have been advanced without any interference from the Commission proceedings which will practically not begin until next Monday.

A formal division was then taken, the adjournment motion being adopted by 46 to 41, on the same strict party vote.

Mr. Ross announced that the administrator was expected.

A ten minute interval was occupied with conversation between members. Mr. Ross withdrew and shortly after entered at the front entrance of the chamber escorting His Honor Mr. Justice Moss, the Administrator, who ascended the dais and occupied the Speaker's chair. The Hon. Mr. Charlton, Speaker of the House, stood by the Premier. All the members rose on the administrator entering and remained on their feet until he sat down.

The Hon. C. Clarke, clerk of the Legislature, read the title of the Evidence Bill, to which the Administrator gave due assent. His Honor withdrew by way of the government lobby. The Speaker having resumed his chair, announced that the House stood adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, April 21.

COMMISSION ORGANIZED.

Toronto, April 3.—The bribery commission met and organized this morning. Then it adjourned until Easter Monday, April 13, to await the arrival of witnesses from Manitoulin Island. Mr. S. H. Blake, K.C., for Mr. Gamey, explained that the condition of the ice in the channel was preventing Manitoulin Island witnesses from reaching the mainland. Sir John Boyd, Chancellor of Ontario, and Chief Justice Falconbridge, the commissioners, concurred in assenting to the delay. The counsel agreed to have their lists of witnesses and other formal documents ready to exchange next Thursday. The sitting was held in the non-jury Assize Court room, at the City Hall. None of the members of the government or leading members of the Opposition were present, neither was Mr. Gamey. Press, barristers and officials were the only persons present. The hours of the commission, when it reassembles, will be from ten till four, with an adjournment of one hour at one. In consequence of this delay, when the legislature meets on April 21, it will probably immediately adjourn again for an additional two weeks. The government counsel are Messrs. E. F. B. Johnstone, W. R. Riddell, Toronto, and J. M. McEvoy, of London, while Conservatives' interests will be looked after by the Hon. S. H. Blake and Messrs. Charles Ritchie and W. W. McPherson, Toronto.

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KNOWLTON CONFERENCE

The Experiment of Last Summer to be Perpetuated.

A GREAT GATHERING OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS PLANNED FOR NEXT AUGUST.

The beautiful village of Knowlton is on the shores of Brome Lake, in the Eastern Townships, about 70 miles from Montreal, and 50 miles from Sherbrooke. The village, owing to its high elevation and attractive surroundings, is well known as a pleasure and health resort. In the month of August, last year, there was held there, under the auspices of the Brome County Sunday-School Association, which is in affiliation with the Sunday-School Union of the Province of Quebec, a most successful conference for Christian workers and Sunday-School teachers. So deep and wide was the interest manifested in this tentative effort, as shown by the numbers of delegates present, and also by the large sum of money subscribed, that it was deemed expedient to place the conference upon a more permanent basis, looking to its continuance from year to year. To this end, it was thought well to give the management of it into the hands of a joint committee, consisting of three members elected by the Sunday-School Union and six members appointed by the Brome County Sunday-School Association. The following gentlemen were in due time appointed: Mr. R. H. Buchanan, Mr. S. J. Carter and Mr. S. W. Cuthbert, representing the Sunday-School Union of the Province, and the Revs. E. I. Rexford, E. T Capel, J. J Theakston, E. M. Taylor, W. H. Stevens, W. A. Wells, representing the Brome County Sunday-School Association.

At the first meeting of this committee, the Rev. E. T. Capel was elected chairman; the Rev. E. W. Halpenny, secretary; Mr. S. J. Carter, 82 St. Peter street, treasurer, and the Rev. E. M. Taylor, Knowlton, local secretary.

The following constitution, which had been previously drafted, was then submitted, and unanimously accepted:

CONSTITUTION OF THE KNOWLTON CONFERENCE.

1. It shall be known as the 'Knowlton Conference for Christian Workers.'

2. It shall be under the joint auspices of the Sunday-School Union of the Province of Quebec and the Brome County Sunday-School Association.

3. The sole management shall be in the hands of the joint committee of nine, six members appointed by the Brome County Sunday-School Association, and three appointed by the Sunday-School Union of the Province.

4. The first aim shall be the deepening of the spiritual life.

5. The second aim shall be the practical development of Sunday-School workers.

6. The committee of management shall endeavor to conduct the conference without charge to either the funds of the Sunday-School Union or of the Brome County Sunday-School Association.

7. To safeguard the spirit of unity. No discussion shall be allowed during any of the sessions of the conference on any moot questions, and the committee shall use its influence to prevent the too prominent or emphatic advocacy of those questions upon which many do not agree.

At the same meeting of the committee it was decided to hold the conference again in the month of August, from the eighth to the sixteenth inclusive.

The Revs. E. I. Rexford, Edgar T. Capel and E. W. Halpenny were appointed a programme committee, with power to act officially.

The programme committee, since its appointment, has been actively engaged in seeking to secure the services of two of the very best specialists available in Bible-teaching and Sunday-school work, and it is now, with a feeling of gratitude and thanksgiving to Almighty God, that it is able to report that arrangements have been completed with two such well known and efficient workers as the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D.D., pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, New York city, and the Rev. A. H. McKinney, Ph.D., Field Superintendent of Sunday-Schools in the State of New York. This the committee regards as another proof of God's guiding hand in the undertaking.

Dr. Shaw will give a series of twelve to sixteen devotional Bible studies, which will have for their purpose the deepening of spiritual life. Dr. McKinney will deliver from twelve to sixteen lectures on child nature, government of children, Sunday-school methods, etc.

This is indeed a rare opportunity for Christian people, who are expecting to spend a week or two in the country during the coming summer, to combine true, deep, abiding profit with pleasure. The members of the committee hope that many, in planning for their summer vacation, will arrange to be present and share with them during the morning and evening hours of each day the privilege of learning from such eminent men, and enjoy with them also other features of a varied and practical programme that is now being arranged, in which many other prominent workers will take part.

It will be, however, manifest to all, that the expenses connected with such an undertaking are necessarily heavy. Last year they amounted to upwards of $250, all of which sum was subscribed by the friends who were anxious to see such a conference established within easy reach of the Christian people of this province. We estimate that this year our expenses will be about $500, one hundred of which was subscribed at the closing meeting of our last year's conference. The committee now invite the liberal support of the Christian public to this cause, and would be pleased if all those friends who are willing to give direct subscriptions, or guarantees (which are only to be called for in case of failure to meet the expenses), would send such to the treasurer, Mr. S. J. Carter, 82 St. Peter street, Montreal, as soon as convenient, who will duly acknowledge the same. They would further deem it a favor and a source of encouragement to them, if all those who are interested, and are willing to help forward the movement by prayer and sympathy, would kindly drop a post-card to the chairman, stating the same, and giving the name and address. All correspondence should for the present be addressed to the chairman, the Rev. Edgar T. Capel, Sutton, Que.

KING OSCAR.

Stockholm, Sweden, March 31.—King Oscar to-day resumed the reins of government, thus terminating the regency of Crown Prince Gustave, which commenced on Jan. 27, in consequence of the King's ill-health.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Rev. W. Hartley, pastor of Centre Street Church, St. Thomas, has been called to Yonkers, N.Y.

The Hamilton smallpox hospital has been closed, the patients having all recovered.

Mr. J. L. Haycock, ex-M.P.P., and former leader of the Patrons of Industry, is critically ill.

Mrs. Treble will give a $20,000 organ to the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto. Specifications for building it have been prepared.

Fulton Smith, of Galt, has been arrested on a charge of bigamy. He is alleged to have married Minnie Kreuger, of Berlin, on March 27 last, his first wife still being alive.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rowe, of Sydney, celebrated their golden wedding on Monday The aged couple have not lost by death a child or grandchild in all their married life.

The Rev. P. C. L. Harris on Sunday last entered upon the pastorate of the Guelph Congregational Church. He is 39 years of age, and his last pastorate was at Port Huron, Mich.

A mystery of nearly a week's standing as to the whereabouts of Miss Elizabeth Choate, an elderly lady who resided alone in Ingersoll, was cleared up by the finding of her dead body in the kitchen.

Mr. John Winchester, Master in Chambers at Toronto, has been appointed senior judge of York County, vice Judge McDougall, deceased, and Mr. William Hatton, of Owen Sound, is chosen senior County Court Judge of Grey County, vice Judge Creasor.

Knox College convocation took place on Thursday night, a graduating class of thirty, the largest in the history of the college, being sent out. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. William Patterson, of Philadelphia, formerly of Cook's Church, Toronto.

The first C. P. R. boat for Fort William will leave Owen Sound on Tuesday, April 14. The date is one week earlier than last year, when the first boat to leave Fort William did not get away until April 22. Lines east of the lakes have been notified to accept freight for Manitoba and the west by lake and rail as early as April 1.

All is harmonious once more at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, and the sixty painters who went out on strike on Monday returned to work on Thursday. At the conference on Wednesday afternoon between the committee of the men and the representative of Tiffany & Co., New York, it was agreed that the forty-cent rate should be paid.

Robert Tillson, an employee of the Kingston locomotive works, while adjusting a belt, had his left arm caught in the lashings. He was lifted to the shafting and his arm pulled out of its socket, the bones being broken in two places in the forearm and upper arm. Tillson displayed wonderful nerve. When the machinery was stopped he took out his knife and cut the belt, thus freeing his arm.

The unusaul sight of potatoes being dug on the first of April was witnessed on the premises of Mr. J. G. Smith, of Ingersoll, on Wednesday. Several bags of last year's crop were dug, and are being used. The potatoes show no bad effects from having remained in the ground all winter. The frost has entirely disappeared from them, and they possess as fine a flavor as if they had been dug last fall.

Miss Wigmore, of Napanee, on Wednesday heroically saved a lad's life. Keppel Hill, four years old, son of Mr. D. L. Hill, of the Dominion Bank, fell into a well, the cover of which had been displaced. Miss Wigmore, who is an aunt, heard the cries, and rushed to the well, grasped the pump log and stepped down to the water, which was eight feet deep. She seized Keppel and held him up until relief came. Men put down a ladder, and the rescuer and rescued came up.

At the Picton Assizes, before Chief Justice Falconbridge, the case of Florence Stone against George W. Brown, of Athens, was brought on for trial before a jury. This was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $1,500. The defendant in the action is chief police officer of the village of Athens and bailiff of the Ninth Division Court of the United Counties.

Mystery surrounds the death of Mrs. Margaret Lindsay, an aged lady who was found dead on Wednesday in her home on Bathurst street, Toronto, where she lived alone. Relatives of the deceased claim she was worth $10,000 or thereabouts, amongst her belongings being the house in which she died and houses in the eastern part of the city. Two of the relatives said they paid rent to her on March 18, and expressed surprise that no money was found among the effects secured at the house by the police. They protested also because of the removal of these things by the police before the arrival of the coroner. Some of the papers, they said, were valuable. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

The provincial librarian, Mr. J. P. Robertson, has purchased a number of Eskimo curios from Mr. Chapman, of Fort Churchill, and these will be placed in the museum. One of these curios is a fur conjurer's or fortune-teller's cap, to which is attached about 30 toothpick bones from the forelegs of white deer. These bones are contributed by the head of each family in the Eskimo village where the conjurer resides, and the caps are considered very valuable, and are handed down from father to son. An Eskimo girl's fur coat (Quiletac) is also amongst the collection. It has a bag on the back for the purpose of carrying an infant, and has a small needle case in front. A small summer fur cap, with ear laps, also goes with the garment. Another curio is an Indian coat and capote made of smoked deerskin, from Lake Cheltiamecis, about 200 miles north-west of Fort Churchill, with a pair of Chipewyan leggings, made of the same material.

Twenty-three cheese and butter makers began a special ten days' course at the Kingston Dairy School on Friday. They will act as instructors on behalf of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and will begin their duties about May 1. Each will have a district, including a number of factories, to which they will make continual visits. The allotment of districts has yet to be made. The instructors are: Frank Singleton, Newboro; J. Villeneuve, St. Isidore de Prescott; C. W. Norval, North Williamsburg; James Irwin, Sarginson; C. F. Whitley, Ottawa; A. H. Wilson, Athens; R. A. Rothwell, Maxville; H. McDonell, Alexandria; J. H. Echlin, Carleton Place; J. B. Lowery, Frankford; S. G. Lawson, St. Andrews; G. H. Beusley, Warkworth; H. Howey, Belleville; W. J. Hall, Lindsay; D. M. Wilson, Rockspring; Alfred Street, Kemptville; J. S. Dongan, Madoc; T. H. Thompson, Madoc; S. S. Cheetham, Gananoque; W. Herbert Morton, Tweed; R. W. March, Foxboro; F. B. Code, Lancaster; W. G. Graham, Merrickville.

QUEBEC.

Mrs. Joseph St. Amand, a young woman of Little Metis, committed suicide by taking poison on Friday last. She had been suffering from mental disorder for some time.

The great cotton strike at Lowell, Massachusetts, is having the effect of bringing to this province thousands of our French-Canadians who have been making a good living in the United States, but who are now compelled to go idle through the ordering of a strike for higher wages.

Grimard and Tremblay, two trappers of Lake Edward, who were prosecuted by the Sportsmen's Fish and Game Protective Association of the Province of Quebec on a charge of killing a moose out of season, pleaded guilty to the charge at Magog, and were fined $50 each and the costs, with the alternative of going to jail for three months. Both men paid up.

The Marist brothers novitiate at St. Hyacinthe was completely destroyed by fire early last week. The fire, which is believed to have originated from an overheated furnace had obtained great headway before it was discovered. All the inmates were asleep, and were only awakened by the smoke in time to make their escape down the fire escapes in their night clothing, leaving all their effects and valuables behind. The building was new, only being completed a short time ago, and was valued at $45,000; insurance, $20,000.

Mrs. W. A. Campbell, of Brooklyn, lays claim to a half-mile square of the City of Quebec, including the site of the Citadel, Chateau Frontenac, Dufferin Terrace, and the Ursuline Convent, and the entire section known as the Cape. She is also convinced that she is the rightful owner of the Thousand Islands and a tract of 120 acres just outside Montreal. Mrs. Campbell makes her claims under the English law of inheritance by primogeniture, and as the direct heir of Louis Joseph Lambert de Ste. Marie, to whom the land was given, it is said, by Louis XVI. of France.

The English version of the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the province for the scholastic year 1901-02 has just appeared. It shows that the total number of schools in the province was 6,078, with a total attendance of 333,431 children, and an average attendance of 74.28 percent. There is a school for every 271 inhabitants and an average attendance of 55 pupils per school. Of elementary schools there are 4,399 Catholic schools, which is an increase of 64 over the previous year, and 899 Protestant schools, an increase of 23. The Catholics also had 364 model schools and 136 academies; the Protestants, 46 model schools and 30 academies. In addition to these, there are five normal schools, six schools annexed to normal schools, 19 Roman Catholic classical colleges, four universities, four schools for the deaf, dumb and blind, and eight schools of art and design. In charge of all these are 2,316 male and 9,202 female teachers. Under the heading of 'Protestant schools' the superintendent says: 'A change is manifesting itself in the situation as regards the Protestant schools, which is not without arousing the anxiety of those whom it concerns. In some countries, chiefly in the Eastern Townships, the census of 1901, compared with that of 1891, shows pretty considerable differences. With the tendency of the English-speaking population to concentrate in the large centres or to emigrate to the west, property is changing hands more and more frequently, and the English-speaking farmer is being replaced by the French-speaking tiller of the soil. The result is that the Protestant schools are no longer sustained except by a rather limited population. Last year, in forty-five Protestant schools, the figure of the average attendance was less than five pupils, and in one hundred and ten others from six to ten pupils.'

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

The North-West Assembly is called for Thursday, April 16.

Mrs. de Gerials, of Oak Point, who was arrested for attempting to poison her husband, has been acquitted, the magistrate finding no evidence to justify committing her for trial.

A party of C. N. R. surveyors made a ghastly find on the prairie a few days ago, about forty miles west of Saskatoon. While running their survey line they came across a man and a team of horses attached to a sleigh. The man was sitting huddled up in furs on the seat, but the reins were trailing on the ground, and the horses were walking in a jaded condition on the trail. On investigation the surveyors found that the man was dead. There was nothing in the way of papers on his person to know who he was, but it is believed that he was a rancher and had been frozen to death. The spot where he was found was quite close to where the engineer, Vance, met his death in the great blizzard recently.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Regina branch of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association, at Regina, was addressed by Mr. W. R. Motherwell, president of the Central Association; the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, commissioner of public works, and Dr. Elliott, commissioner of agriculture. The recommendation of the Central Association in favoring amending the clause of the Grain Act relating to distribution of cars so as to give one-half of the cars to elevators and the other half to farmers, did not meet with approval, and the meeting voted by a large majority in favor of 'one applicant one car' feature of the act, as it stands at present. This is in line with the policy adopted by the Central Association for Manitoba at the Brandon convention.

The Winnipeg 'Free Press' says: Mr. Fred. Wallingham, a Belgian who lives at Darwin, 70 miles east of Winnipeg, and is engaged in the wood business, has two boys aged 10 and 12 years respectively. Last Monday they went into the woods about a mile from their home, and in wandering around came to a bear's den, where his bearship was taking care of four young cubs. The boys went back to their home and secured a repeating rifle and marched out for the five bears. When they came within easy shooting distance of the lair, they made a noise, which induced the old bear to come partly out of her den, and Master Willie planted a bullet in her shoulder. The old bear made a rush for the young boy, and would have made a hearty meal off him had it not been for the cool head and steady and sure shot of Master Willie, who planted another bullet in her head, and followed it with four more, which laid the bear out. The boys then went to the den and captured the four cubs alive, and marched home with them, where they are being tenderly cared for on milk. Mr. Wallingham went with his man and the boys and brought old Bruin in on a sleigh. This is a pretty big bear story, but it can be vouched for as true.

Sheriff Redgrave died suddenly at Golden, while arresting a prisoner. He was one of the best known men in British Columbia. He was the first sheriff of Kootenay, his jurisdiction extending over what is now known as East and West Kootenay. For the past twenty years or so his headquarters have been at Donald. Sheriff Redgrave was an Englishman by birth, and was a man of about 70 years of age. He was twice married, and leaves several children by his first wife. When quite a young man he migrated from England to Australia, where he served on the police force. From Australia he came to Canada, and for a time served on the police force of the city of Toronto. He was doing duty there in 1860 when the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, visited Canada. Shortly after the civil war Sheriff Redgrave left Toronto for Virginia, where he remained some years. His roving disposition next led him to British Columbia. He spent some time in the northern country, being one of the party that built the Western Union telegraph line from Lytton to Telegraph Creek. Later he settled in Donald, and in due course was appointed sheriff of the Kootenay district, a position he held up to the time of his death, though his territory was reduced in area some six years ago.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Donald McNeil, a Nova Scotian, committed suicide in Haverhill on Thursday by drinking carbolic acid. His wife knocked the bottle from his hand but was too late.

At Chipman, Queen's County, on Wednesday, Dr. Hay ordered the schools closed and all other public meetings to be abandoned until after the Easter vacation, a fresh case of smallpox having been discovered.

Frederick Nichols, of Toronto, who is in Halifax, has presented Dalhousie College with an electrical switchboard valued at $300. Last year he gave the college a motor generator set valued at another $300.

At the annual meeting of the Southwest Miramichi Log Driving Company, Michael Welsh, president; Timothy Lynch and Ernest Hutchinson, directors, and J. H. Barry, secretary-treasurer, were unanimously re-elected.

The North American and West Indies squadron may come to Halifax somewhat earlier this season than last. The 'Charybdis' is still in dry dock at Bermuda. The flagship 'Ariadne' and other ships of the squadron are expected about May 18.

As a result of a gunning accident at Scotch Settlement, Horace Constable is in the Moncton hospital. Constable and a friend were walking in the woods, when the latter's gun was accidentally discharged, the contents entering Constable's right leg below the knee.

A fatal accident occurred at Springhill on Wednesday morning by which a miner named Leo Purdy lost his life. The deceased was working in No. 2 slope when he was struck down by a fall of stone and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and one child.

Mr. Cornelius Shields has resigned as Sinclair Bownell, arrested on a charge of attempting to wreck a passenger train near Shubenacadie, was before Stipendiary Crowe at Truro on Thursday morning, and was remanded. He admits he placed the obstruction on the track, but claimed he did not know there was any harm in it. He says a boy he did not know helped him.

second vice-president of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. and the Dominion Coal Company, and will remove from Sydney to Sault Ste. Marie, where he will assume the presidency and general management of the Clergue enterprises. Mr. G. Herrick Duggan, of yachting fame, is in temporary charge at Sydney

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has overruled the objections in the case of Edward Carten, alias George Edwards, alias George W. Hughes, burglar, known in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and supposed to belong to the St. Croix region. As a result he will have to go to the state prison at Charlestown to serve a life sentence. Carten killed a policeman. He has served in Dorchester.

The post-offices at Raymond and Bloomfield Corner, King's County, have been closed, and those at Passekeag and Bloomfield Station have changed hands, the former from the residence of the late G. R. Campbell to that of John McVey, and the latter from the store of J. E. Titus & Son to that of B. C. Williams. In parliament, in answer to Mr. Fowler, Sir William Mulock stated that the change at Bloomfield Station was made on the recommendation of B. C. Williams.

At the Sussex and Studholin Agricultural Society spring seed fair there were addresses by G. H. Clark, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and by T. A. Peters, of the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick. The following prizes were awarded: Wheat—H. S. Hayes, 1st; W. J. Chapman, 2nd; Orin Hayes, 3rd. White oats—P. S. Flewelling, 1st; H. S. Hayes, 2nd; S. J. Goodcliffe, 3rd. Buckwheat—McIntyre Bros., 1st; Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell, 2nd. Potatoes—Earl rose, McIntyre Bros., 1st, 1st; white potatoes, McIntyre Bros., 1st; O. Hayes, 2nd. Grass seed—W. J. Chapman, 1st.

Mrs. Thomas Johnson, of Rexton, who on Tuesday made an attempt to poison herself and her two children by administering Paris green, is considered out of danger, and the children, too, are in a fair way to recovery. Mrs. Johnson, through ill-health, has been suffering from melancholia. On Tuesday morning at breakfast she mixed Paris green with preserves and gave it to two children, and also took some herself. Her eldest daughter, a girl of fourteen, refused to take the poison, and Mrs. Johnson did not give it to her infant, five months old. Since her recovery from the effects of the poison Mrs. Johnson has become violently insane, and requires constant watching.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

Mr. H. W. Corbett, former United States Senator, Portland, Ore., died from heart trouble.

Canadian cables to London newspapers report that Sir Wilfrid Laurier intends retiring after the next general election.

The extradition proceedings against J. Whitaker Wright have again been adjorned until April 8 to await additional papers from England.

The governments of Austria and Hungary have introduced specie-payment bills in identical terms in their respective parliaments.

The 'Journal Des Debats,' Paris, has a two-column leader on recent incidents which, that paper claims, show the growing German-American estrangement.

The German Crown Prince Frederick William and his brother, Prince Eitel, have left Cairo for Constantinople. The Princes are in excellent health. They abandoned their intended visit to the Holy Land because of the reappearance of cholera at Damascus.

For the first time in many years on a working day, the bells of the great cotton mills in Lowell were silent on Thursday morning, and the streets, usually marked by the hurry and bustle of thousands of operatives on their way to work, were almost deserted. Although the shut-down of the seven plants affected by the strike order of the textile council, which was passed to enforce a demand for a ten percent increase in wages, was issued on the previous Saturday, its full effect was not apparent until Thursday. So far, absolute quiet has prevailed in the sections occupied by the factories.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Montreal customs collections for the month of March were $976,320, as against $792,083 for the same period last year, an increase of $184,237.

After a delightfully mild and fine month of March, Montrealers were surprised on awaking on Saturday morning to find four inches of snow on the ground.

The first number of 'Le Canada,' the new French Liberal organ, which was considered necessary after the defection of the 'Patrie,' Mr. Tarte's newspaper, was issued on Saturday.

The Royal Canadian Humane Association has granted their bronze medal to Fireman Max Von Laszewski for rescuing Constable Forget from a burning building in January last. The constable was insensible, and Mr. Laszewski rescued him at great risk to himself.

Prof. Stewart Henbest Capper, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., R.C.A., Macdonald professor of architecture at McGill, has been informally offered the position of first professor of architecture in Victoria University, Manchester, England. The official notification has not yet arrived, and Prof. Capper has not yet decided whether to accept or not.

George Margolius, who was extradited from Chicago on the charge of defrauding his creditors in Montreal, arrived here Thursday in charge of Detective Cowan, and spent the night in the detective bureau. He resisted extradition, but when formally extradited by the commissioner he waived the usual fifteen days, and consented to come on to Montreal.

Between the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. over five thousand immigrants will have been handled this week. About the same number is promised for next week by four steamers. The boom is unprecedented in the history of Canada. The railway officials are working night and day to handle the numbers.

Thomas Walsh, a laborer, who was working for Riordan Bros., on a stable which they were erecting on Colborne street, dropped dead about five o'clock on Monday afternoon. He had been hired at one o'clock and his name had not been taken but he was identified by an outdoor department card of the Royal Victoria Hospital, which was found in his pocket. The body was taken to the morgue, where Coroner McMahon will hold an inquest. Walsh was a native of Liverpool, England. He was suffering from heart disease.

The Rev. J. A. Gordon, pastor of the First Baptist Church, in this city, has received a call from the First Baptist Church, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., to become their pastor. Mr. Gorden lived in Prince Edward Island for thirty years, and was pastor of the church which is now asking him to return, for several years, having left there about ten years ago. The invitation has not yet had Mr. Gordon's consideration, in fact, it came as a surprise and he has not had time to think about it. His Montreal friends sincerely hope that Mr. Gordon will not think of leaving.

The Harbor Commissioners, at the meeting on Wednesday last, resolved to wait upon the government at Ottawa and ask that sufficient funds be placed at the disposal of the commissioners for the completion of the works, which means the building of permanent steel sheds, grain conveyers, paving, etc., and will amount in the aggregate to $3,500,000. The officers of the board will prepare an estimate of what is required and the cost. The commissioners fear delay with regard to the funds, for it will be necessary to get the amount through the estimates of this season to avoid serious delay.

The C. P. R., through Mr. Drinkwater, secretary, is asking parliament for power, through the medium of a bill, to change debenture stocks which cover the side lines and affiliations of the company into consolidated stock, which the public prefer, and which will bear four per cent interest. The procedure is a formal one, but there is considerable significance in it, too, as the company undertaking large extensions, the purchase of fleets, the building of new lines, double-tracking of single lines, and the like, will feel the need of a large amount of ready cash, which can be supplied by this means, as the consolidated stocks can be at once placed upon the market, which has never been done with debentures, which the company has always held itself—that is, as regards the side lines and affiliations of the company.

At a reception in his honor given by north end Liberals on Thursday, the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine intimated that the transportation commission to be appointed by the Dominion Government would consist of Sir William Van Horne, chairman; Mr. John Bertram, of Toronto, and Mr. H. Arnold Kennedy, of Quebec, with Messrs. J. X. Perrault, of Montreal, and Mr. C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg, secretaries. He left it to be understood also that in case the question of tariff reform should be held over for another session a committee of the government would be appointed to take evidence on existing conditions. The assurance was given that the proposed Grand Trunk-Pacific Railway would have an Atlantic outlet in Canadian territory, and that the by-election in St. James division, Montreal, would be held in May.

Some two thousand persons, representing the first contingent of the great British colony of ten thousand, which is coming out to settle in the Saskatchewan Valley, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Barr, will reach the city by next Tuesday. Some misgiving is felt as to the manner in which the large idea will be realized, but there is, for one thing, plenty of money in the scheme, and for another, it is intended to spread the work over several years. Those who have experience of settlement in the North-West would prefer that the members should, as individuals, make their way in this country, but the colony has appealed to those who are responsible for the present scheme, the idea of settling down upon the vast plains of the Dominion, a bit of England, which is to be mimicked to the minutest particular.

The convocation of the Montreal Presbyterian College was held on Wednesday evening. The gold medal was presented to Mr. A. B. McLeod, B.A., and the silver medal to Mr. C. A. Hardy, B.A., by the Rev. Dr. Scrimger. Mr. A. B. McLeod, B.A., also gained the William J. Morrice travelling fellowship of $500, and Mr. C. A. Hardy, B.A., gained the McCorkill fellowship of $400, presented by Prof. J. M. Elder, M.D. The Rev. Prof. Ross presented the Rev. D. N. Coburn, M.A., to receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity; also Mr. C. A. Hardy, B.A., and Mr. A. B. McLeod, B.A., to receive the same degree of B. D. The Rev. John MacNair was presented by the Rev. Prof. Scrimger, D.D., for the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The valedictory was delivered by Mr. A. B. McLeod, B.D., B.A. The diplomas were presented to the graduates of the year—Mr. H. Arnott, Mr. C. Duguid, B.A., Mr. C. A. Hardy, B.A., Mr. A. B. McLeod, B.A., Mr. A. G. Rondeau, Mr N. V. McLeod, Mr. P. Mathieson. The Presbyterian graduates presented to the college a magnificent oil painting of the late Principal MacVicar, from the brush of Mr. Robert Harris, C.M.G., president of the Royal Canadian Academy.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

A life-long reader requests the publication of the following reasons for the observance of the fourth commandment by the railway companies:

I. Scientists have ascertained that the iron machinery of trains, in order to run smoothly, swiftly and safely, requires to rest a seventh part of the time.

II. If all the employees had the rest of one day, out of every seven, they would be less liable to forget their arduous duties to the travelling public and to their employers. Their own physical and mental health would be conserved, and they should have available to them the privilege of public worship.

III. The young men and boys along the railway lines should be saved from the evil influence exerted by the otherwise respectable companies who run their trains on the Lord's Day.

IV. The several members of the railway companies could look up to heaven for their own eternal salvation, also, for divine preservation and success in all their work.

MAIL ORDER PLANTS.

'Canadian plants for Canadian people' is the title of this year's catalogue of Webster Bros., Hamilton, Ont. It is a book of over sixty pages of information of value to every grower and flower lover. It gives evidence of having been compiled with great care, and the general directions for the treatment of plants will prove of service to all who love flowers. The first twenty-two pages are devoted to roses, several new varieties of which are described and illustrated. Messrs. Webster Bros. announce that it is twenty years since they first engaged in the plant shipping business, the mail order branch of which has grown to a gratifying extent.

OUR MAIL BAG

Grenfel, Assa., March 27, 1903.

Dear Sirs,—I herewith enclose postal note for $1.50 for 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.' I carelessly allowed my subscription for 'World Wide' to run out for a few weeks. If you can supply back numbers from Feb. 1 I will be glad. I find it almost indispensable to keep abreast with the best thought of the time.

As for the 'Witness,' we have taken it too long and value it too highly to think of doing without it. It is the face of an old and valued friend looking in upon us once a week.

Yours truly, J. NICHOLLS.

James Watson, Sonya, Ont., writes:—'I would almost as soon think of doing without my meals as being without the 'Witness.'

McLean, Assa., March 30, 1903.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find two dollars, renewal for ten Northern Messengers. Your paper is always looked for in our Sabbath-school and welcome.

A. STEWART.

BRITISH TREASURY.

Returns for the Past Financial Year.

THE NET INCREASE IN REVENUE OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR WAS $42,000,715.

London, March 31.—The treasury returns issued to-night show that the total revenue of the United Kingdom during the fiscal year ending March 31 was $805,938,900, compared with $763,008,185 for the previous year.

The principal increases were:

Property and income taxes	$20,000,000
Customs duties	17,234,225
Excise duties	3,101,340
Stamps	2,000,000
Post-office receipts	2,250,000

The leading decreases were:

Estate duties	$2,163,355
Miscellaneous	823,335

The net increase of revenue over the previous year was thus $42,000,715.

The total paid into the Exchequer was $757,758,490, the balance of the total revenue being paid to local taxation accounts. The net increase in the Exchequer receipts over the previous year was $42,768,495.

Last April the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated the revenue of the Exchequer, which does not include the local tax collections, at $760,725,000. The returns for the closing quarter show net increases over those of the previous year.

TWO KINGS

His Majesty of Britain the Guest of King Carlos

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SHOWN BY THE PORTUGUESE.

Lisbon, April 2.—The British royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' with King Edward on board, arrived in the Tagus to-day from Portsmouth and was saluted by the warships and forts. The yacht steamed up the estuary, followed by the escorting British and Portuguese cruisers and anchored opposite the Black Horse square, where an immense crowd had assembled. Every point of vantage was packed with people.

Another royal salute was fired as King Carlos embarked at the arsenal on board the beautiful royal galley, which was built for the marriage of Dona Maria and Carlos IV.. The warships manned sides and yards and the sailors cheered as the state galley, followed by several others, proceeded to the 'Victoria and Albert.'

The interview between their Majesties lasted an hour and a half, after which a procession was formed, and the two Kings went ashore. The historic galley, occupied by the Kings, led the way. It was followed by a flotilla of various craft. Their Majesties' progress was accompanied by salvos of artillery and the sailors of the warships again manned sides.

On landing King Edward and King Carlos were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm.

Rome, April 2.— Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, has been officially informed by the Italian government that King Edward will visit Rome at the end of this month. Monsignor Stoner (Canon of St. John Lateran) the highest English prelate here, has been entrusted with the negotiations to arrange a visit of King Edward to the Pope. It is proposed that the King go either to the English Ecclesiastical College here, or to the residence of Prince Massimo, whom he met when here as Prince of Wales, during the lifetime of Pope Pius IX. From either of these places King Edward will start for the Vatican, not in a carriage of the King of Italy, but in a private vehicle.

Lisbon, April 5.—King Edward had a novel experience yesterday while visiting the Museum of the Geographical Society. The hall was filled with distinguished persons and the floor was strewn with roses. When King Edward, accompanied by King Carlos, entered the hall, the ladies in the galleries showered rose leaves on the monarchs. King Edward's coat was thickly covered with leaves, at which he laughed heartily. Replying to an address of welcome, King Edward commented on the unprecedented attentions showered on him, and said they will never fade from his memory.

A brilliant gala performance of 'The Barber of Seville' was given at the Opera Suks last night in honor of the Royal visitor. The audience gave King Edward and King Carlos a great ovation. A grand banquet was given to-night at which two hundred guests were present. A magnificent silver dinner service belonging to the Portuguese Royal Family was used on this occasion.

THE EMPEROR

THE RULER OF GERMANY IS COR DIALLY GREETED BY KING CHRISTIAN.

Copenhagen, April 2.—The Emperor William arrived here to-day from Kiel and received a cordial greeting from thousands of spectators and from a great gathering of diplomats and civil and military authorities. The Emperor was warmly welcomed by King Christian, and replied most kindly to the latter's remarks. It is officially announced that the Emperor has expressed himself strongly in favor of the maintenance of good relations between Germany and Denmark, and that he will not be influenced by the departure from Copenhagen before His Majesty's arrival here of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

Mr. Wyndham Makes an Important Announcement in the Commons.

A GREAT SCHEME FOR DEVELOPING TRANSPORTATION THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND.

London, April 1.—Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons to-day that Lord Iveagh and the Right Hon. Wm. Pirrie, chairman of the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company, of Belfast, have undertaken jointly a great scheme to develop transportation through Ireland. They were led to take this action by the prospect of a happier social condition in Ireland, and by the possibilities opened up by the Irish Land Bill. Mr. Wyndham added that their object was not to make money, but to patriotically facilitate organized transportation to agricultural communities, and to consider the possibilities of aiding industrial and agrarian enterprises. They were prepared to contribute the capital themselves, and did not ask public aid. Beginning in certain districts they would watch results and base thereon the future development of their scheme, which includes the use of the most modern scientific inventions.

Mr. Wyndham continued:—'Nothing so hopeful and businesslike has been done in Ireland since the days of its industrial prosperity at the end of the eighteenth century. The captains of industry from Dublin and Belfast, recognizing Ireland as their country, will devote their wealth and business ability to assist Ireland without regard to political divisions. This is a matter of deep significance, and goes a long way to justify what the government is attempting to do with public money.'

Mr. Wyndham also announced a new bill, the effect of which will be to bestow upon Ireland £195,000 annually, as the equivalent of what England receives under the Education Bill. Part of the money will be used to guarantee against loss on the floating of the Land Bill loan, part for Irish education, and part for economic development.

A DUBLIN VIEW.

London, April 3.—The Dublin correspondent of the 'Chronicle' says he learns on the authority of a member of the government that parliament will be dissolved at the end of the present session and that a general election will be held in the autumn. The government will appeal to the country on a proposal to enormously extend local government in Ireland, including the establishment of a Legislative Council in Dublin. This body will consist of representatives of the Irish county councils, who will be empowered to control gas and waterworks, railways and similar undertakings. The police will be under Irish control. The customs, post-office and some other departments will remain under Imperial direction.

The economies promised by Mr. Wyndham, in connection with the Irish Land Bill, will largely depend upon the establishment of the new régime, as many duties now performed by officials of Dublin Castle will devolve on the Irish Senate. The correspondent adds that the growth of the better feeling in all sections as the result of the recent land conference and Mr. Wyndham's land bill has undoubtedly tended to reconcile the property-owning classes to such a scheme, but railway shareholders are expected to display much dissatisfaction with the proposal to give control of the railways to local representatives. Mr. Chamberlain's name is mentioned in connection with the proposal.

MR. WYNDHAM

MAKES AN IMPORTANT SPEECH AT MANCHESTER.

London, April 3.—In a speech at Manchester dealing with Ireland, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, did not refer to the future in a manner in any way confirming the rumors that home rule would be granted, but he did use the most conciliatory language, which implied a complete reversal of the attitude of the government from that of twenty years ago. He said that Ireland now enjoyed opportunities the same as other parts of the empire, because when, in 1881, the government said it would give her justice it gave her litigation instead.

Litigation has not proved to be a remedy; it was worse than the disease. It has been tried for twenty-two years, and was less hopeful now than at the beginning. Apart from questions of justice it was to Great Britain's interest that Ireland should have fair opportunities for developing her agriculture and to be prolific and satisfied and to be a bridge instead of, as now, a chasm between England and Canada. He believed that the Irish would recognize the land bill as an honest attempt to achieve this end, and that they would give it a fair trial.

Advertisements.

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METHODIST TRANSFERS

CHANGES DECIDED IN PULPITS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Toronto, April 2.—The transfer committee of the Methodist Church in Canada to-night decided on the following transfers:

The Rev. W. W. Colpitts, from Manitoba to Toronto.

The Rev. George W. Dean, Manitoba to British Columbia.

The Rev. Messrs. A. B. Argue, A. C. Hoffman, R. W. Dalgleish and W. H. Food, Montreal to Manitoba.

The Rev. Messrs. W.W. Waggeand and C. F. Hopkins, Bay of Quinte to Manitoba.

The Rev. J. A. Robbins, Manitoba to Bay of Quinte.

The Rev. G. H. Tucker, London to Manitoba.

The Rev. C. F. Connor, Bay of Quinte to British Columbia.

The Rev. C. W. Service, British Columbia to Montreal.

The Rev. Messrs. W. R. Seeley and J. W. Churchill, Toronto to Manitoba.

The Rev. Alf. Andrews, Manitoba to London.

The Rev. L. W. Reid, London to Manitoba.

The Rev. W. H. Taylor, Manitoba to London.

The Rev. C. G. Corneille, London to Manitoba.

The Rev. Messrs. C. H. Heustis and W. F. Cann, Nova Scotia to Manitoba.

The Rev. G. W. Kerby, Montreal to Manitoba.

The Rev. E. E. Scott, British Columbia to Hamilton.

The Rev. W. E. Prescott, Hamilton to British Columbia.

The Rev. G. A. Cropp, British Columbia to Hamilton.

The Rev. H. G. McNeill, New Brunswick to Manitoba.

The Rev. James Strothard, Nova Scotia to New Brunswick.

The Rev. H. R. Baker, New Brunswick to Nova Scotia.

The Rev. H. G. Indoe, Newfoundland to Nova Scotia.

The Rev. William Patterson, Newfoundland to London.

The Rev. S. P. Rose, Montreal to Hamilton.

The Rev. G. F. Salton, Hamilton to Montreal.

The Rev. Alex. Langford, Toronto to London.

The Rev. E. N. Baker, London to Toronto.

The Rev. H. W. Crews, London to Hamilton.

The Rev. W. Kettlewell, Hamilton to London.

The Rev. J. C. Pomeroy, Hamilton to London.

The Rev. Dr. Meacham, Japan to Toronto.

The Rev. J. S. Collig, Hamilton to Toronto.

The Rev. D.V. Lucas, Toronto to Hamilton.

The Rev. Messrs. W. C. Jolly and George Richardson, Hamilton to Toronto.

THE MILDEST MARCH

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MONTH IN OTHER YEARS.

It was stated on Wednesday that a St. Laurent farmer had started to sow wheat. Mr. Wm. G. Kinloch, of the firm of Kingan & Kinloch, the veteran member, was asked at the Montreal Board of Trade if he could recall as mild weather for the month of March as the month that closed Tuesday. He said he could not. He recalled the 16th of March, 1866, as a particularly mild part of that month, when dust blew in McGill street, and a farmer friend of his told him afterwards that he had sown his wheat on that day on his farm in the Huntingdon district, but that the wheat never came up, and that he had had to harrow the land and replant afterwards.

NO LICENSE

A PROHIBITORY MEASURE PASSED IN DANVILLE.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Danville, Que., March 31.—By a vote of 156 to 6 the temperance element of Danville to-day supported a by-law against the introduction of a license system in any form within the limits of the town.

The vote is one of very great satisfaction to almost the entire municipality. This is the first vote taken under the amended law of last year which requires a majority of all the qualified voters to be polled in favor of the act or the by-law before it can come into force in so far as it prohibits the sale of liquor by wholesale or bottlers. This provision has been more than met by the good people of Danville.

THE RUSH TO THE WEST.

Toronto, April 1.—The rush of settlers from Ontario to the grain fields of the west continues in unabated volume. Yesterday the C. P. R. train went out in three sections, and last night a special went out with nearly one hundreds cars of settlers' effects. While the full reports were not received, it was estimated that about 550 people left for the west yesterday. All of these were settlers, and will remain in the country.

SEEDING BEGUN.

Winnipeg, April 1.—Seeding began today in a large farm near Hartney, Man. Three seeders are at work and the fields all round are ready for grain.

CIGARETTES FORBIDDEN.

Philadelphia, April 3.—The Reading Company has forbidden its employees on the New York division to smoke cigarettes.

A THOUSAND KILLED

BATTLE BETWEEN TURKS AND BULGARIANS REPORTED ON FRIDAY.

Berlin, April 3.—A despatch from Constantinople to the 'Lokal Anzeiger,' dated noon to-day, announces that the Bulgarian bands and Turkish troops in the Okhrid district, have fought a battle and that a thousand men were killed or wounded.

PANIC AMONG THE CHRISTIANS.

Constantinople, April 1.—Details of the disturbances in North Albania show that the revolt which has broken out there against the reform scheme of the powers is a very serious disturbance. Several thousand armed Albanians surrounded the town of Vucsteen, on the Mitrovitza-Uskub Railway, on March 29, and demanded the surrender of eleven Servian gendarmes who had been enlisted in accordance with the reform plans. The governor surrendered the Servians, who were bound and taken to Pristina, after having been maltreated. A number of the Servian inhabitants and bands of Albanians later surrounded Mitrovitza, and serious fighting ensued with the Turkish garrison, consisting of three thousand troops. The fighting continued until March 30, when the Albanians finally were repulsed with great loss. Heavy reinforcements have been ordered from the Vilayet of Aidin, Asia Minor, and other places to suppress the rebellion.

The Albanian rising has caused a panic among the Christians of Old Servia, who are fleeing towards Servia.

A panic has occurred at Prilep in consequence of the growing fanaticisms of the Albanians against the Christians. The latter have closed their shops and schools and are preparing to seek refuge at Monastir. Numbers of Christians have been murdered in the Prilep district during the past few days. Considerable apprehension is felt at the Russian embassy for the safety of M. Stoherbina, the consul of Russia at Mitrovitza.

The outbreak made a great impression at the palace. The Sultan was intensely exercised, and measures were immediately taken to watch the two Albanian battalions, belonging to the Imperial Guard, on duty at the Yildiz Kiosk, in order to prevent disorder at the palace. The Russian ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to protest to the Turkish Government against the insubordination of the Albanians.

A VILLAGE WIPED OUT.

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 1.—The Macedonian committee announces that a revolutionary band of thirty-one men and the inhabitants of the village of Abalitche, near Istib, have been massacred by Bashibazouks. The band, it is added, was surrounded in the village and artillery was brought up. After ten hours' fighting the village was completely razed and burned. All the inhabitants were massacred. The Turkish losses are reported to have been even greater than those of the other side.

London, April 2.—A number of English members of the House of Commons and others interested in the preservation of the independence of the minor Balkan states had an interview with the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to-day. They suggested to him that before England's assent to further action by any individual power on the lines of the Austro-Russian reform scheme for Macedonia is given, all the signatory powers to the Berlin congress be invited to sign a protocol of disinterestedness, binding them not to seek fresh territory in the Balkan peninsula. The Marquis of Lansdowne promised to take the matter under consideration. It is rumored that Russia, Austria and Italy have a secret agreement looking to the partition of European Turkey.

FOUGHT DESPERATELY.

Constantinople, April 2.—There are conflicting accounts of the fighting between the Turkish garrison and the Albanians at Mitrovitza, but it is known that it lasted nearly three hours. The fighting was desperate while it lasted, and the result was decided by the Turks using artillery and compelling the Albanians finally to abandon their onslaught, leaving over 200 of their number killed or wounded on the field. The present whereabouts of the Albanians is unknown. Apprehension is felt in regard to the situation at Prishtina, from which place no news has been received. The number of Turkish regulars from Uskub and Salonica who have been ordered to northern Albania now reaches 12,000.

The man who wounded M. Stcherbina, the Russian consul, at Mitrovitza, was an Albanian soldier, whose brother had just been killed. The consul, with an escort of Turkish troops, had gone to look at the position of the batteries which were eventually instrumental in repulsing the Albanian attack. While passing a powder magazine the soldier, who was acting as a sentinel, deliberately fired on the consul. The bullet pierced the renal region, inflicting a serious wound. The Turkish soldiers shot and mortally wounded the sentinel.

The Sultan has sent an apology to the Russian consul for the action of the soldier in firing on the Russian consul, and has offered to send a surgeon to look after his wounds.

A GENERAL RISING.

Constantinople, April 3.—Official advices from Monastir say the Bulgarian inhabitants of thirty villages in Okhrida district, totalling three thousand men, and supported by the bishop and a number of revolutionary bands, have risen against the Turks. They surrounded a small detachment of Turkish troops in the mountains northward of Okhrida, but the troops succeeded in cutting their way out, after sustaining considerable loss.

Another dynamite outrage at the town of Mustapha Pacha has led to the discovery that the revolutionary committee is supposed to be responsible for the attempt to wreck the Oriental express early in the morning of March 31, when the bridge of the Turkish Oriental Railway between Adrianopole and Mustapha Pacha was blown up by an infernal machine.

Although affairs at Mitrovitza and Prishtina are reported to be calmer, the rising of the Armenians in those districts creates intense concern at the Palace, among the ministers and at the embassies. It is felt that a continuation of the troubles in the vicinity of Sandjak and Novi-Bazar is liable to lead at any moment to an extension of Austrian occupation over the entire Sandjak district and as far as Mitrovitza, although it is believed nothing short of absolute necessity will induce Austria to take advantage of this right, which is reserved to her by the treaty of Berlin.

DEATH OF SCOTTISH POET

THE REV. DUNCAN ANDERSON, OF QUEBEC, PASSES AWAY. AT BROOKLYN.

The Rev. Duncan Anderson, M.A., of Quebec, passed away early on Friday morning, at the residence of his son, Mr. J. Anderson, in Brooklyn. He had been ill for over a month, of pneumonia, and his death will cause deep regret to many friends. Though for some years retired from the active Presbyterian ministry, Mr. Anderson filled a place of note in the literary history of Canada. He was born in Rayne, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1828, and was educated at Monymusk parish school, the old Aberdeen Grammar School and King's College, Aberdeen University, proceeding to his M.A. degree in 1848. He was ordained to the ministry of the Church of Scotland in 1854, and came to this country the same year.

For over thirty years he was pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Levis, Que., during a large part of which period he was Presbyterian chaplain of the Imperial troops stationed at Levis and Quebec. He retired from the ministry in 1886, and since then has resided at Chaudiere Basin, Que.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson was a man of many parts and delighted in the friendship of many of the most eminent scholars and men of the day. As an ornithologist he was considered an authority, and he had made a valuable collection of birds of eastern Canada. He wrote much, and will be best remembered as a writer of occasional Scottish verse. His best known works are: 'Songs of Canada' and 'Scottish Folklore.' He was an intimate friend of H. R. H. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, during their viceroyalty.

He has left a widow and several children, among whom are Dr. D. P. Anderson of this city. He was the brother-in-law of Mr. John Breakey and Mr. George Breakey, of Quebec. The funeral will take place at Quebec this afternoon.

MR. JOHN FORD.

The death of Mr. John Ford, which occurred on March 31, at his home, No. 615 St. Antoine street, removes from our midst one of the pioneers of Huntingdon County. Deceased was born in Huntingdon County, Quebec, in 1829, where he resided for over sixty years. Mr. Ford took an active part in temperance and Sunday-school work. About ten years ago he removed to Montreal where his sons and daughters had made their homes. Mr. Ford's friendly turn and outspoken manner had won for him many friends. Fifty-one years ago he married Miss Isabelle Smith, who, with their two daughters, Mrs. W. W. Smith, and Mrs. A. A. Loynachan, two sons, Mr. Robt. Ford and Mr. John A. Ford, all of Montreal, remain to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and affectionate father.

THE REV. PROF. ROUX.

The Rev. Charles L. Roux, professor of French at Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt., died there on Friday, aged 78 years. Mr. Roux was formerly a missionary in connection with the Grand' Ligne Mission, and later taught at the Pointe-aux-Trembles Institute and at Lennoxville. The funeral took place at Grande Ligne on Sunday afternoon.

BUTTERICK DEAD.

New York, April 1.—Ebenezer Butterick, the originator of the tissue paper dress pattern, died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn. He was 76 years of age.

Kingston, Ont., April 3.—Mrs. William Snowden, 203 Alfred street, after a year's illness, died this morning, aged 58 years. She suffered much, but most patiently and uncomplainingly. She was born in Kingston, her maiden name being Rose Ann McCartney, a sister of ex-Ald. William McCartney, and Mr. Alexander McCartney, of University avenue.

Mr. D. H. Duncan, formerly general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax (now the Royal Bank), died at the Halifax Hotel on Friday in his sixty-first year. Mr. Duncan was born in Scotland. At the age of 17 he entered the employ of the Royal Bank of Scotland. In 1869 he came to Canada for the Bank of British North America. In 1872 he was appointed accountant of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, and became successively cashier and general manager.

Toronto, March 31.—Mr. Isaac C. Gilmor, a pioneer business man, died here to-night. Mr. Gilmor began business in Toronto as a wholesale dry goods merchant, in 1832. He was born in Three Rivers, Que., the son of Commissariat-General Gilmor, during the war of 1812. He first came to Canada as agent of his uncle, Mr. Arch. Lorie, dry goods merchant, of Quebec.

London, March 30.—Frank Harvey, the actor and dramatist, is dead.

Saranac, N.Y., March 31.—Dudley Gill, aged fifty-two, sheriff of Warren County, is dead from heart disease at Lake George. He had been superviser, deputy sheriff and game warden, and was elected sheriff in 1900.

Springfield, Mo., March 31.—Col. D. C. Kennedy, consul to Malta from 1894 to 1898, founder of the Springfield 'Leader,' in 1867, and for 27 years its editor, is dead at his home here.

Huntingdon, Que., April 3.—Mrs. Louis Ranger, of Fort Covington, N.Y., who had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edward Gendron, for the past few days, and who has been ailing for some time, died suddenly last night of heart trouble. Interment will take place at Fort Covington, N.Y.

St. John, N.B., April 4.—The Rev. William Tweedie, a retired Methodist clergyman, died at Hampton yesterday, aged 83. Prof. Tweedie, of Allison University, is a son of the deceased, and the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier of New Brunswick, is a nephew.

Quebec, April 4.—Captain Wm. T. Davie died at his residence last evening. Deceased was one of the best known men in shipping circles in Canada. He was connected with the shipping trade of Quebec since boyhood, both as a shipbuilder and commander of steamers, among the latter being the well known wrecking vessel the 'Lord Stanley' and the 'Lord Strathcona.' Captain Davie was considered an authority on all matters relating to the floating of vessels stranded on the St. Lawrence route or the coast of Newfoundland. He was a brother of Mr. George T. Davie.

St. John, N.B., April 5.—Isaac Allan Jack, B.A., B.C.L., D.C.L., K.C., one of the most prominent men in this city, died to-night, after a long illness. He was 60 years of age and unmarried. Mr. Jack was a writer of ability, and has contributed much to magazines and journals and learned societies.

Worcester, Mass., April 4.—John D. Washburn, United States Minister to Switzerland, under President Harrison, from 1889 to 1892, died to-night.

News has been received of the death of Baron Réné de Lapeyriere, a well-known figure in Montreal, where he lived for a period of 12 years, from 1886 to 1899. He died of syncope of the heart, at the Chateau de Oriencaye, in France, at the age of 58 years During his stay here the baron had married a Montreal lady, Miss Alexandrine Betournay, who survives him, and to whom he has left all his estate. He leaves no children.

THE DUTCH STRIKE.

It Involves the Entire Railway and Water Transport Systems in Holland.

Amsterdam, April 6.—At midnight a meeting of the workmen's committee proclaimed a general strike throughout Holland, of all labor engaged in transportation, both by land and water.

Amsterdam, April 6.—The meeting of the workmen's committee lasted until four o'clock this morning. All the railway lines, stations and wharves are guarded by troops. The administration of the railways has taken steps to secure the running of the foreign expresses under military protection. A workman was wounded by a revolver shot, fired by a soldier, this morning. The man was walking on the railway, was not aware that the strike had been proclaimed and failed to reply to the soldier's challenge.

The president of the workmen's committee of defence, in an interview, said the strike proclamation involves the entire railway system and other land transport of Holland and the water transportation of the important ports—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht and Zaandam. The strike, he added, was intended as a protest against the anti-strike laws, as well as to support the demand of the railway men for an increase of wages before the passage of the laws made an improvement in their position impossible. He declares the strike will spread to other branches of labor. The staffs of the shipping companies trading with London and Hull, have stopped work in sympathy with the strikers. Only one train left Amsterdam this morning and it was protected by troops.

The Premier of the Netherlands, Dr. Kuyper, introduced in the Second Chamber of the States General, Feb. 25, three bills in connection with the recent railway strike in Holland. He explained that the government considered it necessary to oppose any unreasonable attack on society which would sacrifice the well-being of the people to the desire of a certain class for influence and to political tyranny. The government therefore proposed to form a railway brigade to insure a regular service of trains in case of need. The just complaints of railway employees would be adjusted by a royal commission which would be entrusted later with the settlement of the situation from a legal standpoint as well as regarding the conditions of service of the employees. It also would have to decide what constituted criminal acts. The government did not desire to be reactionary. It only aimed at effecting social reforms.

One of the bills provides for a modification of the penal code with the object of affording a surer guarantee for the personal freedom of labor and of preventing state officials or persons engaged in occupations affecting public interests from absenting themselves from their duties. The bill further provides that refusal to do duty on the part of employees of the railways or other public services may be punished by six months' imprisonment. If two or more persons rise in rebellion, the penalty is increased to four years' imprisonment for the ringleaders or those guilty of criminal acts.

During the debate on the bill on Saturday last, the Premier, whose speech was received with cheers mingled with hisses from the Socialists, dwelt on the danger of strikes to commerce, or in the event of the mobilization of troops and maintained the necessity for securing uninterrupted communication with foreign countries and offering a firm front to the party disorder which was terrorizing the country. The debate was then adjourned until Tuesday.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

The Hague, April 6.—A general strike of the railway men was proclaimed this morning. The railway stations are guarded by troops and police. The government is endeavoring to maintain the foreign mail service by troop-protected trains. The service on the Netherlands Railway is restricted. All business here is at a standstill on the wharves and the mail boats which arrived to-day could not be unloaded.

During the day strikers removed parts of the machinery of the locomotives here and cut off the supply of water from the railway tanks.

OLDEST ENGLISHWOMAN DEAD.

London, April 6.—Mrs. Margaret Neve, the King's oldest subject, died on Saturday at her home in Guernsey. For 110 years she preserved her health, strength, and even her eyesight, and was known throughout the United Kingdom. She was a wealthy woman, lived on a charming estate, and gladly welcomed visitors who came to see this old friend of the late Queen Victoria. During the lifetime of the late Queen, Mrs. Neve never missed sending on Her Majesty's birthday a telegram of congratulation to Queen Victoria.

LOCAL OPTION IN WEST HAWKESBURY.

Cornwall, April 3.—There will be another vote taken on the local option question in West Hawkesbury. The date has been set as April 18. The error of a deputy returning officer in not counting his ballots before leaving the poll caused the trouble, and the people who wanted to get the licenses were determined to take advantage of this error. They demanded another ballot or the return of their deposit.

LICENSE AMENDMENTS.

Quebec, April 1.—The petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, praying for amendments to the License Law and especially for the prevention of the retail sale of liquor by grocers was presented to both Houses this afternoon—in the Council by the Hon. Geo. Bryson, and in the Assembly by Mr. Hutchinson.

Advertisements.

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DON'T get the idea that foods or medicines will make you strong—robust. Exercise is the foundation of health, and health of success. Bicycling is the best practical exercise yet—it is the 20th century exercise for the busy man. With the new Hygienic



CUSHION FRAME

It is pleasant to take. This invention has added as much comfort to wheeling as the pneumatic tire did some years ago—It makes all roads smooth roads—It is to wheeling what the "Pullman" is to railroading.

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We have been in the seed business in Toronto for over thirty years and have built our business solely on selling reliable seeds. The shrewd buyer recognizes this and buys our seeds because he Knows our reputation depends on selling seeds that grow that are prolific producers and give abundant crops. The responsibility that attaches our being the "Greatest Seed House in Canada" is appreciated by us. All our seeds are thoroughly tested before they leave our hands. We have gained our position in the seed business through our customer's satisfaction. There are no crop failures resulting from Steele, Briggs' Seeds.

Red Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Extra Choice "Tiger" Brand. ¼ bush., $4.75; bush., $9.00.
Red Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy Export "Lion" Brand. ¼ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Mammoth or Large Late Red Clover Seed, Fancy "Daisy" Brand. ¼ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Lucerne Clover.—Extra Choice Recleaned. ¼ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Alsike Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy "Eagle" Brand. ¼ bush., $4.75; bush., $9.00.
Alsike Clover.—Steele, Briggs' specially selected for producing choice seed, "Condor" Brand. ¼ bush., $5.00; bush, $9.50.
White Dutch Clover.—Extra Fancy. Per lb., 30c.
Clover.—White and Alsike mixed, well adapted for permanent or mixed hay crops, lb. 20c.; ¼ bush., $5.25; bush., $10.00.
Crimson Clover.—Fancy Recleaned. Per bush., $4.00.
Timothy Seed.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy Canadian "Marten" Brand. ¼ bush., $1.75; bush., $3.25.
Timothy Seed.—Steele, Briggs' Extra Fancy Unhulled Canadian "Sable" Brand. ¼ bush., $2.00; bush. $3.50.
Alsike and Timothy mixed, fine for mixed hay crops. ¼ bush., $2.00; bush., $3.50.
Hungarian Grass.—Choice. ¼ Bush., 75c.; bush., $1.40.
Choice Millet. ¼ bush., 75c.; bush., $1.40.
Fancy Orchard Grass. Per lb., 25c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $2.75.
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. Per lb., 18c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $2.00.
Fancy Canadian Blue Grass. Per lb., 10c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $1.25.
Extra Fancy Red Top Grass. Per lb., 16c.; per bush. 28 lbs., $3.75.
New 20th Century Oats.—A new white branch oat, an immense yielder with a heavy grain, borne on a strong, stiff straw, stools out well and is not inclined to rust. A money-maker for the grower. Price 4 lbs., 50c. postpaid; bush., 85c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 80c. per bush.
New Waverley Oats.—This grand new white variety is one of the heaviest yielders on record. It has a large grain with a stiff straw, stools out well and is not inclined to rust or smut. One farmer had a yield of 107 bushels per acre last year. Price per 4 lbs., 50c., postpaid; bush., $1.00; 5 bush. lots and over, 90c. bush.
Improved Black Tartar Oats.—Grown from imported stocks. Price 4 lbs., 50c. postpaid; bush., 75c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 70c. bush.
Wheat, Selected Manitoba Red Fife (No. 1 hard). Price, bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Wheat, White Russian. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Wheat, Wild Goose.—Grown from hand-picked seed. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Barley, Mandscheuri.—Very early and the most productive six-rowed variety. Bush., 90c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 85c. bush.
Barley, Canadian Selected Six-rowed. Bush., 85c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 80c. bush.
Barley, White Hulless.—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Recommended for growing in sections where the bug destroys the pea crops. Price, per bush., 60 lbs., $1.40; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.30 bush.
Barley, Black Hulless.—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Price, per bush. 60 lbs., $1.40; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.30 bush.
Buckwheat, Japanese.—Enormously productive, kernels larger than any other variety, much superior to old, grey variety. Bush., 95c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 90c. bush.
Corn—Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage.
Corn—Red Cob Ensilage.
Corn—Early Improved Leaming.
All these give enormous yields of fodder, and are the Standard Ensilage Sorts. Bush., $1.00; 5 bush. lots and over, 95c.
Corn—Compton's Early Yellow Flint.
Corn—North Dakota Large White Flint.
Corn—Longfellow Yellow Flint.
The three varieties will ripen fully in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots, $1.40.
Black Tares.—Per bush. 60 lbs., $2.00 bush.; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.75 bush.
Spring Rye.—Choice Manitoba grown. Bush., $1.15; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.10.
Buckwheat, Japanese.—Superior to the common grey variety, matures earlier and a much heavier yielder. Per bush, 95c.; 5 bush, lots and over, 90c.
Peas, Canadian Beauty.—Seeds large and white, straw strong but not coarse and of good quality. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Peas, Black Eye Marrowfat.—Resembles preceding, but with a distinct black eye. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Peas, Golden Vine.—A standard sort not much troubled with bugs. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Peas, Prussian Blue.—Very early, one of the heaviest yielding and best strawed peas known. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Speltz or Emmer.—A wonderful grain from Russia. Exceedingly productive on light soils. Bush. 40 lbs., $1.10; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.00.
Flax Seed.—Extra screened Manitoba grown, ¼ bush., $1.25; bush., $2.25.



Steele, Briggs "Royal Giant" Sugar Beet—A new and distinct type of sugar beet, producing a "Royal" good crop and a root of gigantic size and richest feeding quality. Price per lb. 30c., postpaid 35c.; 4 lbs. $1.00, by mail postpaid $1.20. Sold in sealed packages only.
Steele, Briggs "Improved Short White Carrot"—Seldom exceeds 16 in. in length and has been grown to measure 27 in. in circumference. Flesh rich, white, solid, sweet and very nutritious. ¼lb. 15c., 1 lb. 50c., postpaid 55c.

Steele, Briggs Thoroughbred Field and Garden Seeds

For 50c. we will send by mail Postpaid one packet each of the following Vegetable Seed Collection:

Beet, Steele, Briggs' Extra Early, a splendid table variety Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 25c. postpaid.
Cabbage, Steele, Briggs' Chester King, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼-lb. 75c. postpaid.
Bean, Scarlet, Flageolet Wax, the best butter bean. Pkt. 5c., lb. 15c., postpaid 20c.
Cucumber, Steele, Briggs' Evergreen, fine for slicing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c. postpaid.
Corn, Early Giant, Sweet, good-sized ear, very sweet. Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Lettuce, Steele, Briggs' "Toronto Gem," a fine, crisp sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 45c. postpaid.
Muskmelon, Steele, Briggs' Exquisite, grand flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼-lb. 55c. postpaid.
Onion, Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 40c. postpaid.
Pea, Steele, Briggs' Best Early, a good cropper. Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Parsnip, Elcombes Giant, the best in cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 25c. postpaid.
Radish, Scarlet Turnip, a good standard variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 20c. postpaid.
Tomato, Steele, Briggs' "Earliest of All." Pkt. oz. 25c. postpaid.



Steele, Briggs' Prize Mammoth Mangel—under high cultivation over 2,000 bushels per acre have been grown off this root. Free from coarseness and most excellent feeding and keeping qualities. ¼ lb. 10c., 1 lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe Mangel—¼ lb. 10c., 1-lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Oval Mangel—¼ lb. 10c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid.
Steele, Briggs' Selected Purple Top Swede—¼-lb. 15c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid 30c.
Steele, Briggs' "Perfection" Swede—¼-lb. 15c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid 30c.
Steele, Briggs' "Jumbo" Swede—¼-lb. 15c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid 30c.
Steele, Briggs' "Good Luck" Swede—¼-lb. 15c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid 30c.
Steele, Briggs' "Selected Westbury" Swede—¼-lb. 15c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid 30c.

COMPLETE FLOWER GARDEN FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.
To meet the demands of those who wish a neat display of flowers at a small expenditure, we have selected 12 of the most beautiful and showy annuals that will blossom the first year. This flower seed collection comprises **Portulaca, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena Hybrida, mixed, Sweet Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Ten Weeks Stock, Petunia Hybrida, Zinnia (choice mixed) Aster (German Perfection), Balsam (Camellia Flowered) Salpiglosis (best mixed) Sweet Peas and (choice mixed),** will be mailed free to any address for 50 cents, or three collections for $1.25. We are sure every purchaser of this collection will be delighted, as it embraces the easiest cultivated and most showy annuals.

Palms and House Plants, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Boston Ivy, Clementis, etc., etc.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue Free. It's a mine of information for the Gardener, Farmer and Florist.
Superior Seamless Cotton Bags, 20c. each.
Very Best Seamless Cotton Bags, 25c. each.

More than 15,000 merchants in the Dominion handle our seeds. If you cannot procure from your local dealer order direct from us.

All goods quoted (except otherwise noted) are Ex-Warehouse, Toronto. Express or Freight charges to be paid by purchaser. Cash Remittance must accompany all orders. Positively no goods sent C.O.D. Money can be sent by Post Office Orders, Postal Notes, Express Orders or Registered Letter.

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co.

Toronto, Canada **Limited**

MACKENZIE AND MANN

The Former at Halifax Speaks of Their Proposed Transcontinental Line

Halifax, N.S., April 1.—Wm. Mackenzie, of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, who is at present here, said to-day: 'It is our ultimate object to establish a transcontinental line, with a port in Nova Scotia as the eastern terminus, and a port in British Columbia as the western terminus. At the present time the Mackenzie & Mann Company have two lines of railway under construction in the far west. One line will extend from the east in a north-westerly direction to Prince Albert, while the other will extend due west to Edmonton. The first line is now within one hundred miles of Prince Albert, and the other within five hundred miles of Edmonton. These lines will converge at Dauphin settlement, west of Lake Dauphin, and not many miles west of Lake Manitoba. The line will then extend east to Port Arthur, the present eastern terminus and from there to Quebec, thence to the Maritime Provinces.

'We have not commenced the construction of the eastern end of the road yet, but we are locating a line, and we hope in time to join Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec and Montreal by our road,' observed Mr. Mackenzie, 'and,' he added, 'we will probably put Quebec as near Winnipeg as Montreal is at present by the C. P. R.

'Do we intend to establish a transcontinental line? Well, we have been developing in that direction for some time.'

When asked if his company had in view Country Harbor as a terminus, Mr. Mackenzie intimated that they had, but declared that nothing definite had been decided upon as yet. The line will probably extend from Quebec down through New Brunswick and thence on probably to the eastern end of Nova Scotia. When asked for a definite answer regarding Country Harbor, Mr. Mackenzie replied, 'O, yes, I believe it is a very good place.' He would not say any more.

When asked if he considered that traffic between eastern and western Canada warranted the establishment of one or two more transcontinental lines, Mr. Mackenzie said: 'As far as through business on transcontinental lines is concerned, I don't think one line is at all congested. At all events at the present time I cannot see room for three such lines. But within a reasonable time a second line will probably get business enough to make it pay.'

'PATRIE' ON THE WARPATH.

The 'Patrie' has taken the warpath against the Quebec Legislature. In a leader published last week it points out that the Quebec Legislature being the only one on the continent having a French majority upon it falls the responsibility, the honor and dignity of the French race. Still, that body is going to decay, and not a public man, not a business man of any value, goes to Quebec without coming back thoroughly disgusted and with a feeling of regret and humiliation in his soul. Speculation has been introduced into the customs and habits of our legislature.

The writer asks whether it is reasonable that Mr. Parent should continue to act as leader of the government, mayor of Quebec, president of the Bridge Company, etc.

'We are living in an era where blindness seems to have seized upon men when money is at stake. Professional speculators have succeeded in dragging into their orbit public men who are no longer their own masters. The rise and fall of certain securities on the market appear to be of much more importance in certain political circles than the administration of the affairs of the province.'

A WONDERFUL MOVEMENT.

Ten Thousand Im migrants Coming to This Country

A COLONY WHICH WILL BE UNIQUE IN IMMIGRATION HISTORY.

There has been some misconception in regard to the colony which the Rev. Mr. Barr is to bring out from England. The total number stated is ten thousand souls, and it seems to have been understood in certain quarters that this number would reach Canada this year. Nothing has been further from the thought of Mr. Barr than this. Ten thousand souls are, indeed, promised, and this number, Mr. Barr's agents are very positive, will be forthcoming, but this season there will be two thousand. If these are well settled before the snow flies it will be considered a good season's business in the immigration line. Next year two thousand more will be brought out, and so on, until the colony is complete.

Again, no assistance is to be asked from the government, except, of course, the grant of land in the Saskatchewan district, to be exact, between Saskatoon and Edmonton. The C.P.R. does not run close to this, the nearest point being Prince Albert, but there has been some attention given to this matter, and there may be a branch line before long. In any case, the Canadian Northern is to tap the Saskatchewan Valley, which will give the new colonists all they want.

The immigration authorities are alive to the importance of the movement. The government has given a fine tract of land, fertile, with abundance of water and timber, and it remains for the colonists themselves to improve their opportunity. There will be government agents on the spot to give advice, to render assistance, and to make the new-comers feel comfortable.

The Rev. Dr. Robins, who is one of the leaders of the movement, reached the city on Monday. He considers this movement from England the most important since the days of Penn. The people are mostly well off; they have money; they are, for the most part, well born; they are highly educated.

Two thousand persons will sail, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Barr, from Liverpool, to-day. They are all English, Irish, Scotch or Welsh. The party left on Monday for Liverpool. They will sail on the 'Manitoba,' now owned by the C.P.R. There will be clergymen in charge, nurses, doctors, newspaper writers, indeed, all the impedimenta of a modern colony, which means to have a social life from the start. There are, of course, in the party practical farmers, who have studied the matter carefully before committing themselves to the project. One Belfast physician, with a good practice, is with the party, together with seven sons.

The Rev. Dr. Robins, who left yesterday for the North-West, states that there need not be the least fear of failure. Syndicates have been formed which will be strong enough to sustain the project, until all the members of the colony get on their feet. Dr. Robins is a Canadian, who has resided in London for a number of years. Three towns will be founded in the colony, to be called Barrview, Lloydville and Preston.

THE BURDICK FINDING

SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO WARRANT THE ARREST OF PENNELL WERE HE ALIVE.

Buffalo, March 31.—Judge Murphy handed down his findings in the Burdick inquest to-day. He declared that the identity of the murderer of Burdick had not been proven. The statement is an exhaustive review of the evidence brought out during the inquest. Special attention is given to the letters exchanged between Arthur R. Pennell and Mrs. Burdick, particularly the one containing a threat against Burdick's life, and says: 'Altogether these facts would in my opinion constitute just ground of suspicion on which a warrant could be issued were he alive.'

Referring to Mrs. Hull, he says: 'The actions of Mrs. Hull on that morning (the morning after the murder) and her testimony on the stand have caused me much thought and worry. To my mind they are inconsistent with a perfect want of knowledge as to what had actually occurred. So little apparent feeling for the dead man, such an evident desire to cover up the crime, and no disposition whatever to aid the authorities in apprehending the murderer may be explainable, but have not been explained.'

The court takes occasion to vindicate Mrs. Paine and Miss Hutchinson, applauds the assistant medical examiner, Dr. Howland, for his refusal to report the murder as a case of suicide, and concludes with a defence of the people of Buffalo, whose good name had been sullied by the revelations of scandal and loose morals which were made during the investigation.

CAMBRIDGE WINS

OXFORD AGAIN BEATEN IN THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

Putney, England, April 1.—It was raining and a light wind was blowing previous to the start of the Oxford-Cambridge annual boat race to-day. The water was smooth. Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey side of the river. But the choice carried little advantage under the prevailing conditions. Cambridge was first afloat, quickly followed by Oxford. As the crews paddled down to the stake boat they were heartily cheered. The boats started at 3.33 o'clock.

Cambridge immediately shot ahead, striking 38 to Oxford's 36.

Cambridge was leading by a length at Craven Cottage steps.

Cambridge was still ahead at Harrod's Stores.

By the time the saccharine works were reached Cambridge had increased her lead to two lengths.

Cambridge was still two lengths ahead at Hammersmith bridge and rowing very steadily.

Passing the lead mills, Cambridge was still going ahead. Both crews were rowing 36 strokes to the minute.

Four lengths separated the boats on passing Thorneycroft.

Oxford drew up and Cambridge was only ¾ of a length ahead at the Crabtree.

By the time the Devonshire Meadows were reached, Cambridge was three lengths ahead. The race, however, had become a procession.

Cambridge shot under Barnes' bridge three and one-half lengths in front and won by about six lengths

Oxford, although hopelessly beaten rowed out the course in good form.

The time of the race was nineteen minutes thirty-two and a half seconds.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

SPECIALTIES FIRM AT A GENERAL ADVANCE.

'Witness' Office,
Monday, April 6, 1903.

There was a general upward movement this morning, accompanied by a fair amount of activity. Steel and Coal stocks and Power were from one to two point higher, while other specialties advanced generous fractions.

The general outlook is undoubtedly more favorable than a week ago. Locally, every stock has advanced slightly during the week with the exception of Twins, which declined a point. A forward movement is now generally anticipated, but anything like the April bull booms of former years is to the last degree unlikely.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—150 at 129, 150 at 128⅞, 325 at 129 125 at 129 1-8, 100 at 129½, 25 at 129⅝, 50 at 129¼, 75 at 129¼.

Iron common—125 at 28½, 100 at 28⅝, 150 at 28½, 10 at 29, 200 at 28⅝, 400 at 28¼, 10 at 29, 15 at 28¼.

Mont. Power—35 at 96½, 25 at 96¾, 25 at 96⅝, 50 at 96, 100 at 96½, 25 at 96⅝.

Twin City—35 at 110⅝, 12 at 110, 75 at 110⅝, 50 at 110¾, 50 at 111.

Iron pref.—25 at 64, 15 at 64¾, 17 at 65, 10 at 65½, 5 at 65.

Detroit—5 at 83, 10 at 83⅜, 100 at 83½.

Toledo—50 at 30¼.

Tor. S. Ry—8 at 110, 50 at 110, 5 at 110¼, 25 at 110 1-8.

Coal Com.—75 at 110¼, 25 at 110½, 25 at 110⅝, 10 at 111⅛, 10 at 111½.

Com. Cable—22 at 159.

Lake Superior—50 at 7.

Montreal Cotton—15 at 125, 5 at 125½.

Dom. Cotton—75 at 45.

Rich. Ont.—5 at 95½, 2 at 96, 25 at 95.

Bank of Montreal N.—5 at 260.

Bank of Montreal X.—3 at 276.

Iron bonds—3,000 at 76½, 1,000 at 76

Bank of Commerce—10 at 166½.

Note.—No session of Exchange on Saturday, April 11.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—25 at 128⅝.

Iron Com.—100 at 28⅜, 75 at 29½, 100 at 28⅝, 50 at 28½, 25 at 28¾, 15 at 28¼, 10 at 28½, 5 at 28⅛, 50 at 28¼, 100 at 28 1-8.

Twin City—25 at 111⅝, 100 at 111½, 25 at 111¼.

Detroit Ry.—50 at 83½, 25 at 83⅛.

Dom. Coal Com.—50 at 110½, 25 at 110⅜.

Montreal Power—25 at 97, 50 at 97, 50 at 96⅝.

Iron pref—10 at 65½.

Com. Cable—31 at 155.

Richelieu—25 at 96.

Toledo—50 at 30¼.

Bank of Commerce—50 at 166, 36 at 166.

Bank of Montreal new—1 at 250.

The week's fluctuations were:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
Pacific	127½	129½	126¾	128¼	5330
M.S.R.	266¼	270	266	270	612
Tor. Ry	109	110	108	110	1305
Twin City R.	112	112	107½	111	5200
Detroit Ry	76½	83⅜	76½	83½	1745
Toledo Ry	30¼	31	30	30¾	315
Halifax Ry	99	100	99	100	100
St. John Ry.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2
London Ry	110	110	110	110	9
Richelieu	93½	95	93½	94½	315
Mont. Power	93½	96½	93½	94½	2003
Telegraph	160	160	160	164	4
Loan & M.	133	133	133	133	26
Dom. Iron	26	29	24	28	10764
Do. pref.	60	64½	58	63¼	4629
N.S. Steel	98	100	93½	99	774
Do. pref.	120	130	130	130	50
C. Lake Sup.	7½	7½	7½	7½	50
Mont. Cot.	125	125	125	125	25
Dom. Cot.	46	46	46	46	20
Dom. Coal	108½	111	105	109½	6015
Payne	15	18	18	18	2000
Banks—					
Montreal	256¼	255½	255¼	255½	22
Do. new	250	250½	250	250	35
Molsons	206	206	206	206	20
Toronto	253	255	253	255	22
Merchants	169	169	168	168	18
Eastern T.	165	165	165	165	7
Quebec	120	120	120	120	3
Commerce	167	167	167	167	1
Hochelaga	130	133¼	130	133¼	79

Total sales, shares 37,562

Bonds—					
Dom. Iron	74	75½	72¼	75½	$135000
Col. Cot.	98	98	96	96	9500
Mont. St.	106	106	105¼	106	2700

Total sales, bonds $147,200

NEW YORK STOCKS

FIRM OPENING FOLLOWS LEAD OF LONDON MARKET—SAGS LATER.

New York, April 6, Wall Street—The advance in the American department of the London market this morning started prices upwards here at the opening. Southern Pacific gained 1¼, and there was gains of a point in Penna., Missouri Pacific, C.P.R., Brooklyn Transit and Colorado Fuel, United States Steel preferred, advanced ⅞. There were some large individual transactions in the strong stocks.

Noon—Prices moved in a halting, irregular way, but the undertone was firm. Traders were inclined to await the decision in the Southern Pacific case, expected later in the day. The standard railway stocks hovered near the top level. There was a drop of eight points in Rutland preferred, St. Louis and San Francisco lost 1½; New Haven and Union Bag and Paper a point.

Messrs. J. B. Picken & Co. have received the following from New York to-day:—Sentiment on the floor of the stock exchange is at least decidely hopeful, and it is certainly more bullish than for a week. Almost everyone agrees in saying that the market has received the best possible support. At the same time it must be admitted that substantially all the advances of the day are more or less directly due to short carrying. London bought 75,000 shares of stocks in all. There has been unusually few large transactions. Boston houses sold sugar. It is generally supposed in the crowd that Thomas W. Lawson is carrying on a bear campaign in the stock. About the widest general market is in Union Pacific; it is said that there has been considerable covering of this stock by Keene interests. Room traders made the early prices in St. Paul, but lately it is Wormser who has been a considerable buyer, and has bid the price up. Exchange 486.85.

Wall Street, 2 p.m.—The announcement of the judicial decision in the Southern Pacific injunction suit caused an outburst of activity and higher prices all around. Union Pacific immediately ran up to 98, while Southern Pacific rallied to 58¼. St. Paul, Can. Pac. and Penna., increased their advance to two points, but the response at other points was not vigorous. Traders who had bought earlier in expectation of a bulge in prices on the news promptly realized and forced St. Paul, Penna., Louisville back a point and other stocks a fraction. Southern Pacific reacted to 57½.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, April 6, Noon—Money on call steady at 6 to 7. Prime mercantile paper, 5½ to 6. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.875 to 487 for demand, and at 483.75 for sixty day bills. Posted rates, 484½ to 488. Commercial bills, 483 to 483½. Bar silver, at 49 1-8. Mexican dollars, 38½; Government bonds firm, railway bonds irregular.

London, April 6, 4 p.m. — Consols for money, 9 1-16; do., for account, 91 5-16; Anaconda, 5⅜; Atchison, 83⅜; do., pfd., 99⅜; B. and O., 93⅞; Can. Pac., 132½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46½; Chicago, Great-Western, 24¼; Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul, 166½; De Beers, 21⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 37¼; do., pfd., 85½; Erie, 35⅛; do., first pfd., 67½; do., second pfd., 54½; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville and Nashville, 130½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26 1-8; N.Y.C., 135½; Norfolk and Western, 71⅝; do., pfd., 90½; Ont. and Western, 30⅝; Penna, 70¼; Rand mines, 11 1-8; Reading, 30¼; Reading, first pfd., 43½; Reading, second pfd., 36; Southern Ry., 32⅛; do., pfd., 93½; Southern Pacific, 59; Union Pacific, 93⅞; U. P. pfd., 92½; U. S. Steel, 37; do., pfd., 88½; Wabash, 27¼; do., pfd., 47¾.

Bar silver, steady, 22 11-16d per ounce. Money, 3 to 3½ percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and for three months is 3⅝ percent.

COMMERCIAL.

Business in many directions has been almost at a standstill during the past week. Butter and eggs have been the only active markets and butter is now abnormally high in price for this season of the year. Eggs still hold firm but may be expected to drop off in value with the passing of the Easter season. Other markets are unchanged and inactive, except for a fair business in provisions. Hogs are neither so active nor so firm as last week.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 73¾c; No. 1 northern 72c March delivery; No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 northern, 73½c, ex-store. May delivery; peas, 60½c high freights; oats, No. 2 in store here, 36¾c to 37c; rye, 51c east; buckwheat, 48½c to 49c east. For May delivery No. 1 oats, 38c; No. 2, 37c; rye, 60c; buckwheat, 56c to 57c; peas, 81c.

FLOUR— Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.20; seconds, $3.80 to $3.90; Ontario straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.65; in bags, $1.70 to $1.75; patents at $3.70 to $4.10.

ROLLED OATS — Millers' prices, $2.00, bags, and $4.15 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $19 to $20; shorts, $20 to $21, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $18 to $18.50; shorts, in bulk, $20 to $21.

BEANS—In cars on track, $1.90.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $24 to $25; short cut back, $23.50 to $24; light short cut, $23 to $24; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9c; pure Canadian lard 10½c to 11c; finest lard, 11c to 11½c; hams, 12½c to 13c; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9 to $9.25.

HONEY—White clover in sections, 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c; in bulk, 7½c; dark, ½c lower.

CHEESE — Ontario, 13c to 13¾c; Townships, 13c.

BUTTER—Strictly fresh, 24c; held, 20c to 20½c.

EGGS—New laid, 12c to 12½c.

MAPLE SYRUP—In Wood, 6c per lb., in tins, 55c a gallon. Sugar, 7½c to 8c; old sugar, 6c a pound.

HAY—No. 1, $8 to $9; No. 2, $7 to $7.50; clover, $6 per ton, in car lots.

ASHES—Firsts, $4.75 to $5; seconds, $4.25.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Messrs. John Caldwell & Co. quote f.o.b. Montreal:

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Rose brand navels, 126s, 150s, 176s, 200s, 216s, per box	$3.50
Rose brand navels, 250s, 288s, 300s, per box	3.00
Choice navels, all sizes, per box	$3.00 to 3.25
Mexican oranges, 126s to 250s	2.50
Jamaica oranges, repacked sound, per barrel	5.50
Valencia oranges, 420s	4.25
Extra fancy St. Nicholas lemons, 300s per box	2.90
Very fancy 300s lemons, per box	2.75

SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

Bananas, bright and good colored stock, firsts	$1.65
Eastern Townships new pure maple syrup, 10 wine gallon tins to crate, per tin	65c to 75c
New maple syrup, 1 pound blocks, about 75 to 100 pounds to box, per pound	11c
Florida pineapples, 18 to 24 in crate	$6.00
Havana pineapples, 18 to 24 in crate	5.00

VEGETABLES.

California golden heart celery is very scarce We quote for this week, 6 to 8 dozen per crate	$6.75
Spanish onions, cases	1.25
Canadian red onions, barrels	1.50
Florida tomatoes, 6 basket carrier	$3.75 to 4.00
Boston lettuce, per dozen	90c
Canadian lettuce, large, per dozen	50c
Boston Spinach, per barrel	$3.00
Parsley, per pound	50c
Watercress and mint, per doz. bunches	75c
Sweet potatoes, bushel baskets	$2.50

APPLES, NUTS, ETC.

Northern Spy apples, fancy XXX.	$3.50 to $3.75
Baldwin Russets, etc., XXX.	3.25 to 3.50
Baldwin Russets and Spy, sound XX.	2.75
Evaporated apples, 50 lb. boxes, white stock, per lb.	5¾c
New fresh cocoanuts, per sack of 100	$3.50
Bon Ton brand peanuts, roasted bag lots, per lb	11c
Coon brand peanuts, roasted bag lots, per lb.	7c
Or green, one cent per pound less. All peanuts roasted same day as shipped.	

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, April 4, will say of Montreal trade:

With finer weather, and the near approach of Easter, retail sales of dry goods are more active, and wholesalers in this line report a goodly number of letter orders coming in, while travellers are also doing very fairly. In groceries there is a steady distributive movement, and now that spring freight rates have gone into effect there is an active despatch of all lines of heavy goods. With the advancing season a good enquiry has set in for cements, and the placing of a 20,000 barrel contract for the Light, Heat and Power Company's works at Chambly is reported, an American company being the successful tenderer. Owing to the weakness in outside sugar markets, local refiners have this week made a cut of ten cents a cental on all grades. Molasses, however, rules stiff in price, and though Barbadoes quotations as not so high as they were, still laid down cost is figured at around 33 cents. Pig iron, and all lines of metals, show a very stiff front. All foreign advices continue to indicate great firmness in fine woollens, silks and linens; in domestics, the only late change is an advance of 5 to 10 percent in cotton battings. New creamery butter and cheese are both opening up high, and a still further expansion of export business in these lines is looked for this season.

General collections keep up well. Failures continue few in number, five district insolvencies being reported for the week, with liabilities aggregating about $35,000.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May	73¼	73⅞	72¾	73⅛
July	69⅝	70¼	69⅜	70¼
Corn, May	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜
July	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝b
Oats, May	33⅝	33½	23½	23⅝
July	....	30½	30¼	30⅜
Pork, May	17.35	17.70	17.35	17.60
July	17.00	17.17	16.90	17.12
Lard, May	....	9.82	9.72	9.82
July	....	9.72	9.62	9.72
Short ribs, May	....	9.70	9.55	9.70
July	....	9.62	9.45	9.60

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ottawa, April 4.—Owing to the heavy snowstorm last night, receipts on By-ward market this morning were light. Business was inclined to be dull, and there was but very few householders who turned out. Offerings of dressed pork were very light, with the demand much slower. Prices were easier. Selectes, $8 to $8.50; heavyweights $7.75 to $8.25. The bulk of the business done was at $8.25, by the load. Receipts of dressed beef were light, with scarcely any demand ruling. Prices were easy, with quotations as follows: Hinds, $6 to $6.50; fronts, $4.50 to $5.50. A few sides were offered at from $6 to $6.50 per cwt. Veal was in good demand, with a liberal supply on hand. Prices were firm. Hinds brought from 7c to 9c, and fronts from 6c to 7c per lb. The offerings of poultry were very light, with a heavy demand prevailing. Prices remained steady at from 90c to $1.10 for chickens, and 16c to 18c per lb. for turkeys.

Egg receipts were quite adequate to fill all consumptive requirements. The market was a little steadier, and prices were firmer at 13c to 14c per dozen.

Butter was in good demand. Prices were firm at the following figures: 22c to 25c for fresh prints, 18c to 22c for rolls and pails.

Offerings of oats were small, with the market easier at from 34c to 35c per bush.

Potatoes were offered in moderately large quantities. Prices were firm, and showed no material change from 80c to 90c per bag according to quality.

Maple syrup was on hand in small quantities, and prices were steady at from 85c to $1 per gallon according to quality.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 6.—White wheat, 68c to 69c per bushel; red fall wheat, 68c to 69c per bushel; spring wheat, 68c to 69c per bushel; barley, 43c to 45c per bushel; spring wheat, 68c to 69c per bushel; barley, 43c to 45c per bushel; peas, 66c to 68c per bushel; oats, 29c to 33c per bushel; corn, 64c to 66c per bushel; bran, $16 to $18 per ton; shorts, $19 to $22 per ton; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.50 per bag; onions, 50c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $6.15 to $6.25 per cwt.; flour, $1.80 to $2.25 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2.18 to $2.22 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.20 per cwt.; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 22c to 23c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 12c per doz; hay, $8 to $9.00 per ton; hides, $4 to $5 per cwt.

Gueiph, Ont., April 4.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.15; red wheat, 65c to 67c; goose wheat, 60c to 62c; bran, $17; middlings, $19; barley, 42c to 43c; oats, 31c to 32c; rye, 50c to 55c; peas, 75c to 80c; hay, $9 to $10; potatoes, per bag, 90c to $1; sheepskins, 75c to $1; hides, $5.50 to $5.75; live hogs, $5.75 to $6; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 11c to 12c; chickens, per pair, 60c to 75c.

London, Ont., April 6.—Wheat, 70 1-8c to 72c bushel; oats, 29¾c to 30½c; corn, 56c to 61c; peas, 75c to 84c; buckwheat, 45½c to 48c; barley, 45½c to 48c; beans, $1.25 to $1.75; red clover, $7 to $8; alsike clover seed, $5 to $7; timothy, $1.50 to $2; rye, 93c; Dairy products—Eggs, dozen, 11c to 13c; butter, roll, 21c to 23c; do., crocks, 19c to 21c; do., creamery, 22c to 24c; honey, strained, per lb., 10c to 11c; do., in comb, 12c to 15c; maple syrup, gallon, $1.20 to $1.25; maple sugar, per pound, 8½c to 10c. Vegetables—Potatoes, per bag, $1.20 to $1.30; parsley, per dozen, 30c to 40c; onions, per bag, 55c to 60c; onions, green, per doz., 20c to 25c; cabbage, per dozen, 40c to 60c; turnips, per bag, 25c to 35c; beets, per bag, 45c to 50c; carrots, per bag, 30c to 40c; celery, per dozen, 40c to $1; sage and savory, per dozen, 15c to 20c; spinach, per bushel, 60c to 90c; cucumbers, per dozen, 60c to 75c; lettuce, per dozen, 25c to 30c; rhubarb, per doz., 75c to $1; cabbage plants, per doz., 20c to 25c; mushrooms, per lb., 50c to 60c. Fruits—Apples, per bag, 25c to 50c; do., barrels, $1 to $1.25.

Meat—Pork, per cwt., $5.75 to $8.90; do., by pound, 9c to 10c; beef, by quarter, $4 to $7; veal, $7 to $8; mutton, by carcass, $6 to $8; lambs, by carcass, $9.50 to $10; do., by quarter, $10.50 to $11.50.

Poultry—Spring chickens, per pair, 90c to $1; hens, per pair, 65c to 70c; turkeys, 11c to 16c; spring ducks, per pair, 75c to 90c; geese each, 80c to 90c.

Live stock—Live hogs, $6.15; do., dressed, $8.75 to $8.90; pigs, per pair $4 to $6; fat cattle, $4.40 to $4.50; stags, per cwt., $2 to $2.12½; sows, $4.25 to $4.50

Farm produce—Hay, $8 to $10; straw, per ton, $5 to $5.50.

Hides and skins—Wool, washed, 13c to 14c; do., unwashed, 7c to 8c; hides, No. 1, 6c to 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; do., No. 3, 4½c; tallow, rendered, per lb., 5½c to 6c; do., rough per lb., 3½c; sheepskins, 75c to $1; calfskins, No. 1, 8c to 9c; do., No. 2, 6½c to 7c.

Toronto, April 6.—Wheat, the market is rather firmer this week at 70c for No. 2 red and white east and middle freights east. Goose is steady at 66c for No. 2 east. Spring wheat is steady at 69c for No. 1, and 68c bid for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady; prices now are as follows: 80½c for No. 1 hard; 84½c to 85c for No. 1 northern, and 83½c to 84c for No. 2 northern, North Bay, and No. 1 hard is offering on track at lake ports on the opening of navigation at 79½c to 80c, and No. 1 northern at 78c to 79c.

Flour—Steady. There is very little demand for winter wheat flour for export, and exporters say they could not pay over $2.60 for 90 percent patents in their bags at Ontario points. Holders asked $2.65. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher.

Mill Feed—In fair demand and steady at $17 to $17.50 for cars of shorts, and $15.50 for bran in bulk east or middle freights.

Barley—Steady at 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3 east or middle freights.

Buckwheat—Dull at 48c for No. 2 outside.

Rye—Firm at a good advance over prices quoted a week ago. No. 2 being now 52c bid east, and 51c middle freights.

Corn—Steady at 41c for Canada mixed, and 42c for yellow west. American is steady at 47c for No. 3, mixed and 48c for No. 3 yellow on the track, Toronto.

Oats—In fair demand, and steady at 32c for No. 1 white and 31c for No. 2 white east; No. 2 white are quoted at 29c high freights, north and west, and at 30c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Steady at $4 for cars of bags, and $4.15 for barrels in car lots on track, Toronto.

Peas—Steady at 66½ for No. 2 east and 66 cents middle freights.

Butter—The offerings of the better grade are light. There is a good demand and the prices are slightly higher this week. Creamery, prints, 22c to 24c; do., solids, 20c to 21c; dairy, best tubs, 17c to 17½c; do., medium, 14c to 15c; do., common, 10c to 12c; do., pound rolls, choice, 18c to 19c; do., for large rolls, choice, 17c to 18½c.

Eggs—The receipts of new laid are not large; there is good demand, and the market is firmer at 12c.

Baled Hay—Steady; the offerings are rather lighter owing to the bad state of the country roads. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9.

Baled Straw—Steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5 per ton.

Live Hogs—The offerings have been quite free lately, and the market is easier now at $6.37½ for choice bacon here, and $6.12½ per cwt. for heavy and light fats. Dressed hogs are steady. Farmers lots on the local street market are quoted at $7.90 to $8 for heavy, and $8 to $8.50 for light.

PRICE OF CHEESE

DUE TO THE HIGH QUALITY MADE IN CANADA.

Kingston, Ont., April 4.—Mr. J. A. Ruddick, assistant Dominion Commissioner of Dairying, was seen here and asked as to the syndicating or circuiting system, where by a certain number of factories have the exclusive and constant attention of a competent inspector. Ontario, he said, had got beyond the stage of having inspectors impart instruction in cheese making; the dairy school now performs that duty, and the work of the inspector would hereafter be confined mere to the securing of uniform cheese, both in regards to size and quality, and imparting instruction to farmers in the care and handling of milk. Mr. Ruddick pointed out that increased profits would result from the change of system, and added that the scarcity of cheese at present was owing to increased consumption, due to superior quality, and that the quality resulted fro madvanced instruction imparted to makers, and the particularly advantageous season experienced last year in manufacturing cheese. There is no reason why this advantage cannot be maintained and even increased.

Speaking of the current price of cheese, thirteen cents, Mr. Ruddick said, he had never heard of the like before; it was an exceptionally high price at any time, but was unheard of at this season of the year for fodder cheese.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—April 3.

The farmers' market had a rather Lenten appearance this forenoon, the bad state of the country roads and the wet weather prevented the farmers from coming any distance to market, and the housekeepers were slow in coming out, which caused a rather dull trade in the early part of the day. The market gardeners made a good showing and cabbages, parsnips and onions were very plentiful. There were only three loads of oats on the market, and from 90c to $1 per bag were the prices asked for them; potatoes are 90c to $1 per 80 lbs.; Quebec turnips, 60c do.; parsnips, 90c to $1.25 per barrel; beets, $1.50 to $2 do.; carrots, 80c to $1 do.; onions, 65c to $1.25 do.; cabbages, 60c to $1 do.; rhubarb, 50c to $1 per dozen bunches; lettuce, 40c to 90c do.; shalots, 12c to 15c do.; pork carcases, 9c per lb.; turkeys, 17c to 18c do.; geese, 12c to 13c do.; chickens and ducks, 14c to 16c do.; fowls, $1.25 to $1.50 per pair; wild geese, $1 each. Tub butter, 20c to 23c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; new laid eggs, 18c to 23c per dozen; older eggs, 14c to 17c do.; apples, $2 to $3 per barrel; Valencia oranges $3.90 to $4.25 per case; lemons, $2.50 per box; bananas, $1.25 to $1.65 per bunch; hay, $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, April 2.

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 1,000 calves, and 80 sheep and lambs were brought to the East End Abattoir for sale yesterday and to-day. About 400 of the cattle, and 700 of the calves were sold yesterday, the balance being offered to-day. The market was rather slow, and prices of cattle have a downward tendency all round, but good mutton critters are very dear.

A very choice lot of 17 cattle were sold to-day at 5c per lb., but they are intended for the Easter market. Prime beeves sold at about 4¾c, and pretty good cattle at from 3½c to near 4½c, while the common stock brought from 2½c to 3¼c per lb. There were about 300 calves on the market to-day, nearly all of them being the culls from yesterday's market, and scarcely fit for human food. These 'bobs' sold at from $1 to $2 each, but a few good calves, brought on farmers' vehicles sold at from $5 to $8 each. Sheep that were shorn sold at from 3½c to 4c per lb., and prime unshorn yearlings brought from Toronto, sold up to 6½c per lb. Spring lambs sold at from $3 to $5 each. Fat hogs sold at from 6½c to a little over 7c per lb., weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—April 6.

There were about 1,300 head of butchers' cattle, 900 calves and 65 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in full force and trade was brisk with the prices rather lower than on last week's market, quality considered. There was a very liberal supply of Easter cattle on the market and they sold at from 5c to 6c per lb., very few went over 5½c; prime beeves sold at about 4¾c per lb.; pretty good animals at from 3½c to near 4½c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3¼c per lb. Mr. George Nicholson bought five superior cattle at 5½c per lb. Calves sold at from $1 to $12 each, most of them going at from $2 to $4 each. Sheep sold at from 3½c to 4c, and yearlings at from 5¼c to 6½c per lb. Spring lambs sold at from $3 to $4 each. Fat hogs are very plentiful and sold at from 6¼c to 6¾c per lb., weighed off the cars. There were about 50 milch cows on the market to-day with not much demand for them. Prices ranged from $25 to $55 each.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, April 3.—The cattle market on Friday was slow and dragging in all the lines, and more especially so in export cattle. A good trade was done yesterday, and the existing demand was filled, and a falling off in to-day's trade was the natural result. Fortunately there was not much stuff offering, but it was not all sold.

The run amounted to 51 cars, including 811 cattle, 227 sheep, 1,090 hogs and 32 calves.

Export Cattle—There was very little demand for cattle to-day, and trade was dull. Very few good cattle were on the market, and most of these were sold. Prices all round were fairly well maintained. An extra choice lot sold at $4.70, and choice cattle sold about $4.25 to $4.60 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Trade eased off, the bulk of the demand having been filled at yesterday's market. There was not much stuff offering, however, and prices were fairly well maintained. Choice cattle sold at about $4.10 to $4.40, and common to medium, of which there was plenty on hand, brought $3 to $4 per cwt.

Milch Cows—About 20 fairly good cows were on the market, and were sold at from $38 to $60 each. Better prices would be paid for extra fine stock, but none of this class are offering.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was steady all round, and trade was fairly good. There are too many lambs of poor quality offering. Only good spring lambs are wanted.

Export ewes, per cwt.	$4.25 to $4.75
do., bucks, per cwt.	3.50 to 4.00
Grain fed ewes, wethers	6.00 to 6.50
Grain fed bucks	5.50 to 6.00
Barnyard lambs	5.00 to 5.50

Hogs—There was a heavy run and hog prices declined 25c per cwt. Selects are now quoted at $6.37½ per cwt., and lights and fats at $6.12½.

Hogs, selects, per cwt.	$6.37½ to 0.00
do., fat, per cwt.	6.12½ to 0.00
do., light, per cwt	6.12½ to 0.00

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, April 3.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,688; steers, 5c to 10c higher; fat bulls strong; others steady; medium and fat cows, 10c to 15c higher; common slow; cattles quoted live cattle selling at 12½c to 13c dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 9¼c; shipments to-morrow, 1,298 cattle anad 3,600 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 132; firm to 25c higher; veals, $4 to $8; no really choice here; little calves nominal. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,713; sheep steady; choice lambs barely steady; medium and common grades, 10c to 15c off; sheep, $4.50 to $6.50; culls, $4; lambs, $5.70 to $6.25; few clipped, do., $6 to $7.25; spring lambs nominal. Hogs—Receipts, 1,498; firm to 10c higher; State and Pennsylvania hogs, $7.65 to $7.70.

East Buffalo, April 3.—Cattle—Receipts light; fair demand; steady. Veals—Receipts 480 head; 50c higher; tops, $7.50 to $7.75; common to good, $5 to $7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,800 head; fairly active; pigs, 5c to 10c higher; others about steady; heavy, $7.65 to $7.70, a few $7.80; mixed, $7.60 to $7.65; Yorkers, $7.50 to $7.60; pigs, $7.35 to $7.40; roughs, $7 to $7.20; stags, $5.75 to $6. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,100 head; sheep steady; lambs slow, 5c to 10c lower; native lambs, $8 to $8.10; culls to good, $5.50 to $7.90; western, $7.75 to $8; yearlings, $7 to $7.25; ewes, $6 to $6.50; sheep, top mixed, $6.25 to $6.50; culls to good, $3.25 to $6.15.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, March 28.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The supplies of fat cattle on offer this week have been fully up to an average, and the quality generally very good. Trade has been steady throughout, and prices rather in favor of the seller by about 10s a head over last week. Fat cows and bulls have also been shown in large numbers, and met a good trade. Fat sheep were considerably fewer in number than last week, but the quality was quite up to an average. Trade for the best class of shop sheep has been about the same as last week. Other kinds have suffered a slight reduction in prices. Fat calves and pigs were forward in small numbers, and met an exceedingly dear market. In the store market there has been a large supply of sheep on offer, and the demand continues very good, particularly for the best class of hogs. An easy clearance has been effected at quite late rates. Store cattle were shown in larger numbers than for some weeks, and several lots of good bullocks have been offered. There has been plenty of inquiry for cattle, but the excessive prices required by the exporters have had a tendency to check easy sales. Nearly all offered, however, sold. Milch cows have been a good show, and have met a very much worse trade at prices quite 20s a head down from last week. Quotations—Extreme top price of best cattle per live cwt., 37s 6d to 39s 7d; current from 35s 6d to 37s 6d; mutton from 8½d to 9½d.

London, March 23.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 30 head. Trade for both prime and second quality was slightly firmer, clearance being made. Sales were governed by the week's quotations, but tendency was upward. Fat butchering cows and bulls met less enquiry, but late rates were maintained. Rough cattle met fair trade. Top rates 90 stone Norfolks, 4s 6d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs.; 100 stone shorthorns, 4s to 4s 2d; 95 stone Irish, 4s 2d to 4s 4d. Arrivals—153 Irish, 715 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 342 midland, home and western counties. Decrease of 1,890 in number penned in sheep market. For wedder sheep trade ruled slow with downward tendency in value. Ewes met less demand, prices consequently 2d per 8 lbs. lower. The opening of our ports to Argentine sheep again, it is feared, will tend to lower rates here. Lambs met less demand, but managed to uphold last Monday's rates. Pig trade dull. Calves not worth noting. Quotations:—Beasts, 2s 2d to 4s 8d; sheep, 3s 8d to 6s 2d; pigs, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; lambs, 6s 4d to 7s 10d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,210; sheep and lambs, 8,240; calves, 10; pigs, 20.

Liverpool, March 23.—Cattle, 1,135; sheep, 4,567. Best beasts, 6¼c to 6¾c; second, 5½d to 6d; third, 4¾d to 5¼d. Best Scotch sheep 10d; other sorts, 7½d to 8½d. An increase of 279 cattle and 459 sheep. Fair demand for all classes about late rates. Forty head dairy cows; slow trade; buyers' favor; £14 to £22 10s.

Newcastle, March 25.—Yesterday's numbers:—Cattle, 1,529; sheep and lambs, 4,454, calves, 283; pigs, 716. Cattle a slower trade. Quotations:—Prime heifers, 8s to 8s 3d; steers, 7s 9d to 8s; second-class animals, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; coarse and inferior, 6s 3d to 7s; pork, 5s 9d to 8s 9d; sheep, 6d to 9¾d; lambs, 40s to 49s each; veal, 6d to 10d.

Salford, March 25.—At market yesterday: Cattle, 2,137; prices firm. Sheep, 7,465; prices lower. Calves, 164; good ones in demand. Quotations:—Cattle, 5s to 8s per 8 lbs; sheep, 7d to 10¼d; calves, 6d to 9¼d per lb.

BUTTER.

Manchester, March 25.—A large increase in the supply of Danish and Swedish, coupled with the fact that last year's stock was not cleared, caused a complete collapse yesterday. Buyers had matters all their own way, reductions of 5s to 6s being accepted to effect sales for choicest quality, and occasionally more. For Canadian creamery there was better enquiry at 2s to 3s decline. Irish creameries were hardly satisfactory in quality. Quotations: Finest Danish and Swedish, 116s to 118s, and occasionally 119s; choicest Finnish, 114s to 116s; finest Canadian, 102s to 104s; Irish creameries, 110s to 112s.

Cork, March 24.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 95s; thirds, 91s. Fine mild, 94s. Choicest boxes, 106s. In market, 41 fresh. A, 98s; B, 92s.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, April 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 29,000; slow and lower; good to prime steers, $4.85 to $5.50; poor to medium, $4 to $4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.40; cows, $1.60 to $4.50; heifers, $2.50 to $5; canners, $1.50 to $2.75; bulls, $2.50 to $4.25; calves, $3 to $7.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; market slow and 5c lower. Mixed and butchers, $6.10 to $7.30; good to choice heavy, $7.35 to $7.50; rough heavy, $7.10 to $7.35; light, $6.85 to $7.20; bulk of sales, $7.15 to $7.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000. Sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, $5.50 to $6.65; fair to choice mixed, $4.50 to $5.50; native lambs, $5.50 to $7.60.

UNITED STATES CROPS.

Washington, April 1.—The U. S. Agricultural Department's monthly crop bulletin says:—

'March weather conditions were generally favorable for the growth of grain, and grass on all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, but outside of New England,

MR. ROOSEVELT

The President Makes a Notable Address at Chicago.

HE TOUCHES ON THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Chicago, April 2.—Six thousand persons in a hall, the seating capacity of which is about five thousand, gave enthusiastic greeting to President Roosevelt, when he stepped upon the stage of the Auditorium to-night.

The President spoke of the Isthmian Canal and said that though the waterway would necessarily be through the territory of a sister republic, the United States would take care to guard their interests to the utmost.

He spoke of the ratification of the Pauncefote-Hay treaty in December, 1901, which abrogated an old treaty with Great Britain that had long stood in the way of advancement, and added that the United States had guaranteed the neutrality of the waterway. He then touched on the treaty with the United States of Colombia.

'About the same time trouble arose in connection with the Republic of Venezuela because of certain wrongs alleged to have been committed, and debts overdue, by this republic to citizens of various foreign powers, notably England, Germany and Italy. After failure to reach an agreement these powers began a blockade of the Venezuelan coast, and a condition of quasi-war ensued. The concern of our government was, of course, not to interfere needlessly in any quarrel so far as it did not touch our interests or honor, and not to take the attitude of protecting from coercion any power unless we were willing to espouse the quarrel of that power, but to keep an attitude of watchful vigilance, and see that there was no infringement of the Monroe Doctrine—no acquirement of territorial rights by a European power at the expense of a weak sister republic—whether this acquisition might take the shape of an outright and avowed seizure of territory, or of the exercise of control which would in effect be equivalent to such seizure. This attitude was expressed in two published memoranda, the first being the letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the German ambassador, the second the conversation with the Secretary of State reported by the British ambassador.

'Both powers assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and this assurance was kept with an honorable good faith, which merits full acknowledgment on our part. At the same time, the existence of hostilities in a region so near our own borders was fraught with such possibilities of danger in the future that it was obviously no less our duty to ourselves than our duty to humanity to endeavor to put an end to that. Accordingly, by an offer of our good services in a spirit of frank friendliness to all the parties concerned, a spirit to which they quickly and cordially responded, we secured a resumption of peace—the contending parties agreeing that the matters which they could not settle among themselves should be referred to The Hague tribunal for settlement.

'The terms which we have secured as those under which the Isthmian canal is to be built, and the course of events in the Venezuelan matter have shown not merely the ever growing influence of the United States in the western hemisphere, but also, I think I may safely say, have exemplified the firm purpose of the United States that its growth and influence and power shall redound not to the harm, but to the benefit of our sister republics, whose strength is less. Our growth, therefore, is beneficial to human kind in general. We do not intend to assume any position which can give just offence to our neighbors. Our adherence to the rule of human right is not merely profession. The history of our dealings with Cuba shows that we reduce it to performance.

'The Monroe Doctrine is not international law, and though I think one day it may become such, this is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy, and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective. This last point is all important, and is one which as a people, we can never afford to forget. I believe in the Monroe Doctrine with all my heart and soul; I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow-countrymen so believe in it, but I would infinitely prefer to see us abandon it than to see us put it forward and bluster about it, and yet fail to build up the efficient fighting strength which, in the last resort, can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it.

'In the last two years, I am happy to say, we have taken long strides in advance as regards our navy. The last Congress, in addition to smaller vessels, provided nine of those formidable fighting ships upon which the real efficiency of any navy in war ultimately depends. It provided, moreover, for the necessary addition of officers and enlisted men to make the ships worth having.

'We wish a powerful and efficient navy, not for purposes of war, but as the surest guaranty of peace. If we have such a navy—if we keep on building it up—we may rest assured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to this nation; and we may likewise rest assured that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe doctrine.'

RUSSIAN REFORMS

THE PUBLIC ARE PERPLEXED OVER THE SEEMING DISUNION IN THE CZAR'S AND GOVERNMENT'S PLANS.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

St. Petersburg, March 16.—It has been stated that the public has adopted a waiting attitude toward the Emperor's reform manifesto. This feeling is mingled with perplexity in regard to one point. The Emperor seems to intend to refer the reform schemes, when they are drafted by the ministers, to special committees representing the rural interests. The public is unable to reconcile this with the treatment that has been the reward of the local committees which lately investigated the agricultural depression. These committees interpreted their instructions liberally and made numerous recommendations for governmental reforms. Their recommendations embraced, among others, some of the very points that the Emperor has adopted and yet the ministry of the interior is exerting its utmost efforts in order to prevent these recommendations from reaching the Emperor. The provincial governments have under strict instructions from M. Plehve prevented the provincial committees from even discussing reform proposals offered by the district committees or have procured their rejection in the provincial committees in nearly every instance.

It should be explained that the local committees were selected by the marshals of nobility, who are often men of advanced views. The provincial committees were selected by the governors and they gave the preponderance to officials and more conservative land owners.

In a letter to the 'Viedemosti,' the republication of which in other newspapers was immediately forbidden by the censorship, D. N. Shipov, the mainspring of the famous Moscow conference, which drafted the liberal programme for all the local committees last year, states that seventeen members had withdrawn from the Moscow provincial committee on account of the predominance of officials representing the central government.

COAL COMMISSION

THE AWARD WENT INTO FULL EFFECT ON WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 1.—The award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission went into full effect to-day throughout the anthracite coal regions. The inauguration of the new conditions was generally observed as a holiday in the southern fields, almost all the mines in that district being idle. In several towns, parades and mass meetings were held. In the middle and upper regions some of the collieries were not operated, but most of the mine workers reported for duty. As a rule the readjustment of hours and other conditions were effected, with but little difficulty. At some places there was friction, but it is expected that whatever difficulty still exists will be straightened out in a few days. In the region where the Reading's collieries are situated there is some trouble regarding the establishmnt of three shifts of eight hours each among the firemen, as ordered by the commission. Until to-day the firemen have worked twelve hours, and it is alleged by some of the firemen that in making up the third shift of eight hours men were taken from the other two shifts, increasing the work even though the hours have been reduced.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BINNS — At Harwood Cottage, Vancouver, B.C., on Thursday, April 2, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Binns.

BUSH — At 7 Laurier avenue, St. Henry, on April 2, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Bush.

LAPOINTE.—On March 31, 1903, is born a daughter to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lapointe (formerly Miss P. Bourgoin).

LEROY.—At 23 Gordon street, Ottawa East, on March 22, 1903, the wife of Mr. W. G. Leroy, of a daughter.

SIMONS.—At Knox Church manse, Slocan, B.C., on March 26, 1903, the wife of the Rev. William Simons, of a daughter.

STEWART — At 179 Mance street, on April 5, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Stewart.

TURNER — At the manse, Mono Mills, Ont., on Wednesday, March 18, 1903, to the Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Turner, a daughter.

WOOD.—On April 1, 1903, at 461 Lagauchetiere street, to Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Wood, a son.

MARRIED.

ABBOTT—JOHNSTON.— At the home of the bride's parents, on April 2, 1903, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, Sydney S. Abbott, of Elginburg, only son of Robt. Abbott, Esq., to Mary Agnes, only daughter of Mr. J. H. Johnston, of Kepler, Ont.

ADDISON—MASSICAR.— At the home of the bride's father, 5th March, 1903, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, of Lynedoch, Mr. Jas. B. Addison, of Otterville, to Maggie, daughter of Hiram Massicar, Esq., of Wyecombe, Norfolk Co., Ont.

FLEURY—HARRIS.— At Cranfield House, Toronto, the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. B. Chambers, D.D., Mr. J. Wesley Fleury to Nellie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Harris, on April 2, 1903.

KIRBY — DAY — On March 31, 1903, by the Rev. A. L. Geggie, at the residence of the bride's parents, 194 Cowan ave., Toronto, Fred. Arthur Kirby, to Laura Louise, eldest daughter of R. J. Day, of the G.T.R., all of Toronto.

MASON—LAMOUCHE.— By the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, on March 27, 1903, W. T. Mason, of Ottawa, to Josephine, eldest daughter of Mrs. M. Lamouche, of the Marine Department, Ottawa.

MOFFATT — BAILIE — On March 24, 1903, at the residence of the bride's mother, Billing's Bridge, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Ottawa, assisted by the Rev. D. M. McLeod, Billing's Bridge, Miss Mary Mathieson Baillie, only daughter of the late James Baillie, gardener, to Charles W. Moffatt, of Maple Creek, Assiniboia, formerly of Nepean, Carleton County, Ont.

MOYER—LOVE.—At 138 Crawford street, Toronto, on April 2, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Tovell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Elmore Harris, Clara Maud, daughter of Mr. C. J. Love, to Mr. H. R. A. Moyer, of this city.

NICHOLL—DABALL.— On March 18, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, Mr. James C. Nicholl, of Paris, Ont., to Maggie, daughter of Jacob Daball, Esq., of Lynedoch, Norfolk Co., Ontario.

PASCOE—BALLENTYNE.— On March 31, 1903, at the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, by the Rev. James Pearen, M.A., Mr. John A. Pascoe, of 'The Pines,' Snelgrove, to Rachel, daughter of the late John Ballentyne, of Brampton.

PETTAPIECE—BREADNER. — In Ottawa, on March 31, 1903, by the Rev. John Wood, Mr. James H. Pettapiece, to Miss Alice A. Breadner, all of Ottawa.

DIED.

ANDERSON — On April 3, 1903, at the residence of his son, Brooklyn, N.Y., after a long illness, the Rev. Duncan Anderson, M.A., of 'Monymusk,' Chaudiere Basin, Quebec.

AUGHTRED.—At his late residence, Sheridan, Ont., on April 1, 1903, Stephen Aughtred, in his 81st year.

BENHAM.—At Parkhill, Ont., on April 1, 1903, Mrs. S. J. Benham, aged 54 years 11 months.

BOYD.—At Maple Grove Farm, Granby, Quebec, on March 30, 1903, in his 67th year, Andrew T., second son of the late George Boyd.

BROWN — At Point St. Charles, on the morning of April 6, 1903, Mary Morrison, widow of the late George Fraser Brown, and mother of R. G. Brown and George J. Brown, of this city.

CARRIER.—At his residence, Villa Victoria, St. Foye Road, Quebec, on March 28, 1903, Wm. Carrier, Esq., aged 70 years and five months.

CRAWFORD. — At St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, on March 31, 1903, Robert Crawford, collector of the Township of Scarborough, aged 75 years.

DAVIE — At his residence, 45 St. George street, Levis, Que., on April 3, 1903, Captain Wm. T. Davie.

FAIRLEY — On April 1, 1903, at 81 Redpath street, Mary Fender, widow of the late James Fairley, aged 84 years.

FERRIER — At Markham, Ont., on March 31, 1903, Franklin Robert Ferrier, in his 24th year, youngest son of Dr. D. W. Ferrier, and brother of George W. Ferrier, druggist, of Toronto.

FRASER.—At Orillia, Ont., on April 2, 1903, Jane Chapman, wife of Alexander Fraser, Esq.

GILMOR.—At his late residence, 324 Jarvis street, Toronto, March 31, 1903, Isaac C. Gilmor.

GILMOUR — At Cedar Cliffs, Brockville, Ont., on April 2, 1903, Emily A. (Gussie), wife of James H. Gilmour, of Gilmour & Co., in the 45th year of her age.

GLEDHILL — On the morning of April 3, 1903, Florence Ida Cheese, wife of F. Gledhill.

GLEN — Suddenly, at his residence, Chateauguay, Howick, Que., on March 26, 1903, of pneumonia, David Glen, son of the late John Glen, aged 49 years and 6 months, beloved husband of Sarah Martha Petrie.

Dundee, Scotland, papers please copy.

GORDON.—On March 28, 1903, at Baltimore, Maryland, Dr. D. Gilbert Gordon, of Toronto, aged 44 years.

GRAY.—At Quebec, on March 29, 1903, Helen Beatrice Mayne, beloved daughter of Lt.-Col. F. Wood Gray, aged 16 years and 11 months.

HENDERSON — At Rest, in this city, on April 5, 1903, Jeannie Jamieson, relict of the late Hugh Henderson, in her 88th year.

Glasgow and Paisley (Scotland) papers please copy.

INNES — At the residence of her father, Toronto, on March 29, 1903, Annie Scott, second daughter of John Scott, and widow of the late Hugh Innes.

JENNINGS — On April 3, 1903, at 238 Knox street, Honora Tierney, beloved wife of Samuel Jennings, sr.

Newry, Galway, Ireland, papers, please copy.

JOHNSON — At St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, on March 30, 1903, Jennie, beloved wife of A. P. Johnson, 349 Catherine st., in her 34th year.

JONCAS.—At No. 126 St. Augustin street, Quebec, on March 28, L. Z. Joncas, superintendent of Game and Fisheries for the Province of Quebec, aged 57 years.

JOSEPH — In this city, on April 6, 1903, at the age of 59 years, Joseph Olivier Joseph, K.C., Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

KAY — On March 28, 1903, at her late residence, 211 Berkeley street, Toronto, Helen Laing, relict of the late Alexander Kay, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., aged 75 years.

KIRKLAND.—On March 31, 1903, at 100 St. George street, Toronto, the residence of her son, Angus Kirkland, Janet McKay Morrison, widow of the late Alexander Kirkland, of Portland, Oregon, and sister of the late Hon. Justice J. C. Morrison, of Toronto.

MACDONALD.—Suddenly, at the home of his daughter, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on March 12, 1903, Wm. MacDonald, in his 74th year.

McLAREN.—Accidentally killed on the Lehigh Valley Railway, Jersey City, New Jersey, on March 31, 1903, Donald Archibald (Archie), beloved son of Donald and Anna Robina McLaren.

McLAREN—At Worcester, Mass., U.S.A., on Friday, April 3, 1903, Henrietta Eva, eldest daughter of Wm. D. McLaren, jr., in the twenty-fifth year of her age.

McNICHOL — At Youngstown, Ohio, on March 25, 1903, of pneumonia, Joe Snell McNichol, son of Mrs. S. W. McNichol, of Brampton, Ont., in his 22nd year.

MOORE.—On March 28, 1903, at the residence of Charles Wright, 237 Alfred street, Kingston, Ont., Esther A. Moore, aged 79 years.

MUSSEN — At her late residence, Cayuga, Ont., on April 2, 1903, Mary A., relict of the late Wm. Mussen, aged 72 years.

O'BRIEN.—On March 29, 1903, at his late residence, 92 St. Andrew street, Ottawa, Dennis O'Brien, aged 95 years.

OUGHTRED.—At Sheridan, Ontario, on April 1, 1903, Stephen Oughtred, father of A. R. Oughtred, advocate, of Montreal, aged 80 years and 6 months.

POOK — On March 28, 1903, at Perth, Ont., Richard Pook, in his 75th year.

PRETTIE — In Newmarket, Ont., on April 3, 1903, Elizabeth Harriott, beloved wife of Hezekiah Prettie, Esq.

REYNOLDS—On April 5, 1903 suddenly, at his residence, William Reynolds, aged 64.

ROBINSON. — At his late residence, on Creighton street, New Edinburgh, Ont., Aron Robinson, in his 84th year.

ROUX — At Sexton's River, Vermont, on April 1, 1903, the Rev. Charles L. Roux, aged 78.

SCOTT—At 8 Simpson avenue, Toronto, on March 31, 1903, Elizabeth Young, dearly beloved wife of the Rev. J. McP. Scott, minister of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

SIMPSON — At Saranac Lake, N.Y., on April 2, 1903, Alfred A. Simpson, aged 33 years, son of the late Charles Graham Chappell Simpson, Esq., of Montreal.

SNIDER — In Toronto Township, Ont., on March 29, 1903, Christopher Snider, aged 63 years 7 months.

SNOWDEN.—At her late residence, 203 Alfred street, Kingston, Ont., April 2, 1903, Rosanna McCartney, beloved wife of William Snowden, aged fifty eight years.

STARK — At 6 Baldwin street, Toronto, on March 30, 1903, Helen Purdie, widow of the late Capt. Wm. Stark, and mother of Inspector Stark, of Toronto.

STERLING.—At 169 College street, Toronto, on April 2, 1903, George S. Sterling, late traveller Crown Silver Plate Co., in the 60th year of his age.

STEPHENS.— At his late residence, 221 Bay street, Ottawa, on March 28, 1903, George W. Stephens, aged 78 years.

TAYLOR.—On March 28, 1903, at his late residence, 130 Markland street, Hamilton, Ont., James Campbell Taylor, crockery and glassware merchant, in his 54th year.

TOY — At her residence, 28 Spruce street, Toronto, on April 1, 1903, Martha Martin, widow of the late Samuel Toy, and mother of S. M. Toy, in her 83rd year.

VEALE.—At Kingston, Ont., on April 2, 1903, Mary Mayne, relict of the late Elijah Veale, aged seventy-three years.

WEESE.—In Pembroke, Ont., on March 27, 1903, Wilhelmina, daughter of the Rev. W. W. Weese, aged 15 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

GIBSON.—In loving memory of Kenneth C. Gibson, in his nineteenth year, only and dearly beloved son of M. C. Gibson, Morrisburg, Ont., who fell asleep at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Saturday, April 3, 1897. 'So He giveth His beloved sleep.'

VIVIAN.—In loving memory of Annie B. Vivian, who died on April 3, 1902. Deeply regretted.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that James Sinclair McDougall, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, being the holder and owner of Patent number 39,283, granted under Seal of the Patent Office, dated June 24, 1892, for "New and useful improvements in sound arresters for steam jet smoke preventers," will apply to the Parliament of Canada, during the next session, for an Act to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to receive the partial fee and revive the said patent.

JAMES SINCLAIR McDOUGALL.
By DAVIDSON & RITCHIE, his Attorneys.
Montreal, February 19, 1903.

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